

Sessional Papers

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS
IN
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

THURSDAY, 16 MARCH, 1865.

No. 1.

FELONS' APPREHENSION BILL.

Clause 1. "*Whenever*" an information shall be filed in the Supreme Court by Her Majesty's Attorney General after oath made before a Justice of the Peace and a warrant thereupon duly issued charging any person therein named or described with the commission of a felony punishable by law with death any Judge of the said Court upon being satisfied by affidavit of these facts and that the person charged is at large and will probably resist all attempts by the ordinary legal means to apprehend him may forthwith issue a Bench Warrant under the hand and seal of such Judge for the apprehension of the person so charged in order to his answering and taking his trial upon the said "*information and*" such Judge may thereupon either immediately or at any time afterwards before the apprehension or surrender or after any escape from custody of the person so charged "*cause*" a summons to be inserted in the *Gazette* requiring such person to surrender himself on or before a day and at a place specified to abide his trial for the crime of which he so stands accused. Provided that the Judge shall further direct the publication of such summons at such places and in such newspapers and generally in such manner and form as shall appear to him to be best calculated to bring such summons to the knowledge of the accused. (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Darvall.*)

Amendment proposed,—That all the words after "*Whenever*" down to "*information and*" inclusive, be omitted, with the view of inserting the words, "Any Judge of the Supreme Court shall issue a Bench Warrant for the "*apprehension of any person charged with a capital felony.*" (*Mr. Martin.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 31.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Faucett,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Stimpson,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Phelps.
Mr. Samuel,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. White,	
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Terry.
Mr. Lucas,	

Noes, 5.

Mr. Martin,
Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Piddington.

Tellers.

Mr. Forster,
Mr. Wilson.

And the clause having been amended by substituting the word "order" for the word "*cause*,"—

Clause, as amended, carried.

No. 2.

(*Same Bill.*)

Clause 2. If the person so charged shall not surrender himself for trial pursuant to such summons or shall not be apprehended or being apprehended or having surrendered shall escape so that he shall not be in custody on the day specified in such summons he shall upon proof thereof by affidavit to the satisfaction of any Judge of the Supreme Court and of the due publication of the summons be deemed outlawed and shall and may thereupon be adjudged and declared to be an outlaw accordingly by such Judge by a declaration to that effect under his hand filed in the said Court of Record And if after Proclamation by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council of the fact of such adjudication shall have been published in the *Gazette* and in one or more Sydney and one or more country newspapers such outlaw shall afterwards be found at "*large*" there being reasonable ground to believe that he is armed it shall be lawful for any of Her Majesty's subjects whether a constable or not and without being accountable for "*the effect*" of any deadly weapon "*used*" in aid of such apprehension whether its use be preceded by a demand of surrender or not to *take or* "apprehend" such outlaw "*dead or* "alive "*and for such taking or apprehension a reward of one hundred pounds shall be paid.*" (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Darvall.*)

And the clause having been amended, by inserting after the word "*large*" the words "armed or,"—by substituting the word "using" for the words "*the effect*,"—by omitting the word "*used*,"—by omitting the words "*take or*,"—by inserting after the word "apprehend" the words "or take,"—by omitting the words "*dead or*,"—by inserting after the word *alive* the words "or dead,"—and by omitting the words "*and for such taking or apprehension a reward of one hundred pounds shall be paid.*"

Further Amendment proposed,—That there be added, at the end of the clause, the words "In the event of any constable or other person shooting any "person not outlawed under this Act, they shall be arraigned and tried "for the crime of wilful murder." (*Mr. Buchanan.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 2.

Tellers.

Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Buchanan.

Noes, 30.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Faucett,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Landale,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Tighe,	Mr. Arnold.
Mr. Kemp,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hannell,	
Mr. Stimpson,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Josephson.

Clause, as amended, carried.

Progress reported,—to sit again.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 2.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS
IN
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 22 MARCH, 1865.

No. 1.

FELONS APPREHENSION BILL.

Clause 4. If after such proclamation any person shall "*voluntarily*" harbour conceal or receive "*or give any aid shelter or sustenance to*" such outlaw or provide him with firearms or any other weapon or with ammunition or any horse equipment or other assistance or shall directly or indirectly give to him or any of his accomplices information tending or with intent to facilitate the commission by him of further crime or to enable him to escape from justice or shall "*withhold information or*" give false information concerning such accused person from or to any Officer of Police or Constable in quest of such accused person—the person so offending shall be guilty of felony and being thereof convicted "*shall forfeit all his real and personal property and*" shall be liable to imprisonment "*with*" hard labour for such period not exceeding fifteen years "*nor less than five years*" as the Court shall determine and no allegation or proof by the party so offending that he was at the time under compulsion shall be deemed a defence unless he shall as soon as possible afterwards have gone before a Justice of the Peace or some officer of the Police Force and then to the best of his ability given full information respecting the accused person and declared voluntarily and fully the facts connected with such compulsion. (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the Clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Darvall.*)

And the Clause having been amended by inserting after "*voluntarily*" the words "and knowingly."

Amendment proposed,—That the words "*or give any aid shelter or sustenance to*" be omitted. (*Mr. Buchanan.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 44.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Lloyd,
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. White,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Stimpson,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Burdokin,	Mr. Forlonge,
Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Laycock,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Campbell,
Mr. Lucas,	Dr. Lang,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Faucett,	
Mr. Piddington,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Terry.

Noes, 2.

*Tellers.*Mr. Mate,
Mr. Buchanan.

No. 2.

*(Same Clause.)*Further amendment proposed,—That the words "*withhold information or*" be omitted. (*Mr. Piddington.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 32.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. White,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Faucett,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Laycock,
Mr. Lloyd,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Tunks,	
Mr. Roberts,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Burdokin,
Mr. Pemell,	Mr. Byrnes.

Noes, 17.

*Tellers.*Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Mate,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Burns,
Mr. Stimpson,
Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Josephson.

No. 3.

*(Same Clause.)*Further amendment proposed,—That the words "*shall forfeit all his real and personal property and*" be omitted. (*Mr. Driver.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 31.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Forlonge,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Laycock,
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Walker,	
Mr. Piddington,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Lloyd,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. White,	Mr. Joseph.
Mr. Gordon,	

Noes, 20.

Mr. Mate,

*Tellers.*Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Driver,
Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Stimpson,
Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Roberts,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Hannell,And the Clause having been further amended, by inserting after the word "*with*"; the words "*or without*", and by omitting the words "*nor less than five years.*"

No.

No. 4.

*(Same clause.)*Question put,—That the Clause as amended stand part of the Bill.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 35.

Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Laycock,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Egan,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Macpherson,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Roberts,	
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. White,	Mr. Burdekin.
Mr. Piddington,	

Noes, 8.

Mr. Driver,
Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Stimpson,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Mate,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Wilson.

No. 5.

(Same Bill.)

Clause 6. Any Justice or officer of the Police Force having reasonable cause to suspect that an "accused" person summoned under the provisions of this Act is concealed or harboured in or on any dwelling house or premises may alone or accompanied by any persons acting in his aid and either by day or by night demand admission into and if refused admission may break and enter such dwelling house or premises and therein apprehend every person whom he shall have reasonable ground for believing to be such "accused" person and may "seize" all arms found in or on such house or premises and also apprehend all persons found in or about the same whom such Justice or officer shall have reasonable ground for believing to have concealed harboured or otherwise succoured or assisted such *accused* person And all persons and arms so apprehended and seized shall be forthwith taken before some convenient Justice of the Peace to be further dealt with and disposed of according to law. (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Darvall.*)

And the clause having been amended, by inserting before the word "accused" the words "outlaw or,"—by again inserting after the word "accused," the words "outlaw or,"—by inserting before the word "seize," the word "thereupon,"—and by again inserting before the word *accused*, the words "outlaw or";—

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

Ayes, 31.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. White,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Landale,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Hannell,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Stimpson,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Laycock,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Lloyd,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Lee,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Walker,	
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Forlonge.
Mr. Osborne,	

Noes, 10.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Dignam,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Rodd,	
Mr. Buchanan,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Driver.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 3.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

THURSDAY, 30 MARCH, 1865.

WAYS AND MEANS.

No. 1.

Resolution (3). *Resolved*,—That towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, there shall be charged the following Stamp Duty, namely :—

ON AGREEMENT or any minute or memorandum of an agreement where the matter thereof shall be of the value of Five Pounds or upwards whether the same shall only be evidence of a contract or obligatory on the parties from its being a written instrument together with every schedule receipt or other matter put or indorsed thereon or annexed thereto..... 0 2 6

Provided always that where divers letters shall be offered in evidence to prove any agreement between the parties who shall have written such letters it shall be sufficient if any of such letters shall be stamped with a duty of Five Shillings. (*Read*.)

Question proposed,—That the Committee agree to this Resolution. (*Mr. Smart*.)
Motion made, and Question put,—That the Chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Tuesday next. (*Mr. Forlonge*.)
Committee divided.

Ayes, 23.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Mr. Wilson, | Mr. Martin, |
| Mr. Wisdom, | Mr. Landale, |
| Mr. Faucett, | Mr. Cooper, |
| Mr. Joseph, | Mr. Osborne, |
| Mr. Macpherson, | Mr. Piddington, |
| Mr. Rodd, | Mr. Lucas, |
| Mr. Brown, | Mr. Egan, |
| Mr. Samuel, | Mr. Josephson, |
| Mr. White, | <i>Tellers.</i> |
| Mr. De Salis, | Mr. Burdckin, |
| Mr. Forster, | Mr. Forlonge. |
| Mr. Phelps, | |
| Mr. Gordon, | |

Noes, 19.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Mr. Cummings, | Mr. Tighe, |
| Mr. Mate, | Dr. Lang, |
| Mr. Stimpson, | Mr. Dodds, |
| Mr. Terry, | Mr. Hannell, |
| Mr. Donnelly, | <i>Tellers.</i> |
| Mr. Lee, | Mr. Buchanan, |
| Mr. Dignam, | Mr. Pickering. |
| Mr. Arnold, | |
| Mr. Smart, | |
| Mr. Robertson, | |
| Mr. Cowper, | |
| Mr. Pemell, | |
| Mr. Neale, | |

TRADE

TRADE MARKS BILL.

No. 2.

Clause 18. In every indictment information conviction pleading and proceeding against any person for any misdemeanor or other offence against the provisions of this Act in which it shall be necessary to allege or mention an intent to defraud or to enable another to defraud it shall be sufficient to allege or mention that the person accused of having done any act which is hereby made a misdemeanor or other offence did such act with intent to defraud or with intent to enable some other person to defraud without alleging or mentioning an intent to defraud any particular person and on the trial of any such indictment or information for any such misdemeanor and on the hearing of any information or charge of or for any such other offence as aforesaid and on the trial of any action against any person to recover a penalty for any such other offence as aforesaid it shall not be necessary to prove an intent to defraud any particular person or an intent to enable any particular person to defraud any particular person but it shall be sufficient to prove with respect to every such misdemeanor and offence that the person accused did the act charged with intent to defraud or with the intent to enable some other person to defraud or with the intent that any other person might be enabled to defraud. (*Read.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 37.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Egan,	Dr. Lang,
Mr. Lloyd,	Mr. White,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Stimpson,	Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Robertson,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Rodd,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Landale,	
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Driver.
Mr. Piddington,	

Noes, 3.

Mr. Dignam,
Tellers.
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Lucas.

Bill reported with amendments.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 4.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS
IN
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 19 APRIL, 1865.

No. 1.

WAYS AND MEANS:—

Resolution (4.) *Resolved*, That towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, there shall be charged the following Stamp Duty, namely:—

ON AGREEMENT or any minute or memorandum of an agreement where the matter thereof shall be of the value of Five Pounds or upwards whether the same shall only be evidence of a contract or obligatory on the parties from its being a written instrument together with every schedule receipt or other matter put or indorsed thereon or annexed thereto "0 1 0"

Provided always that where divers letters shall be offered in evidence to prove any agreement between the parties who shall have written such letters it shall be sufficient if any of such letters shall be stamped with a duty of Two Shillings and Sixpence. (*Read*.)

Question proposed,—That the Committee agree to this Resolution. (*Mr. Smart*.)

Amendment proposed, and Question put,—That the blank ("0 1 0") be filled by the sum of 6d. (*Mr. Martin*.)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 4.

Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Gordon,

Tellers.

Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Martin.

Noes, 39.

Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Stimpson,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Landale,	Mr. Tigue,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Macleay,	Tellers.
Mr. White,	Mr. Burdckin,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Samuel.
Mr. Forster,	
Mr. Lucas,	

No. 2.

WAYS AND MEANS :—

Original Question put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 39.

Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Stimpson,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. White,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Lloyd,	Mr. Donnelly.
Mr. Phelps,	
Mr. Landale,	

Noes, 6.

Mr. Martin,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Gordon,
Tellers.
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Walker.

No. 3.

WAYS AND MEANS :—

Resolution (5.) *Resolved*, That towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, there shall be charged the following Stamp Duties namely:—

ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE—

Inland Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note for the payment to the bearer or to order or on demand of any sum of money not exceeding £50	" 0 1 0"
Do. not exceeding £100.....	0 2 0
and where the same shall exceed £100 then for every £50 and also for any fractional part of £50	0 1 0

Foreign Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note drawn in but payable out of the Colony of New South Wales—

If drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of two or more.....	} The same duty as on an Inland Bill of the same amount and tenor.
If drawn in sets of two or more for every Bill of each set where the sum payable thereby shall not exceed £50 .....		0 0 4
And where it shall exceed £50 and not exceed £100	0 0 8
And where the same shall exceed £100 then for every £50 and also any fractional part of £50	0 0 4

Exemption from the foregoing duties on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes but not from any other duty to which the same be liable—All Promissory Notes for the payment of money on demand issued by any Bank or Banking Company of New South Wales.

Bill of Exchange Draft or Order drawn or endorsed out of the Colony for payment of money on demand.....	} The same duty as on an Inland Bill of the same amount and tenor.

All Bills Drafts or Orders for the payment by any Bank or Banking Company of any sum of money though not made payable to the bearer or to order and whether delivered to the payee or not and all writings or demands entitling any person to the payment by any Bank or Banking Company of any sum of money whether the person to whom payment is to be made shall be named or designated therein or not or whether the same shall be delivered to him or not shall respectively be deemed to be Bills Drafts or Orders for the payment of money chargeable with Stamp Duty as if the same had been made payable to bearer or to order. (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the Committee agree to this Resolution. (*Mr. Smart.*)

Amendment proposed, and Question put,—That the blank ("0 1 0") be filled by the sum of 6d. (*Mr. Caldwell.*)

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 9.

Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Walker,
Mr. Forlonge,
Mr. Mate,

Tellers.

Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Samuel.

Noes, 39.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. White,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Landale,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Lloyd,
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Stimpson,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Oatley,	Mr. Martin,
Mr. Tighe,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Macpherson
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Hart.
Mr. Cunneen,	
Mr. Macleay,	

Resolution as read, carried.

No. 4.

WAYS AND MEANS:—

Resolution (8.) *Resolved*, That towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, there shall be charged the following Stamp Duties, namely:—

On DEED or instrument of any kind whatever not otherwise charged in this Schedule 1 0 0

Exemptions from the preceding duties on deeds or instruments not otherwise charged in this Schedule—

Apprenticeship and Clerkship—All instruments relating to the services of apprentices clerks or servants.

“Bonds—All bonds given as security for the payment of any definitive and certain sum of money.

Charter Party—All agreements or contracts for the charter of any ship or vessel.”

Mortgage—“All mortgages of real estate and” all mortgages given by way of Bill of Sale or otherwise of *live* stock goods chattels and effects and personal estate generally and all transfers assignments releases reconveyances and discharges thereof.

All preferable liens under the Act 11 Victoria No. 4. (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the Committee agree to this Resolution: (*Mr. Smart.*)

Amendment proposed,—That the exemptions on Bonds and Charter Party be omitted. (*Mr. Darvall.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.

Mr. Driver,
Tellers.

Mr. Walker,
Mr. Lucas.

Noes, 37.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. White,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Lloyd,	Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Kemp,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Neale,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Dignam,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Stimpson,	
Mr. Donnelly,	

No. 5.

WAYS AND MEANS:—

Further Amendment proposed,—That the words “All mortgages of real estate and” be omitted from the exemptions on Mortgages. (*Mr. Darvall.*)

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

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.

Mr. Lee,
Mr. Driver,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. Sutherland,

Tellers.

Mr. Walker,
Mr. Lucas.

Noes, 34.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. White,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Lloyd,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Neale,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Kemp,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Caldwell,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Stimpson,	

Resolution, after further amendment, carried.

And the Committee continuing to sit until after Midnight;—

THURSDAY, 20 APRIL, 1865. A.M.

No. 6.

WAYS AND MEANS:—

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 11.

Mr. Macpherson,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Joseph.
Mr. De Salis,	
Mr. Walker,	
Mr. Farnell,	
Mr. White,	
Mr. Mate,	
Mr. Cunneen,	

Noes, 21.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Landale,	Mr. Lloyd,
Mr. Kemp,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Lee,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Driver.
Mr. Stimpson,	
Mr. Donnelly,	

No. 7.

WAYS AND MEANS:—

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 10.

Mr. Wilson,	
Mr. De Salis,	
Mr. Piddington,	
Mr. Caldwell,	
Mr. Graham,	
Mr. Walker,	
Mr. Mate,	
Mr. Cunneen,	
<i>Tellers.</i>	
Mr. Macpherson,	
Mr. Joseph.	

Noes, 21.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Stimpson,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Kemp,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Landale,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. White,	Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Donnelly,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Driver.
Mr. Sutherland,	
Mr. Farnell,	

Progress (subsequently) reported.

THURSDAY, 20 APRIL, 1865. P.M.

No. 8.

PROPOSED STEAM POSTAL SERVICE BY WAY OF PANAMA:—

Resolution:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to agree to the proposal made by the Government of New Zealand, for establishing Steam Postal Communication with England, by way of Panama. (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the Committee agree to this Resolution. (*Mr. Cooper.*)

Motion

Motion made and Question put.—That the Chairman do now report progress and ask leave to sit again this day six weeks. (*Mr. Piddington.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 20.

Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Gordon,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Wilson,	
Mr. White,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Pickering.
Mr. Cunneen,	
Mr. Osborne,	
Mr. Landale,	
Mr. Macleay,	
Mr. Mate,	
Mr. De Salis,	
Mr. Dignam,	
Mr. Lord,	
Mr. Macpherson,	
Mr. Forster,	
Mr. Martin,	
Mr. Piddington,	

Noes, 32.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Kemp,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Tighe,	Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Egan,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Stimpson,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Sutherland,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Donnelly,	
Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Buchanan.

No. 9.

Original Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 33.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Alexander,	Dr. Lang,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Stimpson,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Egan,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Tighe,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Farnell,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Brown,	
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Forlonge,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Burdekin.
Mr. Pemell,	

Noes, 21.

Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Piddington,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Phelps,	
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. White,	Mr. Martin.
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. Landale,	
Mr. Macleay,	
Mr. Dignam,	
Mr. Cunneen,	
Mr. Osborne,	
Mr. Driver,	
Mr. De Salis,	
Mr. Pickering,	
Mr. Lloyd,	
Mr. Mate,	

No. 10.

WAYS AND MEANS:—

Resolution (22.) *Resolved*, That towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, there shall be charged the following Stamp Duties, namely:—

ON LEGACIES AND SUCCESSIONS TO PERSONAL ESTATE UNDER ANY TESTAMENTARY DISPOSITION OR UPON INTESTACY.

For every legacy specific or pecuniary or of any other description of the amount or value of £20 or upwards given by any will or testamentary instrument of any person either out of his or her personal estate or out of or charged upon his or her real estate or out of any moneys to arise by sale mortgage or other disposition of his or her real estate or any part thereof and which shall be paid delivered retained satisfied or discharged after the passing of this Act

Also for the clear residue (when devolving to two or more persons) of the personal estate of any person who shall have died after the passing of this Act (after deducting debts funeral expenses legacies and other charges first payable thereout) whether the title to such residue or any share thereof shall accrue by virtue of any testamentary disposition or upon a partial or total intestacy where such residue or share of residue shall be of the amount or value of £20 or upwards and where the same shall be paid delivered retained satisfied or discharged after the passing of this Act

And also for the clear residue (when given to one person) and for every share of the clear residue (when given to two or more persons) of the moneys to arise from the sale mortgage or other disposition of any real estate directed to be sold mortgaged or otherwise disposed of by any testamentary instrument of any person (after deducting debts funeral expenses legacies and other charges first made payable thereout if any) where such residue or share of residue shall amount to £20 or upwards and where the same shall be paid retained or discharged after the passing of this Act

“ Where any such legacy or residue or any share of such residue shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of a child of the deceased or any descendant of a child of the deceased or to or for the benefit of the father and mother or lineal ancestor of the deceased a duty at and after the rate of one pound per centum on the amount or value thereof £1 7/8 centum”

Where any such legacy or residue or any share of such residue shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of a brother or sister of the deceased or any descendant of a brother or sister of the deceased a duty at and after the rate of three pounds per centum on the amount thereof..... £3 7/8 centum

Where any such legacy or residue or any share of such residue shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased a duty at and after the rate of five pounds per centum on the amount or value thereof .. £5 per centum

Where any such legacy or residue or any share of such residue shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of a brother or sister of a grandfather or grandmother of the deceased or any descendant of a brother or sister of a grandfather or grandmother of the deceased a duty at and after the rate of six pounds per centum on the amount or value thereof £6 7/8 centum

And where any such legacy or residue or any share of such residue shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of any person in any other degree of collateral consanguinity to the deceased than is above described or to or for the benefit of any stranger in blood to the deceased a duty at and after the rate of ten pounds per centum on the amount or value thereof..... £10 7/8 centum.

And all gifts of annuities or by way of annuity or of any other partial benefit or interest out of any such estate or effects as aforesaid, shall be deemed legacies within the intent and meaning of this Schedule.

And where any legatee shall take two or more distinct legacies or benefits under any will or testamentary instrument which shall together be of the amount or value of £20 each shall be charged with duty though each or either may be separately under that amount or value (Read)

Question proposed,—That the Committee agree to this Resolution. (*Mr. Smart.*)

Amendment proposed,—That the fourth paragraph, including the rate “£1 7/8 centum,” be omitted. (*Mr. Piddington.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 20.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Buchanan,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Stimpson,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. De Salis,	
Mr. Lec,	Tellers.
Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Robertson.

Noes, 8.

Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Mate,

Tellers.

Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Wilson.

Resolution (after subsequent amendment) carried.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 5.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 26 APRIL, 1865.

No. 1.

IMPOUNDING BILL.

Clause 15. If the owner of any animals be not known the poundkeeper shall within twenty-four hours after the impounding post a like notice at the "Petty" Sessions and shall insert the same in the "next" Gazette "and a local newspaper." (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Robertson.*)

And the clause having been amended, by inserting before the word "Petty" the words "nearest Court of"—by inserting after the word *Sessions*, the words "if within twenty-five miles of the place of impounding and if not then with reasonable speed"—and by omitting the word "next"—

Further Amendment proposed,—That the words "and a local newspaper" be omitted. (*Mr. Wilson.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 30.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Pickering,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Stimpson,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Laudale,
Mr. Lord,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Gordon,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Forlonge,
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Sutherland.
Mr. Caldwell,	

Noes, 18.

Mr. Wilson,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Forster,	Mr. White,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Lloyd.
Mr. Lucas,	
Mr. Hannell,	
Mr. Dignam,	
Mr. Hurley,	
Mr. Farnell,	
Mr. Dodds,	
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. Terry,	
Mr. Piddington,	
Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. Morrice,	
Mr. Osborne,	
Mr. Macleay,	

Clause, as amended, carried.

No. 2.

(Same Bill.)

Clause 18. The poundkeeper notwithstanding anything in this Act contained may without other preliminary than an order obtained from a Justice sell at the next appointed day of sale any unbranded cattle or horses above the age of twelve months which have been "impounded" and shall pay over two-thirds of the proceeds of their sale to the occupant or to the person holding a license under this Act for the purpose so impounding. (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Robertson.*)

Amendment proposed,—That all the words after "impounded" to the end of the clause, be omitted. (*Mr. White.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 26.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Penell,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Lec,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Tighe,	Mr. Campbell,
Mr. Donnelly,	

Noes, 22.

Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Lord,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Matc,
Mr. Lloyd,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Stimpson,
Mr. Osborne,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Brown,	Mr. White,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Dignam,	
Mr. Graham,	
Mr. Cooper,	
Mr. Neale,	
Mr. Cummings,	

No. 3.

(Same Bill.)

Original Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 26.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Brown,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Hannell,	

Noes, 22.

Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Stimpson,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. White,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Lord,
Mr. Lloyd,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Osborne,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Lec,	
Mr. Hurley,	
Mr. Graham,	
Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. Neale,	

No. 4.

(Same Bill.)

Clause 29. Any unbranded cattle above one year of age and running on unoccupied Crown Land shall hereafter become the property of the Crown and any person holding a license or other written authority which the Minister may grant on payment of a fee of two pounds specifying that it applies only to certain unoccupied Crown Lands therein described may impound any unbranded cattle or horses found thereon above the age of twelve months and their calves or foals of whatever age. (*Read.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the clause as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Robertson.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 15.

Mr. Cowper,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Smart,	
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Robertson,	
Mr. Driver,	
Mr. Oatley,	
Mr. Forlonge,	
Mr. Morrice,	
Mr. Hannell,	
Mr. Sutherland,	
Mr. Egan,	
Mr. Farnell,	

Noes, 23.

Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. White,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Lec,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Landale,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Lord,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Donnelly,	
Mr. Cunneen,	

And

And the Committee continuing to sit until after Midnight;—

THURSDAY, 27 APRIL, 1865: A.M.

No. 5.

(Same Bill.)

FIRST SCHEDULE.

RATES of Damage to be charged for Trespass.

Description of Animals trespassing.	In any paddock of grass enclosed by a sufficient fence.	In any garden uncut meadow or growing crop of any kind enclosed by a sufficient fence.
	s. d.	s. d.
For ever horse mare gelding colt filly ass mule bull cow ox } heifer steer calf	1 0	4 0
For every ram ewe sheep or lamb	0 1	0 4
For every goat	2 0	6 0
For every pig.....		

Motion made, and Question put,—That the Schedule as read, stand first
Schedule to the Bill. (*Mr. Robertson.*)
Committee divided.

Ayes, 21.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Egan,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Farnell,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Rodd,	
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Sutherland.
Mr. Dignam,	

Noes. 6.

Mr. White,
Mr. Graham,
Mr. Landale,
Mr. Mate,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Lucas.

FRIDAY, 28 APRIL, 1865.

No. 6.

COAL FIELDS REGULATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Clause 2. Any person who shall agree with any owner or agent of a colliery in writing or otherwise to hew cut or get coal or other material and to be paid therefor by weight measure or gauge shall be deemed to be a contractor and any such contractor who shall fail refuse or neglect to fulfil his agreement or contract without reasonable cause "or" who shall be guilty of any misconduct in the execution "thereof" shall incur a penalty not exceeding *ten pounds* to be recovered in a summary way before two "Justices" or at their discretion shall forfeit the whole or so much of any moneys then due to "him" as they shall think fit. (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.
(*Mr. Tighe.*)

And the clause having been amended, by omitting all the words after "or" to the word "thereof" inclusive,—

Further Amendment proposed,—That all the words after "Justices" to the word "him" inclusive, be omitted. (*Mr. Driver.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 23.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Campbell,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Farnell,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Darvall,	
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Burdekin.
Mr. Terry,	

Noes, 13.

Mr. Wilson,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Tighe,	
Mr. Buchanan,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Driver,	Mr. Lucas.
Mr. Donnelly,	
Mr. Stimpson,	
Dr. Lang,	
Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. Piddington,	
Mr. Gordon,	
Mr. Mate,	

No. 7.

No. 7.

(Same clause.)

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

And the clause having been further amended, by inserting after the word "him" the words "not exceeding ten pounds"—

Further Amendment proposed, and Question put,—That there be added at the end of the clause the words "the same penalty shall apply to any employer of any miner who wilfully and without reasonable cause fails to fulfil his part of the contract to be recovered in like manner." (*Mr. Buchanan.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.

Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Pemell,*Tellers.*Mr. Driver,
Mr. Lucas.

Noes, 29.

Mr. Cowper, Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. White, Mr. Terry,
Mr. Arnold, Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. De Salis, Mr. Mate,
Mr. Hannell, Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Dignam, Mr. Neale,
Mr. Brown, Mr. Lloyd,
Mr. Kemp, Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Graham, Mr. Smart,
Mr. Stimpson, Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Dodds, Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Landale,
Mr. Campbell,
Mr. Cooper,*Tellers.*Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Wilson.*Clause, as amended, carried.*

No. 8.

(Same Bill.)

Proposed new clause, to follow clause 5 :—

"Every owner or agent of a colliery who shall employ any men as colliers miners or contractors shall be bound to pay the said men the full amount of wages due them every fortnight in full." (*Read.*)Motion made and Question put,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Buchanan.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 2.

*Tellers.*Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Pemell.

Noes, 23.

Mr. Cowper, Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Smart, Mr. Neale,
Mr. Robertson, Mr. Lloyd,
Mr. Tighe, Mr. Osborne,
Mr. De Salis, Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Campbell, Mr. Forlonge,
Mr. Piddington, Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Kemp, Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Graham,
Mr. Dodds, *Tellers.*
Mr. Farnell, Mr. Driver,
Mr. Terry, Mr. Lee,
Mr. Burdekin,*Bill reported with amendments.*

No. 9.

IMPOUNDING BILL (*Re-committed*) :—

Proposed new clause :—

"26. Any proprietor who shall have permitted any animals whose owner is known to him to feed for any time on his land whether on agistment or otherwise shall not drive such animals to the pound or to his own or such owner's enclosure until he shall have given one clear week's notice in writing to such owner to remove the same." (*Read.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the clause as read stand part of the Bill.

(Mr. De Salis.)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.

Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Graham,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Driver,*Tellers.*Mr. Lucas,
Mr. De Salis.

Noes, 20.

Mr. Cowper, Mr. Mate,
Mr. Robertson, Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Smart, Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Arnold, Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Landale, Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Phelps, Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Stimpson, Mr. Neale,
Mr. Cooper,
Mr. White, *Tellers.*
Mr. Cummings, Mr. Forlonge,
Mr. Piddington, Mr. Buchanan.*Bill reported with further Amendments.*

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 6.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS
IN
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 3 MAY, 1865.

No. 1.

SUPPLY—SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1864.

(Administration of Justice—Miscellaneous.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £11,561 12s., to defray Supplementary Charge for Miscellaneous Services for the year 1864. (*Mr. Darvall.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £1,000, Law Expenses, Graham and others v. Berry, and the item £1,722 9s. 3d., Law Expenses in 1862, Berry v. Graham,—be omitted. (*Mr. Macpherson.*)

* Committee divided.

Ayes, 15.

Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Walker,
Mr. White,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Landale,
Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Mate,

Tellers.

Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Wilson.

Noes, 33.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Burdckin,
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Eckford,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Tigho,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Stimpson,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Dodds,	<i>Teller.</i>
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Lloyd,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Pickering,	
Mr. Parkes,	

*Original Question carried.**Progress reported—to sit again.*

THURSDAY, 4 MAY, 1865.

No. 2.

SUPPLY—ESTIMATES IN CHIEF FOR 1865.

(Legislative Council.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £6,073, to defray Salaries and Contingencies of the Legislative Council Department for the year 1865. (*Mr. Cowper.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £800, Salary for Clerk of the Parliaments, be reduced by £100. (*Mr. Driver.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 20.

Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Lloyd,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Stimpson,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Graham,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Driver.
Mr. Terry,	

Noes, 18.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. White,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Aiate,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Joseph,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Josephson.
Mr. Alexander,	
Mr. Wilson,	
Mr. Neale,	

No. 3.

(Same Department.)

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £600, Salary for Clerk Assistant, be reduced by £100. (*Mr. Driver.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 21.

Mr. Kemp,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Driver,	Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Stimpson,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Sutherland,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Dodd,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Lloyd.
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Terry,	

Noes, 18.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Hart,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Eckford,	Mr. Joseph.
Mr. Brown,	
Mr. Cooper,	
Mr. Egan,	
Mr. Matc,	
Mr. White,	

No. 4.

(Same Department.)

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £550, Salary for Short Hand Writer, be reduced by £50. (*Mr. Driver.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 21.

Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Stimpson,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Graham,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Lloyd,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Driver.
Mr. Tighe,	
Mr. Osborne,	

Noes, 17.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Roberts,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Piddington.
Mr. Eckford,	
Mr. Cooper,	
Mr. Egan,	
Mr. Matc,	
Mr. White,	
Mr. Samuel,	

Estimate, as reduced (£5,823), carried.

No. 5.

(Legislative Assembly.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £8,263, to defray Salaries and Contingencies of the Legislative Assembly Department for the year 1865. (*Mr. Cowper.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £350, Salary for Clerk of Select Committees, be reduced by £50. (*Mr. Driver.*)

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.

Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Stimpson,
Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Piddington,

Tellers.

Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Driver.

Noes, 28.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Kemp,	Mr. White,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Samuel,
*Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Lloyd,
Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Josephson,
*Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Rodd,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Osborn,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Roberts.
Mr. Neale,	

* So in Tellers List.

Original Estimate, carried.

No. 6.

(*Volunteers.*)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £5,329, to defray Salaries and Contingencies of the Volunteers, for the Year 1865. (*Mr. Cowper.*)

And the Committee continuing to sit until after Midnight,—

FRIDAY, 5 MAY, 1865, A.M.

Motion made and Question put,—That the item of £500, Salary for Commandant of all Volunteers be reduced by £100. (*Mr. Walker.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.

Mr. White,
Mr. Stimpson,
Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Driver,

Tellers.

Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Walker.

Noes, 23.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Lloyd,
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Farnell,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Egan.
Mr. Alexander,	
Mr. Graham,	
Mr. Sutherland,	
Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. Cooper,	
Mr. Mate,	

Original Estimate carried.

No. 7.

(*Police.*)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £152,325, to defray Salaries and Contingencies for Police, for the Year 1865. (*Mr. Cowper.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the Chairman do now leave the Chair and report progress. (*Mr. De Salis.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 14.

Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Mate,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Cooper,

Tellers.

Mr. White,
Mr. Campbell.

Noes, 22.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Lloyd,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Lucas,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Egan,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Farnell.
Mr. Walker,	
Mr. Sutherland,	
Mr. Kemp,	
Mr. Stimpson,	
Mr. Graham,	
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Morrice,	
Mr. Neale,	
Mr. Hannell,	

Progress (subsequently) reported—to sit again.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 7.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

TUESDAY, 9 MAY, 1865.

No. 1.

SUPPLY—ESTIMATES IN CHIEF FOR 1865.

(Gaols and Penal Establishment.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £56,375, to defray Salaries and Contingencies for Gaols and Penal Establishment, for the Year 1865. *(Mr. Cowper.)*

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £800, Salary for Inspector of Prisons, be omitted. *(Mr. Driver.)*

Committee divided

Ayes, 15.

Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. White,
Mr. Cooper,

Tellers.

Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Driver.

Noes, 27.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. Penell,
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Sutherland,
Dr. Lang,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Eckford,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Stimpson,	
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Ryan,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. Graham,	
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Campbell,	
Mr. Donnelly,	

Original Estimate Carried.

No. 2.

(Registrar General.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £12,200 to defray Salaries and Contingencies of the Registrar General's Department, for the Year 1865. *(Mr. Cowper.)*

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £2,000, Salary for Examiners of Titles, be reduced by £300. *(Mr. Driver.)*

191—

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 8.

Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Buchanan,

Tellers.

Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Driver.

Noes, 27.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Eckford,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Egan,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Stimpson,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Parkes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Wilson.
Mr. White,	
Mr. Cummings,	

Original Estimate Carried.

And the Committee continuing to sit until after Midnight;—

WEDNESDAY, 10 MAY, 1865. A.M.

No. 3.

(*Grants in aid of Public Institutions.*)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £700, to defray grants in aid of Public Institutions, for the year 1865. (*Mr. Cowper.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £500 in aid of the Acclimatisation Society of New South Wales, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contribution, be omitted. (*Mr. Forster.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.

Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Stimpson,
Mr. Alexander,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Buchanan,	Mr. Kemp.
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Forster,	

Noes, 10.

Mr. Cowper,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Wilson.
Mr. De Salis,	
Mr. Hannell,	
Mr. Macpherson,	
Mr. Mate,	
Mr. Driver,	

Estimate as reduced (£200) carried.

WEDNESDAY, 10 MAY, 1865. P.M.

No. 4.

(*Colonial Distilleries and Refineries.*)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £2,945, to defray Salaries and Contingencies of the Colonial Distilleries and Refineries Department, for the year 1865. (*Mr. Smart.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £150, salary for Chief Inspector of Refineries, be omitted. (*Mr. Driver.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 10.

Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. White,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Buchanan,

Tellers.

Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Driver.

Noes, 26.

Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Pickering,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Eckford,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Dodds,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Oatley,	

Original Estimate carried.

No. 5.

(*Miscellaneous Services—Treasurer.*)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £27,230, to defray Miscellaneous Services for the year 1865. (*Mr. Smart.*)

Motion

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £200 to provide for a Queen's Plate, to be run for annually on Randwick Racecourse, under the auspices of the Australian Jockey Club (Resolution of Assembly) be omitted.

(*Mr. Forster.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 15.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Dodds,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hannell,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Lee.
Mr. Wisdom,	
Mr. Forster,	
Mr. Sutherland,	
Mr. Cooper,	
Mr. Eckford,	
Dr. Lang,	

Noes, 20.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Pennell,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. White,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Dignam,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Pickering,	
Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Oatley,	Mr. Wilson.

Original Estimate carried.

No. 6.

(*Minor Roads—Lands.*)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £50,380 to defray the Construction and Maintenance of Minor Roads for the year 1865 (being less than Estimate by item £500 for Bridge over Lachlan at Booligal,—withdrawn). (*Mr. Robertson.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £2,000 for building and repair of Bridges, on condition of assistance by the inhabitants, be omitted.

(*Mr. Macpherson.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 2.

Tellers.
Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Cooper,

Noes, 33.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Landale,	Mr. Eckford,
*Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Dignam,	Dr. Lang,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Stimpson,	Mr. Forlonge,
*Mr. Wilson,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Oatley,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Cummings,	

* *So in Tellers List.*

Estimate, as proposed, carried.

THURSDAY, 11 MAY, 1865.

No. 7.

(*Railways,—to be raised by Loan.*)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty (to be raised by Loan), a sum not exceeding £74,500 for Railways for the year 1865. (*Mr. Arnold.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £20,000 for extension of Great Northern Line to Terminus at Morpeth, be omitted. (*Mr. Hannell.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.

Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Josephson,

Tellers.
Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Hannell.

Noes, 26.

Mr. Smart,	Mr. Forlonge,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. White,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Stimpson,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Farnell,	
Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Cunneen.

Original Estimate carried.

No. 8.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE FOR 1864.

(*Roads other than Main Roads—(postponed item.)*)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £320 19s. 4d., to defray gratuity to M. Fitzpatrick, Esq., Under Secretary for Lands, for performance of duties in connection with Minor Roads, from 14th August, 1862, to 21st March, 1864, at the rate of £200 per annum. (*Mr. Robertson.*)

Motion

4.

Motion made and Question put,—That the Chairman do now report progress, and ask leave to sit again. (*Mr. Forster.*)
Committee divided.

Ayes, 12.

Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Stimpson,
Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Cunneen,

Tellers.

Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Driver.

Noes, 24.

Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Smart,
Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Egan,
Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Graham,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Forlonge,
Mr. White,
Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Cooper,

Mr. Mate,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Eckford,
Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Kemp,

Tellers.

Mr. Hart,
Mr. Campbell.

No. 9.

Original Question proposed.

And a motion, That the Chairman do now leave the Chair having been negatived,—
Motion made and Question put,—That the Chairman do now report progress, and ask leave to sit again. (*Mr. Forster.*)
Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.

Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Driver,
Mr. Buchanan,

Tellers.

Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Lucas.

Noes, 22.

Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Smart,
Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Campbell,
Mr. Graham,
Mr. Forlonge,
Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Stimpson,
Mr. Mate,
Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Eckford,

Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Hannell,

Tellers.

Mr. Hart,
Mr. Egan.

No. 10.

Original Question proposed.

And the Committee continuing to sit until after Midnight;—

FRIDAY, 12 MAY, 1865. A.M.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 18.

Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Forlonge,
Mr. White,

Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Driver,
Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Cunneen,

Tellers.

Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Lucas.

Noes, 16.

Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Smart,
Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Stimpson,
Mr. Graham,
Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Campbell,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Eckford,

Mr. Egan,
Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Phelps,

Tellers.

Mr. Hart,
Mr. Joseph.

Chairman left Chair,—no report.

FRIDAY, 12 MAY, 1865. P.M.

No. 11.

PRISON DISCIPLINE BILL.

Clause 4. The "Government" may appoint an Inspector of Prisons who shall have the general control and management of all prisons subject to this Act and who shall be responsible for the good order and discipline thereof. (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the Clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Forster.*)

Amendment proposed,—That the word "Government" be omitted, with the view of inserting "Governor with the advice of the Executive Council."
(*Mr. Caldwell.*)

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

Ayes, 15.

Mr. Buchanan,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Wisdom,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Forster,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. De Salis,	
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Dodds.
Mr. White,	
Mr. Mate,	
Mr. Gordon,	

Noes, 14.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Eckford,
Mr. Robertson,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Darvall,	
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Stimpson,	Mr. Brown.
Mr. Driver,	
Mr. Caldwell,	
Mr. Donnelly,	
Mr. Cummings,	

Clause, as read, carried.

Bill reported with Amendments.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 8.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS
IN
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

TUESDAY, 16 MAY, 1865.

No. 1.

STAMP DUTIES BILL.

Clause 7. All parchment and paper to which any stamp is required to be affixed according to this Act or the first Schedule hereto is "subject" to the provisions contained in clause ten to be brought to the Commissioners at the office to be appointed for that purpose to be stamped and the officers appointed for that purpose shall forthwith upon demand made stamp any quantities or parcels of parchment or paper on payment of the duties without any fee or reward such stamp to be sufficient discharge for the "duties" And any person who shall engross or write or cause to be engrossed or written upon any parchment or paper any of the matters or things for which the same is charged to pay duty before the same is stamped or which is stamped for any lower duty than the duty payable for what is so engrossed or written thereon except as hereinafter mentioned shall incur a "penalty of" ten pounds. (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Smart.*)

And the clause having been amended, by inserting the word "nevertheless" after the word "subject,"—

Amendment proposed,—That all the words after "duties" down to "penalty of" inclusive be omitted. (*Mr. Forster.*)

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

Ayes, 13.

Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Smart,
Mr. Stimpson,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Eckford,

Tellers.

Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Lucas.

Noes, 27.

Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Landale,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. White,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Kemp,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Terry,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Cooper,	Tellers.
Mr. Tighe,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Wisdom.
Mr. Egan,	
Mr. Neale,	

Progress reported—to sit again.

WEDNESDAY, 17 MAY, 1865.

No. 2.

STAMP DUTIES BILL.

Clause 7. The words "ten pounds," at the end of the clause, omitted, on motion of Mr. Forster.

Clause 20. Where any deed or instrument liable by law to any Stamp Duty shall be written on parchment or paper and shall be signed or executed by any person before it shall be duly stamped for denoting the payment of the said duty there shall be due and paid to the Commissioners the whole or the deficiency as the case may be of the Stamp Duty payable upon or in respect of such deed or instrument and there shall also be paid over and above the said duty or deficiency "the" sum "of ten pounds;" "by way of" penalty and where the whole amount of the duty or deficiency of duty as the case may be to be denoted by a stamp required to be impressed on such deed or instrument when the same shall be brought to be stamped shall exceed the sum of ten pounds there shall be paid by way of penalty in addition to the said sum of ten pounds interest on the said duty or deficiency of duty computed at the rate of ten pounds per centum per annum from the date or first signing or execution of such deed or instrument Provided that if such interest shall exceed in amount the said duty or deficiency of duty then there shall be paid by way of penalty in addition to the said duty or deficiency of duty and the said sum of ten pounds and in lieu of interest a sum equal to the amount of the said duty or deficiency of "duty" And the Commissioners are hereby required upon payment of the said duty or deficiency of duty and of the said sum or sums hereinbefore directed to be paid by way of "penalty" to cause such deed or instrument to be duly stamped with a stamp denoting the payment of such duty or deficiency and also with a stamp denoting the payment of a "penalty" in lieu of any receipt to be written or given for such "penalty" And no such deed or instrument shall be pleaded or given in evidence or admitted to be good or available in law or equity until the same shall be duly stamped in manner aforesaid except as hereinafter "provided" Provided that where it shall satisfactorily appear to the Commissioners upon oath or otherwise that any deed or instrument hath not been duly stamped previously to being signed or executed by reason of accident mistake inadvertency or urgent necessity and without any wilful design or intention to defraud Her Majesty of the duty or to evade or delay the payment of such duty then if such deed or instrument shall within one month after the first signing or executing of the same by any person be brought to the Commissioners to be stamped and the Stamp Duty chargeable thereon by law be paid the Commissioners may if they shall think fit remit the whole or any part of the penalty payable on stamping such deed or instrument and may cause such deed or instrument to be duly stamped upon payment of the whole or the deficiency of the Stamp Duty chargeable thereon by law and either with or without any portion of the said penalty and thereupon every such deed or instrument shall be as valid and available in the law as if it had been duly stamped before the signing or executing of the same Provided also that nothing in this section contained shall apply to any instrument the stamping of which after the signing or execution thereof is expressly prohibited or restricted by this Act. (Read.)

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (Mr. Smart.) And the clause having been amended, by substituting the letter "a" for the word "the," and by omitting the words "of ten pounds,"—

Amendment proposed,—That the words "by way of" be omitted. (Mr. Forster.)

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

Ayes, 32.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. White,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Stimpson,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Eckford,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Maepherston,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Rodd,	Tellers.
Mr. Samuel,	
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Joseph.

Noes, 12.

Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Matc,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Roberts,
Mr. Gordon,
Tellers.
Mr. Hart,
Mr. Brown.

Clause, after further amendment, viz., by omitting all the words after "by way of" down to "duty" inclusive,—by inserting in their stead "fine at the rate of twenty pounds per centum on the value of the stamps to be affixed,"—by substituting "fine" for "penalty,"—and by omitting all the words after "provided" to the end of the clause,—Carried.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 18 MAY, 1865.

No. 3.

STAMP DUTIES BILL.

The following section of Schedule I,—

Draft or order for the payment of any sum of "money" to the bearer or to order on demand 0 0 1

(Read.)

Question proposed,—That the section, as read, stand part of Schedule I to the Bill. (Mr. Smart.)

Amendment proposed,—That there be inserted after the word "money," the words "to the amount of twenty shillings and upwards." (Mr. Smart.)

Further Amendment proposed,—That the word "forty" be substituted for the word "twenty" in the proposed Amendment. (Mr. Piddington.)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.

Mr. Hart,
Mr. White,
Mr. Dodds,

Tellers.

Mr. Sutherland;
Mr. Burdekin.

Noes, 31.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Landale,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Wisdom,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Farnell,	
Mr. Rodd,	Tellers.
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Walker.
Mr. Stimpson,	

Word "forty" inserted, and section, as amended, carried.

No. 4.

(Same Bill.)

The following section of Schedule I:—

LEASE or agreement for a lease or any written document for the tenancy or occupancy of any lands tenements or hereditaments the following duties in respect of the yearly rent—

Where the yearly rent shall not exceed £50	" 0 5 0 "
Where the same shall exceed £50 and not exceed £100	" 0 10 0 "
Above £100 for every fractional part of £100	" 0 10 0 "

LEASE of any lands tenements or hereditaments granted in consideration of a sum of money by way of premium and also of a yearly rent amounting to £20 and upwards ...

MEMORANDUM of transfer under the Act 26 Vict. No. 9

Both the *ad valorem* duties payable upon a conveyance according to the consideration therein expressed and for a lease in consideration of a rent of the same amount. The same duty as for a conveyance for the sale of lands for a like sum the consideration of such transfer.

(Read.)

Question proposed,—That the section, as read, stand part of Schedule I to the Bill. (Mr. Smart.)

And the section having been amended, by reducing the several rates by one-half,—

Motion made and Question put,—That the following exemption be added.

(Mr. Hart) :—

" Leases for less term than one year."

Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.

Mr. Campbell,
Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Walker,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Driver,
Mr. Hart,

Tellers.

Mr. Sutherland;
Mr. Burdekin.

Noes, 26.

Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Eckford,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Stimpson,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. White,	
Mr. Mate,	Tellers.
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Tighe,	Mr. Macpherson.
Mr. Landale,	
Mr. Donnelly,	

Schedule, as amended, carried.

No. 5.

No. 5.

(Same Bill.)

The following section of Schedule I:—

TRANSFER of any share or shares in the stock and funds of any corporation company or society whatever in New South Wales upon sale thereof—

Where the purchase or consideration money therein expressed shall not exceed £50	0 2 6
Exceeding £50 not exceeding £100	0 5 0
For every additional £50 or fractional part of £50	0 2 6

(Read.)

Question proposed,—That the section as read stand part of Schedule I to the Bill. (Mr. Smart.)

Motion made and Question put,—That the following exemption be added. (Mr. Lee.)

“Transfer of shares in Building Societies.”

Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.

Mr. Stimpson,
Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Eckford,
Mr. Tighe,

Tellers.

Mr. Lee,
Mr. Hart.

Noes, 34.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Landale,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. White,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Kemp,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Farnell,	
Mr. Cummings,	Tellers.
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Walker,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Wisdom.

No. 6.

(Same Bill.)

The following section of Schedule II:—

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION without a Will annexed where the effects as sworn to by the Administrator shall be—

Under the value of £100	1 0 0
Above the value of £100 and under £200	2 0 0
Do. £200 do. £300	3 0 0
Do. £300 do. £400	4 0 0
Do. £400 do. £500	5 0 0

And above £500 “two” per cent. (Read.)

Question proposed,—That the section as read stand part of Schedule II to the Bill. (Mr. Smart.)

Amendment proposed,—That the word “two” be omitted, and the words “one and a half” inserted. (Mr. Smart.)

And the word “two” having been omitted,—

Further Amendment proposed,—That the words “and a half” be omitted from the proposed Amendment. (Mr. Piddington.)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 4.

Mr. Forster,
Mr. Wisdom,
Tellers.

Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Hart.

Noes, 33.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Eckford,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. White,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Kemp,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Farnell,	
Mr. Lee,	Tellers.
Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Walker,
Mr. Neale,	Mr. Macpherson.
Mr. Cummings,	

The word “one” inserted, and section, as amended, carried.

No. 7.

No. 7.

(Same Bill.)

The following Schedule III:—

LEGACIES AND SUCCESSIONS TO PERSONAL ESTATE UNDER ANY TESTAMENTARY DISPOSITION OR UPON INTESTACY.

- For every legacy specific or pecuniary or of any other description of the amount or value of £20 or upwards given by any will or testamentary instrument of any person either out of his or her personal estate or out of or charged upon his or her real estate or out of any moneys to arise by sale mortgage or other disposition of his or her real estate or any part thereof and which shall be paid delivered retained satisfied or discharged after the passing of this Act.....
- Also for the clear residue (when devolving to two or more persons) of the personal estate of any person who shall have died after the passing of this Act (after deducting debts funeral expenses legacies and other charges first payable thereout) whether the title to such residue or any share thereof shall accrue by virtue of any testamentary disposition or upon a partial or total intestacy where such residue or share of residue shall be of the amount or value of £20 or upwards and where the same shall be paid delivered retained satisfied or discharged after the passing of this Act
- And also for the clear residue (when given to one person) and for every share of the clear residue (when given to two or more persons) of the moneys to arise from the sale mortgage or other disposition of any real estate directed to be sold mortgaged or otherwise disposed of by any testamentary instrument of any person (after deducting debts funeral expenses legacies and other charges first made payable thereout if any) where such residue or share of residue shall amount to £20 or upwards and where the same shall be paid retained or discharged after the passing of this Act
- “ Where any such legacy or residue or any share of such residue
 “ shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit
 “ of a child of the deceased or any descendant of a child of
 “ the deceased or to or for the benefit of the father and
 “ mother or any lineal ancestor of the deceased a duty at
 “ and after the rate of one pound per centum on the amount
 “ or value thereof.....£1 p centum”
- Where any such legacy or residue or any share of such residue shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of a brother or sister of the deceased or any descendant of a brother or sister of the deceased a duty at and after the rate of three pounds per centum on the amount thereof..... £3 p centum
- Where any such legacy or residue or any share of such residue shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased a duty at and after the rate of five pounds per centum on the amount or value thereof
- Where any such legacy or residue or any share of such residue shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of a brother or sister of a grandfather or grandmother of the deceased or any descendant of a brother or sister of a grandfather or grandmother of the deceased a duty at and after the rate of six pounds per centum on the amount or value thereof
- And where any such legacy or residue or any share of such residue shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of any person in any other degree of collateral consanguinity to the deceased than is above described or to or for the benefit of any stranger in blood to the deceased a duty at and after the rate of ten pounds per centum on the amount or value thereof.....£10 p centum
- And all gifts of annuities or by way of annuity or of any other partial benefit or interest out of any such estate or effects as aforesaid shall be deemed legacies within the intent and meaning of this Schedule.
- And where any legatee shall take two or more distinct legacies or benefits under any will or testamentary instrument which shall together be of the amount or value of £20 each shall be charged with duty though each or either may be separately under that amount or value.
- Excepting always devises and bequests to charitable or religious purposes which shall not be charged with any duty. (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the Schedule as read, stand Schedule III of the Bill. (*Mr. Smart.*)

Amendment proposed,—That section 4 be omitted. (*Mr. Piddington.*)

Question put,—That the section proposed to be omitted stand part of Schedule III to the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. White,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Wisdom,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Eckford,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Dodd,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Neale,	Mr. Lee.

Noes, 15.

Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Lucas,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Macpherson,	
Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Walker,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Piddington.
Mr. De Salis,	
Mr. Cunneen,	
Mr. Dignam,	
Mr. Rodd,	
Mr. Farnell,	
Mr. Driver,	
Mr. Caldwell,	

Schedule, as read, carried.

Bill reported with Amendments.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 9.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS
IN
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

TUESDAY, 23 MAY, 1865.

No. 1.

ROADS OTHER THAN MAIN ROADS BILL:—

Clause 3. When and so often as the Minister shall deem it expedient to "open" alter "or make" a road in any part of the Colony "a preliminary notice thereof" shall be given in the *Gazette* setting forth generally the extent and direction of the said road and referring to a map or plan thereof to be seen at the office of the Surveyor General in Sydney and calling upon all persons interested in such road to set forth in writing addressed to the Minister within *forty* days from the first publication of such notice any well-grounded objection that may appear to them to exist to the adoption of such road. (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Robertson.*)

And the clause having been amended, by inserting the word "or" after the word "open," and by omitting "or make,"—

Amendment proposed,—That the words "a preliminary notice thereof" be omitted. (*Mr. Forster.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 26.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Pickering,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Mac,
Mr. Neale,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. White,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Wisdom,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Driver,	Mr. Burdekin.
Mr. Tighe,	

222—

Noes, 8.

Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Piddington,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Macpherson.

No. 2.

No. 2.

(Same clause.)

Further Amendment proposed, and Question put,—That there be added at the end of the clause, the words “Provided that in all cases where the residence of the owner if in the Colony is known to the Surveyor General notice through the post or by personal service shall be given.” (*Mr. Burdekin.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 26.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Pickering,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. White,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Wisdom,	
Mr. Driver,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Burdekin,

Noes, 2.

Tellers.

Mr. Terry,
Mr. Wilson.

Clause, as amended, carried.

Progress reported—to sit again.

THURSDAY, 25 MAY, 1865.

No. 3.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Question proposed,—That the Committee agree to the following Resolutions. (*Mr. Smart.*)

- (24) *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that there shall be charged (irrespective of any duties of Customs now payable by law) upon the importation of all goods into the Colony, the rate of one shilling for every package or parcel, except goods in “transit.”
- (25) *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that on the importation of any goods now liable to “duty,” there shall be charged in addition to such duty, twenty pounds for every hundred pounds “thereof,” and in proportion for any lesser or greater amount of such duty.
- (26) *Resolved*, That it is expedient to empower the Government to raise from time to time, in one or more sum or sums, towards defraying the expense of certain Services specified in certain Acts already passed, a sum not exceeding eight hundred and fifty thousand pounds by the sale of debentures, bearing interest at not more than five per centum per annum, and falling due within ten years, of which not less than one hundred thousand pounds shall fall due in any one year, commencing in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

Debate ensued.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 12.

Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Landale,
Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Burns,
Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Cunneen,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Forlonge,
Mr. Macpherson.

Noes, 44.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Fancett,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Egan,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. White,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Pickering,	Mr. Lord,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Terry,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Wisdom,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Laycock,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Buchanan,	Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Phelps,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Sutherland,	
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Pemell,	Mr. Driver.

No.

No. 4.

Original Question stated.

And it being required that the Resolutions be proposed *seriatim*,—Amendment proposed,—That there be added to Resolution (24), after the word
“transit,” the words “and flour, wheat, sugar, and tea.” (*Mr. Piddington.*)Motion made, and Question put,—That the Chairman do now report progress,
and ask leave to sit again to-morrow. (*Dr. Lang.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 21.

Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Landale,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. De Salis,	
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Rodd.
Mr. Macpherson,	
Mr. Piddington,	
Mr. Wilson,	
Mr. Wisdom,	
Dr. Lang,	
Mr. Terry,	
Mr. Forster,	
Mr. Cunneen,	
Mr. Burns,	
Mr. Graham,	
Mr. Cooper,	
Mr. Gordon,	
Mr. Pickering,	

Noes, 33.

Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Laycock,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Egan,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Lord,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. White,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Hurley,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Neale,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Driver.
Mr. Pemell,	

And a Motion—That the Chairman leave the Chair—having been negatived,—
Progress reported—to sit again to-morrow.

FRIDAY, 26 MAY, 1865.

No. 5.

WAYS AND MEANS.

*(Same Resolution.)*Question proposed,—That the words “and flour, wheat, sugar, and tea,”
proposed to be added to Resolution (24) be so added.Motion made, and Question put,—That the Chairman do now leave the Chair.
(*Mr. Forster.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 9.

Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Buchanan,

Tellers.

Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Burns.

Noes, 25.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Driver,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Landale,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Campbell,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cooper,	
Mr. Laycock,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. White.
Mr. Pemell,	

No. 6.

*(Same Resolution.)*Question put,—That the words proposed to be added to Resolution (24), be so
added.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 31.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Campbell,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Egan,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Pickering,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Laycock,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Graham,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Donnelly,	
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Driver.
Mr. Hannell,	

Noes, 7.

Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Hart,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Mate,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Landale,
Mr. White.

No. 7.

No. 7.

Resolution, as amended, stated.

Motion made, and Question put,—That there be further added, after the word “tea” in the amended Resolution, the words “and copper ore.” (*Mr. Tighe.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 20.

Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Parkes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Buchanan,	
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Burns.
Mr. Terry,	
Mr. Tighe,	
Mr. Donnelly,	
Mr. Campbell,	
Mr. Caldwell,	
Dr. Lang,	
Mr. Kemp,	
Mr. Pickering,	
Mr. Neale,	
Mr. Cunneen,	

Noes, 80.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Macleay,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. White,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Landale,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Egan,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Phelps,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hurley,	
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Burdekin.

No. 8.

Resolution (24), as amended, put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 38.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Campbell,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. White,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Graham,	Dr. Lang,
Mr. Egan,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Landale,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Gordon,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Mate,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Piddington,	
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Macleay,	Mr. Driver.

Noes, 13.

Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Burns,
Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Pickering,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Kemp.

No. 9.

Question proposed,—That the Committee agree to Resolution (25) as read. (*Mr. Smart.*)

Motion made, and Question put,—That the words “except tea and sugar” be inserted after the word “duty.” (*Mr. Brown.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 43.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Landale,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Terry,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Parkes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Piddington,	
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Driver.
Mr. Macleay,	

Noes, 2.

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

No. 10.

Resolution (25), as amended, stated.

Further Amendment proposed,—That there be added after the word “sugar” in the amended Resolution, the words “and brandy and gin.” (*Mr. Martin.*)

Motion

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 8.

Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Caldwell,

Tellers.

Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Hart.

Noes, 37.

Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Macleay,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Eagan,
Mr. Pickering,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Wisdom,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Buchanan,	
Mr. Morrice,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Graham,	Mr. White,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Brown.
Mr. Osborne,	

And the Committee continuing to sit until after Midnight;—

SATURDAY, 27 MAY, 1865. A.M.

No. 11.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 26.

Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Gordon,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Macleay,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Wisdom,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Buchanan,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Lucas,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Dignam,	
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Egan.

Noes, 22.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. White,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Hurley,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Forster,	
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Brown.
Mr. Morrice,	
Mr. Terry,	
Mr. Caldwell,	
Mr. Graham,	

No. 12.

Resolution (25), as further amended, stated.

Motion made, and Question put,—That there be added after the word "gin" in the amended Resolution, the words "whisky, rum, and all other spirits." (*Mr. Lucas.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 18.

Mr. Rodd,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Lucas,	
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Kemp.
Mr. Terry,	
Mr. Burns,	
Mr. Wisdom,	
Mr. Sutherland,	
Mr. Buchanan,	
Mr. Cunneen,	
Mr. Farnell,	
Mr. Tunks,	
Mr. Pickering,	
Mr. Donnelly,	
Mr. Tighe,	
Mr. Oatley,	

Noes, 29.

Mr. Darvall,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. White,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Macleay,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Roberts,
Mr. Forster,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Brown.
Mr. Morrice,	

No. 13.

No. 13.

Motion made, and Question put,—That the Chairman do now report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Wednesday next. (*Mr. Sutherland.*)
Committee divided.

Ayes, 9.
Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Tighc,
Tellers.
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Rodd.

Noes, 37.
Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Smart,
Mr. Burns,
Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. White,
Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Egan,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Graham,
Mr. Driver,
Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Neale,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Mate,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Landale,
Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Oatley,
Tellers.
Mr. Hart,
Mr. Forster.

No. 14.

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

Ayes, 17.
Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Egan,
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Tighc,
Tellers.
Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Burns.

Noes, 26.
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Smart,
Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Graham,
Mr. Driver,
Mr. Neale,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Mate,
Mr. Landale,
Mr. White,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Darvall,
Tellers.
Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Hart.

No. 15.

Resolution (25), as amended, stated.
Motion made, and Question put,—That there be added after the word "gin" in the amended Resolution, the words "and tobacco." (*Mr. Wisdom.*)
Committee divided.

Ayes, 12.
Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Burns,
Tellers.
Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Lucas.

Noes, 29.
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Hart,
Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Macleay,
Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Driver,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Neale,
Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Graham,
Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Mate,
Mr. White,
Mr. Landale,
Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Smart,
Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Cowper,
Tellers.
Mr. Brown,
Mr. Macpherson.

No. 16.

Resolution (25), as amended, stated.
Motion made, and Question put,—That there be inserted after the word "thereof" in the amended Resolution, the words "and upon the above excepted articles brandy and gin, an increased duty of fifteen pounds." (*Mr. Smart.*)
Committee divided.

Ayes, 15.
Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Smart,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Neale,
Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Mats,
Tellers.
Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Landale.

Noes, 27.
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. White,
Mr. Driver,
Mr. Forster,
Tellers.
Mr. Egan,
Mr. Burns.

No. 17.

No. 17.

Resolution (25), as amended, put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. White,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Morrice,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Neale,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Landale.
Mr. Mate,	
Mr. Martin,	

Noes, 17.

Mr. Kemp,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Burns,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Lucas.
Mr. Wisdom,	
Mr. Dignam,	
Mr. Pickering,	
Mr. Tunks,	
Mr. Buchanan,	
Mr. Donnelly,	
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Terry,	
Mr. Cunneen,	
Mr. Sutherland,	

Resolutions 24 and 25 reported—to sit again.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 10.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

THURSDAY, 1 JUNE, 1865. A.M.

No. 1.

SUPPLY—SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1864.

(Roads other than Main Roads.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £320 19s. 4d., to defray Supplementary Charges for the service of the year 1864, being gratuity to M. Fitzpatrick, Esq., Under Secretary for Lands, for performance of duties in connection with Minor Roads, from 14th August, 1862, to 21st March, 1864, at the rate of £200 per annum.
(Mr. Robertson.)

Motion made, and Question put,—That the item be reduced by £320. *(Mr. Macpherson.)*

Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.

Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Morrice,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Gordon,	Mr. Burns.
Mr. Martin,	
Mr. Macpherson,	
Mr. Phelps,	
Mr. Driver,	
Mr. Buchanan,	
Mr. Piddington,	
Mr. Kemp,	

Noes, 19.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Eckford,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Egan,	
Mr. White,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Lec.
Mr. Cummings,	

No. 2.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.

Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Morrice,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Burns.
Mr. Martin,	
Mr. Gordon,	
Mr. Phelps,	
Mr. Driver,	
Mr. Buchanan,	
Mr. Piddington,	
Mr. Kemp,	

Noes, 19.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Eckford,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Egan,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Wilson,	
Mr. Graham,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Lec,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Hart.
Mr. Hurley,	

237—

No. 3.

No. 3.

Original Question proposed.

Motion made, that the Chairman do now leave the Chair. (*Mr. Forster.*)

Debate ensued; and the Honorable Member for East Macquarie (*Mr. Buchanan*) in the course thereof, saying,—“This is a nefarious Government, which has embezzled the people’s money, not only on this but on former occasions,”—

And the words, on motion of *Mr. Hart*, having been taken down by the Clerk,—Motion made, and Question put,—That the Chairman leave the Chair and report the point of Order to the House, and ask leave to sit again at a later hour of the day. (*Mr. Hart.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 17.

Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Eckford,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Robertson,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hurley,	
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Buchanan,	Mr. Brown.
Mr. Sutherland,	

Noes, 8.

Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Burns,
Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Driver,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Macpherson,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Forster.

* * * * *

Committee resumed.

Notice being taken of the state of the Committee, the Chairman counted, and finding no Quorum present, left the Chair, to report the same to the House.

FRIDAY, 2 JUNE, 1865.

No. 4.

COAL FIELDS REGULATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL—(Consideration of Legislative Council’s Amendments.)

Schedule:—

Page 1, clause 2, line 8. *Omit* “Any person”; *insert* “The provisions of the ‘Masters and Servants Act of 1857’ shall be deemed applicable and may be applied *mutatis mutandis* to such owners or agents and to persons.”

” ” line 13. *After* “gauge” *omit* remainder of clause.

Page 2, clause 3. *Omit* clause 3.

” clause 5. *Omit* clause 5. (*Read.*)

Motion made, and Question put,—That this Committee disagrees from the Amendments made by the Legislative Council in this Bill. (*Mr. Tighe.*)
Committee divided.

Ayes, 33.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Laycock,
Mr. Tighe,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Lee,	Dr. Lang,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Cunneen,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Macleay,	
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Tunks,	

Noes, 3:

Mr. Mate,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Josephson.

Resolution reported.

No. 5.

CLAIMS OF TENANTS OF THE CROWN (Consideration of an Address to the Governor).

Motion made, and Question put,—That the Committee agrees to the following Resolution. (*Mr. Cunneen.*)

Resolved.—“(1.) That, in the opinion of this Committee, the claim of *Mr. William Cummings*, for compensation for injury and loss of property sustained by him on account of the discovery of gold upon his rented Crown Lands, reported to this House (with other claims), on the 28th April, 1865, by the Select Committee appointed ‘to inquire into, and report upon, the Claims of Tenants of the Crown lodged with the Government, for injuries done to their properties since the discovery of gold on their rented Crown Lands,’ is a fit one to be referred to arbitration by the Government.

“(2.)

“(2.) That an Address embodying the foregoing Resolution be presented to
“ His Excellency the Governor.”

Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.

Mr. Cowper,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Arnold,	
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Egan,	Mr. Donnelly.
Mr. Cunneen,	
Mr. Tighe,	
Mr. Buchanan,	
Mr. Sutherland,	
Mr. Farnell,	
Mr. Eckford,	
Mr. Driver,	

Noes, 19.

Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Wisdom,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Landale,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Phelps,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. White,	
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Lee.
Mr. Burns,	

Chairman left Chair. No report.

No. 6.

MR. WILLIAM TYLER—(Consideration of the prayer of Petition of).

Motion made, and Question put,—That the Committee agrees to the following
Resolution. (*Dr. Lang.*)

Resolved,—That this Committee, having taken into consideration the Petition
of Mr. William Tyler, late contractor for the erection of the Railway
Bridge over the Nepean River, setting forth the losses he sustained in
attempting to carry out the said contract, and the circumstances under
which he abandoned the same, is of opinion that an amount equal to the
retention money held by the Government when he so abandoned his said
contract, should be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for the present
year.

That the foregoing Resolution be embodied in an Address, and transmitted to
His Excellency the Governor.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 11.

Mr. Driver,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Buchanan,	Mr. Eckford,
Mr. Cunneen,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Mate,	
Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Pemell,	Mr. Sutherland.
Dr. Lang,	

Noes, 16.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Egan,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Forster,	
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Wisdom.

Chairman left Chair. No report.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 11.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS
IN
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

TUESDAY, 6 JUNE, 1865.

No. 1.

SUPPLY—SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1864.

(Roads other than Main Roads.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £320 19s. 4d., to defray supplementary charge for the service of the year 1864, being gratuity to M. Fitzpatrick, Esq., Under Secretary for Lands, for performance of duties in connection with Minor Roads, from 14th August, 1862, to 21st March, 1864, at the rate of £200 per annum.
(Mr. Robertson.)

Motion made, and Question put,—That the item be reduced by £319.
(Mr. Kemp.)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 12.

Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Neale,
Mr. Tunks,

Tellers.

Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Driver.

Noes, 26.

Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Smart,
Mr. Fancett,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Forlonge,
Mr. Graham,
Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Farnell,

Mr. Tigue,
Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Egan,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Darvall,
Dr. Lang,
Mr. Arnold,

Tellers.

Mr. White,
Mr. Bardekin.

*On motion of Mr. Robertson, Resolution subsequently withdrawn.
Resolutions of Supply reported.*

No. 2.

CUSTOMS BILL.

Clause 1. On the importation of any goods now liable to duty except tea sugar brandy and "gin" there shall be charged in addition to such duty twenty pounds for every hundred pounds thereof and in proportion for any lesser or greater amount of such duty. *(Read.)*

248—A

Question

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Smart.*)
 Amendment proposed,—That the word *and* be omitted. (*Mr. Lucas.*)
 Question put,—That the word proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause.
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 27.		Noes, 15.	
Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Mate,	Mr. Forster,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. White,	Mr. Tighe,	Mr. Lucas.
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Martin,	Mr. Dignam,	
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Macleay,	Mr. Oatley,	
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Farnell,	
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Neale,	Mr. Donnelly,	
Mr. Hurley,	Dr. Lang,	Mr. Pickering,	
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Alexander,	
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Driver,	Mr. Sutherland,	
Mr. Hart,	<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. Caldwell,	
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Brown,	Mr. Joseph,	
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Burdckin.	Mr. Kemp,	
Mr. Pemell,			
Mr. Gordon,			

No. 3.

(Same clause.)

Motion made, and Question put,—That there be inserted after "gin" the words
 "and run." (*Mr. Lucas.*)
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 16.		Noes, 25.	
Mr. Kemp,	<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. Cowper,	Mr. White,
Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Smart,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Lucas.	Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Sutherland,		Mr. Martin,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Farnell,		Mr. Macleay,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Oatley,		Mr. Wilson,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Tighe,		Mr. Darvall,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Alexander,		Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Burdckin,
Mr. Forster,		Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Dignam,		Mr. Hurley,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Eckford,		Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. Tunks,		Mr. Pemell,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Pickering,		Mr. Neale,	Mr. Piddington.
Mr. Egan,		Mr. Graham,	

No. 4.

(Same clause.)

Motion made, and Question put,—That there be inserted after "gin" the words
 "and coffee and chicory." (*Mr. Forster.*)
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 12.		Noes, 24.	
Mr. Donnelly,	<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Kemp,	Mr. Robertson,	Mr. White,
Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Lucas.	Mr. Smart,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Hurley,		Mr. Brown,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Wilson,		Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Tighe,		Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Dignam,		Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Forster,		Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Eckford,		Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Driver,		Mr. Tunks,	<i>Tellers.</i>
		Mr. Cummings,	
		Mr. Pemell,	Mr. Hart,
		Mr. Neale,	Mr. Burdckin.

No. 5.

(Same clause.)

Motion made, and Question put,—That there be inserted after "gin" the words
 "and treacle and molasses." (*Mr. Forster.*)
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 8.		Noes, 25.	
Mr. Alexander,		Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Caldwell,		Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Wilson,		Mr. Smart,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Tighe,		Mr. Burdckin,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Forster,		Mr. Hart,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Dignam,		Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Josephson,
<i>Tellers.</i>		Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Donnelly,		Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Lucas.		Mr. Hannell,	Mr. Darvall,
		Mr. Neale,	<i>Tellers.</i>
		Mr. Pemell,	
		Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Brown,
		Mr. Graham,	Mr. Kemp.
		Mr. White,	

No. 6.

No. 6.

(Same clause.)

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

Ayes, 29.		Noes, 15.	
Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Gordon,	Mr. Brown,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Forster,	
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Oatley,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Lucas.
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Macleay,	Mr. Dignam,	
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. Mate,	Mr. Tighe,	
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Neale,	Mr. Pickering,	
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Kemp,	
Mr. Dodds,	Dr. Lang,	Mr. Cooper,	
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Caldwell,	
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Alexander,	
Mr. Phelps,	<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. Buchanan,	
Mr. Piddington,		Mr. Sutherland,	
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Driver,		
Mr. White,	Mr. Burdekin.		
Mr. Martin,			

Bill reported with an Amendment.

No. 7.

PACKAGE BILL.

Clause 3. The importer of any goods liable to the rate of one shilling per package shall at the time of entry or before delivery of such goods furnish particulars of the same and shall make and subscribe if required a declaration of the truth of such particulars and the same may be written on the entry or other document tendered with the sum payable in respect of such package charge or in case of entry by bill of sight or by imperfect entry for the purpose of clearing the ship then on the perfect entry at the time of perfecting such entry and in the latter cases the charge of one shilling per package shall be paid before the delivery of the goods and if such particulars shall be untrue the person making such declaration shall forfeit and pay a penalty of forty "shillings." (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Smart.*)

Amendment proposed,—That there be added after "shillings" at the end of the clause, the words, "Provided that it shall be lawful for the owner of any "package having paid duty to re-export the same under such regulations "as shall be made by the Collector of Customs for the protection of the "revenue and thereupon a drawback equal to the sum paid upon such "packages under this Act shall be repaid to such exporter." (*Mr. Hart.*)

And the Committee continuing to sit until after Midnight;—

WEDNESDAY, 7 JUNE, 1865. A.M.

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

Ayes, 15.		Noes, 18.	
Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Kemp,	Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Neale,	Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Smart,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Alexander,	<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. Martin,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. De Salis,		Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Hart,	Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Joseph.	Mr. Piddington,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Forster,		Mr. Burdekin,	
Mr. Driver,		Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Mate,		Mr. Graham,	Mr. White.

Clause, as read, carried.

No. 8.

(Same Bill.)

Clause 4. This Act "shall" come into operation on "the" day of "the passing thereof" and may be cited as the "Package Act of 1865." (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Smart.*)

And the clause having been amended—by inserting after "shall" the words "be deemed to have"—by inserting after "the" the words "twenty-fifth"—by omitting the words "the passing thereof"—and by inserting instead "May 1865,"—

Amendment proposed,—That there be added to follow the last amendment, the words "and shall continue in force until the thirty-first day of December 1867" (*Mr. Forster.*)

Further

Further amendment proposed,—That the figure "7" in the proposed amendment be omitted, with the view of inserting the figure "6." (*Mr. Caldwell.*)
 Question put,—That the figure proposed to be omitted stand part of the proposed amendment.
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 21.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Ncale,
Mr. Dodds,	
Mr. Piddington,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Lucas.
Mr. Forlonge,	
Mr. White,	
Mr. Martin,	

Noes, 11.

Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Dignam,
Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Driver,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Wilson.

Amendment, as proposed, carried.

Clause, as amended, carried.

Bill reported with Amendments.

WEDNESDAY, 7 JUNE, 1865. P.M.

No. 9.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Clause 5. TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE:—Any sum or sums of money not exceeding two hundred and ninety-three thousand five hundred and thirty-seven pounds to defray the Salaries Contingencies and other Expenses of the Establishments and Services following:—

Treasury	£7,538	0	0	
Customs	27,106	0	0	
Colonial Distilleries and Refineries	2,945	0	0	
Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint	14,126	0	0	
Gold Receivers	450	0	0	
Post Office... ..	32,198	0	0	
Conveyance of Mails	83,970	0	0	
Money Order Department	2,830	0	0	
Colonial Storekeeper	49,660	0	0	
Printing Bookbinding and Postage Stamps	17,037	0	0	
Gunpowder Magazine	1,011	0	0	
Health Officers and Emigration Officer Port				
Jackson	755	0	0	
Quarantine... ..	918	0	0	
Shipping Masters	1,200	0	0	
Glebe Island Abattoirs	1,541	0	0	
Harbours Light Houses and Pilot Department—				
Superintendent of Pilots Light				
Houses and Harbours	£650	0	0	
Steam Navigation and Pilot				
Boards	775	0	0	
Harbour Masters	1,525	0	0	
Light Houses... ..	4,917	0	0	
Sea and River Pilots... ..	7,199	0	0	
Boatmen	6,188	0	0	
Telegraph Stations	544	0	0	
Contingencies... ..	1,224	0	0	
		23,022	0	0

Miscellaneous Services:—

Postage of the various Public Departments	6,000	0	0
For the transmission of Telegraphic Messages	7,500	0	0
Interest on Public Accounts overdrawn at the Banks where such are kept	10,000	0	0
To provide for a Queen's Plate to be run for annually on Randwick Racecourse under the auspices of the Australian Jockey Club (Resolution of Assembly)	200	0	0

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous Services—continued—

Provisions to be left on Booby Island for the relief of Shipwrecked Persons	30	0	0		
To meet unforeseen expenses to be hereafter accounted for	2,000	0	0		
To meet the expenses of carrying on the Coast Surveys	1,500	0	0		
	<hr/>			27,230	0 0
				293,537	0 0

(Read.)

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (Mr. Smart.)

Motion made, and Question put,—That the item (in Italics) £200 to provide for a Queen's Plate to be run for annually on Randwick Racecourse under the auspices of the Australian Jockey Club (Resolution of Assembly), be omitted. (Mr. Forster.)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.

- Mr. Rodd,
- Mr. Farnell,
- Mr. Morrice,
- Mr. Dodds,
- Mr. Forster,
- Tellers.*
- Mr. Donnelly,
- Mr. Parkes.

Noes, 25.

- Mr. Cowper,
- Mr. Smart,
- Mr. Robertson,
- Mr. Arnold,
- Mr. Wilson,
- Mr. De Salis,
- Mr. Lucas,
- Mr. Hurley,
- Mr. White,
- Mr. Dignam,
- Mr. Oatley,
- Mr. Campbell,
- Mr. Graham,
- Mr. Sutherland,
- Mr. Cummings,
- Mr. Cunneen,
- Mr. Kemp,
- Mr. Laycock,
- Mr. Terry,
- Mr. Egan,
- Mr. Darvall,
- Mr. Pemell,
- Mr. Josephson,
- Tellers.*
- Mr. Driver,
- Mr. Tunks.

Clause, as read, carried.

No. 10.

(Same Bill.)

Clause 8. SUPPLEMENTARY:—Any sum or sums of money not exceeding one hundred and twenty-one thousand five hundred and ninety-three pounds eight shillings and four-pence to defray the Supplementary Charges for the Year 1864 and previous Years of the Salaries Contingencies and other Expenses of the Establishments and Services following:—

Supplement to Schedule B (<i>Pensions</i>)	£131	15	3
Executive and Legislative	130	16	3
Military Allowance (<i>Artillery</i>)	227	19	2
Volunteers	210	7	4
Police	1,749	13	11
Goals:—			
Darlinghurst	909	8	6
Hulk "Harmony" (<i>Prison Ship</i>)	573	17	1
Parramatta	1,392	10	9
Maitland	137	1	3
Goulburn	2	12	0
Mudgee	349	1	1
Wollongong	375	10	9
Wagga Wagga	214	6	0
Yass	353	2	0
Windsor	68	17	0
Deniliquin	86	0	0
Braidwood	50	15	11
	<hr/>		
	4,513	2	4
Penal Establishment Cockatoo Island	39	18	0
Lunatic Asylum Parramatta	2,916	6	2
Roman Catholic Orphan School	1,228	13	8
Vaccine Institution	70	17	8
Observatory	260	6	5
Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute	646	14	4
Grants in aid of Public Institutions:—			
In aid of the Richmond School of Arts on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions further sum	100	0	0
In aid of the Wollongong School of Arts on same condition	200	0	0
	<hr/>		
	300	0	0

Miscellaneous:—

Miscellaneous:—

For defraying expenses of the Returning Officers of the several Electoral Districts further sum	1,800	0	0	
Towards the erection of a Public Pound at Hartley	40	0	0	
Towards the erection of a Public Pound at Wollongong	10	0	0	
Medical Attendance and Medicines supplied to Paupers at Lambing Flat in 1862	83	2	0	
Towards the publication of Bentham's Work on the Flora of Australia further sum	100	0	0	
Relief to Sufferers by Floods in the District of Maitland	2,209	1	4	
Provisions and blankets for Sufferers by Floods in the M'Leay River District	219	15	9	
Provisions and blankets for Sufferers by Floods in the District of Windsor	166	8	10	
Relief to Sufferers by Floods in the District of Gunnedah being an amount equal to that contributed by the Inhabitants	85	9	6	
Relief to Sufferers by Floods in the Hawkesbury District being an amount equal to that locally contributed	1,200	15	0	
Relief to actual distress in the Camden and Picton Districts	200	0	0	
Seed Wheat supplied to Settlers in 1862 further sum	7	7	0	
				6,121 19 5
Supreme and Circuit Courts				1,909 6 9
District Courts				18 0 0
Quarter Sessions				2,159 10 0
Coroners' Inquests				25 1 4
Court of Claims				116 0 0

Miscellaneous:—

Travelling Expenses of the Curator of Intestate Estates and others to Wagga Wagga as Crown Witnesses relative to the embezzlement by the late Clerk of Petty Sessions in the matter of the Estate of Mr. Andrew Demery deceased	80	7	0
Law Expenses Pearce v. Bruce—Seizure of Contraband Cattle	341	3	8
Law Expenses Peisley and others v. the Commissioner for Railways	104	19	4
Law Expenses Attorney General v. Eagar—Church and School Lands	490	4	1
Law Expenses The Queen <i>ats.</i> Holdsworth and others—			

Moruya Breakwater Works:—

Verdict and damages ...	880	17	2
Interest ...	29	7	8
Taxed Costs ...	830	19	10

1,241 4 8

Less charged to the Loans'

Vote under 25 Vict. No.

19 for improvements

Moruya River

740 5 0

500 19 8

To cover the Verdict and other expenses in the case of Robertson *ats.* Dumaresq viz.—

Amount of Verdict ...	£5,000	0	0
Interest at 8 per cent. ...	1,400	0	0
Taxed Costs of Appeal to Privy Council	353	11	8
Taxed Costs — Supreme Court	310	17	6

7,064 9 2

Law Agent's Expenses in England

256 19 10

7,321 9 0

<i>Law Expenses Graham and others v. Berry :—</i>			
<i>Amount deposited in the Registry of the Privy Council in lieu of a Bond to hold the Respondent free of all expenses ...</i>			1,000 0 0
<i>Law expenses in 1862 Berry v. Graham ...</i>			1,722 9 3
			<hr/>
Treasury...			11,561 12 0
Customs ...			762 10 0
Sydney Branch of Royal Mint			1,197 3 8
Post Office			54 8 4
Money Order Department			245 0 4
Stores and Stationery			174 3 10
Quarantine			18,606 4 5
Glebe Island Abbatoirs			26 0 0
Harbours Lighthouses and Pilot Department			15 6 5
			587 0 9
Miscellaneous Services :—			
Postage for Public Departments further sum	1,550	5 2	
For the transmission of Telegraphic Messages further sum	933	16 2	
Interest on overdrawn Bank Accounts	9,904	1 1	
			<hr/>
			12,388 2 5
Survey of Lands			406 8 9
Commission to Land Agents Appraisers and others and for Advertising for the Public Service generally			3,003 13 2
Management of Alpacas			459 12 4
Coal Fields...			55 18 0
Government Domains			250 0 0
Roads other than Main Roads :—			
Salaries	120	5 8	
Contingencies	50	9 9	
			<hr/>
			170 15 5
Formation of the portion of Road leading through the Abattoirs at Glebe Island	111	1 6	
Rent of the Toll-bar on the Mudbank Road from 1 January to 30 June last to be refunded to the Trustees	67	10 0	
Rental of the Windsor Ferry for 1864 to be refunded to the Trustees	345	0 0	
Fencing Road through Joseph Kenyon's enclosed land on the Smithfield and Parramatta Road	143	5 0	
Fencing Road from Singleton to Belford through James Miller's enclosed land	264	0 0	
Fencing Road from Summer Hill Copper Mines to Isabella River <i>via</i> Truskett's Flat	91	10 0	
Fencing Road from Blandford to Box Tree Flat	36	4 0	
Refund to Mr. Beaumont of amount expended by him in repairs to the Mudbank and Bunnorong Road	89	3 3	
Repair of Road from the Appin and Mount Keira Road <i>via</i> Douglass Park Railway Station to Menangle...	200	0 0	
Bridge over Wyong Creek on Road from Maitland to Gosford...	200	0 0	
Road Upper Dawson and Fitzroy River—amount of outstanding Cheque against balance of Vote of 1858 written off	55	0 0	
Remuneration to Hugh Cameron for services as Special Inspector under the late Scab Act	100	0 0	
Refund of Fine on J. H. Scott for crossing Sheep into this Colony from Queensland without the requisite Certificate from the Inspector	137	10 0	
Compensation to James Backhouse for damage to his property at Guyong by an alteration of the Great Western Road...	10	0 0	
Compensation to R. A. Rodd for Sheep destroyed under Scab in Sheep Act	250	0 0	
Compensation to Mr. J. Blaxland for Sheep destroyed under the same Act	232	12 0	
Compensation for Cattle destroyed on account of Pleuro-pneumonia			
<i>viz. :—</i>			
John Keane	8	5 0	
Joseph Wharton	1	15 0	
			<hr/>
			10 0 0
			Compensation

Compensation for Land taken at Jugiong for the formation of Audley-street	21	13	6	
Salaries and Travelling Expenses of Sheep Inspectors 1863 further sum	503	13	3	
Completion of fencing Cemetery at Bundarra	14	8	0	
Fencing the old Public Cemetery at Forbes ...	35	0	0	
Fencing Cemetery at Forbes (new ground) ...	100	0	0	
				3,017 10 6
Railways				1,184 16 8
Harbors and Rivers				217 12 4
Colonial Architect... ..				300 0 0
Works and Buildings :—				
Alterations to Benevolent Asylum Liverpool...	4,100	0	0	
Fencing Cemetery Parramatta further sum of	62	15	6	
Rebuilding portion of Wall Lunatic Asylum Parramatta	500	0	0	
Erection of Residence for Signal Master South Head	900	0	0	
For repairs to Military Buildings further sum	500	0	0	
To cover expense of Furniture for Government House in 1861	166	14	6	
To cover expense of Vases for Terrace Garden Government House	22	10	0	
For erection of Wall in the Sydney Gaol ...	2,000	0	0	
Furniture and Fittings 1860 further sum ...	42	9	0	
Lighting Government Lamps in streets of Sydney and Domain further sum of ...	168	0	0	
Fencing in Court House and Gaol Deniliquin.	96	0	0	
				8,558 9 0
Roads and Bridges, &c. :—				
Approach to Railway Station Branxton ...	60	0	0	
Approach to Railway Station South Creek ...	400	0	0	
Approach to Railway Station Petersham ...	350	0	0	
Approach to Railway Station Morpeth ...	250	0	0	
Punt at Tabulam and Approaches further sum of	440	0	0	
Bridge over Christmas Creek Macleay River...	900	0	0	
Construction of 6 Toll-houses on Main Roads	675	0	0	
				3,075 0 0
Flood Repairs :—				
For repair of Damage—1st District Great Northern Road	1,200	0	0	
For repair of Damage—Road between East and West Maitland	600	0	0	
For repair of Damage—Road between East Maitland and Hinton Ferry <i>via</i> Morpeth ...	600	0	0	
For repair of Damage—1st District Great Western Road	1,200	0	0	
For repair of Damage—1st District Great Southern Road	300	0	0	
For repair of Damage—To Crossing-place at Breeza... ..	50	0	0	
For repair of Damage—To Bridges Clyde River Road	500	0	0	
For repair of Damage—Araluen Road ...	500	0	0	
				4,950 0 0
Electric Telegraphs				153 10 0
Miscellaneous :—				
Gratuity to Mrs. Trader	250	0	0	
Amount of Award and Costs to Mr. M. Faviell on account of his Contract for Tank Stream	1,620	18	9	
				1,870 18 9

UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE.

To cover payments made on account of Services of 1863 and previous years after the balances of appropriations available for such were written off in the books of the Treasury under the authority of the Executive Council's Minute of 2nd August last as per Schedule to Supplementary Estimates for 1864	25,525	3	3
--	--------	---	---

121,593 8 4

(Read.)

Question proposed,—That the clause as read stand part of the Bill. (Mr. Smart.) Motion

Motion made, and Question put,—That the items (in Italics) Law Expenses Graham and others *v.* Berry—£1,000 amount deposited in the Registry of the Privy Council in lieu of a Bond to hold the respondent free of all expenses, and £1,722 9s. 3d. Law expenses in 1862 Berry *v.* Graham, be omitted. (*Mr. Forster.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.		Noes, 28.	
Mr. Piddington,		Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Forster,		Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. White,		Mr. Smart,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Terry,		Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Mate,		Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Sutherland,
<i>Tellers.</i>		Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Laycock,
Mr. Macpherson,		Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Wilson.		Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Driver,
		Mr. Kemp,	Mr. Darvall,
		Mr. Oatley,	Mr. Cunneen,
		Mr. Graham,	Mr. Pemell,
		Mr. Parkes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
		Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Dignam,
		Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Lucas.
		Mr. Caldwell,	

THURSDAY, 8 JUNE, 1865.

No. 11.

PUBLIC WORKS AND IMMIGRATION LOAN BILL.

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

FOR RAILWAYS:—

Erection of Railway Station at Riverstone ...	650	0	0
Erection of Railway Station at Mulgrave ...	650	0	0
Forty additional Ballast and Goods Trucks for Railway Traffic ...	9,000	0	0
Windsor and Richmond Railway further sum	10,000	0	0
Additional Land at Newtown for Sidings ...	850	0	0
Additional Rolling Stock ...	10,000	0	0
Additional Goods Accommodation Sydney Station ...	20,000	0	0
Railway Sheds ...	12,000	0	0
Additional Accommodation Stations ...	5,000	0	0
To meet outstanding Claims for Land on the Penrith Picton and Singleton Extensions ...	6,000	0	0
Erection of Railway Station at Douglass Park	650	0	0
Extension of Great Northern Line to Terminus at Morpeth ...	20,000	0	0
		94,800	0 0

FOR BRIDGES:—

Erection of a Bridge at Pitnacree ...	9,000	0	0
Dunmore Bridge further sum ...	900	0	0
West Maitland Bridge further sum ...	4,000	0	0
		13,900	0 0

FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS:—

Erection of a Dwarf Wall and Railing between the Domain and the Reclaimed Land in Woolloomooloo Bay and for a Gate to the same and a new Gate in Palmer-street ...	550	0	0
Reclamation of Land Woolloomooloo Bay further sum ...	3,900	0	0
Towards the completion of the Australian Museum ...	6,000	0	0
Towards completion of Excavation Kiama Harbour Works ...	6,000	0	0
Wharf at Ulladulla further sum ...	500	0	0
Construction of three New Punts for second Steam Dredge Newcastle ...	3,500	0	0
Penitentiary ...	25,000	0	0
Lunatic Asylum... ..	25,000	0	0
		70,750	0 0

FOR

FOR IMMIGRATION:—

<i>For the purpose of assisting Immigration to this Colony...</i>						40,000	0	0	
TOTAL						£	219,450	0	0

(Read.)

Question proposed,—That the clause as read stand part of the Bill. (Mr. Smart.)

Motion made, and Question put,—That the item (in Italics) £40,000, for the purpose of assisting Immigration to this Colony, be omitted (Mr. Walker.)
Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.

Mr. Forster,
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Neale,
Dr. Lang,
Mr. Driver,

Tellers.

Mr. Walker,
Mr. Wilson.

Noes, 36.

Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Smart,
Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Forlounge,
Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Graham,
Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Campbell,
Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Terry,

Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Laycock,
Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Pickering,
Mr. White,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Mate,
Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Gordon,

Tellers.

Mr. Hart,
Mr. Macpherson.

No. 12.

STAMP DUTIES BILL (No. 2).

The preamble having been postponed,—

Motion made, and Question put,—That the Chairman do now report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow. (Mr. Smart.)
Committee divided.

Ayes, 30.

Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Smart,
Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Mate,
Mr. Graham,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Laycock,
Mr. Neale,
Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Hart,
Mr. White,

Tellers.

Mr. Forlounge,
Mr. Joseph.

Noes, 3.

Mr. Lucas,
Tellers.
Mr. Driver,
Mr. Cummings.

FRIDAY, 9 JUNE, 1865.

No. 13.

WILD BIRDS AND ANIMALS PROTECTION BILL.

Clause 1. The imported animals and birds specified in the first Schedule to this Act shall not be or be deemed to be *fera natura* for the purposes of this Act. (Read.)

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

Ayes, 23.

Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Smart,
Mr. Driver,
Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Hart,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Mate,
Mr. Graham,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Gordon,
Dr. Lang,
Mr. Wilson,

Tellers.

Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Forlounge.

Noes, 11.

Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Laycock,

Tellers.

Mr. Forster,
Mr. Brown.

No. 14.

No. 14.

(Same Bill.)

Clause 2. It shall not be lawful for any person except as hereinafter provided to kill hunt or take any of the imported animals or birds specified in the first Schedule hereto at any time whatsoever before the first day of January which shall be in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-“five.” *(Read.)*

Question proposed,—That the clause as read stand part of the Bill. *(Mr. Driver.)*

Amendment proposed,—That the word “five” be omitted. *(Mr. Caldwell.)*

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 23.		Noes, 13.	
Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Forster,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Oatley,	
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Pickering,	Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Brown.
Mr. Driver,	Mr. Terry,	Mr. Rodd,	
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Gordon,	Mr. Cunneen,	
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Kemp,	
Mr. Hart,	<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. Morrice,	
Mr. Rodd,		Mr. Caldwell,	
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Laycock,	
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Lucas.		
Mr. Mate,			

No. 15.

(Same Bill.)

Motion made, and Question put,—That the Chairman do now report progress, and ask leave to sit again this day fortnight. *(Mr. Parkes.)*

Committee divided.

Ayes, 10.		Noes, 23.	
Mr. Rodd,		Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Caldwell,		Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Parkes,		Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Laycock,		Mr. Driver,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Forster,		Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Brown,		Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Cummings,		Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Oatley,		Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Hart,
<i>Tellers.</i>		Mr. Hurley,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Dignam,		Mr. Graham,	
Mr. Donnelly,		Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Lucas,
		Mr. Terry,	Mr. Macpherson.
		Mr. Cooper,	

No. 16.

(Same Bill.)

Clause 4. It shall not be lawful for any person whatsoever after the passing of this Act to kill hunt or take any of the native birds specified in the second Schedule hereto during the period in the said second Schedule declared.

(Read.)

Question proposed,—That the clause as read stand part of the Bill. *(Mr. Driver.)*

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 11.		Noes, 21.	
Mr. Pickering,	<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Donnelly,		Mr. Kemp,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Oatley,	Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Parkes.	Mr. Driver,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Laycock,		Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Dignam,		Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Brown,		Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Forster,		Mr. Lucas,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Caldwell,		Mr. Piddington,	
		Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Hurley,
		Mr. Hart,	Mr. Macpherson.
		Mr. Farnell,	

Committee subsequently counted out.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 12.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES)

TUESDAY, 13 JUNE, 1865.

No. 1.

STAMP DUTIES BILL (No. 2):—

Clause 2. In the construction and for the purposes of this "Act" the word "Minister" shall apply to such one of the Ministers as shall be charged with the administration of this Act and the chief control of all matters relating to the imposition of Stamp Duties "And" the word "Commissioners" shall apply to the Commissioners or some one Commissioner of Stamp Duties to be appointed as hereinafter mentioned. (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Smart.*)

Amendment proposed,—That all the words after "Act" to the word "And" inclusive be omitted. (*Mr. Forster.*)

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

Ayes, 23.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Pickering,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Rodd,	
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Lucas.
Mr. Graham,	

Noes, 10.

Mr. Martin,
Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Mate,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. White,
Mr. Cooper.

Clause, as read, carried.

No. 2.

(Same Bill.)

Clause 10. The duties by this Act imposed upon "agreements" bills of lading policies of insurance bills of exchange "drafts or orders" promissory notes "and receipts or discharges for the payment of money" may be denoted by an adhesive stamp affixed thereto by the makers or holders thereof. (*Read.*)

267—A

Question

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Smart.*)

Amendment proposed,—That the word “agreements” be omitted. (*Mr. Forster.*)

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

Ayes, 28.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. White,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Donnelly,	
Mr. Parkes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Dr. Lang,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Tighe.

Noes, 8.

Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Mate,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Phelps,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Forster.

No. 3.

(*Same clause.*)

Further amendment proposed,—That the words *bills of lading* be omitted. (*Mr. Caldwell.*)

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

Ayes, 32.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Pickering,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Robertson,
Dr. Lang,	Mr. Faucett,
Mr. Graham,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cooper,	
Mr. White,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Gordon,	Mr. Burdekin.

Noes, 8.

Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Mate,
Mr. Phelps,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Piddington.

No. 4.

(*Same clause.*)

Further amendment proposed,—That the words “drafts or orders” be omitted. (*Mr. Forster.*)

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

Ayes, 33.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Faucett,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Pickering,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Parkes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Dr. Lang,	
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Burdekin.
Mr. White,	

Noes, 7.

Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Mate,
Mr. Phelps,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Forster.

No. 5.

(*Same clause.*)

Further amendment proposed, and Question put,—That the word “and” be inserted after the words “drafts or orders.” (*Mr. Caldwell.*)

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 9.

Mr. Piddington,
Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Mate,
Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Driver,
Mr. Wilson,

Tellers.

Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Kemp.

Noes, 30.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Pickering,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Tighe,
Dr. Lang,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Morrice,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. White,	

No. 6.

(*Same clause.*)

Further amendment proposed,—That the words “*and receipts or discharges for the payment of money*” be omitted. (*Mr. Caldwell.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 31.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Faucett,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. White,
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Wilson,
Dr. Lang,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Pickering,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Morrice,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cooper,	
Mr. Gordon,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Dignam,	

Noes, 6.

Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Caldwell,

Tellers.

Mr. Mate,
Mr. Forster.

Clause, as read, carried.

No. 7.

(*Same Bill.*)

Clause 19. Where any deed or instrument liable by law to any Stamp Duty shall be written on parchment or paper and shall be signed or executed by any person before it shall be duly stamped for denoting the payment of the said duty there shall be due and paid to the Commissioners the whole or the deficiency as the case may be of the Stamp Duty payable upon or in respect of such deed or instrument and there shall also be paid over and above the said duty or deficiency a sum by way of fine at the rate of twenty pounds per centum on the value of the Stamps to be affixed And the Commissioners are hereby required upon payment of the said duty or deficiency of duty and of the said sum or sums hereinbefore directed to be paid by way of fine to cause such deed or instrument to be duly stamped with a stamp denoting the payment of such duty or deficiency and also with a stamp denoting the payment of a fine in lieu of any receipt to be written or given for such fine And no such deed or instrument shall be pleaded or given in evidence or admitted to be good or available in law or equity until the same shall be duly stamped in manner aforesaid except as hereinafter “*provided.*” (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the clause as read stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Smart.*)

Amendment proposed, and Question put,—That there be added after “*provided*” at the end of the clause, the words “*Provided that no fine as aforesaid shall be charged if the deed or instrument be stamped within one month after execution.*” (*Mr. Forster.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 17.

Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Faucett,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Morrice,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Macpherson,	
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. White,	

Noes, 15.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Pickering,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Donnelly,	
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Parkes,
Dr. Lang,	

Clause, as amended, carried.

No. 8.

No. 8.

(Same Bill.)

Clause 30. The third section of the Act fifteenth Victoria number seventeen and the Schedule annexed thereto are hereby repealed. (*Read.*)

Question put,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Smart.*) Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. White,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Kemp,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Donnelly,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hart,	
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Driver,	Mr. Caldwell.
Mr. Graham,	

Noes, 6.

Mr. Martin,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Faucett,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. De Salis.

No. 9.

(Same Bill.)

SCHEDULES TO WHICH THIS ACT REFERS.

SCHEDULE I.

CONTAINING THE DUTIES ON DEEDS OR OTHER INSTRUMENTS RELATING TO TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN LIVING PERSONS.

	£	s.	d.
AGREEMENT or any minute or memorandum of an agreement under hand only where the matter thereof shall be of the value of "Five" Pounds or upwards whether the same shall only be evidence of a contract or obligatory on the parties from its being a written instrument together with every schedule receipt or other matter put or indorsed thereon or annexed thereto	0	1	0
Provided always that where divers letters shall be offered in evidence to prove any agreement between the parties who shall have written such letters it shall be sufficient if any of such letters shall be stamped with a duty of two shillings and sixpence.			
BILLS OF EXCHANGE—			
Inland Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note for the payment to the bearer or to order or on demand of any sum of money not exceeding £50	0	1	0
Do. not exceeding £100	0	2	0
And where the same shall exceed £100 then for every £50 and also for any fractional part of £50	0	1	0
Foreign Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note drawn in but payable out of the Colony of New South Wales—			
If drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more	{ The same duty as on an Inland Bill of the same amount and tenor.		
If drawn in sets of three or more for every Bill of each set where the sum payable thereby shall not exceed £50 .....				0	0	4
And where it shall exceed £50 and not exceed £100 ...	0	0	8
And where the same shall exceed £100 then for every £50 and also any fractional part of £50	0	0	4
Exemption from the foregoing duties on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes—All Debentures and Treasury Bills issued by the Government of New South Wales.			
Exemption from the foregoing duties on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes but not from any other duty to which the same be liable—All Promissory Notes for the payment of money on demand issued by any Bank or Banking Company of New South Wales.			
Bill of Exchange Draft or Order drawn or indorsed out of the Colony for payment of money on demand	{ The same duty as on an Inland Bill of the same amount and tenor.		

All Bills Drafts or Orders for the payment by any Bank or Banking Company of any sum of money though not made payable to the bearer or to order and whether delivered to the payee or not and all writings or demands entitling any person to the payment by any Bank or Banking Company of any sum of money whether the person to whom payment is to be made shall be named or designated therein or not or whether the same shall be delivered to him or not shall respectively be deemed to be Bills Drafts or Orders for the payment of money chargeable with Stamp Duty as if the same had been made payable to bearer or to order. £ s. d.

“ BILL OF LADING or receipt from the Master Mate or Agent of any vessel for any goods merchandise or effects to be carried to any place beyond the boundaries of the Colony.

For every such Bill of Lading or copy thereof 0 1 0
 For every such Receipt or copy thereof..... 0 0 6”

CONVEYANCE—

Of any kind or description whatsoever upon the sale of any property in respect of the principal or only writing whereby the property sold shall be conveyed to or vested in the purchaser or any other person or persons by his direction (except transfers expressly provided for by this Act)—

Where the purchase or consideration money therein or thereupon expressed shall not exceed £50..... 0 5 0
 And where the same shall exceed £50 and not exceed £100 0 10 0
 Then for every £100 and any fractional part of £100 ... 0 10 0

The purchase money or consideration shall be truly expressed and set forth in words at length in or upon every such principal or only deed or instrument of conveyance and where such consideration shall consist either wholly or in part of any stock or security the value thereof respectively to be ascertained as hereinafter mentioned shall also be truly expressed and set forth in manner aforesaid in or upon every such deed or instrument and such value shall be deemed and taken to be the purchase or consideration money or part of the purchase or consideration money as the case may be in respect whereof the *ad valorem* duty shall be charged as aforesaid.

And where the consideration or any part of the consideration shall be any stock in any of the public funds or Government Debentures or stock or any debenture or stock of any person payable only at the will of the debtor the said duty shall be calculated (taking the same respectively whether constituting the whole or a part only of such consideration) according to the average selling price thereof respectively on the day or on either of the ten days preceding the day of the date of the deed or instrument of conveyance or if no sale shall have taken place within such ten days then according to the average selling price thereof on the day of the last preceding sale and if such consideration or part of such consideration shall be a mortgage judgment or bond or a debenture the amount whereof shall be recoverable by the holder or any other security whatsoever whether payable in money or otherwise then such calculation shall be made according to the sum due thereon for both principal and interest.

And where any lands or other property of different tenures or holdings or held under different titles contracted to be sold at one entire price for the whole shall be conveyed to the purchaser in separate parts or parcels by different deeds or instruments the purchase or consideration money shall be divided and apportioned in such manner as the parties shall think fit so that a distinct price or consideration for each separate part or parcel may be set forth in or upon the principal or only deed or instrument of conveyance relating thereto which shall be charged with the said *ad valorem* duty in respect of the price or consideration money therein set forth.

And

And where any property contracted to be purchased by two or more persons jointly or by any person for himself and others or wholly for others at one entire price for the whole shall be conveyed in parts or parcels by separate deeds or instruments to the person for whom the same shall be purchased for distinct parts or shares of the purchase money the principal or only deed or instrument of conveyance of each separate part or parcel shall be charged with the said *ad valorem* duty in respect of the sum of money therein specified as the consideration for the same. £ s. d.

But if separate parts or parcels of such property shall be conveyed to or to the use of or in trust for different persons in and by one and the same deed or instrument then such deed or instrument shall be charged with the said *ad valorem* duty in respect of the aggregate amount of the purchase or consideration moneys therein mentioned to be paid or agreed to be paid for the property thereby conveyed.

And where any person having contracted for the purchase of any property but not having obtained a conveyance thereof shall contract to sell to any other person and the same shall in consequence be conveyed immediately to the sub-purchaser the principal or only deed or instrument of conveyance shall be charged with the said *ad valorem* duty in respect of the purchase or consideration money therein mentioned to be paid or agreed to be paid by the sub-purchaser.

And where any person having contracted for the purchase of any property but not having obtained a conveyance thereof shall contract to sell the whole or any part or parts thereof to any other person or persons and the same shall in consequence be conveyed by the original seller to different persons in parts or parcels the principal or only deed or instrument of conveyance of each part or parcel thereof shall be charged with the said *ad valorem* duty in respect only of the purchase or consideration money which shall be therein mentioned to be paid or agreed to be paid for the same by the person to whom or to whose use or in trust for whom the conveyance shall be made without regard to the amount of the original purchase money.

And in all cases of such sub-sales as aforesaid the sub-purchaser and the person immediately selling to him shall be deemed and taken to be the purchaser and seller within the intent and meaning of this Act.

But where any sub-purchaser shall take an actual conveyance of the interest of the person immediately selling to him which shall be chargeable with the said *ad valorem* duty in respect of the purchase or consideration money paid or agreed to be paid by him and shall be duly stamped accordingly any deed or instrument of conveyance to be afterwards made to him of the property in question by the original seller shall be exempt from the said *ad valorem* duty and be charged only with the ordinary duty on deeds or instruments of the same kind not upon a sale.

And where any property separately contracted to be purchased of different persons at separate and distinct prices shall be conveyed to the purchaser or as he shall direct in and by one and the same deed or instrument such deed or instrument shall be charged with the said *ad valorem* duty in respect of the aggregate amount of the purchase or consideration moneys therein mentioned to be paid or agreed to be paid for the same.

And where any property shall be sold and conveyed in consideration wholly or in part of any sum of money charged thereon by way of mortgage or otherwise and then due and owing to the purchaser or shall be sold and conveyed subject to any mortgage or other debt or to any gross or entire sum of money to be afterwards paid by the purchaser such sum of money or debt shall be deemed the purchase or consideration money or part of the purchase or consideration money as the case may be in respect whereof the said *ad valorem* duty is to be paid.

Exemptions

	£	s.	d.
Exemptions from the preceding duties on conveyances—			
Any grant from the Crown under the hand of the Governor for the time being of the Colony of New South Wales to any purchaser of Crown Lands in New South Wales.			
Any certificate of title granted under the hand of the Registrar General pursuant to the Act 26 Vic. No. 9 called the "Real Property Act."			
DEED or instrument of any kind whatever not otherwise charged in this Schedule.....	1	0	0
Exemptions from the preceding duties on deeds or instruments not otherwise charged in this Schedule—			
Apprenticeship and Clerkship—All instruments relating to the services of apprentices clerks or servants.			
Mortgage—All mortgages of Real Property or mortgages given by way of Bill of Sale or otherwise of live stock goods chattels and effects and personal estate generally and all transfers agreements releases re-conveyances and discharges thereof.			
All preferable liens under the Act 11 Victoria No. 4.			
All liens on crops under the Act 26 Victoria No. 10.			
All Customs bonds.			
All administration bonds.			
All bonds on appointment of special bailiffs.			
" DRAFT or order for the payment of any sum of money to the amount of forty shillings and upwards to the bearer or to order on demand	0	0	1"
LEASE or agreement for a lease or any written document for the tenancy or occupancy of any lands tenements or hereditaments the following duties in respect of the yearly rent—			
Where the yearly rent shall not exceed £50.....	0	2	6
Where the same shall exceed £50 and not exceed £100	0	5	0
Above £100 for every fractional part of £100	0	5	0
LEASE of any lands tenements or hereditaments granted in consideration of a sum of money by way of premium and also of a yearly rent amounting to £20 and upwards ...			
MEMORANDUM of transfer under the Act 26 Vict. No. 9			
" POLICY of Insurance against risk of loss or damage by fire or other casualty to any property on land—			
For every £100 insured for any period above six months	0	1	0
For every £100 insured for any period under six months	0	0	6"
POLICY of Insurance or other instrument whereby any insurance shall be made upon any ship or vessel or upon any goods merchandise or other property on board of any ship or vessel or upon the freight thereof—covered by a time policy for any period exceeding three months	0	2	6
And for all other policies—for every sum of £100 and for every fractional part of £100	0	1	0
PROGRESSIVE DUTY that is to say—			
Where any deed or instrument chargeable with any stamp duty under this Act together with any schedule receipt or other matter put or indorsed thereon or annexed thereto shall contain two thousand one hundred and sixty words or upwards then for every one thousand and eighty words over and above the first one thousand and eighty words there shall be charged the further progressive duty following that is to say—			
Where such deed or instrument shall be chargeable with any <i>ad valorem</i> stamp duty or duties not exceeding in the whole the sum of five shillings a further progressive duty equal to the amount of such <i>ad valorem</i> duty or duties and in every other case a further progressive duty of.....	0	5	0
PROMISSORY NOTES. (See Bills of Exchange.)			

Both the *ad valorem* duties payable upon a conveyance according to the consideration therein expressed and for a lease in consideration of a rent of the same amount.

The same duty as for a conveyance for the sale of lands for a like sum the consideration of such transfer.

PROMISSORY

	£	s.	d.
PROMISSORY NOTES payable to the bearer on demand issued by any Bank or Banking Company at the rate of for every one hundred pounds of the average annual amount in circulation as certified under 4 Vic. No. 13	2	0	0
"RECEIPT or discharge given for any sum of money for forty shillings and upwards:	0	0	1"
Exemptions from the preceding duties on receipts—			
Receipts given for or upon the payment of money to or for the use of Her Majesty.			
Receipts indorsed upon any instrument duly stamped under this Act acknowledging the receipt of the consideration money therein expressed.			
Acknowledgment given for money deposited in any Banks to be accounted for Provided that this exemption shall not extend to receipts or acknowledgments for sums paid or deposited for or upon any letters of allotment of shares or in respect of calls upon any scrip or shares of or in any Joint Stock or other Company or intended Company which said last-mentioned receipts or acknowledgments by whomsoever given shall be liable to the duty charged upon receipts.			
TRANSFER of any run or station held under lease or promise of lease from the Crown or of any interest therein where the declared value of the said run or station or interest or the value thereof assessed as in this Act provided shall not exceed £100	0	10	0
And where such value shall exceed £100 then for every £100 and any fractional part of £100	0	10	0
TRANSFER of any share or shares in the stock and funds of any corporation company or society whatever in New South Wales upon sale thereof—			
Where the purchase or consideration money therein expressed shall not exceed £50	0	2	6
Exceeding £50 not exceeding £100	0	5	0
For every additional £50 or fractional part of £50	0	2	6

(Read.)

Question proposed,—That the Schedule as read stand part of the Bill. (Mr. Smart.)

Amendment proposed,—That the word "Five" be omitted, with the view of inserting "Twenty." (Mr. Piddington.)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 19.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Morrice,	Tellers.
Mr. Graham,	
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Pickering,	Mr. Alexander.
Mr. White,	

Noes, 5.

Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Kemp,
Tellers.
Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Driver.

No. 10.

(Same Schedule.)

Further Amendment proposed,—That the item 0 1 0 on—
Inland Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note for the payment to the bearer or to order or on demand of any sum of money not exceeding £50

"0 1 0"

be omitted with the view of inserting 0 0 6. (Mr. Caldwell.)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 23.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Morrice,	Tellers.
Mr. Graham,	
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Macpherson.
Mr. White,	

Noes, 8.

Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Mate,
Tellers.
Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Driver.

No. 11.

No. 11.

(Same Schedule.)

Further Amendment proposed,—That the paragraph—

	£	s.	d.
“BILL OF LADING or receipt from the Master Mate or Agent of any vessel for any goods merchandise or effects to be carried to any place beyond the boundaries of the Colony. For every such Bill of Lading or copy thereof	0	1	0
For every such Receipt or copy thereof	0	0	6”

be omitted. (*Mr. Piddington.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 24.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. White,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Driver,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Morrice,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Graham,	
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Alexander.

Noes, 8.

Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Mate,
Mr. Forster,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Joseph.

No. 12.

(Same Schedule.)

Further Amendment proposed,—That the paragraph—

“DRAFT or order for the payment of any sum of money to the amount of forty shillings and upwards to the bearer or to order on demand	0	0	1”
--	---	---	----

be omitted. (*Mr. Piddington.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 23.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Morrice,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Graham,	
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Pickering,	Mr. Brown.
Mr. White,	
Mr. Farnell,	
Mr. Hart,	

Noes, 9.

Mr. Driver,
Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Mate,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Dignam,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Piddington.

No. 13.

(Same Schedule.)

Further Amendment proposed,—That the paragraph—

“POLICY of Insurance against risk of loss or damage by fire or other casualty to any property on land—

For every £100 insured for any period above six months 0 1 0

For every £100 insured for any period under six months 0 0 6”

be omitted. (*Mr. Piddington.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. White,
Mr. Cooper,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Pickering,	
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Alexander.
Mr. Hart,	

Noes, 6.

Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Mate,
Mr. Dignam,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. De Salis.

267—B

No. 14.

No. 14.

Further Amendment proposed,—That the paragraph—

“RECEIPT or discharge given for any sum of money for
forty shillings and upwards 0 0 1”
be omitted. (*Mr. Piddington.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 23.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Morrice,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Graham,*	
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. White,	Mr. Macpherson.
Mr. Pickering,	

Noes, 7.

Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Driver,
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Mate,
Mr. Forster,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Piddington.

No. 15.

(Same Bill.)

SCHEDULE III.

LEGACIES AND SUCCESSIONS TO PERSONAL ESTATE UNDER ANY TESTAMENTARY DISPOSITION OR UPON INTESTACY.

For every legacy specific or pecuniary or of any other description of the amount or value of “£20” or upwards given by any will or testamentary instrument of any person either out of his or her personal estate or out of or charged upon his or her real estate or out of any moneys to arise by sale mortgage or other disposition of his or her real estate or any part thereof and which shall be paid delivered retained satisfied or discharged after the passing of this Act

Also for the clear residue (when devolving to two or more persons) of the personal estate of any person who shall have died after the passing of this Act (after deducting debts funeral expenses legacies and other charges first payable thereout) whether the title to such residue or any share thereof shall accrue by virtue of any testamentary disposition or upon a partial or total intestacy where such residue or share of residue shall be of the amount or value of £20 or upwards and where the same shall be paid delivered retained satisfied or discharged after the passing of this Act

And also for the clear residue (when given to one person) and for every share of the clear residue (when given to two or more persons) of the moneys to arise from the sale mortgage or other disposition of any real estate directed to be sold mortgaged or otherwise disposed of by any testamentary instrument of any person (after deducting debts funeral expenses legacies and other charges first made payable thereout if any) where such residue or share of residue shall amount to £20 or upwards and where the same shall be paid retained or discharged after the passing of this Act

“Where any such legacy or residue or any share of such residue shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of a child of the deceased or any descendant of a child of the deceased or to or for the benefit of the father and mother or any lineal ancestor of the deceased a duty at and after the rate of one pound per centum on the amount or value thereof£1 $\frac{1}{2}$ centum”

Where any such legacy or residue or any share of such residue shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of a brother or sister of the deceased or any descendant of a brother or sister of the deceased a duty at and after the rate of three pounds per centum on the amount thereof£3 $\frac{1}{2}$ centum

Where any such legacy or residue or any share of such residue shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased a duty at and after the rate of five pounds per centum on the amount or value thereof£5 $\frac{1}{2}$ centum

Where

Where any such legacy or residue or any share of such residue shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of a brother or sister of a grandfather or grandmother of the deceased or any descendant of a brother or sister of a grandfather or grandmother of the deceased a duty at and after the rate of six pounds per centum on the amount or value thereof£6 $\frac{1}{2}$ centum

And where any such legacy or residue or any share of such residue shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of any person in any other degree of collateral consanguinity to the deceased than is above described or to or for the benefit of any stranger in blood to the deceased a duty at and after the rate of ten pounds per centum on the amount or value thereof£10 $\frac{1}{2}$ centum

And all gifts of annuities or by way of annuity or of any other partial benefit or interest out of any such estate or effects as aforesaid shall be deemed legacies within the intent and meaning of this Schedule.

And where any legatee shall take two or more distinct legacies or benefits under any will or testamentary instrument which shall together be of the amount or value of £20 each shall be charged with duty though each or either may be separately under that amount or value ...

Excepting always devises and bequests to charitable or religious purposes which shall not be charged with any duty.

(Read.)

Question proposed,—That the Schedule as read stand part of the Bill. (Mr. Smart.)

Amendment proposed,—That the amount “£20” in the first paragraph, be omitted. (Mr. Piddington.)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Alexander,	
Mr. Lucas,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Pickering,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. White,	Mr. Macpherson.
Mr. Farnell,	

Noes, 6.

Mr. Driver,
Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Mate,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. De Salis.

No. 16.

Further amendment proposed,—That the paragraph—

“Where any such legacy or residue or any share of such residue shall have been given or have devolved to or for the benefit of a child of the deceased or any descendant of a child of the deceased or to or for the benefit of the father and mother or any lineal ancestor of the deceased a duty at and after the rate of one pound per centum on the amount or value thereof ...£1 $\frac{1}{2}$ centum” be omitted. (Mr. Piddington.)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 24.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. White,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Graham,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Brown,	
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Alexander.

Noes, 6.

Mr. Driver,
Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Mate,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. De Salis.

Schedule, as read, carried.

No. 17.

No. 17.

(Same Bill.)

SCHEDULE IV.

SUCCESSIONS TO REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE—

- “Where the successor shall be the lineal issue or lineal ancestor of the predecessor a duty upon the value of the succession at the rate of£1 $\frac{1}{2}$ centum”
- Where the successor shall be a brother or sister or a descendant of a brother or sister of the predecessor a duty upon the value of the succession of£3 $\frac{1}{2}$ centum
- Where the successor shall be a brother or sister of the father or mother or the descendant of the brother or sister of the father or mother of the predecessor a duty upon the value of the succession of£5 $\frac{1}{2}$ centum
- Where the successor shall be a brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother of the predecessor a duty upon the value of the succession of£6 $\frac{1}{2}$ centum
- Where the successor shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity to the predecessor than is hereinbefore described or shall be a stranger in blood to him a duty upon the value of the succession of£10 $\frac{1}{2}$ centum

Exemption from the foregoing duties :—

All successions that shall be acquired upon trust for Charitable or Religious purposes. (*Read.*)

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

Amendment proposed,—That the paragraph—

- “Where the successor shall be the lineal issue or lineal ancestor of the predecessor a duty upon the value of the succession at the rate of£1 $\frac{1}{2}$ centum” be omitted. (*Mr. Piddington.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Darvall,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Outley,
Mr. Alexander,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Kemp,	
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Lucas.

Noes, 5.

Mr. Mate,
Mr. Driver,
Mr. Buchanan,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. De Salis.

Bill reported with an Amendment.

WEDNESDAY, 14 JUNE, 1865.

No. 18.

BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES—Conditional Agreement respecting Collection of:—

Question proposed,—That the Committee agrees to the following Resolution:—

- “Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Committee, the Conditional Agreement made between the Government of New South Wales and that of Victoria, respecting the Collection of Border Customs Duties, on the 19th of April last, ought to be adopted.” (*Mr. Cowper.*)

Amendment proposed,—That there be added after the word *adopted*, the words “with the exception of clauses 5, 8, and 9 of the said Conditional Agreement.” (*Mr. Lucas.*)Further Amendment proposed,—That the figure 5 be omitted from the proposed Amendment. (*Mr. Caldwell.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 19.

Mr. De Salis,	Mr. White,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Macpherson,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Gordon,	
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Lucas.
Mr. Cooper,	

Noes, 16.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Darvall,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Smart,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Alexander,	
Dr. Lang,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Kemp.
Mr. Samuel,	
Mr. Morrice,	
Mr. Neale,	
Mr. Caldwell,	

No. 19.

No. 19.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 2.

Tellers.

Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Lucas.

Noes, 32.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. White,
Mr. Kemp,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Parkes,
Dr. Lang,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Caldwell.
Mr. Driver,	

No. 20.

Further Amendment proposed, and Question put,—That there be added after the word *adopted*, the words “so far only as the same applies to all dutiable goods crossing the River Murray into Victoria or New South Wales respectively.” (*Mr. Samuel.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 10.

Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Alexander,
Dr. Lang,
Mr. Neale,
Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Kemp,

Tellers.

Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Lucas.

Noes, 24.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. White,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Dignam,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Driver,	Mr. Martin,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Phelps.
Mr. Farnell,	

No. 21.

Original Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 9.

Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Darvall,

Tellers.

Mr. Smart,
Mr. Alexander.

Noes, 25.

Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Joseph,	Mr. White,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Driver,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Farnell,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Forster,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Martin.
Mr. Neale,	
Mr. Rodd,	

Chairman left the Chair. No Report.

THURSDAY, 15 JUNE, 1865.

No. 22.

PACKAGE BILL (No. 2.)

Clause 1. There shall be charged (irrespective of any duties of Customs now payable by law) upon the importation of all goods into the Colony the rate of one shilling for every package or parcel except goods in transit live stock flour wheat sugar “and” tea and except as hereinafter provided for. (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the clause as read stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Smart.*)

Amendment proposed,—That the word “and” be omitted. (*Mr. Tigh.*)

267—C

Question

Question put, that the word proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 20.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Arnold,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Hart,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Brown,	
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Macleay,	Mr. Hurley.
Mr. Martin,	
Mr. Faucett,	
Mr. Macpherson,	
Mr. Graham,	
Mr. Buchanan,	
Mr. Cooper,	

Noes, 12.

Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Neale,
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Driver,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Kemp.

Clause, as read, carried.
Bill reported without Amendment.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1865. Feb. 14..	The Most Reverend John Bede Polding, The Venerable John M'Encroe, and Owen Joseph Caraher	(2) Two	Mr. Hart	{ Praying (as Trustees of an allotment of land in the City of Sydney, granted as a site for a Roman Catholic Clergyman's residence) for leave to introduce a Bill to enable the said Trustees to sell the said land, and to provide for the appropriation of the proceeds thereof.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 18 February, 1865.

CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 2.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT
OF
PETITIONS RECEIVED
BY THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1865. Mar. 7 ..	Ellen Rosa Pegus, widow of Campbell John Pegus, late of Her Majesty's Customs }	(1) One	Dr. Lang	{ Representing that Petitioner's late husband's death was accelerated by many privations suffered by him on Gabo Island, and that she is left totally destitute, and praying relief.
.. 7 ..	Ewebank Lough, of Parramatta }	(1) One	Mr. Byrnes	{ Representing that Petitioner's salary, as Teacher of a Presbyterian School, has been stopped, under the circumstances in the Petition set forth; and praying for inquiry and relief.
.. 8 ..	Certain Directors of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	(4) Four	Mr. Cowper	{ Praying for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect in this Colony to the alteration of the name of the "Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company," and to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the said Company, and for other purposes in relation thereto.
.. 8 ..	Certain Ministers of Presbyterian Churches in New South Wales	(8) Eight	Mr. Cowper	{ Praying for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the temporal affairs of the Presbyterian Church in the Colony of New South Wales.
.. 9 ..	J. Hanly and others	(40) Forty	Mr. Faucett	{ Praying for the repeal of the Newspaper Postage Act.
.. 10 ..	Timothy Dundas Rusk	(1) One	Mr. Donnelly	{ Praying that a Select Committee may be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into any claim Petitioner may have arising out of certain suggestions made by him to the Government in regard to Gold and the Gold Fields.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 11 March, 1865.

CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 3.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1865. March 14	David Blair.....	(1) One	Mr. Hart	{ Complaining of his dismissal from the office of a Messenger in the Department of the Legislative Assembly; and praying for either restoration to his said office, or appointment to some such Government situation.
„ 14	Certain Inhabitants of Collector	(55) Fifty-five.....	Mr. Dignam.....	{ Praying for the repeal of the Newspaper Postage Act.
„ 14	Certain Inhabitants of Taralga	(101) One hundred } and one..... }	Mr. Dignam.....	Similar prayer.
„ 16	Certain Sawyers, Splitters, Quarrymen, &c., of Muswellbrook..... }	(44) Forty-four	Mr. White	{ Praying that the law may be altered so as to admit of Petitioners taking out licenses for one, two, or three months, as they may require, instead of for the entire period of a year.

*Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 18 March, 1865.*

CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 4.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1865. March 22	Municipality of Kiama, under the signature of the Mayor and the Seal of the Corporation	(1) One	Mr. Parkes	{ Representing that Petitioners, individually and collectively, labour under great inconvenience, as in the Petition set forth, in consequence of the imperfect state of the law; and praying that the Municipalities Act may be amended, so as to afford them relief.
" 22	Austin Forrest Wilshire, of Paddington	(1) One	Mr. Parkes	{ Representing that Petitioner has suffered great hardship, as in the Petition set forth, from the operation of a certain Act of the Legislature of the Colony, requiring the removal of Tanneries, and other such establishments, out of the limits of the City of Sydney; and praying favourable consideration.
" 22	Certain Inhabitants of Windsor, Wilberforce, Portland Head, and the surrounding neighbourhood	(551) Five hundred and fifty-one ..	Mr. Walker	{ Representing that Petitioners suffer great inconvenience in consequence of the insufficient accommodation afforded by the long-established Punt over the River Hawkesbury, at Windsor, and that the time has arrived when a Bridge should be erected over the River at that place; and praying relief.
" 23	John Harris, of Shanc's Park, George Harris, John Harris, Matthew Harris, Margaret Harris, Nancy Ann Harris, of Ultimo House, James Fullerton, of Sydney, and George Henry Hamilton, of Kiama,—(the two last mentioned Petitioners being Trustees of the will of John Harris, late of Ultimo Cottage, deceased, and interested on behalf of his infant child).....	(8) Eight.....	Mr. Cunneen	{ Representing that Petitioners suffer serious loss and hardship, as in the Petition set forth, arising out of the appropriation, by the late Sydney Railway Company, of a portion of the Estate of Ultimo, in which they are interested, to Railway purposes, and the non-completion of the projected Railway Works; and praying inquiry and relief.
" 24	Certain Inhabitants of the Town and District of Muswellbrook, and persons interested in the same	(258) Two hundred and fifty-eight..	Mr. White	{ In favour of the construction of a Branch Line of Railway from Muswellbrook to Mudgee.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 25 March, 1865.

CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 5.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1865.				
March 28	F. W. Chapman, J.P., Charles Spencer, J.P., and others .. }	(78) Seventy-eight ..	Mr. Forster	{ Praying for the repeal of the Newspaper Postage Act.
.. 28	Certain Inhabitants of Gundaroo	(65) Sixty-five	Mr. De Salis	Similar prayer.
.. 31	Directors, and Manager, and Secretary of the Australian Paper Company	(5) Five	Mr. Cowper	{ Praying for leave to introduce a Bill to incorporate the Australian Paper Company, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

*Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 1 April, 1865.*

CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 6.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1865. April 4	Members of Committee of the Presbyterian Church, Wollongong.....	(3) Three	Mr. Garrett	{ Against the passing of the Presbyterian Church Bill.
" 4	Certain Landowners, Leaseholders, and Residents of the Manning River District }	(592) Five hundred and ninety-two... }	Mr. Forster	{ Praying that for reasons in the Petition set forth, the Manning River District may be constituted a separate Electoral District.
" 4	William Moore, of Morpeth....	(1) One	Mr. Burns	{ Setting forth a claim to certain land in Sydney, now the corner of William-street East, which Petitioner alleges to have been granted by the Crown, in his absence from the Colony, to the late Commissary Laidley; and praying relief.
" 4	John Pearce, of Hoskin's Place, Sydney, Storeman and Warper.....	(1) One	Mr. Driver	{ Detailing certain grievances which Petitioner alleges he has suffered at the hands of the authorities, including dismissal from office as Inspector of Police, in 1851, and confinement in the Lunatic Asylum at Tarban Creek; and praying redress.
" 5	Edward Caspersonn, M.D., of Tumut	(1) One	Mr. Martin	{ Representing that Petitioner, in practising his profession at Tumut, has suffered, and suffers great hardship from the existence of the By-law which requires the personal presence in Sydney of a medical man desirous of enrolling himself as a duly qualified medical practitioner; and praying the adoption of such means as will afford him relief.
" 5	Certain Inhabitants of Gouldburn	(551) Five hundred and fifty-one.... }	Mr. Alexander ..	{ Praying for the repeal of the Newspaper Postage Act.
" 5	Certain Boatmen in the employ of the Government	(26) Twenty-six ..	Dr. Lang	{ Praying that Petitioners may be placed under the operation of the Public Service Superannuation Act.
" 6	Thomas Cook, formerly Police Magistrate of Port Stephens and Dungog	(1) One	Mr. Caldwell	{ Representing that Petitioner has been a Public Servant for twenty-five years, and resigned office in 1859, under the hope, which has not been realized, of re-appointment to another district; and praying for justice in the premises.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 8 April, 1865.

CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 7.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1865.				
April 11	Certain Persons employed in the Civil Service of the Colony	(473) Four hundred and seventy-three	Mr. Cowper	{ Praying that, for the reasons in the Petition set forth, the Superannuation Act Amendment Bill may not pass; but that the existing law (the Public Service Superannuation Act) may receive such other consideration in the premises as to this House may seem meet.
" 11	Nicholas Trengrouse, late Draftsman in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department	(1) One	Dr. Lang	{ Complaining of his removal from office, under the circumstances in the Petition set forth, and praying favourable consideration of his case, and such re-consideration in the premises as to this House may seem fit.
" 11	William Dunn, of Paddington, "a British subject, although a coloured man"	(1) One	Mr. Parkes	{ Setting forth, on behalf of his wife, formerly Elizabeth Blaxcell, a claim for a grant of land, under an alleged promise from Governor Macquarie, which Petitioner states was located to her near the Flagstaff, in Sydney, but of which the boundaries are now obliterated; and praying consideration of the circumstances, and redress.
" 11	John Harris, of Shanc's Park, and others	(8) Eight	Mr. Cunneen	{ Praying that Petitioners may be heard by themselves, their counsel or agents, before the Select Committee to whom their former Petition on the subject of the Railway through Ultimo Estate was referred on 31st March last.
" 11	The Right Reverend the Bishop of Sydney, and certain other Members of the United Church of England and Ireland residing within the Diocese of Sydney	(6) Six	Mr. Cowper	{ Praying for leave to introduce a Bill to enable the Members of the United Church of England and Ireland within the Diocese of Sydney, assembled in Synod, to regulate the affairs thereof.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1865. April 12	Certain Landholders, Leaseholders, and others, Inhabitants of the District of Port Macquarie	(123) One hundred and twenty-three }	Mr. Forster	{ Representing that Petitioners are under great disadvantages in consequence of the want of a good road from Port Macquarie to New England, and other improvements; and praying that a certain line of road suitable to their requirements, in the Petition specified, may be opened up without delay, and classed as one of the Main Roads of the Colony.
„ 12	Certain Residents of the Town and District of Albury }	(1010) One thousand and ten .. }	Mr. Mate	{ Complaining of the levy of the Border Duties, and praying that negotiations may be speedily opened with Victoria, to insure Free Trade across the River Murray.

*Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 15 April, 1865.*

CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

[Price, 3d.]

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 8.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1865. April 10	Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, under the signature of the Mayor and the Seal of the Corporation	(1) One	Dr. Lang	{ Representing that Petitioners are labouring under considerable embarrassment and disadvantage, as in the Petition set forth, from their present position with regard to the Sewerage affairs of the City, and praying relief.
" 21	Chairman and Councillors of the Municipality of Central Illawarra, under the Seal of the Corporation	(1) One	Mr. Osborne.....	{ Praying for the speedy amendment of the Municipalities Act of 1858.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 22 April, 1865.

CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 9.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1865. April 25	Keiran Rigney, late Principal Turnkey at the Gaol at Maitland	(1) One	Mr. Dodds	{ Representing that after fourteen years' service Petitioner resigned office in consequence of failing health, just three months too early to admit of his being entitled to a pension; and praying relief.
" 26	Sam. Hawkins and T. H. Wingrave, as Shareholders of the "Homeward Bound Company," Kiandra	(2) Two	Mr. Rodd	{ Representing that Petitioners have sustained great damage and pecuniary loss, arising from the alleged wrongful deprivation of their rights in regard to certain Water Privileges and Water Races at the Gold Fields at Kiandra, by Mr. Ex-Commissioner Cooper; and praying favorable consideration and redress.
" 27	President, Vice-President, Officers, and Committee of Management of the Singleton and Patrick's Plains Benevolent Society	(13) Thirteen	Mr. Wilson	{ Complaining that no provision is made in the Impounding Bill for the payment of the proceeds of unclaimed Pound Cattle to the Charitable Institutions of the Colony, and praying for the introduction of such a provision.
" 27	Frederick Beer, M.D., a Naturalized Subject of Her Majesty	(1) One	Mr. Josephson....	{ Praying for the adoption by this House of the Report of a Select Committee on Petitioner's case in 1862, and that the injury done to him may be repaired; or that, if any objection in regard to his prayer should be raised, he may have an opportunity to set such aside by being called to the Bar of the House.
" 27	Council of the Municipality of Parramatta, under the signature of the Mayor and the Seal of the Corporation....	(1) One.....	Mr. Farnell	{ Praying for leave to introduce a Bill to transfer the Parramatta Market to the Council of the Municipality of Parramatta.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1865.				
April 23	Hugh Dixon, Tobacco Manufacturer.....}	(1) One.....	Mr. Robertson....	{ Representing that Petitioner became a bondsman in a pecuniary penalty for the fidelity of one Frederick William Perry, an Official Assignee of the Supreme Court; and that notwithstanding that the Petitioner subsequently made an assignment of his estate for the benefit of his creditors, the Government now exact the full penalty of his bond; and praying relief under the circumstances.
.. 28	J. W. Heir as Attorney for Francis Todhunter, of Narramine, near Dubbo, Grazier, (signed by Attorney)}	(1) One.....	Mr. Caldwell	{ Against the second reading of the Roadwick Coogee and other Roads Investment Bill, under circumstances set forth in the said Petition.
.. 28	Certain Inhabitants of Sutton Forest.. ..}	(20) Twenty	Mr. Morrice.....	{ Praying for the repeal of the Newspaper Postage Rate.

*Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 29 April, 1865.*

CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 10.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1865.				
May 2	Richard Sadleir, R.N., Liverpool	(1) One	Mr. Tighe	{ Praying that, for the reasons in the Petition set forth, Legislation on the subject of the establishment of a Church of England Synod may be confined to the Temporalities of the Church alone, and not to creating a Church Constitution by Law affecting Doctrine and Ritual.
" 3	Certain Members of the Maitland Building and Investment Society.....	(76) Seventy-six....	Mr. Piddington ..	{ Praying that Building Societies may be exempted from the operation of Stamp Duties.
" 3	Certain Members of the Hunter Building and Investment Society, held at Morpeth ..	(33) Thirty-three ..	Mr. Campbell	Similar prayer.
" 3	Elizabeth Castle, of Paddington, widow of Morris Castle, house and land proprietor, deceased.....	(1) One	Mr. Driver	{ Praying for relief under the circumstances alleged in her Petition, viz.:—That a certain parcel of land at Hunter's River, purchased by her late Husband from one Thomas Whitty Toby, to whom it was granted by the Crown, and to which she became entitled, has since been discovered to have been also granted by the Crown to one John Cobcroft, who holds adverse possession of the same.
" 5	S. F. Blackmore, Henry Rau, and others, Inhabitants of the Town and District of Albury	(323) Three hundred and twenty-three.	Mr. Mate	{ Praying that upon the settlement of the question of Border Duties, the House will adopt such measures as shall encourage the cultivation of the produce of this Colony, and the preservation of the interests of its Inhabitants in the District of Albury.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 6 May, 1865.

CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 11.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1865.				
May 9	Edward James Howes Knapp..	(1) One	Mr. Hart	{ Referring to a former Petition from him, which was presented to the Legislative Assembly in the year 1858, relative to his alleged claim to a grant of land, and which Petition was in a subsequent year referred to a Select Committee, which did not finally report upon the subject; and praying that the subject matter of the said former Petition may be investigated by this House, and that he may be afforded relief in the premises.
.. 10	William Goodin, of Parramatta.	(1) One	Mr. Byrnes	{ Representing that on the 1st January, 1864, Petitioner purchased at public auction the dues arising from and authorized to be collected at the Annandale, Pitt Row, and Hebersham Toll Gates; and that, subsequently, the Government altered the Railway Traffic so as to deprive Petitioner of a great portion of the revenue which had been sold to him;—and praying relief.
.. 12	The Mayor and Aldermen of Wollongong, under the Seal of the Municipality of Wollongong	(1) One.....	Mr. Osborne	{ Praying that the Municipalities Act of 1858, may be amended during the present Session.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 13 May, 1865.

CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 12.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1865.				
May 16	Eliza Milford Callaghan, of Sydney, widow of the late Mr. District Judge Callaghan	(1) One.....	Mr. Faucett.....	{ Representing that, by the untimely death of Petitioner's late husband (who, had he lived, would have been entitled to a considerable superannuation allowance under the existing law), she and her three children are left totally unprovided for; and praying relief.
.. 16	John Clifton and others, (dated Queanbeyan, 29 April, 1865)	(323) Three hundred and twenty-three	Mr. De Salis	{ Praying for the early repeal of the Newspaper Postage Rate.
.. 16	Certain Inhabitant Householders of the northern part of the Parish of Willoughby, County of Cumberland	(25) Twenty-five ..	Mr. Piddington ..	{ Praying that, for the reasons in the Petition set forth, no such alteration may be made in the Municipalities Act of 1858, as will subject a Country District to be included with an adjacent Town in one Municipality.
.. 16	Certain Messengers in the Civil Service of the Colony..}	(40) Forty	Mr. Driver	{ Complaining that Petitioners are excluded from participation in the advantages of the Public Service Superannuation Act of 1864; and praying that, for the reasons set forth in the Petition, such measures may be adopted as will insure justice to them in the matter.
.. 17	Elders and Committee of Management of the Scots' Church, Sydney	(16) Sixteen.....	Mr. Burdekin	{ Praying for leave to introduce a Bill to legalize the exchange of a portion of the allotment of the Scots' Church.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1865. May 17	Business men and Miners resident upon the Nerrigundah Gold Field.....	(156) One hundred and fifty-six	Mr. Rodd	{ Praying that the Gold Escort Fee be remitted, unless the Government assume responsibility.
.. 18	Hugh Dixson, of York-street, Sydney	(1) One	Mr. Parkes	{ Representing that Petitioner had become security to the Crown, in the sum of five hundred pounds, for the fidelity of one F. W. Perry, as Official Assignee in the Insolvent Department of the Supreme Court; that the Petitioner was subsequently compelled by pressure of misfortune, to assign his Estate to Trustees for the benefit of his creditors; but that notwithstanding, the Crown claims the full penalty of his bond; and praying relief.
.. 18	John M. Batc, late Clerk in the Telegraph Department..	(1) One	Mr. Parkes	{ Complaining of Petitioner's dismissal from the Public Service, under the circumstances set forth in his Petition, and of various collateral hardships; and praying redress.
.. 18	Certain Presbyterian Ministers and Office-bearers, in the Colony of New South Wales }	(45) Forty-five	Dr. Lang	{ Praying that the Church of England Synod Bill may not be passed.
.. 19	The Reverend the Minister and certain Parishioners of the Cathedral Church of Christ Church, in the Diocese of Newcastle, in the Colony of New South Wales	(93) Ninety-three ..	Mr. Piddington ..	{ Praying that this House will refuse its sanction to the Church of England Synod Bill, or any similar measure which may not proceed from the Church of England and Ireland in this Colony, as an integral religious community.
.. 19	James Fullerton, LL.D., Minister	(1) One	Mr. Piddington ..	{ Praying that this House will withhold its sanction from the Exchange of Land, Scots' Church, Legalizing Bill.
.. 19	Henry Moody, of Parramatta, late Ranger of the Government Domain at Parramatta }	(1) One	Mr. Farnell	{ Representing that Petitioner has certain claims against the Government, for the management of the Government Domain at Parramatta, until the lands comprising it were sold, respecting which he has failed to obtain a settlement; and praying relief.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 20 May, 1865.

CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1865.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 13.

—
WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1865. May 23	Roman Catholic Archbishop, and certain Roman Catholic Clergy of Sydney and the neighbourhood	(20) Twenty	Mr. Hart	{ Praying that this House will withhold its assent from the Church of England Synod Bill.
.. 23	William Tyler, of Penrith	(1) One.....	Dr. Lang	{ Setting forth many and great losses alleged to have been sustained by Petitioner, from floods and other circumstances, in carrying out his contract for the erection of the Nepean Bridge, at Penrith, on the Great Western Railway, and praying relief.
.. 25	Stampers, Sorters, and Letter Carriers employed at the General Post Office, Sydney }	(26) Twenty-six....	Mr. Alexander ..	{ Praying that the Petitioners may be placed under the operation of the Superannuation Act of 1864.
.. 26	Certain Miners and Residents of Stoney Creek, Iron Barks, Mookerwa, and Macquarie River Gold Fields	(222) Two hundred } and twenty-two.. }	Mr. Donnelly	{ Praying for the removal of the Resident Gold Commissioner, Mr. L. H. Sibthorpe, for the reasons in the Petition set forth.
.. 26	Stephen Freeman, Alfred Cook, and others, Residents in the District of Kiama	(150) One hundred } and fifty..... }	Mr. Parkes	{ Praying for the early repeal of the Newspaper Postage Rate.

*Legislative Assembly Offices,
 Sydney, 27 May, 1865.*

CHA. TOMPSON,
 Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 14.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1865. May 30	William Tyrrell, D.D., Lord Bishop of Newcastle	(1) One	Mr. White	{ Against the passing of the Church of England Synod Bill.
.. 30	Clergy and Catholic Laity of the District of Bathurst	(273) Two hundred } and seventy-three }	Mr. Kemp	Similar prayer.
.. 30	James Thomas Thornton, of Sydney, upholsterer	(1) One	Mr. Hart	{ Setting forth a claim, as the representative of James Charles Thornton, deceased, to a town allotment, alleged to have been promised by Sir Thomas Bris- bane; and praying consideration and decision in the matter.
.. 31	Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Berrima	(172) One hundred } and seventy-two.. }	Mr. Roberts	{ Praying that, for the reasons in the Petition set forth, this House will reject the Church of England Synod Bill.
.. 31	E. W. Rudder, of East Kempsey	(1) One	Mr. Forster	{ Praying that certain blocks of land may be specially set apart throughout the country, for the preservation of all kinds of indi- genous productions growing thereon, and vested in trustees; that the Land Law (if at present inadequate) may be altered so as to admit of this and similar objects being carried out; and that the Petitioner may be appointed to conduct investiga- tions into the nature and value of such indigenous productions in the M'Leay River District.
June 2	Members of the Newcastle Investment and Building Society, held at Newcastle.. }	(54) Fifty-four	Mr. Hannell	{ Praying that Building Societies may, by the insertion of a clause in the Stamp Duties Bill, be exempted from the operation of the proposed Stamp Duties.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 3 June, 1865.

CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 15.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1865.				
June 6	William Cronan, of Sydney	(1) One	Mr. Buchanan	Representing that the Petitioner, having been a digger at Lambing Flat, and being desirous of removing from thence, he offered a certain sum of money in gold for safe custody to the resident Gold Commissioners, but that these officers declined the charge, and that he was subsequently robbed of the money, since which he has become almost blind and incapable of resuming the occupation of a digger; and praying favourable consideration and equity in the premises.
" 6	Bishop of Goulburn	(1) One	Mr. Cowper	Praying that this House will pass the Church of England Synod Bill, first introducing therein a clause or clauses whereby the Diocese of Goulburn, or any other Diocese in the Colony, may be allowed to avail itself of its provisions on certain conditions.
" 6	Certain Licensed Publicans of the City of Sydney and its Suburbs	(426) Four hundred and twenty-six ..	Mr. Hart	Referring to the proposed increase of the duties on certain spirituous liquors sold by the Petitioners, and praying that the increased duties may not be imposed upon them.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 10 June, 1865.

CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 16.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1865.				
June 13	James Mitchell, of Cumberland Place, in the City of Sydney	(1) One	Mr. Josephson....	{ Setting forth certain circumstances under which Petitioner alleges he obtained permission to occupy a piece of Crown Land at the water-side at Newcastle, in the year 1849, as a wharf for shipping coal and landing ores; that the said land has long been so occupied; and that, notwithstanding remonstrances and application to purchase the land, on which large sums of money have been expended, the Government are about to resume it; and praying that this House will take his case into consideration, and adopt such course as it may deem right and just, in order to obtain for Petitioner a fair and equitable recognition and settlement of his claim in the premises.
.. 13	Certain Residents of the Town of Wentworth (at the confluence of the Rivers Murray and Darling in New South Wales) and others	(30) Thirty	Mr. Phelps	{ Praying that the Customs Duties to which Petitioners are subject may be collected, as heretofore, according to the Tariff of New South Wales, and not according to the Tariff of Victoria.
.. 16	John Moring	(1) One	Mr. Hart	{ Praying that, for the reasons in the Petition set forth, the Fitz Roy Iron Works Company's Bill may not pass, until Petitioner be heard by Counsel at the Bar of the House, and the matter of his Petition be considered by a Select Committee.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 17 June, 1865.

CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PETITIONS.

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Weekly Abstracts of PETITIONS received by the Legislative Assembly, during the Session of 1865.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
1865.	1. Grievances.				
Mar. 7 ..	Ellen Rosa Pegus, widow of Campbell John Pegus, late of Her Majesty's Customs	(1) One	Dr. Lang	{ Representing that Petitioner's late husband's death was accelerated by many privations suffered by him on Gabo Island, and that she is left totally destitute, and praying relief	} Printed.
" 7 ..	Ewebank Lough, of Parramatta.	(1) One	Mr. Byrnes	{ Representing that Petitioner's salary, as Teacher of a Presbyterian School, has been stopped, under the circumstances in the Petition set forth; and praying for inquiry and relief	} Printed.
" 14 ..	David Blair	(1) One	Mr. Hart	{ Complaining of his dismissal from the office of a Messenger in the Department of the Legislative Assembly; and praying for either restoration to his said office, or appointment to some such Government situation	} Printed.
" 22 ..	Austin Forrest Wilshire, of Paddington	(1) One	Mr. Parkes	{ Representing that Petitioner has suffered great hardship, as in the Petition set forth, from the operation of a certain Act of the Legislature of the Colony, requiring the removal of Tanneries, and other such establishments, out of the limits of the City of Sydney; and praying favourable consideration	} Printed.
" 22 ..	Certain Inhabitants of Windsor, Wilberforce, Portland Head, and the surrounding neighbourhood	{ (551) Five hundred and fifty-one	Mr. Walker	{ Representing that Petitioners suffer great inconvenience in consequence of the insufficient accommodation afforded by the long-established Punt over the River Hawkesbury, at Windsor, and that the time has arrived when a Bridge should be erected over the River at that place; and praying relief	} Printed.
" 23 ..	John Harris, of Shane's Park, George Harris, John Harris, Matthew Harris, Margaret Harris, Nancy Ann Harris, of Ultimo House, James Fullerton, of Sydney, and George Henry Hamilton, of Kiama,—(the two last mentioned Petitioners being Trustees of the will of John Harris, late of Ultimo Cottage, deceased, and interested on behalf of his infant child)	{ (8) Eight	Mr. Cunneen	{ Representing that Petitioners suffer serious loss and hardship, as in the Petition set forth, arising out of the appropriation, by the late Sydney Railway Company, of a portion of the Estate of Ultimo, in which they are interested, to Railway purposes, and the non-completion of the projected Railway Works; and praying inquiry and relief	} Not printed.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
1865.	1. Grievances—continued.				
April 4 ..	John Pearce, of Hoskin's-place, Sydney, Storeman and Warper..	(1) One	Mr. Driver	{ Detailing certain grievances which Petitioner alleges he has suffered at the hands of the authorities, including dismissal from office as Inspector of Police, in 1851, and confinement in the Lunatic Asylum at Tarban Creek; and praying redress	} Printed.
" 5 ..	Edward Caspersonn, M.D., of Tumut	(1) One	Mr. Martin	{ Representing that Petitioner, in practising his profession at Tumut, has suffered, and suffers great hardship from the existence of the By-law which requires the personal presence in Sydney of a medical man desirous of enrolling himself as a duly qualified medical practitioner; and praying the adoption of such means as will afford him relief	} Not printed.
" 11 ..	Nicholas Trengrouse, late Draftsman in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department	(1) One	Dr. Lang.....	{ Complaining of his removal from office, under the circumstances in the Petition set forth, and praying favourable consideration of his case, and such re-consideration in the premises as to this House may seem fit.....	} Printed.
" 25 ..	Keiran Rigney, late Principal Turnkey at the Gaol at Maitland	(1) One	Mr. Dodds	{ Representing that after fourteen years' service, Petitioner resigned office in consequence of failing health, just three months too early to admit of his being entitled to a pension; and praying relief	} Printed.
" 26 ..	Sam. Hawkins and T. H. Wingrave, as Shareholders of the "Homeward Bound Company," Kiandra	(2) Two.....	Mr. Rodd	{ Representing that Petitioners have sustained great damage and pecuniary loss, arising from the alleged wrongful deprivation of their rights in regard to certain Water Privileges and Water Races at the Gold Fields at Kiandra, by Mr. Ex-Commissioner Cooper; and praying favourable consideration and redress	} Printed.
" 27 ..	Frederick Beer, M.D., a Naturalized Subject of Her Majesty..	(1) One	Mr. Josephson..	{ Praying for the adoption by this House of the Report of a Select Committee on Petitioner's case in 1862, and that the injury done to him may be repaired; or that, if any objection in regard to his prayer should be raised, he may have an opportunity to set such aside by being called to the Bar of the House	} Printed.
" 28 ..	Hugh Dixson, Tobacco Manufacturer	(1) One	Mr. Robertson..	{ Representing that Petitioner became a bondsman in a pecuniary penalty for the fidelity of one Frederick William Perry, an Official Assignee of the Supreme Court; and that notwithstanding that the Petitioner subsequently made an assignment of his estate for the benefit of his creditors, the Government now exact the full penalty of his bond; and praying relief under the circumstances	} Not printed.
May 3 ..	Elizabeth Castle, of Paddington, widow of Morris Castle, house and land proprietor, deceased..	(1) One	Mr. Driver	{ Praying for relief under the circumstances alleged in her Petition, viz.:—That a certain parcel of land at Hunter's River, purchased by her late Husband from one Thomas Whitty Toby, to whom it was granted by the Crown, and to which she became entitled, has since been discovered to have been also granted by the Crown to one John Cobcroft, who holds adverse possession of the same	} Printed.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
1865.	1. Grievances—continued.				
May 10 ..	William Goodin, of Parramatta	(1) One	Mr. Byrnes	{ Representing that on the 1st January, 1864, Petitioner purchased at public auction the dues arising from and authorized to be collected at the Annandale, Pitt Row, and Hebersham Toll Gates; and that, subsequently, the Government altered the Railway Traffic so as to deprive Petitioner of a great portion of the revenue which had been sold to him;—and praying relief.. }	Printed.
" 16 ..	Eliza Milford Callaghan, of Sydney, widow of the late Mr. District Judge Callaghan	(1) One	Mr. Faucett	{ Representing that, by the untimely death of Petitioner's late husband (who, had he lived, would have been entitled to a considerable superannuation allowance under the existing law), she and her three children are left totally unprovided for; and praying relief.. }	Printed.
" 16 ..	Certain Messengers in the Civil Service of the Colony	(40) Forty.....	Mr. Driver	{ Complaining that Petitioners are excluded from participation in the advantages of the Public Service Superannuation Act of 1864; and praying that, for the reasons set forth in the Petition, such measures may be adopted as will insure justice to them in the matter.... }	Printed.
" 18 ..	Hugh Dixson, of York-street, Sydney	(1) One	Mr. Parkes	{ Representing that Petitioner had become security to the Crown, in the sum of five hundred pounds, for the fidelity of one F. W. Perry, as Official Assignee in the Insolvent Department of the Supreme Court; that the Petitioner was subsequently compelled by pressure of misfortune, to assign his Estate to Trustees for the benefit of his creditors; but that notwithstanding, the Crown claims the full penalty of his bond; and praying relief	Printed.
" 18 ..	John M. Bate, late Clerk in the Telegraph Department	(1) One	Mr. Parkes	{ Complaining of Petitioner's dismissal from the Public Service, under the circumstances set forth in his Petition, and of various collateral hardships; and praying redress	Printed.
" 19 ..	Henry Moody, of Parramatta, late Ranger of the Government Domain at Parramatta	(1) One	Mr. Farnell	{ Representing that Petitioner has certain claims against the Government, for the management of the Government Domain at Parramatta, until the lands comprising it were sold, respecting which he has failed to obtain a settlement; and praying relief	Printed.
June 6 ..	William Cronan, of Sydney	(1) One	Mr. Buchanan..	{ Representing that the Petitioner, having been a digger at Lambing Flat, and being desirous of removing from thence, he offered a certain sum of money in gold for safe custody to the resident Gold Commissioners, but that these officers declined the charge, and that he was subsequently robbed of the money, since which he has become almost blind and incapable of resuming the occupation of a digger; and praying favourable consideration and equity in the premises	Printed.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
1865.	1. Grievances—continued.				
June 13 ..	James Mitchell, of Cumberland-placc, in the City of Sydney ..	(1) One	Mr. Josephson..	{ Setting forth certain circumstances under which Petitioner alleges he obtained permission to occupy a piece of Crown Land at the water-side at Newcastle, in the year 1849, as a wharf for snipping coal and landing ores; that the said land has long been so occupied; and that, notwithstanding remonstrances and application to purchase the land, on which large sums of money have been expended, the Government are about to resume it; and praying that this House will take his case into consideration, and adopt such course as it may deem right and just, in order to obtain for Petitioner a fair and equitable recognition and settlement of his claim in the premises	Printed.
	2. Miscellaneous.				
Mar. 9 ..	J. Hanly and others	(40) Forty	Mr. Faucett....	{ Praying for the repeal of the News-paper Postage Act.....	Not printed.
.. 10 ..	Timothy Dundas Rusk	(1) One	Mr. Donnelly ..	{ Praying that a Select Committee may be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into any claim Petitioner may have arising out of certain suggestions made by him to the Government, in regard to Gold and the Gold Fields.....	Printed.
.. 14 ..	Certain Inhabitants of Collector	(55) Fifty-five	Mr. Dignam....	{ Praying for the repeal of the News-paper Postage Act.....	Not printed.
.. 14 ..	Certain Inhabitants of Taralga..	{ (101) One hundred } and one	Mr. Dignam....	Similar prayer	{ Not printed.
.. 16 ..	Certain Sawyers, Splitters, Quarrymen, &c., of Muswellbrook	(44) Forty-four.....	Mr. White	{ Praying that the law may be altered so as to admit of Petitioners taking out licenses for one, two, or three months, as they may require, instead of for the entire period of a year	Printed.
.. 28 ..	F. W. Chapman, J.P., Charles Spencer, J.P., and others	(78) Seventy-eight ..	Mr. Forster ...	{ Praying for the repeal of the News-paper Postage Act.....	Printed.
.. 28 ..	Certain Inhabitants of Gundaroo	(65) Sixty-five	Mr. De Salis ..	Similar prayer	Printed.
April 4 ..	Certain Landowners, Leaseholders, and Residents of the Manning River District	{ (592) Five hundred } and ninety-two ..	Mr. Forster ...	{ Praying that, for reasons in the Petition set forth, the Manning River District may be constituted a separate Electoral District	Printed.
.. 4 ..	William Moore, of Morpeth	(1) One	Mr. Burns	{ Setting forth a claim to certain land in Sydney, now the corner of William-street East, which Petitioner alleges to have been granted by the Crown, in his absence from the Colony, to the late Commissary Laidley; and praying relief	Printed.
.. 5 ..	Certain Inhabitants of Goulburn	{ (551) Five hundred } and fifty-one	Mr. Alexander..	{ Praying for the repeal of the News-paper Postage Act.....	Printed.
.. 5 ..	Certain Boatmen in the employ of the Government	(26) Twenty-six	Dr. Lang	{ Praying that Petitioners may be placed under the operation of the Public Service Superannuation Act	Printed.
.. 6 ..	Thomas Cook, formerly Police Magistrate of Port Stephens and Dungog	(1) One	Mr. Caldwell ..	{ Representing that Petitioner has been a Public Servant for twenty-five years, and resigned office in 1859, under the hope, which has not been realized, of re-appointment to another district; and praying for justice in the premises....	Printed.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED:
1865.	2. Miscellaneous—continued.				
April 11 ..	Certain Persons employed in the Civil Service of the Colony ..	(473) Four hundred and seventy-three }	Mr. Cowper ...	{ Praying that, for the reasons in the Petition set forth, the Superannuation Act Amendment Bill may not pass; but that the existing law (the Public Service Superannuation Act) may receive such other consideration in the premises as to this House may seem meet ..	} Printed.
.. 11 ..	William Dunn, of Paddington, "a British subject, although a coloured man" ..	{ (1) One ..	Mr. Parkes ...	{ Setting forth, on behalf of his wife, formerly Elizabeth Blaxcell, a claim for a grant of land, under an alleged promise from Governor Macquarie, which Petitioner states was located to her near the Flagstaff, in Sydney, but of which the boundaries are now obliterated; and praying consideration of the circumstances, and redress ..	} Printed.
.. 11 ..	John Harris, of Shanc's Park, and others ..	{ (8) Eight ..	Mr. Cunneen ..	{ Praying that Petitioners may be heard by themselves, their counsel or agents, before the Select Committee to whom their former Petition on the subject of the Railway through Ultimo Estate was referred on 31st March last ..	} Not printed.
.. 12 ..	Certain Residents of the Town and District of Albury ..	{ (1,010) One thousand and ten ..	Mr. Mate ..	{ Complaining of the levy of the Border Duties, and praying that negotiations may be speedily opened with Victoria, to insure Free Trade across the River Murray ..	} Printed.
.. 27 ..	President, Vice-President, Officers, and Committee of Management of the Singleton and Patrick's Plains' Benevolent Society ..	{ (13) Thirteen ..	Mr. Wilson ...	{ Complaining that no provision is made in the Impounding Bill for the payment of the proceeds of unclaimed Pound Cattle to the Charitable Institutions of the Colony, and praying for the introduction of such a provision ..	} Printed.
.. 28 ..	J. W. Heir, as Attorney for Francis Todhunter, of Narraminc, near Dubbo, Grazier, (signed by Attorney) ..	{ (1) One ..	Mr. Caldwell ..	{ Against the second reading of the Randwick Coogee and other Roads Investment Bill, under circumstances set forth in the said Petition ..	} Printed.
.. 28 ..	Certain Inhabitants of Sutton Forest ..	{ (20) Twenty ..	Mr. Morrice ..	{ Praying for the repeal of the Newspaper Postage Rate ..	} Printed.
May 3 ..	Certain Members of the Maitland Building and Investment Society ..	{ (76) Seventy-six ..	Mr. Piddington	{ Praying that Building Societies may be exempted from the operation of Stamp Duties ..	} Printed.
.. 3 ..	Certain Members of the Hunter Building and Investment Society, held at Morpeth ..	{ (33) Thirty-three ..	Mr. Campbell ..	Similar prayer ..	} Printed.
.. 5 ..	S. F. Blackmore, Henry Rau, and others, Inhabitants of the Town and District of Albury ..	{ (323) Three hundred and twenty-three }	Mr. Mate ..	{ Praying that upon the settlement of the question of Border Duties, the House will adopt such measures as shall encourage the cultivation of the produce of this Colony, and the preservation of the interests of its Inhabitants in the District of Albury ..	} Printed.
.. 9 ..	Edward James Howes Knapp ..	{ (1) One ..	Mr. Hart ..	{ Referring to a former Petition from him, which was presented to the Legislative Assembly in the year 1858, relative to his alleged claim to a grant of land, and which Petition was in a subsequent year referred to a Select Committee, which did not finally report upon the subject; and praying that the subject matter of the said former Petition may be investigated by this House, and that he may be afforded relief in the premises ..	} Printed.
.. 16 ..	John Clifton and others, (dated Queanbeyan, 29 April, 1865) ..	{ (323) Three hundred and twenty-three ..	Mr. De Salis ..	{ Praying for the early repeal of the Newspaper Postage Rate ..	} Printed.
.. 17 ..	Business men and Miners resident upon the Nerrigundah Gold Field ..	{ (156) One hundred and fifty-six ..	Mr. Rodd ..	{ Praying that the Gold Escort Fee be remitted, unless the Government assume responsibility ..	} Printed.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
1865.	2. Miscellaneous—continued.				
May 23 ..	William Tyler, of Penrith.....	(1) One	Dr. Lang	{ Setting forth many and great losses alleged to have been sustained by Petitioner, from floods and other circumstances, in carrying out his contract for the erection of the Nepean Bridge, at Penrith, on the Great Western Railway, and praying relief	Printed.
" 25 ..	Stampers, Sorters, and Letter Carriers employed at the General Post Office, Sydney	(26) Twenty-six	Mr. Alexander..	{ Praying that the Petitioners may be placed under the operation of the Superannuation Act of 1864 ..	Printed.
" 26 ..	Certain Miners and Residents of Stoney Creek, Iron Barks, Mookerwa, and Macquarie River Gold Fields	(222) Two hundred } and twenty-two.. }	Mr. Donnelly ..	{ Praying for the removal of the Resident Gold Commissioner, Mr. L. H. Sibthorpe, for the reasons in the Petition set forth	Printed.
" 26 ..	Stephen Freeman, Alfred Cook, and others, Residents in the District of Kiama	(150) One hundred } and fifty	Mr. Parkes	{ Praying for the early repeal of the Newspaper Postage Rate	Printed.
" 30 ..	James Thomas Thornton, of Sydney, upholsterer.....	(1) One	Mr. Hart	{ Setting forth a claim, as the representative of James Charles Thornton, deceased, to a town allotment, alleged to have been promised by Sir Thomas Brisbane; and praying consideration and decision in the matter	Printed.
" 31 ..	E. W. Rudder, of East Kempsey	(1) One	Mr. Forster	{ Praying that certain blocks of land may be specially set apart throughout the country, for the preservation of all kinds of indigenous productions growing thereon, and vested in trustees; that the Land Law (if at present inadequate) may be altered so as to admit of this and similar objects being carried out; and that the Petitioner may be appointed to conduct investigations into the nature and value of such indigenous productions in the Macleay River District	Printed.
June 2 ..	Members of the Newcastle Investment and Building Society, held at Newcastle	(54) Fifty-four	Mr. Hannell....	{ Praying that Building Societies may, by the insertion of a clause in the Stamp Duties Bill, be exempted from the operation of the proposed Stamp Duties	Printed.
" 6 ..	Certain Licensed Publicans of the City of Sydney and its Suburbs	(426) Four hundred } and twenty-six .. }	Mr. Hart	{ Referring to the proposed increase of the duties on certain spirituous liquors sold by the Petitioners; and praying that the increased duties may not be imposed upon them	Printed.
" 13 ..	Certain Residents of the Town of Wentworth (at the confluence of the Rivers Murray and Darling in New South Wales) and others	(30) Thirty	Mr. Phelps	{ Praying that the Customs Duties to which Petitioners are subject may be collected, as heretofore, according to the Tariff of New South Wales, and not according to the Tariff of Victoria	Printed.
3. Municipalities.					
Mar. 22 ..	Municipality of Kiama, under the signature of the Mayor and the Seal of the Corporation ..	(1) One	Mr. Parkes	{ Representing that Petitioners, individually and collectively, labour under great inconvenience, as in the Petition set forth, in consequence of the imperfect state of the law; and praying that the Municipalities Act may be amended, so as to afford them relief	Printed.
April 19 ..	Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, under the signature of the Mayor and the Seal of the Corporation	(1) One	Dr. Lang	{ Representing that Petitioners are labouring under considerable embarrassment and disadvantage, as in the Petition set forth, from their present position with regard to the Sewerage affairs of the City, and praying relief	Printed.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
1865.					
3. Municipalities—continued.					
April 21 ..	Chairman and Councillors of the Municipality of Central Illawarra, under the Seal of the Corporation	(1) One	Mr. Osborne ..	{ Praying for the speedy amendment of the Municipalities Act of 1858.. }	Printed.
May 12 ..	The Mayor and Aldermen of Wollongong, under the Seal of the Municipality of Wollongong }	(1) One	Mr. Osborne ..	{ Praying that the Municipalities Act of 1858 may be amended during the present Session	Printed.
.. 16 ..	Certain Inhabitant Householders of the northern part of the Parish of Willoughby, County Cumberland	(25) Twenty-five	Mr. Piddington..	{ Praying that, for the reasons in the Petition set forth, no such alteration may be made in the Municipalities Act of 1858, as will subject a Country District to be included with an adjacent Town in one Municipality	Printed.
4. Private Bills.					
Feb. 14 ..	The Most Reverend John Bede Polding, The Venerable John M'Encroe, and Owen Joseph Caraher	(2) Two	Mr. Hart	{ Praying (as Trustees of an allotment of land in the City of Sydney, granted as a site for a Roman Catholic Clergyman's residence) for leave to introduce a Bill to enable the said Trustees to sell the said land, and to provide for the appropriation of the proceeds thereof	Not printed.
Mar. 8 ..	Certain Directors of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	(4) Four	Mr. Cowper	{ Praying for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect in this Colony to the alteration of the name of the "Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company," and to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the said Company, and for other purposes in relation thereto	Not printed.
.. 8 ..	Certain Ministers of Presbyterian Churches in New South Wales	(8) Eight	Mr. Cowper	{ Praying for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the temporal affairs of the Presbyterian Church in the Colony of New South Wales. }	Not printed.
.. 31 ..	Directors and Manager, and Secretary, of the Australian Paper Company	(5) Five	Mr. Cowper	{ Praying for leave to introduce a Bill to incorporate the Australian Paper Company, and for other purposes therein mentioned	Not printed.
April 4 ..	Members of Committee of the Presbyterian Church, Wollongong	(3) Three	Mr. Garrett	{ Against the passing of the Presbyterian Church Bill	Printed.
.. 11 ..	The Right Reverend the Bishop of Sydney, and certain other Members of the United Church of England and Ireland residing within the Diocese of Sydney.. }	(6) Six	Mr. Cowper	{ Praying for leave to introduce a Bill to enable the Members of the United Church of England and Ireland within the Diocese of Sydney, assembled in Synod, to regulate the affairs thereof	Not printed.
.. 27 ..	Council of the Municipality of Parramatta, under the signature of the Mayor and the Seal of the Corporation	(1) One	Mr. Farnell	{ Praying for leave to introduce a Bill to transfer the Parramatta Market to the Council of the Municipality of Parramatta..... }	Not printed.
May 2 ..	Richard Sadleir, R.N., Liverpool	(1) One	Mr. Tighe	{ Praying that, for the reasons in the Petition set forth, Legislation on the subject of the establishment of a Church of England Synod may be confined to the Temporalities of the Church alone, and not to creating a Church Constitution by Law affecting Doctrine and Ritual	Printed.
.. 17 ..	Elders and Committee of Management of the Scots' Church, Sydney	(16) Sixteen	Mr. Burdekin ..	{ Praying for leave to introduce a Bill to legalize the exchange of a portion of the allotment of the Scots' Church	Not printed.
.. 18 ..	Certain Presbyterian Ministers and Office-bearers, in the Colony of New South Wales.. }	(45) Forty-five	Dr. Lang	{ Praying that the Church of England Synod Bill may not be passed.... }	Printed.
.. 19 ..	The Reverend the Minister and certain Parishioners of the Cathedral Church of Christ Church, in the Diocese of Newcastle, in the Colony of New South Wales	(93) Ninety-three....	Mr. Piddington..	{ Praying that this House will refuse its sanction to the Church of England Synod Bill, or any similar measure which may not proceed from the Church of England and Ireland in this Colony, as an integral religious community	Printed.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
1865.	4. Private Bills—continued.				
May 19 ..	James Fullerton, L.L.D., Minister	(1) One	Mr. Piddington..	{ Praying that this House will withhold its sanction from the Exchange of Land, Scots' Church, Legalizing Bill	} Printed.
.. 23 ..	Roman Catholic Archbishop and certain Roman Catholic Clergy of Sydney and the neighbourhood	{ (20) Twenty.....	Mr. Hart	{ Praying that this House will withhold its assent from the Church of England Synod Bill	} Printed.
.. 30 ..	William Tyrrell, D.D., Lord Bishop of Newcastle	{ (1) One	Mr. White	{ Against the passing of the Church of England Synod Bill	} Printed.
.. 30 ..	Clergy and Catholic Laity of the District of Bathurst.....	{ (273) Two hundred and seventy-three }	Mr. Kemp	Similar prayer	Printed.
.. 31 ..	Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Berrima	{ (172) One hundred and seventy-two.. }	Mr. Roberts....	{ Praying that, for the reasons in the Petition set forth, this House will reject the Church of England Synod Bill	} Printed.
June 6 ..	Bishop of Goulburn	(1) One	Mr. Cowper	{ Praying that this House will pass the Church of England Synod Bill, first introducing therein a clause or clauses whereby the Diocese of Goulburn, or any other Diocese in the Colony, may be allowed to avail itself of its provisions on certain conditions	} Printed.
.. 16 ..	John Moring	(1) One	Mr. Hart	{ Praying that, for the reasons in the Petition set forth, the Fitz Roy Iron Works Company's Bill may not pass, until Petitioner be heard by Counsel at the Bar of the House, and the matter of his Petition be considered by a Select Committee. }	} Not printed.
	5. Railways.				
Mar. 24 ..	Certain Inhabitants of the Town and District of Muswellbrook, and persons interested in the same	{ (258) Two hundred and fifty-eight .. }	Mr. White	{ In favour of the construction of a Branch Line of Railway from Muswellbrook to Mudgee	} Printed.
	6. Roads.				
April 12 ..	Certain Landholders, Leaseholders, and others, Inhabitants of the District of Port Macquarie	{ (123) One hundred and twenty-three. }	Mr. Forster	{ Representing that Petitioners are under great disadvantages in consequence of the want of a good road from Port Macquarie to New England, and other improvements; and praying that a certain line of road suitable to their requirements, in the Petition specified, may be opened up without delay, and classed as one of the Main Roads of the Colony	} Not printed.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 21 June, 1865.

CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.

ALPHABETICAL REGISTER OF PUBLIC BILLS ORIGINATED IN THE ASSEMBLY, DURING THE SESSION OF 1865.

Table with columns: SHORT TITLES, BY WHOM INITIATED, Ordered, Presented and read 1st, Read 2nd, Committed, Reported, Recommended, Reported, Report adopted, Read 3rd, Passed, Sent to Council for concurrence, Agreed to by Council without Amendment, Agreed to by Council with Amendments, Council's Amendments agreed to, Council's Amendments disagreed to, Assent reported, Number of Act, REMARKS.

No. 2.

ALPHABETICAL REGISTER OF PRIVATE BILLS INTRODUCED UPON PETITION TO THE ASSEMBLY, DURING THE SESSION OF 1865.

SHORT TITLES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	Ordered.	Presented and read 1 ^o .	Referred to Select Committee.	Reported by Select Committee.	Read 2 ^o .	Committed.	Reported.	Report adopted.	Read 3 ^o .	Passed.	Sent to Council for concurrence.	Agreed to by Council without Amendment.	Assent reported.	REMARKS.
Australian Paper Company	Mr. Cowper	4 April	4 April	11 April	4 May	12 May	12 May	12 May	12 May	16 May	16 May	16 May	27 May, A.M.	1 June.	Lapsed, 16 June.
Church of England Synod	Mr. Cowper	20 April	20 April	25 April	9 May										Bill not introduced.
Exchange of Land, Scots Church Legalizing	Mr. Burdekin														
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	Mr. Cowper	9 Mar.	10 Mar.	14 Mar.	21 Mar.	24 Mar.	24 Mar.	24 Mar.	24 Mar.	28 Mar.	28 Mar.	28 Mar.	12 April	28 April.	Stopped by Prorogation.
Parramatta Market	Mr. Farnell	28 April	28 April	2 May	9 May	9 June, A.M.	9 June, A.M.								
Presbyterian Church	Mr. Cowper	9 Mar.	10 Mar.	14 Mar.	24 Mar.	31 Mar.	31 Mar.	31 Mar.	31 Mar.	11 April	11 April	11 April	28 April, A.M.	12 May.	
St. Patrick's Church Land Trust	Mr. Hart	7 Mar.	7 Mar.	8 Mar.	14 Mar.	24 Mar.	24 Mar.	24 Mar.	24 Mar.	28 Mar.	28 Mar.	28 Mar.	12 April	28 April.	

No. 3.

ALPHABETICAL REGISTER OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BILLS BROUGHT FROM THE COUNCIL, DURING THE SESSION OF 1865.

SHORT TITLES OF		When brought.	Read 1 ^o .	Read 2 ^o .	Committed.	Reported.	Recommitted.	Reported.	Report adopted.	Read 3 ^o .	Passed without Amendment.	Returned to Council.	Passed with Amendments.	Sent to Council for concurrence.	Amendments agreed to by Council.	Assent reported.	Number of Act.	REMARKS.
PUBLIC BILLS.	PRIVATE BILLS.																	
Advances to Agents intrusted with Goods		17 May	17 May															Stopped by Prorogation.
	Australian Agricultural Company	17 May	17 May															Ditto.
	Fitz Roy Iron Works Company	18 June	18 June	16 June	16 June	16 June			16 June	20 June			20 June	20 June	20 June	21 June.	29 Vict.	Order for third reading discharged, 18 May. Stopped by Prorogation.
Industrial and Provident Societies		18 May	18 May	16 June	16 June	16 June			16 June	20 June	20 June	20 June				21 June.	8	
Petroleum		28 April	28 April	17 May	17 May	17 May		18 May	17 May									
	Rogers' Settlement	28 April, A.M.	28 April, A.M.	17 May, A.M.	17 May, A.M.	17 May, A.M.			17 May, A.M.	17 May	17 May	17 May				27 May, A.M.		
Wild Birds and Animals Protection		7 June, A.M.	7 June, A.M.	9 June	9 June													Lapsed in Committee, 9 June.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Public Bills originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, as per Register No. 1	39		
Number of Private Bills do. do. as per Register No. 2	7		
Number of Public Bills brought from the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, as per Register No. 3	4		
Number of Private Bills do. do. as per Register No. 3	3		58

	Public.	Private.	Total.
Passed and Assented to	20	6	26
Negatived on motion for Second Reading	3	0	3
Lapsed in Committee	2	0	2
Withdrawn	6	0	6
Laid aside	2	0	2
Not introduced	0	1	1
Lapsed	1	1	2
Not returned by Legislative Council	1	0	1
Stopped by Prorogation	8	2	10
			58

Legislative Assembly Office,
Sydney, 21 June, 1865.

CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

PLANS

REMOVED

1

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ALPHABETICAL REGISTERS

OF

ADDRESSES AND ORDERS FOR PAPERS,

AND OF

A D D R E S S E S

(NOT BEING FOR PAPERS.)

SESSION 1865.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ALPHABETICAL REGISTER OF ADDRESSES AND ORDERS FOR PAPERS, DURING THE SESSION OF 1865.

WHEN PASSED.		ON WHOSE MOTION.	PAPERS APPLIED FOR.		REGISTER NUMBER.	IF TO BE PRINTED.	
No.	Date.		By Address.	By Order.		Date of Order.	When delivered for Printing.
20	30 March 1865.	Mr. Driver	{ Appeals to the Supreme Court in its Insolvency Jurisdiction		65/222	1865. 20 April	21 April.
53	2 June.	Mr. Laycock		{ Bridge, Punt, and Wharf at Casino, Richmond River	65/415	20 June.	21 June.
32	26 April	Mr. Lucas		Bridge over River Cox, at Glen Roy	65/376	8 June.	9 June.
30	21 April	Mr. Cummings		Bridges	65/417	20 June.	21 June.
14	21 March	Mr. Forlonge		Church and School Lands Return	65/416	20 June.	21 June.
43	16 May	Mr. Terry		Colewara Run, District of Bligh	65/199	11 April	11 April.
11	14 March	Mr. Samuel		Copper Coinage from Sydney Mint—Issue of	65/232	25 April	25 April.
21	31 March	Mr. Buchanan		Customs Statistics			
42	19 May	Mr. Landale					
11	14 March	Mr. Samuel	{ Financial Agents of the Colony in England—Change of		65/218	19 April	19 April.
32	26 April	Mr. Forster	Fitzpatrick, M. Esq.—Under Secretary for Lands.		65/289	10 May	11 May.
34	23 April	Mr. Donnelly		Gold Fields Statistics	65/385	18 June.	14 June.
35	2 May	Mr. Pickering		Gold Diggings—Monopoly of Water on	65/304	16 May	17 May.
14	21 March	Mr. Driver	Graves, Sergeant				
11	14 March	Mr. Macpherson	{ Lotze Re. in Insolvency (Administration of Justice)		65/271	3 May	
31	25 April	Mr. Buchanan		Lands held under Pastoral Occupation			
10	10 March	Mr. Piddington		{ Payments for Services—Receipts, Payments, and Liabilities, under Treasury Bills Act			
10	10 March	Mr. Cunneen			65/128	10 March	13 March.
62	20 June.	Mr. Buchanan	Police Statistics				
17	24 March	Mr. White	{ Prisoners liberated, and not liberated, previous to expiration of Sentence.				
10	10 March	Mr. Cunneen					
42	12 May	Mr. Landale		Railway, Great Northern.	65/161	16 March	21 March.
14	21 March	Mr. Forlonge		Railway, Windsor and Richmond—Passengers by			
42	21 March	Mr. Cunneen		{ River Murray and its Tributaries—Improvement of Navigation of			
42	12 May	Mr. Gordon		Road and Railway Returns			
31	28 April	Mr. Phelps		Runs—Returns respecting	65/397	15 June.	16 June.
14	21 March	Mr. Forster		Seab Inspector, Warialda	65/398	15 June.	16 June.
46	19 May	Mr. Tunks		Statistics of Western Portion of New South Wales.			
10	10 March	Mr. Piddington		{ Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain, by Torres Straits	65/351	2 June.	2 June.
34	28 April	Mr. Lee		St. Leonards—Town and District of	65/404	16 June.	16 June.
55	7 June.	Mr. Driver	Williams, late Letter Carrier			9 June.	10 June.

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

WHEN PASSED.		ON WHOSE MOTION.		PAPERS APPLIED FOR.		RETURN TO ADDRESS OR ORDER.		IF TO BE PRINTED.	
VOTES.				By Address.		By Order.		REGISTER NUMBER.	
No.	Date.	Entry.						Date of Order.	When delivered for Printing.
84	29 Dec., 1863	36	Mr. Stewart			{ Applications to reclaim Land having Harbour } { Frontage in Sydney	1865. 14 June	1865.	1865.
9	1 Nov., 1861	4	Mr. Piddington			{ Conditional Purchases under Crown Lands } { Alienation Act of 1861	26 April	26 April	27 April.
45	8 Sept., 1863	11	Mr. Dangar			Minor Road Statistics	26 April	26 April	27 April.
101	2 Feb., 1864	31	Mr. Garrett			{ Partridge, Mr. James — Fire Extinguishing } { Apparatus	7 March		
25	4 Aug., 1863	9	Mr. Holroyd			Reserved Land at Kiama	31 January	65/46	
84	29 Dec., 1863	22	Mr. Leary			Wood Brothers and Kirk	13 June	65/383	14 June.

ALPHABETICAL REGISTER OF ADDRESSES (NOT BEING FOR PAPERS) TO THE GOVERNOR, DURING THE SESSION OF 1865.

SUBJECT OF ADDRESS.	VOTES.			WHEN PASSED OR AGREED TO.			WHEN AND HOW PRESENTED.			WHEN AND HOW ANSWERED.			REMARKS.
	No.	Date.	On whose Motion.	No.	Date.	By Whom.	No.	Date.	By Whom.	No.	Date.	By Whom and How.	
Castle, Elizabeth	61	1865. 16 June	7 Mr. Driver	61	1865. 16 June	7 The Speaker		1865.					{ Adopted on a Resolution agreed to in Committee of the Whole. Ditto. Ditto. { Committee appointed to prepare Repl.
Harbour Defences	61	16 June	6 Mr. Macleay	61	16 June	Ditto							
Kelly, Miss Isabella Mary	43	16 May	26 Dr. Lang	43	16 May	Ditto							
Reply to Governor's Opening Speech	3	27 January	16 Mr. Walker	3	27 January	{ Legislative Assembly }	4	31 January	2	The Governor			

Legislative Assembly Office,
Sydney, 21 June, 1865.

CHA. TOMPFSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES APPOINTED DURING THE SESSION OF 1865.

No. of Committee	DESIGNATION OF COMMITTEE.	WHEN AND HOW APPOINTED.	MEMBERS.	CHAIRMAN.	NUMBER OF MEETINGS.		NO. OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.	WHEN REPORTED.														
					Called.	Held.																
1	The Governor's Opening Speech	27 January, 1865; Votes 3, Entry 16. (On motion of Mr. Walker.)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Mr. Walker,</td> <td rowspan="3">} Mr. Mate,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. Gordon,</td> <td>Mr. Roberts,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. Burns,</td> <td>Mr. Campbell.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. Piddington,</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Mr. Walker,	} Mr. Mate,	Mr. Gordon,	Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Burns,	Mr. Campbell.	Mr. Piddington,		Mr. Walker	1	1	None.	27 January, 1865.						
Mr. Walker,	} Mr. Mate,																					
Mr. Gordon,		Mr. Roberts,																				
Mr. Burns,		Mr. Campbell.																				
Mr. Piddington,																						
2	Elections and Qualifications	31 January, 1865; Votes 4, Entry 3 . . . (By Speaker's Warrant—taking effect 8 March, 1865.)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>William Macleay, Esquire,</td> <td rowspan="6">} William Macleay, Esquire,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thomas Garrett, Esquire,</td> <td>Thomas Garrett, Esquire,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marshall Burdekin, Esquire,</td> <td>Marshall Burdekin, Esquire,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>James Hart, Esquire,</td> <td>James Hart, Esquire,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>William Richman Piddington, Esquire,</td> <td>William Richman Piddington, Esquire,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>John Caldwell, Esquire,</td> <td>John Caldwell, Esquire,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hugh Gordon, Esquire,</td> <td>Hugh Gordon, Esquire.</td> </tr> </table>	William Macleay, Esquire,	} William Macleay, Esquire,	Thomas Garrett, Esquire,	Thomas Garrett, Esquire,	Marshall Burdekin, Esquire,	Marshall Burdekin, Esquire,	James Hart, Esquire,	James Hart, Esquire,	William Richman Piddington, Esquire,	William Richman Piddington, Esquire,	John Caldwell, Esquire,	John Caldwell, Esquire,	Hugh Gordon, Esquire,	Hugh Gordon, Esquire.	Mr. Piddington . . .	20	17	8	First, 31 March, 1865. ("O'Haire v. Josephson.") Second, 21 April, 1865. ("Asher v. Mac.") Third, 23 May, 1865. ("Single v. Dangar.")
William Macleay, Esquire,	} William Macleay, Esquire,																					
Thomas Garrett, Esquire,		Thomas Garrett, Esquire,																				
Marshall Burdekin, Esquire,		Marshall Burdekin, Esquire,																				
James Hart, Esquire,		James Hart, Esquire,																				
William Richman Piddington, Esquire,		William Richman Piddington, Esquire,																				
John Caldwell, Esquire,		John Caldwell, Esquire,																				
Hugh Gordon, Esquire,	Hugh Gordon, Esquire.																					
3	St. Patrick's Church Land Trust Bill	8 March, 1865; Votes 8, Entry 10 . . . (On motion of Mr. Hart.)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Mr. Burdekin,</td> <td rowspan="5">} Mr. Lucas,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. Dignam,</td> <td>Mr. Macpherson,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. Donnelly,</td> <td>Mr. Martin,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. Egan,</td> <td>Mr. Robertson,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. Faucett,</td> <td>Mr. Hart.</td> </tr> </table>	Mr. Burdekin,	} Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Martin,	Mr. Egan,	Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Faucett,	Mr. Hart.	Mr. Hart	1	1	2	14 March, 1865.				
Mr. Burdekin,	} Mr. Lucas,																					
Mr. Dignam,		Mr. Macpherson,																				
Mr. Donnelly,		Mr. Martin,																				
Mr. Egan,		Mr. Robertson,																				
Mr. Faucett,		Mr. Hart.																				

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES, &c.—continued.

No. of Committee	DESIGNATION OF COMMITTEE.	WHEN AND HOW APPOINTED.	MEMBERS.	CHAIRMAN.	NUMBER OF MEETINGS.		NO. OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.	WHEN REPORTED.
					Called.	Held.		
4	Standing Orders	8 March, 1865; Votes 8, Entry 12 .. (On motion of Mr. Cowper.)	{ The Speaker, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Hart, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Burdakin, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Samuel, Mr. Smart, Mr. Wisdom.	None	None.	None.		
5	Library (Joint Committee of both Houses)	8 March, 1865; Votes 8, Entry 13 .. (On motion of Mr. Cowper.)	{ The Speaker, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Cunneen, Mr. Osborne, Dr. Lang, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wisdom, Mr. Hart.	.....	4	2	None.	
6	Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company's Bill	14 March, 1865; Votes 11, Entry 8 .. (On motion of Mr. Cowper.)	{ Mr. Alexander, Mr. Brown, Mr. Burdakin, Mr. Cunneen, Mr. Hart, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Samuel, Mr. Tighe, Mr. White, Mr. Cowper.	Mr. Cowper	1	1	1	21 March, 1865.
7	Presbyterian Church Bill	14 March, 1865; Votes 11, Entry 9 .. (On motion of Mr. Cowper.)	{ Mr. Burdakin, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Campbell, Dr. Lang, Mr. Lee, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Tighe, Mr. Cowper.	Mr. Cowper	1	1	3	24 March, 1865.
8	Claims of Tenants of the Crown	14 March, 1865; Votes 11, Entry 27 .. (On motion of Mr. Cunneen.)	{ Mr. Piddington, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Burdakin, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Egan, Mr. Forlonge, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Cunneen.	Mr. Cunneen	7	5	3	28 April, 1865.
9	Fisheries Bill	24 March, 1865; Votes 17, Entry 10 .. (On motion of Mr. Cowper.)	{ Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Darvall, Mr. Driver, Mr. Egan, Mr. Josephson, Mr. Lord, Mr. Martiu, Mr. Oatley, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Cowper.	Mr. Driver	4	3	4	3 May, 1865.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES, &c.—continued.

No. of Committee	DESIGNATION OF COMMITTEE.	WHEN AND HOW APPOINTED.	MEMBERS.	CHAIRMAN.	NUMBER OF MEETINGS.		NO. OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.	WHEN REPORTED.
					Called.	Held.		
10	Railway through Ultimo Estate	31 March, 1865; Votes 21, Entry 15 . . . (On motion of Mr. Cunnec.)	{ Mr. Arnold, Mr. Morrice, Mr. Hart, Mr. Pennell, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Sutherland, Dr. Lang, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Terry, Mr. Cunneen.	Mr. Cunneen	6	6	4	9 June, 1865.
11	Australian Paper Company's Bill	11 April, 1865; Votes 26, Entry 10 . . . (On motion of Mr. Cowper.)	{ Mr. Brown, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Egan, Mr. Josephson, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Samuel, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Cowper.	Mr. Cowper	2	2	1	4 May, 1865.
12	Church of England Synod Bill	25 April, 1865; Votes 31, Entry 8 . . . (By Ballot.)	{ Mr. Cowper, Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Tighe, Mr. White, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Morrice, Mr. Osborne.	Mr. Cowper	2	2	5	9 May, 1865.
13	Harbour Defences	2 May, 1865; Votes 35, Entry 2 (On motion of Mr. Macleay.)	{ Mr. Cowper, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Martin, Mr. Forster, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Egan, Mr. Hart, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Brown, Mr. Macleay.	Mr. Macleay	8	8	3	8 June, 1865.
14	Parramatta Market Bill	2 May, 1865; Votes 35, Entry 6 (On motion of Mr. Farnell.)	{ Mr. Driver, Mr. Neale, Mr. Tighe, Mr. Lee, Mr. Rodd, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Penell, Mr. Farnell.	Mr. Farnell	2	2	2	9 May, 1865.
15	Mr. Austin Forrest Wilshire (Tanneries, &c.)	3 May, 1865; Votes 36, Entry 6 (On motion of Mr. Parkes.)	{ Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Forlonge, Mr. Josephson, Mr. Forster, Mr. Neale, Mr. Tighe, Mr. Hart, Mr. Parkes.	Mr. Parkes	5	4	4	8 June, 1865.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES, &c.—continued.

No. of Committee	DESIGNATION OF COMMITTEE.	WHEN AND HOW APPOINTED.	MEMBERS.	CHAIRMAN.	NUMBER OF MEETINGS.		No. OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.	WHEN REPORTED.
					Called.	Held.		
16	Elizabeth Castle.....	16 May, 1865; Votes 43, Entry 10 (On motion of Mr. Driver.)	{ Mr. Cowper, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Graham, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Stimpson, Mr. Tunks, Mr. White, Mr. Driver.	Mr. Driver	5	4	6	7 June, 1865.
17	Sydney Sewerage	16 May, 1865; Votes 43, Entry 23 (By Ballot.)	{ Dr. Lang, Mr. Forster, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Bynes, Mr. Hart, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Pennell, Mr. Oatley.	None	None.	None.	None.	
18	Mortgage on the Property of the Scots Church, Sydney.....	16 May, 1865; Votes 43, Entry 24 (On motion of Mr. Cowper.)	{ Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Cunneen, Mr. Faucett, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Tighe, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Cowper.	Mr. Cowper	4	4	None.	7 June, 1865.
19	Mrs. Callaghan	19 May, 1865; Votes 46, Entry 6 (On motion of Mr. Faucett.)	{ Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Dignam, Mr. Egan, Mr. Hart, Mr. Josephson, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Matc. Mr. Smart, Mr. Faucett.	Mr. Faucett	5	4	4	15 June, 1865.
20	Mr. E. J. H. Knapp	6 June, 1865; Votes 54, Entry 5 (On motion of Mr. Hart.)	{ Mr. Josephson, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Pennell, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Forster, Mr. Brown, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Hurley, Mr. Hart.	Mr. Hart	1	1	1	Progress; 13 June, 1865.
21	Coal Wharf, Newcastle.....	15 June, 1865; Votes 60, Entry 4 (On motion of Mr. Josephson.)	{ Mr. Alexander, Mr. Callwell, Mr. De Salis, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Graham, Mr. Hart, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Neale, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Josephson.	None	None.	None.	None.	

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 21 June, 1865.

CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BUSINESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NEW SOUTH WALES
DURING THE SESSION OF 1865.

1. New Writs issued	None.
2. Select Committees :—	
On Public Bills	1
On other Public Matters	11
On Private Bills	6
3. Standing Committees	18
4. Election Committee (number of cases)	3
5. Public Bills :—	
Originated in the Assembly—	
Received the Royal Assent	19
Reserved for signification of Her Majesty's Pleasure thereon	None.
Dropped or otherwise disposed of	20
Brought from the Council—	
Received the Royal Assent	1
Reserved for signification of Her Majesty's Pleasure thereon	None.
Dropped or otherwise disposed of	3
6. Private Bills :—	
Originated in the Assembly—	
Received the Royal Assent	4
Dropped or otherwise disposed of	3
Brought from the Council—	
Received the Royal Assent	2
Dropped or otherwise disposed of	1
7. Petitions received :—	
Printed	65
Not printed	16
8. Divisions :—	
In the House	49
In Committee of the Whole	114
9. Sittings :—	
Days of Meeting	63
Hours of Sitting	442h. 25min.
Hours of Sitting after Midnight	18 „ 56 „
Daily Average	7 „ 1 „
Adjourned for want of a Quorum—	
Before commencement of Business	1
After commencement of Business	6
10. Votes and Proceedings	63
Entries in Votes and Proceedings :—	
Of Business done	743
Of Notices of Motion	378
Of Orders of the Day	969
Of Questions	280
Of Contingent Notices	41
Daily Average	2,911
11. Contingent Notices and Notices of Clauses and Amendments to Bills to be moved in Committee	46
12. Orders for Papers	15
13. Addresses for Papers	22
14. Other Addresses	9
15. Papers laid upon the Table :—	
By Message	4
By Command	9
By Speaker	66
In Return to Orders	1
In Return to Addresses	17
Reports from Select Committees	8
Evidence taken before ditto in 1863	18
Ordered to be Printed	1
Not Ordered to be Printed	112
	8
	120
	120

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 21 June, 1865.

CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTION PETITION.—O'HAIRE *v.* JOSEPHSON.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE

OF

ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS;

WITH

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

31 *March*, 1865.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1865.

[*Price*, 1s. 1d.]

60—A

1865.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 4. TUESDAY, 31 JANUARY, 1865.

3. Committee of Elections and Qualifications:—The Speaker, pursuant to the requirement of the Electoral Act of 1858, laid upon the Table his Warrant appointing the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, of which the following is a copy:—

“ LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

“ *By the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
“ of New South Wales.*

“ Pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in me, as Speaker of the Legislative
“ Assembly of New South Wales, by the Electoral Act of 1858, I do hereby
“ appoint—

“ William Macleay, Esquire,
“ Thomas Garrett, Esquire,
“ Marshall Burdekin, Esquire,
“ James Hart, Esquire,
“ William Richman Piddington, Esquire,
“ John Caldwell, Esquire,
“ Hugh Gordon, Esquire,

“ being Members of the said Assembly, to be Members of the Committee of
“ Elections and Qualifications in the said Act referred to, during the present
“ Session of the Assembly aforesaid.

“ Given under my hand, at the Legislative Assembly Chamber,
“ Macquarie-street, Sydney, this thirty-first day of Jan-
“ uary, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
“ and sixty-five.

“ JOHN HAY,
“ *Speaker.*”

7. Election Petition:—Mr. Martin, *by Command*, laid upon the Table an Election Petition, which had been addressed to His Excellency the Governor, from Michael O’Haire, complaining of the return of Joshua Frey Josephson, Esquire, as the Member for the Electoral District of Braidwood,—alleging that the said return is invalid,—claiming to have been himself duly elected for Braidwood on the grounds set forth in the said Petition,—and praying the reference of the said Petition to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications as soon as such Committee shall have been appointed and confirmed.
Ordered to lie on the Table.

VOTES, No. 8. WEDNESDAY, 8 MARCH, 1865.

3. Committee of Elections and Qualifications:—
(1.) *Maturity of Warrant reported*:—The Speaker reported that his Warrant appointing the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, laid upon the Table on Tuesday, 31st January, 1865, not having been disapproved by the Assembly in the course of the three next sitting days on which the Assembly met for dispatch of business, had now taken effect as an appointment of such Committee, and intimated that it was therefore open to Members of the Committee to be sworn at the Table by the Clerk, in accordance with the 70th section of the Electoral Act of 1858.
(2.) *Members of Committee Sworn*:—Whereupon, Thomas Garrett, William Richman Piddington, Hugh Gordon, and James Hart, Esquires, came to the Table, and were severally sworn by the Clerk as Members of the said Committee.
6. Election Petition:—Mr. Martin moved, That the Election Petition complaining of the return of Joshua Frey Josephson, Esquire, as the Member for the Electoral District of Braidwood, which was laid upon the Table of this House, *by Command*, on the 31st January last (*See Votes and Proceedings, No. 4, Entry 7*), be referred to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.
Question put and passed.

14. Committee of Elections and Qualifications :—

(1.) *Members Sworn* :—John Caldwell, Marshall Burdekin, and William Macleay, Esquires, were respectively sworn at the Table by the Clerk, as Members of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.

(2.) *Time and Place of First Meeting of Committee* :—Pursuant to the requirement of the 70th section of the Electoral Act of 1858, the Speaker appointed the first meeting of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications to take place at noon, on *Tuesday* next, the 14th of March instant, in Committee Room No. 2.

VOTES, NO. 21. FRIDAY, 31 MARCH, 1865.

1.

* * * * *

Committee of Elections and Qualifications—*O'Haire v. Josephson*—Mr. Piddington, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, relative to the Petition of Michael O'Haire, Esq., complaining of the Return of Joshua Frey Josephson, Esq., as Member for the Electoral District of Braidwood, which was referred to the said Committee on 8th March instant. And the said Report having been read at length by the Clerk, by direction of the Speaker, as follows :—

“ The Committee of Elections and Qualifications, duly appointed on the 31st January last, under the provisions of the Electoral Act of 1858, to whom was referred, on the 8th March, a Petition from Michael O'Haire, Esquire, of Araluen, against the Election and Return of Joshua Frey Josephson, Esquire, as Member for the Electoral District of 'Braidwood,' have determined and do hereby accordingly declare,—

“ 1. That Joshua Frey Josephson, Esquire, the sitting Member, has been duly elected as Member for the Electoral District of 'Braidwood';

“ 2. That the Petition of Michael O'Haire is not frivolous or vexatious.

“ W. R. PIDDINGTON,
“ Chairman.”

“ *Committee Room No. 2,*
“ *Legislative Assembly,*
“ *Sydney, 31st March, 1865.*”

Ordered, That the said Report, and Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence, be printed.

1865.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTION PETITION—"O'HAIRE *v.* JOSEPHSON."

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE

OF

ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

THE Committee of Elections and Qualifications, duly appointed on the 31st January last, under the provisions of the Electoral Act of 1858, to whom was referred, on the 8th March, a Petition from Michael O'Haire, Esquire, of Araluen, against the Election and Return of Joshua Frey Josephson, Esquire, as Member for the Electoral District of "Braidwood," have determined and do hereby accordingly declare,—

- (1.) That Joshua Frey Josephson, Esquire, the sitting Member, has been duly elected as Member for the Electoral District of "Braidwood";
- (2.) That the Petition of Michael O'Haire is not frivolous or vexatious.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Chairman.

*Committee Room No. 2,
Legislative Assembly,
Sydney, 31st March, 1865.*

**MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS
AND QUALIFICATIONS.**

In the matter of the Petition of Michael O'Haire, Esquire, of Araluen, in the Colony of New South Wales, complaining of the Election and Return of Joshua Frey Josephson, Esquire, as Member for the Electoral District of Braidwood, and praying "That the Return to the Writ for the said Electoral District may be amended, and that your Petitioner may be declared duly elected."

TUESDAY, 14 MARCH, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Piddington, Mr. Hart, Mr. Burdekin,	|	Mr. Macleay, Mr. Gordon. Mr. Caldwell.
---	--	--

In attendance,—
The 2nd Clerk Assistant.

1. On motion of Mr. Macleay, seconded by Mr. Gordon, Mr. Piddington was elected to the Chair.
2. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the extract from the Votes and Proceedings No. 8, having reference to the Petition referred to the Committee, as follows :—
 6. Election Petition :—Mr. Martin moved, That the Election Petition complaining of the return of Joshua Frey Josephson, Esquire, as the Member for the Electoral District of Braidwood, which was laid upon the Table of this House, *by Command*, on the 31st January last (*See Votes and Proceedings, No. 4, Entry 7*), be referred to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.
" Question put and passed."
3. The Clerk then, by direction of the Chairman, read the Petition of Michael O'Haire, Esquire, which was referred to the Committee by the House.
 - " To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Bath, &c., &c., and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales.
 - " The Petition of Michael O'Haire, sheweth,—
 - " 1. That Petitioner had a right to vote and was a candidate at the election which took place for the Electoral District of Braidwood, on the 13th day of December last, and claims to have a right to be returned at such election.
 - " 2. That Petitioner had recorded in his favour the larger number of votes at such election.
 - " 3. That the Returning Officer, at the polling place at Araluen, in counting the votes for each candidate at the close of the poll, improperly, and against law, rejected as informal, sixty-four votes, or thereabouts, because the surname only of one of the candidates, namely Mr. J. F. Josephson, was erased, and not christian names, or the initials of the christian names of Mr. Josephson.
 - " 4. That the erasure of such surname sufficiently indicated the intention of each voter, so making such erasure, to vote for Petitioner, and that such voting papers ought to have been received in Petitioner's favour.
 - " 5. That if such votes, so improperly rejected, had been received, the majority would have been found to be in Petitioner's favour.
 - " 6. That Mr. Joshua Frey Josephson, although he had not recorded in his favour the majority of votes at the said Election, was, nevertheless, on the 14th day of December last, declared duly elected.
 - " 7. That Petitioner alleges the return of Mr. Josephson to be invalid, and claims himself to have been duly elected for Braidwood, at the Election aforesaid.
 - " 8. That Petitioner has paid into the Bank of the Oriental Bank Corporation (or Branch Bank of the Oriental Bank Corporation), at Braidwood, the sum of One hundred pounds to the credit of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, in relation to this Petition, and that the Bank deposit receipt for such deposit is annexed hereto.

" Your

" Your Petitioner prays that your Excellency will cause this Petition to be forthwith notified in the *Government Gazette*, and cause all other necessary steps to be taken for referring it to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, as soon as such Committee shall have been appointed and confirmed.

" Dated this 28th day of January, A.D., 1865."

MICHAEL O'HAIRE."

4. The Committee deliberated upon the course of proceeding to be taken in conducting the enquiry, and,—
Mr. Hart moved, and Mr. Macleay seconded, the Motion :—
" That the Petitioner be required to proceed, in the first instance, to support the allegations in his Petition affecting the validity of the Election." (*Carried.*)
5. Mr. Gordon moved, and Mr. Caldwell seconded, the Motion :—
" That the Clerk be authorized to communicate with the sitting Member, Mr. Josephson, and to inform him that the Committee will be ready to proceed with the case on Tuesday, 21st March instant." (*Carried.*)
6. The Clerk was directed to communicate, by Telegram and Letter, with the Petitioner, and to prepare a summons for the Clerk of the Assembly, to produce all Papers in his possession connected with the late Election for Braidwood, at next meeting.
The Committee adjourned, till Tuesday next, at half-past Eleven o'clock, A.M.

O. F. KELLY,
2nd Clerk Assistant.

TUESDAY, 21 MARCH, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

W. R. Piddington, Esq., in the Chair.
Mr. Gordon, | Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Garrett, | Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Caldwell.

In attendance,—

The 2nd Clerk Assistant.

1. The Clerk having, by direction of the Chairman, read the Minutes of the previous meeting, the same were confirmed.
2. The Clerk informed the Committee that, in compliance with the directions of the Committee, he had communicated by Telegram and Letter to the Petitioner, and by letter only to the sitting Member, intimating the intention of the Committee to proceed with the Petitioner's case on this day—and that both the parties were now in attendance.
3. The Clerk then read a letter from the sitting Member, requesting permission to be allowed to appear before the Committee for the purpose of defending his Seat, notwithstanding his unintentional omission of complying with the provisions of the 79th section of the Electoral Act of 1858, which provides that " before the sitting Member can be made a party to the reference, he shall within four weeks of the receipt of the Petition, have informed the Speaker in writing of his intention to defend his Seat."

The Committee deliberated, and Mr. Gordon moved, and Mr. Macleay seconded the Motion,—

" That the sitting Member for the District of Braidwood, not having complied with section 79 of the Electoral Act of 1858, in writing to the Speaker, notifying his intention to oppose the Petition against his return, the Committee decide that Mr. Josephson cannot be admitted as a party to the reference." (*Carried.*)

Whereupon, Mr. Josephson, Mr. O'Haire, and Mr. Henry Milford (*as Solicitor for the Petitioner*), were admitted; and Mr. Josephson was informed of the decision of the Committee.

4. Charles Tompson, Esq., Clerk of Legislative Assembly, called in, sworn, and examined. The witness handed in the following documents :—
 1. Letter, dated 30th January, 1865, from J. W. Bunn, Esq., Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Braidwood.
 2. Statement of Votes recorded at the Election for Braidwood.
 3. Letter dated 13th December, 1864, signed W. E. Larmer, Presiding Officer at Mongarlowe.
 4. Memo. dated 10th December, 1864, appointing J. H. Mullins as Scrutineer for Mr. Josephson.
 5. Memo. dated 10th December, 1864, appointing John Lynch as Scrutineer for Mr. O'Haire.
 6. Letter dated 25th January, 1865, from Clerk of Legislative Assembly, to J. W. Bunn, Esq.
 7. Letter dated 2nd February, 1865, from Clerk of Legislative Assembly to J. W. Bunn, Esq.
 8. Writ of Election for Braidwood.
 9. Oath taken and subscribed by the sitting Member.
 10. Parcel purporting to contain the Ballot Papers taken at the Election for Braidwood.

And

And the witness having withdrawn,—
Strangers were ordered to withdraw.

5. The Committee proceeded to deliberate with reference to an apparent irregularity on the Writ, and decided that the irregularity was not of such a nature as to prevent the inquiry from being proceeded with.
6. The Committee deliberated upon a further irregularity brought under notice after the packet purporting to contain the Ballot Papers had been opened by the Chairman, viz., the endorsement required by law not appearing upon the packets of Ballot Papers.

Mr. Macleay moved, and Mr. Gordon seconded the Motion,—

“That the further consideration of this matter be postponed till to-morrow.”
(Carried.)

The Committee then adjourned till to-morrow, at half-past Eleven o'clock.

O. F. KELLY,
2nd Clerk Assistant.

WEDNESDAY, 22 MARCH, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

W. R. Piddington, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Hart,

Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Burdekin.

In attendance,—

The 2nd Clerk Assistant.

Present:—The Sitting Member (J. F. Josephson, Esq.)
The Petitioner (M. O'Haire, Esq.)

1. The Clerk having, by direction of the Chairman, read the Minutes of previous meeting, the same were confirmed.
2. The Petitioner informed the Committee that his Solicitor was unable to attend, and requested an adjournment of the meeting,—and strangers having withdrawn,—
The Committee proceeded to deliberate upon the application made by Petitioner, and decided upon proceeding at once with the question before them,—And strangers having been admitted, the Petitioner was informed of the decision of the Committee,—
And strangers having again withdrawn.
3. The Committee resumed the deliberation of the question which was commenced at the previous meeting, viz.,—“The endorsement required by law not appearing upon the packets of Ballot Papers” and,—

Mr. Hart moved, and Mr. Garrett seconded the Motion,—

“That this Committee having taken into consideration the omission of the
“Returning Officer to endorse on the packet, transmitted to the Clerk of the
“Assembly, the matters required by the 56th section of the Electoral Act, is
“not such an omission as precludes the Committee from proceeding with the
“consideration of the Petition, if sufficient evidence is tendered to the Com-
“mittee to establish the identity of the documents.” (Carried.)

4. Strangers being admitted,—

Henry Milford, Esq., *Solicitor for the Petitioner*, being also present,—

The Chairman read the resolution just passed by the Committee, and informed the Petitioner that it would now be his duty to name such witnesses as he would wish summoned to appear in the matter of his Petition.

And Mr. Milford having been heard, named as his only witness, John W. Bunn, Esq., Returning Officer for the Electorate of Braidwood.

Strangers having withdrawn,—

5. Committee deliberated, and,—

Mr. Burdekin moved, and Mr. Hart seconded the Motion,—

“That John W. Bunn, Esq., Returning Officer of Braidwood, be summoned to
“appear on Wednesday next, at Eleven o'clock.” (Carried.)

Strangers being admitted.

6. The Chairman informed the parties of the decision the Committee had arrived at.
Committee adjourned till Wednesday next, at Eleven o'clock.

O. F. KELLY,
2nd Clerk Assistant.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 29 MARCH, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

W. R. Piddington, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Burdekin.

In attendance,—

The 2nd Clerk Assistant.

Present:—The Petitioner (M. O'Haire, Esq.)
R. M. Isaacs, Esq. (*Counsel for Petitioner.*)
Henry Milford, Esq. (*Solicitor for Petitioner.*)

1. The Clerk having, by direction of the Chairman, read the Minutes of the previous meeting, the same were confirmed.
2. John W. Bunn, Esq., Returning Officer for the Electorate of Braidwood, called in, sworn, and examined.
3. Mr. Isaacs (*Counsel for Petitioner*), being desirous of recalling C. Tompson, Esq., and Mr. Garrett raising an objection to this course, as being at variance with the resolution in reference to witnesses adopted at the last meeting,—and strangers having withdrawn,—

The Committee deliberated, and Mr. Garrett moved, and Mr. Caldwell seconded the Motion,—

“That Mr. Tompson having been already examined, and no leave being reserved
“for further examination, the Committee are of opinion that he ought not
“to be recalled.”

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.

Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Hart,
Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Garrett.

Noes, 2.

Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Piddington.

4. Strangers being admitted,—
The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the resolution just adopted.
5. Counsel addressed the Committee in reference to the packet purporting to contain the Ballot Papers being put in as evidence, and,—
Strangers having withdrawn,—
The Committee deliberated, and—
Mr. Hart moved, and Mr. Macleay seconded the Motion,—

“That the evidence of the Returning Officer, John W. Bunn, Esq., and that of
“Charles Tompson, Esq., Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, given before
“the Committee, sufficiently identifies the packet produced before the Com-
“mittee as containing the Ballot Papers for the Electorate of Braidwood.”

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.

Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Hart,
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Piddington.

Noes, 1.

Mr. Garrett.

6. The Committee then deliberated as to the manner of conducting a scrutiny of the Ballot Papers, should such be required by the Petitioner; and decided that two of their number, assisted by the Clerk, should open and count the said Ballot Papers in the presence of the whole Committee, or a quorum thereof.
7. Strangers being admitted,—
The Clerk read the resolution adopted, (on motion of Mr. Hart, as above.)
8. J. W. Bunn, Esq., further examined.
The packet of Ballot Papers was opened, and the witness identified the contents thereof. (*Vide Evidence.*)
9. A scrutiny of the Ballot Papers having been requested on behalf of the Petitioner, the same was fixed to take place at Eleven o'clock to-morrow.

The Committee adjourned till to-morrow, at Eleven o'clock.

O. F. KELLY,
2nd Clerk Assistant.

THURSDAY, 30 MARCH, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

W. R. Piddington, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Caldwell.

In attendance,—

The 2nd Clerk Assistant.

Present :—The Petitioner (M. O'Haire, Esq.)
R. M. Isaacs, Esq. (*Counsel for Petitioner.*)
Henry Milford, Esq. (*Solicitor for Petitioner.*)

1. The Clerk having, by direction of the Chairman, read the Minutes of the previous meeting, the same were confirmed.
2. The Committee proceeded to the scrutiny of the ballot papers, and it having been discovered that there were some of those papers which only contained the initials of the Christian names of the Candidates, a question was put, "That such papers be received as valid voting papers,"—the Committee divided :—

Ayes, 6.	Noes, 1.
Mr. Macleay,	Mr. Garrett.
Mr. Gordon,	
Mr. Caldwell,	
Mr. Burdekin,	
Mr. Hart,	
Mr. Piddington.	

3. The Scrutineers reported that a number of ballot papers had been laid aside in consequence of certain informalities discovered thereon. The Committee decided upon postponing the consideration of the same to the next meeting.
The Committee adjourned till to-morrow, at Eleven o'clock.

O. F. KELLY,
2nd Clerk Assistant.

FRIDAY, 31 MARCH, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

W. R. Piddington, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Gordon,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Caldwell.

In attendance,—

The 2nd Clerk Assistant.

Present :—The Petitioner (M. O'Haire, Esq.)
R. M. Isaacs, Esq. (*Counsel for Petitioner.*)
Henry Milford, Esq. (*Solicitor for Petitioner.*)

1. The Clerk having, by direction of the Chairman, read the Minutes of the previous meeting, the same were confirmed.
2. The Clerk produced the ballot papers, which were laid aside at last meeting in consequence of apparent informalities therein,—The Committee deliberated, and Mr. Garrett moved,—

"That the issue as to the validity of the votes named in paragraph 3 of the
"Petition, should be decided before the examination of those votes is pro-
"ceeded with by the Committee."

Mr. Hart moved, by way of amendment,—

That all the words after the word "That" be omitted, with a view to insert the following words, viz. :—

"The packet containing ballot papers said to be informal, be now opened for
"scrutiny by the Committee."

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

Ayes, 1.	Noes, 5.
Mr. Garrett.	Mr. Burdekin,
	Mr. Hart,
	Mr. Gordon,
	Mr. Macleay,
	Mr. Piddington.

Question

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

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 1.
Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Hart, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Piddington.	Mr. Garrett.

Question then put,—

“ That the packet containing ballot papers said to be informal, be now opened
“ for scrutiny by the Committee.”

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.	Noes, 1.
Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Hart, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Piddington.	Mr. Garrett.

3. Mr. Caldwell moved,—

“ That the ballot papers laid aside by the Scrutineers be first examined.”

Committee divided.

Ayes, 1.	Noes, 6.
Mr. Caldwell.	Mr. Macleay, Mr. Hart, Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Piddington.

4. The parcel containing the ballot papers rejected by the Returning Officer was then opened, and the scrutiny was proceeded with; and a question being raised by a Member of the Committee as to the admissibility of a certain paper,—Counsel addressed the Committee,—and strangers having withdrawn,—

The Committee deliberated, and decided upon rejecting the vote in question.

5. Strangers being admitted,—

The scrutiny was further proceeded with.

Mr. Garrett moved,—

“ That the reception of a vote with a voter's name written thereon besides those
“ of the candidates, is contrary to the law which requires the voting to be
“ by ballot, and that the vote should not be received.”

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.	Noes, 4.
Mr. Garrett, Mr. Hart, Mr. Gordon.	Mr. Macleay, Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Piddington.

6. The scrutiny again resumed,—and being concluded, the Scrutineers reported, and the Chairman declared the result, of the scrutiny as follows:—

Joshua Frey Josephson, Esq.	640
Michael O'Haire, Esq.	632

showing a majority of 8 for the sitting Member,—forty (40) voting papers having been rejected as informal.

7. Counsel then addressed the Committee in reference to the Report to be presented to the Assembly, and also with regard to costs and expenses,—and strangers having withdrawn,—

The Committee deliberated, and Mr. Macleay moved, and Mr. Caldwell seconded the motion,—

“ (1.) That Joshua Frey Josephson, Esquire, the sitting Member, has been duly
“ elected;

“ (2.) That the Petition of Michael O'Haire is not frivolous or vexatious.”
(Carried.)

8. The Chairman read a letter just received from John W. Bunn, Esq. (*a witness examined before the Committee*), requesting a certificate to enable him to recover the sum of "twelve pounds," as expenses incurred by attending the Committee.
Mr. Burdekin moved, and Mr. Hart seconded the motion,—
"That the Chairman be authorized to comply with the request, to the extent of
" 'ten pounds' only." (*Carried.*)
9. Mr. Macleay moved, and Mr. Caldwell seconded the motion,—
"That the conclusions at which the Committee have arrived be embodied in a
" Report, to be drawn up by the Chairman, and presented to the House."
(*Carried.*)
10. The Chairman laid before the Committee a Draft Report, which was adopted without amendment.
Committee adjourned till Wednesday next, 5 April, at Eleven o'clock.

O. F. KELLY,
2nd Clerk Assistant.

COMMITTEE

OF

ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

TUESDAY, 21 MARCH, 1865.

Present:—

Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Garrett,

Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Piddington.

W. R. Piddington, Esq., in the Chair.

Henry Milford, Esq., appeared as Solicitor on behalf of the Petitioner.

Charles Tompson, Esq., called in, and having been sworn, was examined:—

1. *By the Chairman:* I believe you hold the office of Clerk of the Legislative Assembly? I C. Tompson, Esq.
2. Have you the voting or ballot papers in your possession, transmitted to you from the Returning Officer of the Electoral District of Braidwood? I have papers received by me 21 Mar., 1865. under circumstances which I must explain, but which I believe to be the balloting papers for the late election at Braidwood. The circumstances are these:—Not having received the balloting papers from various Returning Officers, I sent letters to those who had not sent them in; and amongst the rest the following letter was written to Mr. Bunn, the Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Braidwood. (*The witness read the same. Vide Appendix A.*) To that letter I received this reply. (*The witness read the same. Vide Appendix B.*) On the same day, or the day after the receipt of this letter, this bundle of balloting papers was brought to my office from the Gold Escort. It is addressed to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly. It is headed "Ballot Papers," but it does not say what ballot papers, nor is it signed by the Returning Officer in accordance with the 56th section of the Electoral Act; but taking for granted that they were the balloting papers alluded to by Mr. Bunn in the second paragraph of his letter, I made this note upon the parcel, "Received by me, through the Gold Escort, this 2nd day of February, 1865, and believed to contain the balloting papers for the Electorate of Braidwood alluded to in letter 65/43. CHAS. TOMPSON, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly." This packet is sealed as I received it—I have never broken the seal. I sent a letter to Mr. Bunn in these terms, acknowledging its receipt. (*The witness read the same. Vide Appendix C.*) I now produce the packet alluded to.
3. Do you produce a certificate? Of what?
4. In compliance with the 56th clause:—"All the ballot-papers so scaled up as aforesaid shall by the Returning Officer be transmitted to the Clerk of the Assembly who shall safely keep the same for five years after the receipt thereof and the sealed packets containing the same shall on the outside thereof be described to be the balloting-papers of the Electoral District to which they relate and be signed by such Returning Officer And in case any question shall at any time arise touching the number of votes alleged to have been given at any election the ballot-papers shall be received in evidence as proof of such number of votes in any Court of Justice or by the Committee of Elections and Qualifications hereinafter mentioned upon production thereof together with a certificate thereon under the hand of the Clerk of the Assembly that the same was transmitted to him in due course by the Returning Officer of the Electoral District to which the same relates"? I cannot produce a certificate in those terms; but there is a certificate endorsed upon this packet, in these words:—"Received by me, through the Gold Escort, this 2nd day of February, 1865; believed to contain the balloting-papers for the Electorate of Braidwood, alluded to in letter 65/43."
5. *By Mr. Caldwell:* Is it not usual to give a separate written certificate? I never did so before.
6. Do you certify that these are the balloting papers for that district? By no means; I have never opened the seals.
7. You do not know what is contained in that parcel? No.
8. Consequently you cannot certify to its contents? No, unless I broke open the seals, and thus rendered the parcel unfit for the Election Committee.
9. *By the Chairman:* You are not required to certify as to the contents, but as to whether the parcel was transmitted to you in due course, as containing the voting papers, by the Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Braidwood? I believe it to contain the balloting papers.

- C. Tompson, Esq.
21 Mar., 1865.
10. *By Mr. Garrett*: Is there any certificate outside to certify that they are the balloting papers for the Electoral District of Braidwood? None whatever; there is a letter stating that the balloting papers have been forwarded to me by the Gold Escort.
11. *By Mr. Milford*: "Balloting papers" is written outside? Yes, but it does not say from whom.
12. Are you aware of any other than that package, which is represented as containing the Braidwood voting papers? There were no other papers received by me as Braidwood voting papers.
13. There have never been up to this present moment? There have never been.
14. *By Mr. Garrett*: Do you produce the writ certifying the return? I do. (*The witness produced the same.*) I produce a writ, dated 11th November, 1864, signed by Sir John Young, and directed to Robert Maddrell, Esq., Returning Officer of the Electoral District of Braidwood, directing him to return a Member to serve for the Electoral District of Braidwood at the last general election. This writ was transmitted to me by the Colonial Secretary, on the 21st January, 1865, with other writs, accompanied by a certificate by the Governor of the correctness of a certain list which was sent with it, of the several persons returned for the districts set against their names respectively. This writ was one of these, and in this list is the name of Joshua Frey Josephson as having been returned for the Electoral District of Braidwood.
15. How do you account for the writ authorizing the election to take place being addressed to Mr. Maddrell, while the return is signed by Mr. Bunn? I cannot account for it, and I do not consider it part of my duty to attempt to account for it. If the writ had been issued by the Speaker, I should have known all about it, but having been issued by the Governor it did not pass through my hands.
16. Do you produce the oath of allegiance? I produce the oath of allegiance taken by Mr. Josephson on the 24th January, 1865. (*The witness produced the same.*)
17. Do you produce the Roll of Parliament? I produce the Roll of Parliament (*the witness produced the same*), which has been signed by Mr. Josephson as No. 35.
18. As Member for Braidwood? For Braidwood. Mr. Josephson signed that document, and took the oath and his seat on the 24th January.
19. There has been no proclamation issued curing any defects that may have arisen in carrying out this election? Nothing of that kind has been transmitted to me from the Colonial Secretary.
20. Has nothing appeared in the proceedings of Parliament? Nothing special in his case.

APPENDIX A.

*Legislative Assembly Office,
Sydney, 25 January, 1865.*

Sir,

Not having received from you the balloting papers used at the late contested election for the Electoral District of Braidwood, I do myself the honor to request that you will have the goodness to forward the same to me at your earliest convenience, in the manner prescribed by the 56th section of the Electoral Act, 22 Vic., No. 20.

J. W. Bunn, Esq.,
Returning Officer for the
Electoral District of Braidwood,
Braidwood.

I have, &c.,
CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

APPENDIX B.

*St. Omer, Braidwood,
30 January, 1865.*

Sir,

65/34.

In reply to your letter of the 25th instant, numerically marked as per margin, I beg to enclose you two declarations taken at Araluen before me, which I inadvertently omitted to seal up with the other papers, and two other papers from Braidwood and Mongarlowe respectively.

The voting papers and all other documents I have forwarded by the Gold Escort, and you will receive them by the end of the week. Will you oblige me by giving the constable who will bring them a receipt?

I have, &c.,
J. W. BUNN,

Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Braidwood.

The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Sydney.

APPENDIX C.

*Legislative Assembly Office,
Sydney, 2 February, 1865.*

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, together with certain documents connected with the late Election for Braidwood, forwarded therewith, I do myself the honor to inform you, that the parcel marked "ballot papers," referred to by you, duly reached this office this morning.

J. W. Bunn, Esq.,
Returning Officer for the
Electoral District of Braidwood,
Braidwood.

I have, &c.,
CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 29 MARCH, 1865.

Present:—

Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Garrett,	|	Mr. Gordon, Mr. Hart, Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Piddington.		
W. R. Piddington, Esq., in the Chair.		

Mr. Isaacs appeared as Counsel on behalf of the Petitioner.

John William Bunn, Esq., called in, and having been sworn, was examined:—

1. *By Mr. Isaacs:* Were you Returning Officer for the last election for Braidwood? Yes.
2. Will you be good enough to state to the gentlemen of the Committee, what you did in the prosecution of your duty after the election, in relation to the balloting papers? When I received the returns from the various polling places, I sealed them up and sent them down by the Gold Escort to the Clerk of the Assembly in Sydney.
3. I presume you directed them? Directed! I did not direct them; but they were directed by a person by my directions—I saw them directed.
4. To whom? The Clerk of the Assembly.
5. *By Mr. Caldwell:* What did you do with those papers? I sealed them in a parcel and delivered them to the Sergeant of Police, to take them down by escort.
6. Is that all you did? I indorsed them "Ballot Papers."
7. Did you indorse them with your name? No, I did not put my name on it—I put "Ballot Papers" on it.
8. Did you put anything else on it? Not that I can recollect.
9. *By Mr. Isaacs:* Will you look at the parcel now produced, and say whether that (*referring to the parcel produced by Mr. Tompson*) is the parcel you made up, judging from its external appearance? That is the parcel, but this (*pointing to the string around the parcel*) was continuous—the string was continuous when I sent it.
10. That is the parcel you made up and saw directed according to the instructions you gave? Yes.
11. To whom did you deliver that? The Sergeant of Police in charge of the Gold Escort.
12. What is his name? Senior Sergeant Duffy.
13. Did you give him instructions what to do with the parcel? To deliver it to the Clerk of the Assembly in Sydney, and to take a receipt.
14. Was any receipt returned to you? I cannot recollect. I received a receipt through the post from the Clerk of the Assembly.
15. Have you it with you? No, I think I destroyed it.
16. The contents of the parcel you have stated were the balloting papers for Braidwood? Yes.
17. Including Araluen? Including Araluen.
18. Did you at that time direct and transmit any other parcel to Mr. Tompson, the Clerk of the Assembly? No, that is the only one.
19. *By Mr. Hart:* Did you seal up or cause to be sealed up all the ballot papers relating to the Braidwood election, and transmit them to the Clerk of the Assembly? All but two that I am aware of. There were two ballot papers taken at Araluen, one of which a man took away in his pocket before I could stop it out of the balloting chamber, and the other was left in the balloting chamber, and found after the election was over. When I was informed that the man was taking away the first ballot paper, I called upon him to stop, but he did not.
20. Was it not your duty to have prosecuted him for a breach of the Electoral Act? I could not catch him, for he passed out and mingled with the crowd.
21. What was done with the ballot paper left in the room? It was left there; I had no authority to deal with it.
22. Did you read the 56th clause of the Electoral Act, before you transmitted the balloting papers? Yes.
23. Are you aware that by that clause it is required that the ballot papers shall be sealed up, and described on the outside as containing the balloting papers of the electoral district to which they relate, and be signed by the returning officer? That slipped my memory when I was sending the parcel. I read the Act over a week before, but when I was sending the parcel, that escaped my memory.
24. *By Mr. Garrett:* You spoke of having sealed up some parcels—did you allude to the separate parcels that are contained in that one? Yes, the parcels of balloting papers that I took at Araluen, I sealed up at Araluen separately.
25. Did you seal up any other parcels that are contained in that parcel? No, they were sealed up by the different presiding officers.
26. By what means do you identify that parcel as the parcel given to Sergeant Duffy? That is my writing—"Ballot Papers," and that is my seal (*alluding to the parcel handed in by Mr. Tompson*). It is possible that I might have sealed some of the other packets; I might have thought the seal not sufficiently secure when I received them. I have some slight recollection that one of them had the seal a little broken, and that I put a separate seal on to secure it.
27. Are you aware whether that parcel remained in the charge of Sergeant Duffy till it reached the hands of the Clerk of the Assembly? I do not know that.

J. W. Bunn,
Esq.
29 Mar., 1865.

- J. W. Bunn, Esq.
29 Mar., 1865.
28. Do you know what are the escort arrangements? I told Sergeant Duffy to deliver the parcel to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.
29. Have you seen Duffy since? Yes, and he told me he delivered it all right, but I forget whether he gave me a receipt or not. I know I received one through the post, from Mr. Tompson.
30. If he had given you a receipt, would you have it now in your possession? Most probably I would.
31. With regard to the receipt or letter you got from Mr. Tompson, you say you destroyed that? I think so; I put it among my other papers, and when I was satisfied the papers had arrived safely, I did not think it necessary to keep it.
32. Where did you preside at this election yourself? At Araluen.
33. With regard to the voting paper that was left behind in the balloting room at that place, have you any knowledge what became of that? No.
34. Of course it was not included in that parcel? No, I did not see it till they were all sealed up. I did not know what to do with it. I could not put it in the ballot box myself; it was the duty of the elector to do that.
35. It was on the floor? It was on the table.
36. In addition to that, there was another ballot paper taken away? So I was told. One of the scrutineers said, "That man has not put his ballot paper in the box." I called out to the constable to stop him, but he had passed out into the crowd, and it was impossible to recognize him.
37. Then there were two of the votes recorded at Araluen deficient? Two.
38. Did either of these two parties vote openly, being unable to read or write? No, I do not think so.
39. With regard to the papers you sealed up at Araluen—the votes you took—did you make any indorsement upon the parcel? Yes—Yes, upon the three parcels, to the best of my recollection.
40. How was it there were three parcels? One contained the votes for Mr. Josephson, the other those for Mr. O'Haire, and those I considered invalid votes were put in the third.
41. Did you make any inscription on the outside to indicate that they were votes taken at Araluen? I think so—to the best of my belief I did.
42. Did you also retain the authorized list of votes which were used at that day? That is in there (*referring to the parcel*).
43. Does the number of ticked off voters on your authorized list correspond with the number of ballot papers you sealed up? I did not count them.
44. You did not consider it your duty to compare the list of persons who had gone in to vote with the number of ballot papers? The clerk ticked off each on the list, and I then gave the ballot paper to the voter.
45. Did you not, when counting the number of votes recorded for each candidate, compare the number of names ticked off with the number of voting papers? No.
46. Then there may be in this parcel thirty or forty more ballot papers than there were persons who voted? There could not be.
47. How do you know, if you did not count the names ticked off on the list, and compare the number with that of the ballot papers? Because I did not give the ballot paper until I saw that the name was ticked off on the list.
48. How do you know that the elector might not have ballot papers of his own? They would not be valid unless he forged my initials.
49. Is it not possible that your initials might have been forged? They might have been, but I do not think they were.
50. How do you know they were not, if you did not compare the number of names ticked off on the list with the number of ballot papers? I did not consider it necessary to do it, and I do not believe it is usual.
51. There is no other way of detecting fictitious votes? I never heard of it having been done before, and I do not think it necessary.
52. *By the Chairman*: In reference to the two balloting papers which you state are not enclosed in these parcels, are you aware whether these papers had been used as ballot papers by the parties? The one left in the balloting chamber had the name scratched off; the other was taken away, and of course I could not tell what was done with it.
53. How could you ascertain whether the other ballot paper found on the table had been ticked off the electoral roll or not? My initials were on it. When I saw a name ticked off on the roll, I initialled a ballot paper and handed it to the elector.
54. *By Mr. Burdekin*: Have you the ballot paper picked up in the room? I have not.
55. *By Mr. Hart*: Were these ballot papers—one of which you picked up in the polling booth, and the other which the elector carried away—deposited in the ballot box in presence of the presiding officer? No.
56. Therefore they were not votes recorded? They were not recorded at all.
57. Did you, after the close of the poll, count the number of votes for each candidate, sign the statement of the number, and seal up all the ballot papers taken by you? I did not sign the paper. I was the returning officer, and that is done only by the presiding officers.
58. The 53rd section says "Every returning officer shall at the close of the poll in the presence of his poll clerk and of such scrutineers as may attend examine and count the number of votes for each candidate at his own polling place and after making and signing a like statement of such numbers and procuring like counter signatures thereto as aforesaid shall seal up all the ballot papers and books taken and kept at his own polling place"—Do you observe that this refers to the returning officer? I think, if you read farther on, you will find the returning officer has not to sign a paper of that sort.

59. *By Mr. Caldwell*: Does this packet contain all the voting papers that were placed in the ballot boxes for that electorate? To the best of my belief—I cannot answer for what other presiding officers did. J. W. Bunn,
Esq.
60. Take the particular polling-place you were at, Araluen—does it contain all the polling papers? With the exception of that left on the table and the one taken away. 29 Mar., 1865.
61. Then it does not contain all? With those exceptions. I only go by what was said of the second one; I am not perfectly sure of that.
62. They are all here with the exception of those two? Yes.
63. You are quite sure of that? Yes.
64. *By the Chairman*: Are all the ballot papers that were taken at Araluen and recorded, in that parcel? All that were taken and recorded.
65. Excepting none? Excepting none.
66. *By Mr. Caldwell*: Then the two papers you have referred to were not voting papers? I can speak of one; I do not speak, of my own knowledge, of the other. It was one of the scrutineers who told me that one of the voting papers that had been used was not in that parcel.
67. Is that vote recorded in favour of any candidate? The name was scratched out on the voting paper found in the booth.
68. It was ticked off? Yes.
69. And numbered among the other voters? Yes.
70. Yet the paper is not here? It is not here.
71. Are there any other instances of a similar character where persons have got papers from you, and yet not —? No, that was an exceptional case.
72. *By Mr. Hart*: In counting up the numbers, did you make use of the list to see the number of votes recorded for each candidate, or did you merely count the ballot papers? I counted the ballot papers.
73. Only? Only.
74. *By Mr. Garrett*: Are you aware that the ticked roll is evidence of a person having voted? Yes.
75. Did you not consider it part of your duty to count the number ticked off on the roll? If I had considered it to be my duty, I should have done it.
76. The roll being evidence of a person having voted, does the number of voting papers in that parcel tally with the number of persons ticked off on the roll? I cannot tell.
77. *By Mr. Isaacs*: Was the one ballot paper to which you refer used in any way as a vote—in such a way as to render it part of your duty to tick it off as a vote? No; the paper that was left in the booth —
78. *By Mr. Caldwell*: There were two? I speak merely from hearsay as to the second.
79. The second was carried off? Yes.
80. Did you or did you not count that? No.
81. Did you count the other? No.
82. Did you not say you counted that? No, I ticked it off on the list, but I did not record it as a vote; as I understood, it would not be a vote unless it were put in the box.
83. How did you count these ballot papers? The box was emptied on the table.
84. Could you state, then, that this paper did not fall off the table on the floor? That was in a separate room, in the secret balloting chamber, on the table; we counted the ballot papers in the polling booth.
85. *By Mr. Garrett*: How long after counting the papers in the polling booth was it that you found this paper? Just as we were locking up the place I saw it on the table.
86. *By Mr. Burdekin*: You had sealed your papers first? Yes, but in no case could I have put it into the ballot box.
87. *By Mr. Caldwell*: Did you count your balloting papers before the commencement of the polling? No.
88. Were they numbered? No.
89. Were they initialled? As I gave them out to the voters. I did not initial the paper until I found the man's name on the roll, and then I initialled it and handed it to him.
90. *By Mr. Burdekin*: You say you gave the parcel to Sergeant Duffy? Yes.
91. And he told you that the parcel you had given him he had himself delivered to the Clerk of the Assembly? I am not sure of his exact words, but I was satisfied from what he said that he had delivered it to the Clerk of the Assembly.
92. He himself? I am not sure that he said he himself did, but I was satisfied, even without Mr. Tompson's letter, that he had delivered it.
93. Of your own knowledge you do not know whether he came to Sydney? He started for Sydney, but whether he himself or one of his men delivered it I would not like to swear. (*The parcel produced by Mr. Tompson was opened.*)
94. *By Mr. Isaacs*: Will you be good enough to look at the contents of this parcel, and state to the Committee whether these are the papers you sealed up? To the best of my knowledge they are. They consist of the declaration of John H. Mullens (*marked A*) and John Lynch (*marked B*), scrutineers; the bribery oath taken by James Hyland (*marked C*); of the electoral roll used at Araluen (*marked D*); Redesdale (*marked E*); Elrington (*marked F*); Corang (*marked G*); another electoral roll, which began to be used at Corang (*marked H*), but owing to some defect was laid aside, and the other was substituted; the electoral roll used at Braidwood (*marked I*); another electoral roll used at one of the places (*marked K*). I recollect that it was not marked, but—
95. *By Mr. Caldwell*: That was one of the papers used at the election? Yes, this is one of the papers. I could not say positively—it bears no signature.

J. W. Bunn, Esq. -96. *By Mr. Isaacs* : Do you know who were the presiding officers at those districts? I believe I can recollect. There is a roll deficient—that at Stoney Creek; it was not in the packet.

29 Mar., 1865. 97. You noticed that before? I noticed it when I packed it up; the presiding officer did not know what became of it. I forget whether the name is Oranmair or Stoney Creek; I do not know which is the official name.

98. Will you state the polling places, and the names of the presiding officers? At Araluen I presided myself; at Braidwood, F. H. Wilson; at Larbert, James Larmer; at Redesdale, John Musgrave; at Mongarlo, William Edward Larmer; Elrington, Thomas Stewart; Oranmair, or Stoney Creek, John George Merest; Corang, John Aldcorn.

99. The places enumerated by you are all the places? To the best of my belief.

100. Will you be good enough to look at the signatures to the rolls of the various places, and say whether they purport to be signed by the persons whom you have named as the persons who acted? I do not think they require to be signed.

101. *By Mr. Caldwell* : Had you given to each of the poll clerks of those places a certified copy of the roll? Yes.

102. Are they all certified? Yes.

103. By yourself? No. I was not the returning officer when they were issued; I was appointed subsequently. They were certified by the first returning officer.

104. *By Mr. Isaacs* : What are the rest of those papers? These (*marked I*) are blank forms returned by some of the officers. There were a number of blank forms delivered to the presiding officers, and were returned to me.

105. All these are blank? Yes. This is Mr. Josephson's appointment of Samuel Gearside as scrutineer at Redesdale (*marked M*). The declaration of Samuel Gearside at Redesdale (*marked N*). Mr. O'Haire's appointment of Thomas Barrett as scrutineer at Redesdale (*marked O*). Thomas Barrett's declaration. This package consists of voting papers for Mr. O'Haire, taken at Araluen (*marked P*).

106. How do you know they were taken at Araluen? They are indorsed. I know my handwriting, and my own seal. These are Mr. Josephson's votes at Araluen (*marked Q*). I believe this package contains what I consider the invalid votes at Araluen (*marked R*); a package from the presiding officer at Larbert (*marked S*); a package from the presiding officer at Elrington (*marked T*); a package from the presiding officer at Larbert (*marked U*); a package from the presiding officer at Braidwood (*marked Y*). These four packages, I believe, I sealed up myself (*marked W*).

107. These are from different places? Yes; one from Stoney Creek, one from Redesdale, and one from Corang. I do not know where the other is from.

108. *By Mr. Garrett* : How are these parcels you now speak of described on the outside? They bear my handwriting. They were handed to me by the presiding officers, unsealed—at least I believe so.

109. You made the inscriptions on the outside paper? I wrote this—"Ballot papers at Corang"—and sealed it up.

110. What is on the brown paper parcel? "Ballot papers at Redesdale."

111. Did you write that outside, and seal it up? Yes.

112. What is the next? "Return of Polls," indorsed. I do not know what that is. I think it is the letters from the various presiding officers, but I am not sure.

113. *By the Chairman* : The written statements do you mean? Yes, I think so.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTION PETITION.—ASHER *v.* MATE.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE

OF

ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS;

WITH

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

21 *April*, 1865.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1865.

[*Price*, 1s.]

113—A

1865.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 4. TUESDAY, 31 JANUARY, 1865.

3. Committee of Elections and Qualifications :—The Speaker, pursuant to the requirement of the Electoral Act of 1858, laid upon the Table his Warrant appointing the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, of which the following is a copy :—

“ LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

“ *By the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
“ of New South Wales.*

“ Pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in me, as Speaker of the Legislative
“ Assembly of New South Wales, by the Electoral Act of 1858, I do hereby
“ appoint

“ William Macleay, Esquire,
“ Thomas Garrett, Esquire,
“ Marshall Burdekin, Esquire,
“ James Hart, Esquire,
“ William Richman Piddington, Esquire,
“ John Caldwell, Esquire,
“ Hugh Gordon, Esquire,

“ being Members of the said Assembly, to be Members of the Committee of
“ Elections and Qualifications in the said Act referred to, during the present
“ Session of the Assembly aforesaid.

“ Given under my Hand, at the Legislative Assembly Chamber,
“ Macquarie-street, Sydney, this thirty-first day of January,
“ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
“ sixty-five.

“ JOHN HAY,
“ *Speaker.*”

VOTES, No. 8. WEDNESDAY, 8 MARCH, 1865.

3. Committee of Elections and Qualifications :—
- (1.) *Maturity of Warrant reported* :—The Speaker reported that his Warrant appointing the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, laid upon the Table on Tuesday, 31st January, 1865, not having been disapproved by the Assembly in the course of the three next sitting days on which the Assembly met for dispatch of business, had now taken effect as an appointment of such Committee, and intimated that it was therefore open to Members of the Committee to be sworn at the Table by the Clerk, in accordance with the 70th section of the Electoral Act of 1858.
- (2.) *Members of Committee Sworn* :—Whereupon, Thomas Garrett, William Richman Piddington, Hugh Gordon, and James Hart, Esquires, came to the Table, and were severally sworn by the Clerk as Members of the said Committee.
14. Committee of Elections and Qualifications :—
- (1.) *Members Sworn* :—John Caldwell, Marshall Burdekin, and William Macleay, Esquires, were respectively sworn at the Table by the Clerk, as Members of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.
- (2.) *Time and Place of First Meeting of Committee* :—Pursuant to the requirement of the 70th section of the Electoral Act of 1858, the Speaker appointed the first meeting of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications to take place at noon, on *Tuesday* next, the 14th of March instant, in Committee Room No. 2.

VOTES,

VOTES, No. 11. TUESDAY, 14 MARCH, 1865.

3. Election Petition:—Mr. Cowper, *by Command*, laid upon the Table an Election Petition, which had been addressed to His Excellency the Governor, from Morris Asher, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Gentleman, praying that, for the reasons therein set forth, the Return of Thomas Hodges Mate, Esq., as Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Electoral District of The Hume, may be declared null and void, and that it may be declared that the Petitioner was fairly elected, and ought to have been returned instead of the said Thomas Hodges Mate; or that the Election be declared null and void; or such steps taken as the case demands.

Ordered, on motion of Mr. Cowper, That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.

VOTES, No. 30. FRIDAY, 21 APRIL, 1865.

Committee of Elections and Qualifications—*Asher v. Mate*:—Mr. Piddington, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, relative to the Petition of Morris Asher, of Sydney, against the Return of Thomas Hodges Mate, Esquire, as Member for the Electoral District of The Hume, which was referred to the said Committee on the 14th March last,—

And the said Report having been read at length by the Clerk, by direction of the Speaker, as follows:—

“ The Committee of Elections and Qualifications, duly appointed on 31st January, 1865, under the provisions of the Electoral Act of 1858, to whom was referred, on the 14th March, a Petition from Morris Asher, of Sydney, against the Election and Return of Thomas Hodges Mate, Esquire, as Member for the Electoral District of ‘The Hume,’ have determined and do hereby accordingly declare:—

“ (1.) That Thomas Hodges Mate, Esquire, the sitting Member, has been duly elected as Member for the Electoral District of ‘The Hume.’

“ (2.) That the Petition of Morris Asher, Esquire, is not frivolous or vexatious.

“ W. R. PIDDINGTON,
“ Chairman.”

“ Committee Room, No. 2,
“ Legislative Assembly,
“ Sydney, 21st April, 1865.”

Ordered, on motion of Mr. Piddington, That the said Report, and Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence, be printed.

1865.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTION PETITION—"ASHER v. MATE."

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE

OF

ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

THE Committee of Elections and Qualifications, duly appointed on 31st January, 1865, under the provisions of the Electoral Act of 1858, to whom was referred, on the 14th March, a Petition from Morris Asher, of Sydney, against the Election and Return of Thomas Hodges Mate, Esquire, as Member for the Electoral District of "The Hume," have determined and do hereby accordingly declare,—

- (1.) That Thomas Hodges Mate, Esquire, the sitting Member, has been duly elected as Member for the Electoral District of "The Hume."
- (2.) That the Petition of Morris Asher, Esquire, is not frivolous or vexatious.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Chairman.

*Committee Room, No. 2,
Legislative Assembly,
Sydney, 21st April, 1865.*

**MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS
AND QUALIFICATIONS.**

In the matter of the Petition of Morris Asher, Esquire, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, complaining of the Election and Return of Thomas Hodges Mate, Esquire, as Member for the Electoral District of "The Hume," and praying "That the Return of the said Thomas Hodges Mate, as a Member of the Legislative Assembly, for the said Electoral District, may be declared null and void, and that it may be declared that your Petitioner was fairly elected, and ought to have been returned instead of the said Thomas Hodges Mate, or that the Election be declared null and void, or such steps taken as the case demands."

WEDNESDAY, 22 MARCH, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

W. R. Piddington, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Hart,

Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Burdekin.

In attendance,—

The 2nd Clerk Assistant.

1. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the extract from the Votes and Proceedings No. 11, having reference to the Petition referred to the Committee, as follows:—

“ 3. Election Petition:—Mr. Cowper, *by Command*, laid upon the Table an Election Petition, which had been addressed to His Excellency the Governor, from Morris Asher, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Gentleman, praying that, for the reasons therein set forth, the Return of Thomas Hodges Mate, Esquire, as Member of the Legislative Assembly, for the Electoral District of The Hume, may be declared null and void, and that it may be declared that the Petitioner was fairly elected, and ought to have been returned instead of the said Thomas Hodges Mate; or that the Election be declared null and void; or such steps taken as the case demands.”

Ordered, on motion of Mr. Cowper, That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.

2. The Clerk, then by direction of the Chairman, read the Petition of Morris Asher, Esquire, which was referred to the Committee by the House.

“ To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Baronet,
“ K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South
“ Wales.

“ The humble Petition of Morris Asher, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South
“ Wales, gentleman,—

“ Sheweth:—

“ 1st. That your Petitioner has, in accordance with the Act, paid into one of the banks the sum of one hundred pounds to the credit of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, in conformity with the Electoral Act, the receipt for which is annexed to this Petition.

“ 2nd. That at the last General Election of Members of the Legislative Assembly for the said Colony, Thomas Hodges Mate, Walter Moore Miller, and your Petitioner, were respectively candidates to be elected Members of the said Assembly for the Electoral District of The Hume, in the said Colony.

“ 3rd. The nomination took place at Albury on the 17th, and the election on the 24th of December last.

“ 4th. That the Returning Officer did, on the day of the declaration of the poll for the said Electorate, declare the numbers polled for the respective candidates to be as follows:—

“ Thomas Hodges Mate	243
“ Morris Asher	234
“ Walter Moore Miller	65

“ 5th. That your Petitioner believes that a number of ballot papers polled on that occasion were wrongfully rejected by the Returning Officer as being informal, which said ballot papers contained votes which your Petitioner believes were in his favour; that seven of the said ballot papers so rejected were perfect in every way, but were rejected in consequence of the initials of the Returning
“ Officer

" Officer being pencilled over by the parties voting—but which ballot papers did, and do still contain the initials of the Returning Officer—consequently ought not to have been so rejected. Also, that eleven ballot papers, which your Petitioner believes were in his favour, were also rejected by the Returning Officer in consequence of the corners, supposed to have been initialled by the Returning Officer, being torn off, which said ballot papers, your Petitioner believes, ought to have been received as good votes. That many of the pieces so torn off were picked up in the polling place, which your Petitioner has now in his possession.

" 6th. That a number of ballot papers, your Petitioner is informed, were received at Goonimbill (one of the polling places for the said Electorate) that were informal, and ought not to have been received, they not being initialled by the Presiding Officer of said polling place, which said ballot papers were given in favour of Mr. Mate.

" That for the reasons above stated, your Petitioner prays,—

" That the return of the said Thomas Hodges Mate, as a Member of the Legislative Assembly, for the said Electoral District, may be declared null and void, and that it may be declared that your Petitioner was fairly elected, and ought to have been returned instead of the said Thomas Hodges Mate, or that the election be declared null and void, or such steps taken as the case demands.

" And your Petitioner will ever pray.

" Dated the 3rd March, 1865.

MORRIS ASHER."

3. The Clerk read a letter from The Honorable the Speaker, enclosing one from the sitting Member, as follows, viz. :—

" Legislative Assembly Chamber,
" Sydney, 16th March, 1865.

" The Committee of Elections and Qualifications.

" Gentlemen,

" I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, a copy of a letter which has been received by me, from Thomas Hodges Mate, Esquire, the sitting Member for The Hume, giving notice of his intention to defend his return, against which a Petition is now under your consideration. Dated 16 March,
1865.

" I have the honor to be,

" Gentlemen,

" Your obedient Servant,

" JOHN HAY,

" Speaker."

Enclosure.

" Sydney, 16th March, 1865.

" Sir,

" In accordance with the terms of the 79th clause of the Electoral Act of 1858, I have the honor to inform you, that it is my intention to defend my seat as Member for The Hume, before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, to whom was referred, on the 14th instant, a Petition from Morris Asher, Esquire, touching the validity of my election and return as Member for the aforesaid Electoral District.

" I have the honor to remain,

" Sir,

" Your most obedient Servant,

" The Honorable John Hay, Esq.,

THOMAS H. MATE.

" Speaker of the Legislative Assembly."

4. The Committee deliberated, and the Clerk was directed to inform the sitting Member and the Petitioner, that the Committee will be prepared to go into the consideration of the Matters contained in the Petition on Wednesday next, at Eleven o'clock.

Committee adjourned till Wednesday next, at Eleven o'clock.

O. F. KELLY,
2nd Clerk Assistant.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 29 MARCH, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

W. R. Piddington, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Caldwell,	|	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Macleay,	|	Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Hart,	|	Mr. Gordon.

In attendance,—

The 2nd Clerk Assistant.

Present:—The Petitioner (*Morris Asher, Esq.*)

1. The Committee decided upon postponing the consideration of this matter, till the case of *O'Haire v. Joseph* shall have been disposed of; and the Clerk was directed to inform the parties accordingly, and that due notice be given of the time when the Committee would be prepared to proceed with the case.

O. F. KELLY,
2nd Clerk Assistant.

WEDNESDAY, 5 APRIL, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

W. R. Piddington, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay,	|	Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Hart,	|	Mr. Gordon,
	|	Mr. Burdekin.

In attendance,—

The 2nd Clerk Assistant.

1. The Clerk having, by direction of the Chairman, read the Minutes of the *two* previous meetings, the same were confirmed.

Present:—The sitting Member (*T. H. Mate, Esq.*)

The Hon. R. Johnson (*Solicitor for sitting Member.*)

The Petitioner (*Morris Asher, Esq.*)

2. Mr. Burdekin moved, and Mr. Gordon seconded the motion,—
“That the Petitioner be required to proceed in the first instance to support the
“allegations in his Petition affecting the validity of the Election.” (*Carried.*)
3. The Petitioner addressed the Committee.
4. Charles Tompson, Esq., Clerk to Legislative Assembly, called in, sworn, and examined.
The witness produced the following documents, viz.:—
 1. The Writ of Election for “The Hume.”
 2. Oath taken and subscribed by the sitting Member.
 3. Parcel purporting to contain ballot papers taken at the Election for “The Hume”—and having withdrawn,—
5. The Petitioner requested a scrutiny of the *whole* of the ballot papers taken at the Election for “The Hume,”—
And the sitting Member (by his Solicitor) objecting to this course, on the ground that the Petition took exception only to the votes taken or rejected at *two* polling places,—
And strangers having withdrawn,—
6. The Committee deliberated, and
Mr. Burdekin moved, and Mr. Gordon seconded the motion,—
“That the Committee are prepared to examine the ballot papers taken or rejected
“under the allegations in the 5th section of the Petition, and also the ballot
“papers at Goonimbill, under the allegations in the 6th section. (*Carried.*)
7. Strangers having been admitted, the Clerk read the resolution,—and the Chairman informed the parties that the Committee would proceed to such examination to-morrow.

The Committee adjourned till to-morrow, at Eleven o'clock.

O. F. KELLY,
2nd Clerk Assistant.

THURSDAY, 6 APRIL, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

W. R. Piddington, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay,	|	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Gordon,	|	Mr. Garrett.

In attendance,—

The 2nd Clerk Assistant.

1. The Clerk having, by direction of the Chairman, read the Minutes of the previous meeting, the same were confirmed. 2.

2. The Committee deliberated, and
 Mr. Macleay moved, and Mr. Gordon seconded the Motion,—
 "That this Committee do now adjourn till Wednesday next, at Eleven o'clock.
 Mr. Garrett moved,—
 That the question be amended, by omitting the words "Wednesday next," with a
 view to insert the word "to-morrow."
 Question put,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Question.
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 1.
Mr. Macleay, Mr. Hart, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Piddington.	Mr. Garrett.

Original Question then put.
 The Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.	Noes, 2.
Mr. Macleay, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Piddington.	Mr. Garrett, Mr. Hart.

3. The parties were called in, and the Clerk read the resolution arrived at by the
 Committee.
 The Committee then adjourned till Wednesday next, at Eleven o'clock.

O. F. KELLY,
 2nd Clerk Assistant.

WEDNESDAY, 12 APRIL, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

W. R. Piddington, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay, Mr. Gordon,	|	Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Hart,
	|	Mr. Garrett.

In attendance,—
 The 2nd Clerk Assistant.

- The Clerk having, by direction of the Chairman, read the Minutes of the previous meeting, the same were confirmed.
 - Present :—The sitting Member (*T. H. Mate, Esq.*)
 The Petitioner (*M. Asher, Esq.*)
 The Hon. R. Johnson (*Solicitor for sitting Member.*)
 W. C. Windeyer, Esq. (*Counsel for Petitioner.*)
 - The parcel containing the ballot papers was opened by direction of the Committee, and the package enclosed, and indorsed as containing "Informal Papers" used at the Polling Booth in Albury, was opened, with a view to a scrutiny thereof.
 - A question arose touching the validity of a voting paper which bore initials (purporting to be those of the Returning Officer) upon the back thereof, which initials were partially obliterated.
 Counsel for the parties having addressed the Committee, and strangers having withdrawn,—
 - The Committee deliberated, and decided,—That the placing of the initials of the Returning Officer on the back of the ballot paper is not such an irregularity as to invalidate the vote.
 The Committee also decided that evidence would not be required, in this particular case, to identify the initials as being those of the Returning Officer.
 - Strangers being admitted,—The Chairman informed the parties of the result of the Committee's deliberations.
- The Committee then adjourned till Wednesday next, at Eleven o'clock.

O. F. KELLY,
 2nd Clerk Assistant.

WEDNESDAY, 19 APRIL, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

W. R. Piddington, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Hart,	|	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Macleay,	|	Mr. Garrett.

In attendance,—

The 2nd Clerk Assistant.

1. The Clerk having, by direction of the Chairman, read the Minutes of the previous meeting, the same were confirmed.

Present :—The sitting Member (*T. H. Mate, Esq.*)
The Petitioner (*M. Asher, Esq.*)
The Hon. R. Johnson (*Solicitor for sitting Member.*)

The Committee (after deliberation) adjourned till Friday next, at Eleven o'clock.

O. F. KELLY,
2nd Clerk Assistant.

FRIDAY, 21 APRIL, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

W. R. Piddington, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Hart,	|	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Burdekin,	|	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Garrett,	|	Mr. Caldwell.

In attendance,—

The 2nd Clerk Assistant.

1. The Clerk having, by direction of the Chairman, read the Minutes of the previous Meeting, the same were confirmed.

Present :—The sitting Member (*T. H. Mate, Esq.*)
The Petitioner (*M. Asher, Esq.*)
The Hon. R. Johnson (*Solicitor for sitting Member.*)
W. C. Windeyer, Esq. (*Counsel for Petitioner.*)

2. Counsel for the parties having addressed the Committee in reference to the matter recorded in paragraph 3 of the Minutes of Proceedings of 12th April, instant,—and strangers having withdrawn,—

The Committee deliberated, and Mr. Hart moved, and Mr. Macleay seconded the motion,—

“That, in the opinion of this Committee, the obliteration or cancellation of the
“Returning Officer's initials on a ballot paper, as required by the 42nd
“section of the Electoral Act, renders the same invalid, and that the paper
“now under consideration cannot be received as a good vote.”

Mr. Burdekin moved, by way of amendment,—That all the words after the word
“That” at the commencement be omitted, with a view to insert the following words,
viz. :—

“this Committee, whilst desiring, under the provisions of the 72nd section, to give
“effect to all votes as far as possible, still feels bound to sustain the
“Returning Officer in rejecting votes with his initials marked off, such
“proceeding being a gross irregularity, and a violation of the spirit of the
“Electoral Act.”

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

(Carried.)

Original question then put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.

Noes, 2.

Mr. Gordon,	|	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Burdekin,	|	Mr. Garrett.
Mr. Macleay,	|	
Mr. Hart,	|	
Mr. Piddington.	|	

3. The parties being admitted, the Clerk read the Resolution arrived at by the Committee.
4. The vote in question being rejected, the scrutiny was proceeded with; and a question arising relative to the admissibility of a certain ballot paper, the corner of which had been torn off, and which portion was supposed to have contained the initials of the Returning Officer, and Counsel having addressed the Committee,—

Mr.

Mr. Windeyer called,—

Morris Asher, Esq. (*the Petitioner*), who being sworn, was examined.

The witness handed in the following documents:—

1. Declaration sworn before Marcus Brownrigg, Esq., J.P., made by John Schubach.
2. Ditto, ditto Sebastian Schubach.
3. Ditto, ditto Charles T. Stassen.
4. Ditto, ditto Valentine Kobb.
5. Ditto, ditto Christoph Gehsing.
6. Ditto, ditto Michael Knoble.
7. Ditto, ditto Jacob Dick, junior.
8. Ditto, ditto Jacob Dick, senior.
9. Ditto, ditto Lewis Jones.

The witness also handed in five pieces of paper, purporting to be portions of the mutilated ballot papers referred to in the fifth paragraph of the Petition.

Mr. Burdekin moved, and Mr. Macleay seconded the motion,—

“That the tearing off, of the initials of the Returning Officer before such papers were placed in the ballot box, makes such documents invalid.” (*Carried.*)

6. The scrutiny further proceeded with; and the Scrutineers having reported that (*guided by the terms of the two resolutions arrived at this day*) the state of the poll, as declared by the Returning Officer, has not been in any way affected by the scrutiny,—

Mr. Burdekin moved, and Mr. Hart seconded the motion,—

(1.) “That Thomas Hodges Mate, Esq., has been duly elected.”

(2.) “That the Petition of Morris Asher, Esq., is not frivolous or vexatious.” (*Carried.*)

7. The Chairman requested to prepare Report, and the Committee adjourned till a quarter to Three o'clock P.M. this day.

O. F. KELLY,
2nd Clerk Assistant.

The Committee met, pursuant to adjournment.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

W. R. Piddington, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay,

Mr. Hart,

Mr. Garrett,

Mr. Gordon.

In attendance,—

The 2nd Clerk Assistant.

1. The Chairman laid before the Committee a Draft Report, which was read, and unanimously adopted, and the Chairman requested to report the same to the House.
The Committee adjourned till Thursday next, at Twelve o'clock.

O. F. KELLY,
2nd Clerk Assistant.

COMMITTEE
OF
ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

WEDNESDAY, 5 APRIL, 1865.

Present:—

Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Gordon,	|	Mr. Hart, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Piddington.
W. R. Piddington, Esq., in the Chair.		

The Honorable Robert Johnson, M.L.C., appeared as Solicitor for the sitting Member.

The Petitioner (*Mr. Morris Asher*) appeared on his own behalf.

Charles Tompson, Esq., having been sworn, was examined:—

1. *By Mr. Asher*: You are the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly? I am.
2. Do you produce the Writ of the Return of a Member for the Hume, at the last general election? I do. (*The witness produced the same.*)
3. Who certified to that return? James J. Fallon, Returning Officer.
4. Does he certify who is elected? He certifies that Thomas H. Mate was duly chosen Member for the Electoral District of the Hume.
5. What is the date of it? The 7th January, 1865—that is the date of the certificate.
6. Does it show when it was made returnable? It was made returnable on the 24th January, 1865, but it was returned on the 10th January. It is marked by the Governor as returned the 10th January.
7. Do you produce a parcel of ballot papers from the Returning Officer of the Hume District? I produce a parcel of ballot papers received by me, addressed to me, and indorsed "Hume Electoral District. Balloting and other papers, from James J. Fallon, Returning Officer," and dated "Albury, 24th December, 1864." (*The witness produced the same.*) This parcel was received by me on the 24th January, 1865, and is in the same state as when received by me.
8. Is that the certificate alluded to in the last part of the 56th clause of the Electoral Act? My certificate is indorsed on the parcel—"Received, 24th January, 1865; acknowledged same day."
9. *By Mr. Garrett*: Is the certificate the same certificate as is required by the 56th section from the Returning Officer? It is not in the exact words, but it is substantially the same; it states a little more. The clause requires that the packet "shall on the outside thereof be described as the balloting papers of the Electoral District to which they relate, and be signed by such Returning Officer."
10. Is it signed by the Returning Officer? Yes, it is headed—"Hume Electoral District. Balloting and other papers, from James J." or T. "Fallon, Returning Officer."
11. *By the Chairman*: Did you attach a certificate to the parcel under your own hand, that the parcel was "transmitted to" you "in due course, by the Returning Officer of the Electoral District to which the same relates"? Not in those words; but I do not think I could possibly certify as the Act requires—I could not say how they were transmitted to me; I could only say that I received them.
12. *By Mr. Hart*: Is not this parcel marked as "Registered"? Yes.
13. Then would not the registered letter book delivered to you to sign, show by whom the parcel was transmitted to you? I signed no book—I am never asked to sign a registered letter book.
14. *By Mr. Asher*: You received it in the usual way? Yes, by the messenger whose duty it is to go to the Post Office from here—he brought this along with other parcels and letters, and I was not asked to sign a receipt.
15. It contained all that was necessary on the outside? I considered it contained all that was substantially necessary—that was merely my opinion.
16. *By Mr. Garrett*: Do you produce the oath of allegiance? I produce the oath of allegiance sworn to by Mr. Mate. (*The witness produced the same.*)
17. Do you produce the Roll of Parliament? I do. (*The witness produced the same.*)
18. Is it signed by Mr. Mate? It is signed by Mr. Mate as No. 42.

C. Tompson,
Esq.
5 April, 1865.

- C. Tompson,
Esq.
5 April, 1865.
19. *By Mr. Macleay*: The package has never been opened? The package has never been opened.
20. *By Mr. Garrett*: Did you receive it in due course? I did.
21. *By Mr. Asher*: Does that bear your signature and the usual certificate? It does.
22. You say you received that from the Returning Officer at Albury, in the usual way? I received this by post, with this indorsement on it.
23. Sealed as it now is? Yes.
24. The certificate on it is similar to the certificate you put on in such cases? Yes, simply that I received it.
25. *By Mr. Johnson*: Do you know Mr. Fallon yourself? I do not.
26. Have you ever seen him write? Never.
27. Are you acquainted with his handwriting? No.
28. All you know about the matter is, that this came as it appears, by post? Just so.
29. From whom did you receive it? I did not receive it from the particular hands of anybody; but we have a box at the Post Office, and into that box, letters and packages of every kind for this office are placed by some Post Office functionary. Our messenger goes and receives them, brings them here, and puts them into a drawer for me.
30. The parcel came in the usual course of post to you? Yes.
31. *By Mr. Garrett*: Did the messenger sign the registered letter book? I do not know whether he did or not.
32. *By Mr. Johnson*: You found the parcel in the usual place where postal communications for you are put, and you signed a certificate that you had so received it? Yes, and I wrote to the Returning Officer acknowledging it.

FRIDAY, 21 APRIL, 1865.

Present:—

Mr. Burdekin,	|	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Caldwell,	|	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Garrett,	|	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Piddington.		

W. R. Piddington, Esq., in the Chair.

W. C. Windeyer, Esq., appeared as Counsel on behalf of the Petitioner.
The Hon. R. Johnson appeared on behalf of the sitting Member.

Morris Asher, Esq., having been sworn, was examined:—

- M Asher,
Esq.
21 April, 1865
33. *By Mr. Windeyer*: You were lately a candidate for the Electoral District of the Hume? I was.
34. And are the Petitioner now before the Committee? Yes.
35. Do you produce any declarations made by any of the voters in the Electoral District of the Hume, with regard to certain ballot papers which have been disfigured by having their corners torn off? I have eight declarations, from persons who are on the roll, and who voted at the election. (*The witness handed in the same, marked severally A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H.*)
36. Do you produce the pieces of paper referred to? I produce five pieces of paper, which I believe (indeed, I may say I am certain) bear the initials of Mr. Fallon, the Returning Officer. There cannot be the slightest doubt of it. (*The witness handed in the same, marked severally I, J, K, L, and M.*)
37. Do you produce a declaration as to where these pieces of paper were found—who did you receive them from? I received them in a letter from Mr. Lewis Jouis, of Albury. I also received the declaration made by him before the Police Magistrate, certifying as to how he got those pieces of paper. (*The witness handed in the same, marked N.*) I may state, to save time, that I cannot prove that those pieces of paper were ever in the box.
38. *By Mr. Garrett*: Were you present when they were found? No, I was in Sydney. He writes me that he picked them up some days after; they were in the coir matting under the table at the polling-place.
39. *By the Chairman*: You state that Mr. Lewis James picked up these corners of paper some days after the election? Most decidedly.
40. *By Mr. Garrett*: With regard to the Goonambil papers, you state that you were informed by your scrutineers that they were not initialled at the time they were given to the electors by the presiding officer? Yes.
41. Did he say when they were initialled? He said they were never initialled at all.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTION PETITION.—SINGLE *v.* DANGAR.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE

OF

ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS;

WITH

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
25 *May*, 1865.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1865.

1865.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, NO. 4. TUESDAY, 31 JANUARY, 1865.

3. Committee of Elections and Qualifications:—The Speaker, pursuant to the requirement of the Electoral Act of 1858, laid upon the Table his Warrant appointing the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, of which the following is a copy:—

“LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

“*By the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
of New South Wales.*

“Pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in me, as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, by the Electoral Act of 1858, I do hereby
“appoint

“William Macleay, Esquire,
“Thomas Garrett, Esquire,
“Marshall Burdekin, Esquire,
“James Hart, Esquire,
“William Richman Piddington, Esquire,
“John Caldwell, Esquire,
“Hugh Gordon, Esquire,

“being Members of the said Assembly, to be Members of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications in the said Act referred to, during the present Session of the Assembly aforesaid.

“Given under my Hand, at the Legislative Assembly Chamber,
“Macquarie-street, Sydney, this thirty-first day of January,
“in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
“sixty-five.

“JOHN HAY,
“*Speaker.*”

VOTES, NO. 8. WEDNESDAY, 8 MARCH, 1865.

3. Committee of Elections and Qualifications:—
(1.) *Maturity of Warrant reported*:—The Speaker reported that his Warrant appointing the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, laid upon the Table on Tuesday, 31st January, 1865, not having been disapproved by the Assembly in the course of the three next sitting days on which the Assembly met for dispatch of business, had now taken effect as an appointment of such Committee, and intimated that it was therefore open to Members of the Committee to be sworn at the Table by the Clerk, in accordance with the 70th section of the Electoral Act of 1858.
(2.) *Members of Committee Sworn*:—Whereupon, Thomas Garrett, William Richman Piddington, Hugh Gordon, and James Hart, Esquires, came to the Table, and were severally sworn by the Clerk as Members of the said Committee.
14. Committee of Elections and Qualifications:—
(1.) *Members Sworn*:—John Caldwell, Marshall Burdekin, and William Macleay, Esquires, were respectively sworn at the Table by the Clerk, as Members of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.
(2.) *Time and Place of First Meeting of Committee*:—Pursuant to the requirement of the 70th section of the Electoral Act of 1858, the Speaker appointed the first meeting of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications to take place at noon, on *Tuesday* next, the 14th of March instant, in Committee Room No. 2.

VOTES,

VOTES, No. 31. TUESDAY, 25 APRIL, 1865.

3. Election Petition;—Mr. Cowper, *by Command*, laid upon the Table an Election Petition which had been addressed to His Excellency the Governor, from John Single, of West Maitland, in the Colony of New South Wales, Esquire, praying that, for the reasons therein set forth, the Return of Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar, Esquire, as Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Electoral District of the Gwydir, may be declared to be null and void, and that it may be declared and determined that the said Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar was not competent to be, and was not lawfully elected to serve as or to be, and is not such Member, and that it may be declared and determined that the Petitioner was duly elected as such Member instead of the said Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar, and is entitled to take his seat accordingly, or that such other order and determination may be made in the premises as shall be just.
- Ordered*, on motion of Mr. Cowper, that the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.

VOTES, No. 48. THURSDAY, 25 MAY, 1865.

* * * * *

Committee of Elections and Qualifications:—

(1.) *Single v. Dangar*:—Mr. Piddington, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, relative to the Petition from John Single, Esquire, of West Maitland, in this case, which was referred to the said Committee on 25 April last,—

And the said Report having been read at length by the Clerk, by direction of the Speaker, as follows:—

“ The Committee of Elections and Qualifications, duly appointed on 31st January, 1865, under the provisions of the Electoral Act of 1858, to whom was referred, on the 25th April, a Petition from John Single, of West Maitland, Esquire, against the Election and Return of Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar, Esquire, as Member for the Electoral District of ‘The Gwydir,’ have determined and do hereby accordingly declare:—

“ (1.) That this Committee is of opinion, that the Election of Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar, Esquire, is wholly void under the 28th Section of Schedule I of the Imperial Act, 18 and 19 Victoria, cap. 54, by reason of his holding a Contract with the Government at the time of his said Election.

“ (2.) That the Petitioner, John Single, Esquire, is not entitled to be declared the sitting Member.

“ (3.) That the Petition is not frivolous or vexatious.

“ W. R. PIDDINGTON,
“ Chairman.”

“ No. 2 Committee Room,
“ Legislative Assembly,
“ Sydney, 25th May, 1865 ”,—

Ordered, on motion of Mr. Piddington, That the said Report, and Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence, be printed.

- (2.) Adjournment of Committee:—Mr. Piddington then moved, That the Committee of Elections and Qualifications have leave to adjourn their sittings *sine die*,—the matters referred to them having been disposed of.
- Question put and passed.

1865.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTION PETITION—"SINGLE v. DANGAR."

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE

OF

ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

THE Committee of Elections and Qualifications, duly appointed on 31st January, 1865, under the provisions of the Electoral Act of 1858, to whom was referred, on the 25th April, a Petition from John Single, of West Maitland, Esquire, against the Election and Return of Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar, Esquire, as Member for the Electoral District of "The Gwydir," have determined and do hereby accordingly declare,—

- (1.) That this Committee is of opinion that the Election of Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar, Esquire, is wholly void, under the 28th section of Schedule I of the Imperial Act 18 and 19 Victoria, cap. 54, by reason of his holding a contract with the Government at the time of his said Election.
- (2.) That the Petitioner, John Single, Esquire, is not entitled to be declared the sitting Member.
- (3.) That the Petition is not frivolous or vexatious.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Chairman.

*No. 2 Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
Sydney, 25th May, 1865.*

**MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS
AND QUALIFICATIONS.**

In the matter of the Petition of John Single, Esquire, of West Maitland, in the Colony of New South Wales, complaining of the Election and Return of Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar, Esquire, as Member for the Electoral District of "The Gwydir," and praying "That the Return of the said Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar as a Member of the Legislative Assembly, for the said Electoral District, may be declared null and void, and that it may be declared that your Petitioner was duly elected, and ought to have been returned instead of the said Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar, or that such other order and determination may be made in the premises as shall be just."

THURSDAY, 27 APRIL, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

W. R. Piddington, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Hart,

Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Burdekin,

Mr. Garrett.

In attendance,—

The 2nd Clerk Assistant.

1. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the extract from the Votes and Proceedings No. 31, having reference to the Petition referred to the Committee, as follows:—

"3. Election Petition:—Mr. Cowper, *by Command*, laid upon the Table an Election Petition which had been addressed to His Excellency the Governor, from John Single, of West Maitland, in the Colony of New South Wales, Esquire, praying that, for the reasons therein set forth, the Return of Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar, Esquire, as Member of the Legislative Assembly, for the Electoral District of The Gwydir, may be declared to be null and void, and that it may be declared and determined that the said Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar was not competent to be, and was not lawfully elected to serve as or to be, and is not such Member, and that it may be declared and determined that the Petitioner was duly elected as such Member instead of the said Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar, and is entitled to take his seat accordingly, or that such other order and determination may be made in the premises as shall be just."

Ordered, on motion of Mr. Cowper, That the said Petition be referred to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.

2. The Clerk, then, by direction of the Chairman, read the Petition of John Single, Esquire, which was referred to the Committee by the House.

"To His Excellency the Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet,
"Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
"Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St.
"Michael and St. George, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief
"of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same,
"&c., &c., &c."

"The humble Petition of John Single, of West Maitland, in the Colony of New South Wales, Esquire,—

"SHEWETH :—

"That, at the last General Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the said Colony, Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar, Francis Townsend Rusden, and your Petitioner, were respectively candidates to be elected to serve as and to be a Member of the said Assembly for the Electoral District of The Gwydir, in the said Colony.

"That, at the nomination for the election of a Member of the said Assembly for the said Electoral District, at the said last General Election, the said Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar, Francis Townsend Rusden, and your Petitioner, were respectively nominated and proposed as and to be such Member, and the Returning Officer then called for a show of hands separately in favour of each candidate, and upon the same being respectively made and given, declared the show of hands to be in favour of one of the said candidates, whereupon a poll was demanded, which was afterwards had and taken.

"That before and at the time of the said nomination, and from thence hitherto, your Petitioner was and is a person duly qualified by law to be elected to serve as and to be a Member of the said Legislative Assembly.

"That

“ That the said Returning Officer, on the day of the declaration of the Poll for the said Electoral District, declared the numbers polled for the respective candidates to be as follows:—

“ For the said Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar, 145 (one hundred and forty-five).

“ For your Petitioner, the said John Single, 92 (ninety-two).

“ For the said Francis Townsend Rusden, 41 (forty-one).

“ And thereupon declared the said Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar to be duly elected to serve as and to be the duly elected Member of the said Assembly for the said Electoral District; and the said Returning Officer afterwards endorsed on the writ for the election at such last General Election of a Member of the said Assembly for the said Electoral District, the name of the said Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar, as the person elected at the said election as a Member of the said Assembly for the said Electoral District, and returned the said writ to your Excellency.

“ That the votes of the electors at the said election for the said Electoral District, in favour of your Petitioner, were (as they were so as aforesaid declared to be), in fact, next greatest in number to those given in favour of the said Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar, and were, in fact, greater in number than those given in favour of the said Francis Townsend Rusden.

“ That before and at the respective times of the said nomination, and of the said polling, and of the said declaration of the poll for the said Electoral District, and of the said return of the said Writ of Election, the said Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar had undertaken, and was then under and executing, and then held or enjoyed, by himself alone, and in his own sole right, a certain contract or agreement for or on account of the Public Service of the said Colony, and enjoyed the benefit or emolument arising from the same, namely,—a contract or agreement between the said Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar and the Government of the said Colony, for the conveyance by the said Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar of the Post Office mail, on lines between Walgett and Tate's Station, Culgoa River, *via* Forrester's, on the Barwin and Namoi Rivers, and Thorold's, on Bokhara River; and the said Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar was therefore incapable of being elected to serve as or to be a Member of the said Legislative Assembly, at the said election, and his said election and return were and are erroneous, invalid, and undue and bad and void in law, and your Petitioner disputes the same, and hereby complains thereof.

“ That the said incapacity of the said Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar to be elected to serve as or to be a Member of the said Assembly, was, at the respective times of the said nomination and of the said polling, and of the said declaration of the poll, and during the whole time of the said election for the said Electoral District, notorious in the said Electoral District, and known to all the electors thereof who voted at the said election, in favour of the said Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar, or at all events, to a greater number of the said electors who so voted in favour of the said Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar than the number of the majority of votes given in favour of the said Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar over those given in favour of your Petitioner.

“ That under and in consequence of the facts aforesaid, all the votes so given in favour of the said Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar, or at all events, a greater number of such votes than the number of the majority of votes in favour of the said Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar over those in favour of your Petitioner, were thrown away, and ought not to have been, and ought not to be counted or reckoned as votes in favour of the said Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar, but ought to have been and ought to be wholly discarded.

“ That in consequence of the said votes in favour of the said Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar having been so thrown away, and being null and void, the legal majority of votes of the electors of the said Electoral District, at the said election, was in favour of your Petitioner, who was in law and in fact duly elected thereat to serve as and to be a Member of the said Assembly for the said Electoral District, and ought to have been declared to be so elected, and to have been returned as the Member so elected accordingly; and your Petitioner hereby claims to be such Member, and to be entitled to take his seat accordingly in the said Assembly as such Member.

“ That your Petitioner, in accordance with the Act of the Legislature of the said Colony of New South Wales, twenty-second Victoria, number twenty, has duly paid into one of the Banks regulated by law within the said Colony, namely, the Bank of New South Wales, the sum of one hundred pounds to the credit of the Honorable the Speaker of the said Legislative Assembly of the said Colony, in relation to this Petition, a bank deposit receipt for which said sum so deposited as aforesaid is hereunto annexed, in conformity with the said Act.

“ Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays, that this Petition may be dealt with according to law, and that the said return of the said Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar, as a Member of the said Legislative Assembly for the said Electoral District, may be declared to be null and void, and that it may be declared and determined that the said Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar was not competent to be, and was not lawfully elected at the said election to serve as, or

“ to

“ to be, and is not such Member of the said Assembly for the said Electoral District as aforesaid; and that it may be declared and determined that your Petitioner was duly elected at the said election to serve as and to be a Member of the said Assembly for the said Electoral District, and ought to have been returned as such Member instead of the said Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar; and that it may be declared and determined that your Petitioner is the duly elected Member of the said Assembly for the said Electoral District, and entitled to take his seat accordingly in the said Assembly as such Member; or that such other order and determination may be made in the premises as shall be just.

“ And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

“ *Sydney, 15th April, 1865.*

“ JOHN SINGLE.

“ JOHNSON AND JOHNEON,

“ Solicitors for the Petitioner,

“ 165, Pitt-street, Sydney.”

3. The Committee deliberated, and being informed that neither the Member returned nor the Petitioner were present, adjourned till Wednesday next, at Eleven o'clock.

O. F. KELLY,

2nd Clerk Assistant.

WEDNESDAY, 3 MAY, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Piddington,

Mr. Hart.

Mr. Caldwell,

In attendance,—

The 2nd Clerk Assistant.

There not being a quorum one hour after the time appointed for meeting, the Members present adjourned till Wednesday next, at Eleven o'clock.

O. F. KELLY,

2nd Clerk Assistant.

WEDNESDAY, 10 MAY, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Piddington,

Mr. Burdekin,

Mr. Macleay,

Mr. Garrett.

In attendance,—

The 2nd Clerk Assistant.

There not being a quorum one hour after the time appointed for meeting, the Members present adjourned till Wednesday next, at Eleven o'clock.

O. F. KELLY,

2nd Clerk Assistant.

WEDNESDAY, 17 MAY, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

W. R. Piddington, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay,

Mr. Hart,

Mr. Garrett.

Mr. Gordon,

Mr. Burdekin,

In attendance,—

The 2nd Clerk Assistant.

1. The Clerk having, by direction of the Chairman, read the Minutes of the meeting held on 27th April, the same were confirmed; and also reported that two meetings duly convened since that date had lapsed for want of a quorum.
2. The Clerk then read a letter from The Honorable the Speaker, enclosing one from Thomas G. Dangar, as follows, viz. :—

“ *Legislative Assembly Chamber,*

“ *Sydney 10th May, 1865.*

“ The Committee of Elections and Qualifications.

“ Gentlemen,

“ I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, a copy of a letter which has been received by me, from Thomas G. Dangar, Esquire, the Member returned for The Gwydir, giving notice of his intention to defend his return, against which a Petition is now under your consideration.

“ I have the honor to be,

“ Gentlemen,

“ Your obedient Servant,

“ JOHN HAY,

“ Speaker.”

[*Enclosure.*]

Dated 29 April,
1865.

[Enclosure.]

" Sydney, 29th April, 1865.

" Sir,

" In accordance with the 79th clause of the Electoral Act of 1858, I have the honor to inform you, that it is my intention to defend my seat as Member for the Electoral District of The Gwydir, before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, to whom was referred, on the 25th instant, a Petition from John Single, Esquire, touching the validity of my election and return as Member for the aforesaid Electoral District.

" I have, &c.,

" THOMAS G. DANGAR.

" The Honorable John Hay, Esq.,

" Speaker of the Legislative Assembly."

Present:—The Petitioner (*John Single, Esq.*)
The Hon. R. Johnson (*Solicitor for Petitioner.*)
W. C. Windeyer, Esq. (*Counsel for Member returned.*)
T. Ieeton, Esq. (*Solicitor for Member returned.*)

3. Mr. Johnson addressed the Committee on behalf of Petitioner, and called—Charles Tompson, Esq., *Clerk of Legislative Assembly*, who, being sworn, was examined. The witness handed in the following document, viz. :—
 - No. 1. Writ of Election for "The Gwydir."

A question arising as to the reception of a document containing a statement of the poll at each of the polling places of the Electoral District, under the signature of the Returning Officer,—strangers having withdrawn, the Committee deliberated,—and strangers being admitted,—

The Chairman informed the parties that the Committee had decided on receiving the document as *prima facie* evidence of the relative position of the three Candidates at the Election for "The Gwydir."

Examination of Mr. Tompson resumed.

The witness handed in the following documents, viz. :—

 - No. 2. Record of Votes as polled at the different polling places for Gwydir District.
 - No. 3. *Government Gazette*, dated 10 March, 1865, curing defect in return of Writ.
 - No. 4. Twelve (12) packets of papers addressed to Clerk of Legislative Assembly.
 - No. 5. Letter from J. Moseley, Esq., Returning Officer, dated February 28th, 1865.
 4. W. H. Christie, Esq. (*Postmaster General*), called in, sworn, and examined. The witness handed in the following documents, viz. :—
 - No. 6. Tender by T. G. Dangar for conveyance of mails to and from the places named in Petition.
 - No. 7. Contract and bond for due performance of the service,—also covering two certificates to character of the Tenderer.
 - No. 8. Letter, dated January 16th, 1865, from T. G. Dangar, applying for sanction to transfer mail contract, enclosing certificate of character of Transferree.
 - No. 9. Contract and bond for due performance of the service by Transferree.
 5. Mr. Johnson being about to tender evidence to prove the signature of T. G. Dangar to certain documents before the Committee,—Counsel for Mr. Dangar admitted the genuineness of the same without the production of evidence to prove the fact.
- The Committee then adjourned till to-morrow, at Eleven o'clock.

O. F. KELLY,

2nd Clerk Assistant.

THURSDAY, 18 MAY, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

W. R. Piddington, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Garrett.

In attendance,—

The 2nd Clerk Assistant.

1. The Clerk having, by direction of the Chairman, read the Minutes of the previous meeting, the same were *amended* and confirmed.
- Present:—The Petitioner (*John Single, Esq.*)
The Hon. R. Johnson (*Solicitor for Petitioner.*)
W. C. Windeyer, Esq. (*Counsel for Member returned.*)
T. Ieeton, Esq. (*Solicitor for Member returned.*)
2. Stephen Harbord Lambton, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined,—and the witness having withdrawn—
 3. John Single, Esq. (*the Petitioner*), having been sworn, was examined.
 4. Mr. Johnson then handed in, as evidence, the following documents, viz. :—
 - No. 10. *Government Gazette*, No. 249, dated 23 December, 1864.
 - No. 11. Do., No. 243, dated 13 December, 1864.

5. Mr. Windeyer proceeding to address the Committee, on behalf of Mr. Dangar, was informed by the Chairman that the usual course was, in the first place, to tender any evidence he might have to offer, and afterwards to address the Committee. Counsel (in conformity with this practice) tendered, as evidence, a letter from T. G. Dangar, being the document marked No. 8, produced yesterday by Postmaster General,—and the reception of the same being objected to by Mr. Johnson,—The Committee, after deliberation, decided to receive the document, which was handed in accordingly.
6. Mr. Windeyer tendered, as evidence, "Contract and Bond for due performance of Mail Service," being the document marked No. 9, produced yesterday by Postmaster General,—and the reception of the same being objected to by Mr. Johnson,—The Committee, after deliberation, decided to receive the document, which was handed in accordingly.
7. Mr. Windeyer made application, under the provisions of the 73rd section of the Electoral Act, to be allowed to put in, as evidence, affidavits sworn before a Justice of the Peace,—and strangers having withdrawn,—The Committee deliberated, and Question put,—"That evidence, in the form of affidavits, having reference to the case before the Committee, be received." The Committee divided.

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 3.
Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Macleay,	Mr. Piddington.
Mr. Garrett.	

Strangers being admitted,—the Chairman informed the parties of the result arrived at.

8. Mr. Windeyer then handed in the following documents, viz. :—
- | | |
|---------|--|
| No. 12. | Affidavit sworn before C. E. Smith, Esq., P.M., by Thomas Edwards. |
| No. 13. | Do. do. David Harrison. |
| No. 14. | Do. do. George Whitton. |
| No. 15. | Do. do. Morty M'Mahon. |
| No. 16. | Do. do. George Gregory. |
| No. 17. | Do. do. Charles M'Mahon. |
| No. 18. | Do. do. Henry Gardner. |
| No. 19. | Do. do. Charles B. Trindall. |
9. Mr. Caldwell moved, That the Committee do now adjourn till "Thursday next," at Eleven o'clock.
- Mr. Macleay moved, as an amendment, That the word "to-morrow" be inserted in place of the words "Thursday next."
- Question,—That words proposed to be omitted stand part of motion,—put and *carried*.
Original Question put and *carried*.
Committee then adjourned till Thursday next, at Eleven o'clock.

O. F. KELLY,
2nd Clerk Assistant.

THURSDAY, 25 MAY, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

W. R. Piddington, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Garrett.

In attendance,—

The 2nd Clerk Assistant.

1. The Clerk having, by direction of the Chairman, read the Minutes of the previous meeting, the same were confirmed.
- Present :—The Petitioner (*John Single, Esq.*)
The Hon. R. Johnson (*Solicitor for Petitioner.*)
W. C. Windeyer, Esq. (*Counsel for Member returned.*)
T. Iceton, Esq. (*Solicitor for Member returned.*)
2. Counsel for Mr. Dangar having addressed the Committee, handed in the following documents, viz. :—
- | | |
|---------|---|
| No. 20. | Affidavit sworn before C. E. Smith, Esq., P.M., by James Brownby. |
| No. 21. | Do. do. W. Thring. |
| No. 22. | Do. do. W. Smith. |
| No. 23. | Do. do. J. Horn. |
| No. 24. | Do. do. J. Mathews. |
| No. 25. | Do. do. R. Reilly. |
| No. 26. | Do. do. A. Cashen. |
| No. 27. | Do. do. A. Goldman. |
| No. 28. | Do. do. C. Grist. |
| No. 29. | Do. do. J. M'Grath. |
| No. 30. | Do. do. E. Dunn. |
| No. 31. | Do. do. J. Taylor. |
| No. 32. | Do. do. T. Huxley. |
| No. 33. | Do. do. W. Bratt. |
| No. 34. | Do. do. E. Lamb. |

And strangers having withdrawn,—

3.

3. The Committee deliberated,—and Mr. Burdekin moved, and Mr. Gordon seconded the Motions:—

- “(1.) That this Committee is of opinion that the Election of Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar, Esquire, is wholly void under the 28 section of Schedule 1 of the Imperial Act 18 and 19 Victoria, cap. 54, by reason of his holding a contract with the Government at the time of his said Election. (Carried.)
- “(2.) That the Petitioner John Single, Esquire, is not entitled to be declared the Sitting Member.

Question put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 4.		Noes, 1.
Mr. Hart, Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Piddington.	|	Mr. Garrett.

“(3.) That the Petition is not frivolous or vexatious.” (Carried.)

- 4. Strangers being admitted,—
Counsel addressed the Committee on the question of costs,—and strangers having withdrawn.
- 5. The Committee deliberated, and decided on making no award as to costs.
Strangers being admitted,—The parties were informed of the decisions of the Committee.
- 6. The Chairman was requested to prepare Report embodying the resolutions adopted by the Committee.
- 7. The Chairman laid before the Committee Draft Report, which was adopted without amendment.
- 8. The Chairman directed to report, and also to move in the House for leave to adjourn the sittings of the Committee *sine die*.

The Committee then adjourned till to-morrow, at Twelve o'clock.

O. F. KELLY,
2nd Clerk Assistant.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

	PAGE.
1. C. Tompson, Esq. (<i>Clerk of Legislative Assembly</i>)	13
2. W. H. Christie, Esq. (<i>Postmaster General</i>)	14
3. S. H. Lambton, Esq.	15
4. John Single, Esq. (<i>Petitioner</i>)	16

COMMITTEE
OF
ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

WEDNESDAY, 17 MAY, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Gordon,	Mr. Piddington.

W. R. Piddington, Esq., in the Chair.

Single v. Dangar.

Mr. Johnson appeared on behalf of the Petitioner.

Mr. Windeyer, instructed by Mr. Ieeton, appeared on behalf of the sitting Member.

Charles Tompson, Esq., having been sworn, was examined:—

1. *By Mr. Johnson*: You are the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly? I am.
2. Have you in your possession, as such Clerk, the papers and documents relative to the last election for the Gwydir? I have.
3. That election, I believe, was part of the last general election? It was.
4. Can you state, from those papers, who were the candidates for election at that election for the district of the Gwydir? I cannot.
5. Will you produce the writ? I produce the writ. (*The witness produced the same, marked A.*)
6. Have you any proceedings of the Assembly—any record of Mr. Moseley having been appointed Returning Officer for that district? I have not. I may mention that the name of Mr. Moseley was incidentally used in a report which the Speaker considered it his duty to make from the Chair in reference to the circumstances of this case; and if the Chairman of the Committee has no objection, I would read an extract from the Votes, which, perhaps, may throw some light upon the subject.
7. I am coming to that presently. There is a Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor—I do not know whether my learned friend will admit the fact that Mr. Moseley was appointed Returning Officer for the district of Gwydir? There is a notice in the *Government Gazette* to that effect.

C. Tompson,
Esq.

17 May, 1865.

Mr. Windeyer admitted that Mr. James Moseley was appointed the Returning Officer for the district.

Mr. Johnson: I put in the return on the back of that writ, certifying that Mr. Dangar was elected.

8. Do you produce the polling papers? I do.
9. Do they come into your possession as Clerk of the Legislative Assembly? They came into my possession as Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.
10. Is there any indorsement upon them shewing the number of votes for each candidate, or who the candidates were? No; they came into my possession informally—they were informal in their indorsement. These are the papers as they came (*producing them*). I received this letter from Mr. Moseley, dated 28th February, 1865, which states that he transmits twelve packets of papers for the different polling places in the electorate of Gwydir, together with the enclosed list of places and number of votes polled for each candidate.
11. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Why do you say it is informal? It was received by me with twelve packets, each addressed to me, but bearing no signature—they ought to be indorsed by the Returning Officer. I placed my initials upon them all; but not one is signed by the Returning Officer, and I wrote to him informing him of this informality, and giving him an opportunity of coming and setting it right, if he thought proper.
12. Will you put in the document stating who were the candidates, and the number of votes polled for them respectively?

(*Mr. Windeyer objected. The objection was overruled. The witness produced the same, marked B.*)

13. Do you produce the *Government Gazette* of the 10th March, 1865? I do. (*The witness produced the same, marked C.*)

14.

- C. Tompson, Esq.
17 May, 1865.
14. *By Mr. Garrett*: Have you any evidence to shew the date upon which the election took place? No, I have not.
15. Look at the date of the day of nomination in the writ? The date originally written in the writ was "the 10th day of December next."
16. What was the interpolated date? "17th day of January instant."
17. Have you any evidence of the date when the nomination took place? None whatever. The letter of which that (B) was an enclosure, does not state anything about the date on which the nomination took place or on which the polling took place.
18. Do you produce any packets of voting papers connected with that election? I produce twelve packets marked, "Papers, &c., for Gwydir Electorate." (*The witness produced the same.*)
19. How are these twelve packets addressed? "To the Clerk of the Assembly, Sydney. O. H. M. S."
20. Do they come accompanied by any letter from the Returning Officer? They came by the same post with a letter from the Returning Officer, but the letter was not attached to them in any way.
21. Will you produce that letter? I produce that letter. (*The witness produced the same, marked D.*)

William Harvie Christie, Esq., having been sworn, was examined:—

- W. H. Christie, Esq.
17 May, 1865.
22. *By Mr. Johnson*: You are Postmaster General of this Colony? Yes.
23. Do you produce from your office a tender by Thomas Gordon Dangar for the conveyance of "Post Office mails, mail bags, letter bags, letters, packets, book parcels, and newspapers, from and to Wallgett and Tate's Station, Culgoa River, *via* Forrester's (now Glasse's), on the Barwon and Namoi Rivers, and Thorold's, on the Bokhara River, once a week, on horseback, for the period commencing on the 1st January, 1865, and ending on the 31st December, 1867, at and for the sum of £298 per annum"? Yes. (*The witness produced the same, marked A².*)
24. Will you state when that was received in your office? That I cannot say, for it is sent from our office to the Treasury, where it is opened.
25. Can you say when it first reached your office? No, I cannot. I must explain that now all the tenders ought to go to the Treasury, but they frequently go to the Post Office, though they are not opened there. All marked "Conveyance of Mails," go into the tender box for the Treasury; properly they should not go to the Post Office until after they have been opened.
26. Do not the tenders after they have been opened go to the Post Office? Yes.
27. Is there any record of when a tender reaches the Post Office in due course after it comes from the Treasury? It was approved of on the 27th October, 1864, by Mr. Eagar, and it would at once, I conclude, be sent to the Post Office, as on the 28th October a letter of acceptance was forwarded to all the parties.
28. To Mr. Dangar? Yes.
29. *By Mr. Garrett*: It is noted 12/10/64? The number of the tender is 176; it would be opened by the Board on the 12th October, on the 27th it was approved by Mr. Eagar, and on the 28th a letter of acceptance went out from my office.
30. *By Mr. Johnson*: Will you produce the contract itself? Yes; here are the bond and contract. (*The witness produced the same, marked B².*)
31. State when it was first in your office? I see it is noted 5th January, but the bond was made out in my office on the 21st November.
32. *By Mr. Garrett*: When was the bond signed? ———
33. *By Mr. Johnson*: The bond and contract would be contemporaneous? Yes, it appears to be noted 5th January.
34. Did these certificates that are attached accompany the contract and bond? No, I should think they would accompany the tender.
35. These two certificates—one from Mr. C. E. Smith, and one from Mr. Edward Sparke—now attached to the bond and contract, must have come with the tender? Yes.
36. Are these certificates referred to in the tender? No, but the Board will not accept any tenders that have not certificates with them.
37. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Do you produce a letter from Mr. Dangar (the gentleman who had that contract) with reference to giving up his contract? Yes. (*The witness produced the same, marked C².*)
38. Is there anything on it to shew when you received it? It came into the office on the 20th March, and was minuted by me the same day.
39. It was applying for leave to transfer the mail contract? Yes.
40. I think the date you gave was when it was accepted? No, when the letter was received.
41. Have you read the note at the bottom? Yes.
42. The certificate enclosed is dated 10th March, 1865? It bears the mark of the Post Office at the top; I am quite certain of the date.
43. Whose writing is that (*referring to the minute at the foot of the letter*)? That is mine—it is my minute upon the paper.
44. Do you state the date of its receipt from recollection, or from the official mark? The official mark is the 20th of March, and I am satisfied my date is perfectly correct.
45. Was there any delay in receiving that letter afterwards? No, the certificate is alluded to in the letter.

46. Have you also another contract that was entered into in consequence of this letter? Yes. *(The witness produced the same, marked D².)* W. H. Christie, Esq.
 47. Do you know, as a matter of fact, whether Mr. Dangar ever acted under that contract? I do not know; I have no means of knowing who does the contract, but I know the mail contract was done, and that Mr. Dangar was held liable till the 21st March. 17 May, 1865.
48. Do you know, as a matter of fact, whether Mr. Dangar ever drew any of the remuneration mentioned in the contract? No, he would not; we should pay the second contractor, and allow the two to arrange the matter between themselves.
49. As a matter of fact, Mr. Dangar did not receive any remuneration? He did not receive any from my office.
50. You do not know that any arrangement of a monetary character was made between them? No.
51. Government knows nothing of that? Nothing at all.
52. *By Mr. Hart:* Do you, as Postmaster General, or the Colonial Treasurer, pay contractors? He pays through me. The accounts are kept in the office, and are paid by cheque on the Treasury.
53. *By Mr. Johnson:* How are the contractors paid—monthly or quarterly? Quarterly.
54. You are quite sure that the document did not reach your office until the 20th of March last? I am quite positive.
55. *By Mr. Garrett:* Has Mr. Dangar's name as the contractor ever been gazetted? Yes; this (*referring to a paper*) is a list of mail contracts from 1st January, 1864, and is dated 19th December, 1864. I find here, "Thomas G. Dangar, residence, Wee Waa; postal line, Wallgett and Tate's Station, Culgoa River, *via* Forrester's on the Barwon and Namoi Rivers, and Thorold's on Bokhara River; distance in miles, 130; once a week; horse-back; annual amount payable, £298; date of termination of contract, 31st December, 1867."
56. Was the name of the subsequent contractor gazetted? I am inclined to think so; the Auditor does not require it. I have authority to transfer, and the Auditor takes my certificate of transfer.
57. Would your certificate of transfer be at the Audit Office before the termination of that quarter? It would accompany the accounts; when the accounts went in for payment, they would be accompanied by a certificate.

THURSDAY, 18 MAY, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Macleay.

W. R. Piddington, Esq., in the Chair.

Single *v.* Dangar.

Mr. Johnson appeared on behalf of the Petitioner.

Mr. Windeyer, instructed by Mr. Ieeton, appeared on behalf of the sitting Member.

Mr. Stephen Harbord Lambton called in, and having been sworn, was examined:—

58. *By Mr. Johnson:* You hold some appointment, I believe, in the Post Office Department? Yes. Mr. S. H. Lambton.
 59. What is it? Clerk. 18 May, 1865.
60. Will you look at the contract for the conveyance of certain mails from and to "Wallgett and Tate's Station, Culgoa River, *via* Forrester's (now Glasse's), on the Barwon and Namoi Rivers, and Thorold's on the Bokhara River" (*handing the tender to the witness*)—will you look at that tender, and say when it came to the Post Office in Sydney? The tenders are opened at the Treasury now.
61. When did it come to the Post Office? It was opened at the Treasury on the 12th, and no doubt it reached the Post Office on the same day; in fact, I have the proceedings of the Board to shew—
62. Can you state that as a fact? I can state that it came on the 12th October.
63. Has the mail service which is tendered for in that document been performed since the 1st of January last? It has been performed.
64. *By Mr. Windeyer:* Do you know whether it has been performed by somebody else besides the gentleman who sent in that tender? It has been performed, on the authority of the Postmaster General, since the 21st March, by Mr. Sparkes—he has been the recognized contractor since the 21st March.
65. Do you know as a fact that it had been carried on by him before that? I do not.
66. *By Mr. Johnson:* Can you state when that tender was accepted? Yes, it was accepted on the 27th October. Here is a minute—
67. Was that communicated to Mr. Dangar? That was communicated to Mr. Dangar on the following day. It was posted, and here is the receipt of the registry clerk for the letter containing it. It was posted on the 28th.

John

John Single, Esq., having been sworn, was examined:—

- John Single, Esq.
18 May, 1865.
68. *By Mr. Johnson:* Were you a candidate at the late election for the Gwydir District? I was.
69. Were you present at the nomination? I was.
70. Who was the Presiding Officer at that election? Mr. Moseley.
71. Who were the candidates nominated? Mr. Dangar, Mr. Rusden, and myself.
72. Who proposed Mr. Dangar? Mr. Quin.
73. Who seconded him? I think a person of the name of Jones, who was riding the mail.
74. Riding what mail? The mail Mr. Dangar was running at the time.
75. What mail was that—was it to Wallgett and Tate's station, Culgoa River, *via* Forrester's (now Glasse's), on the Barwon and Namoi Rivers, and Thorold's on the Bokhara River? Yes, from Wallgett.
76. Was a shew of hands called for? Not a shew of hands—a shew of men.
77. Did the Returning Officer make a declaration in whose favour it was? He said the shew of men was in favour of Mr. Dangar. The men were all crowded on one side—there was not a shew of hands, but a shew of bodies.
78. Was a poll demanded? Yes, by Mr. Rusden.
79. You were not under any contract at the time? No, not to the Government, at any rate. (*Mr. Windeyer admitted the allegations contained in the third paragraph of the petition.*)
80. Were you at that time aware that Mr. Dangar was the contractor for that mail service? I was aware of it.
81. Can you say whether or not that fact was notorious at the time of the election in the district? I should say so—it must have been known.
82. Was it or was it not known? I could not swear positively that it was known, but I should imagine, from the person who seconded his nomination, it must have been; I mentioned that at the time.
83. Can you state whether during that election—at the time of nomination and during the election—it was notorious in the district that Mr. Dangar held the mail contract? I should say in the district, in that part of the district, at any rate—in that portion of the district.
84. Can you state what was the date of the nomination? I think it was the 20th January.
85. Do you know what was the polling day? Seven days afterwards.
86. Can you say whether the nomination was on January 17th and the polling day on January 24th—do you recollect what day of the week it was? Saturday, I think it was.
87. *By Mr. Windeyer:* This is a very large district, is it not? Very large.
88. Bearing that fact in mind, the extent of country, the scattered nature of the population, can you undertake to swear that it was notorious throughout the district? No, I say I do not undertake to swear that it was notorious throughout the district, but that portion of the district from Wee Waa to Wallgett. I have nothing to do with Warialda and Gwydir River; I do not suppose any person knew it there.
89. *By Mr. Garrett:* What was the nearest polling place to this line of mail contract? Wallgett.
90. Do you remember who had the majority of votes at those places through which his mail line ran? Mr. Dangar had the majority of that side where he was running the mail.
91. Taking those polling places, what was the difference between the number polled for you and the number polled for Mr. Dangar? A considerable difference. I think at Wallgett and Wee Waa I only got one vote at each place, and Mr. Rusden not above two or three.
92. How many did Mr. Dangar get? He got from twenty to thirty, or from thirty to forty, I think.
93. He had the majority at those two places? Yes.
94. Would the fact of his having the mail contract be more likely to be known there than at any other places? It would be more likely to be known at those places than at others.
95. *By the Chairman:* There is a list of the various polling places (*handing the same to the witness*)—can you mention to the Committee the particular polling places where you think it is likely the fact of Mr. Dangar being the contractor would be known, and where it would not be known? At Wallgett and Wee Waa, he would be known at Muckerewa, and at Collymongool.
96. *By Mr. Hart:* How many votes did he have at Wallgett? Twenty-eight.
97. How many had you? One.
98. At Wee Waa? Mr. Dangar thirty-one, myself two; at Muckerewa I had nine, he had seven; at Collymongool Mr. Dangar had six, I had nine; at Coonabarabran Mr. Dangar had twenty, I had none, and Mr. Rusden had none.
99. Any other places where, in your opinion, the fact would be known? It could not be off being known at Brecwarrina.
100. *By Mr. Windeyer:* Did you hear it reported that Mr. Dangar had given up the mail contract? I did not; I was not aware of it.
101. *By Mr. Gordon:* You heard he had taken it? Yes, I knew he had taken it.
102. When did you know he had taken it? I knew it in January.
103. Did you not know it until January? I knew it somewhere in December or January. I knew well at the time he was being elected that he was the contractor.
104. Was it in that district you heard first that Mr. Dangar was the contractor? It was in the Gwydir District.
105. In what part of it? I have heard it at Narrabri; there is a polling place there where Mr. Dangar had twenty-three votes, and it was known there that he was the contractor.

106. *By Mr. Garrett:* How many votes had you there? One; and the very person who John Single, Esq. was canvassing, and who was one of the most influential persons there (Mr. Quin) knew he was a contractor at the time.
107. *By Mr. Gordon:* You speak of that from your own knowledge? I do of my own knowledge. 18 May, 1865.
108. *By Mr. Hart:* Did you give notice at the time of the election that he was disqualified? No.
109. Is it usually a subject of discussion in the country districts as to who holds the mail contracts? No, I do not think it is a subject of discussion; we generally know who are the contractors.
110. Is it matter of interest? Yes, of some interest; we generally know the gentlemen who have the contracts.
111. *By Mr. Windeyer:* Did you know that this was a disqualification? (*Mr. Johnson objected to the question. Objection overruled. The question was repeated.*) I did not.
112. *By Mr. Burdekin:* Is it probable that the fact of Mr. Dangar having become a mail contractor would be known to more than the little towns upon the lines through which the mail runs? It would be known in the little towns.
113. In the little towns the mail contractor might be known? Yes.
114. Of your own knowledge you cannot say that it was known at any one of those places? No, only to those who lived in the town. There is one place where it would be known—Drilldool.
115. *By Mr. Windeyer:* Will you swear that it was known—you say it must be known, and would be known—will you swear that it was known? I will swear that it was known at Drilldool.
116. Will you swear that it was notorious—that everybody knew it? I cannot swear that everybody knew it.
117. Whether one or two people knew it, or whether it was notorious? I will swear it was notoriously known on that line.
118. *By Mr. Hart:* How many votes did Mr. Dangar poll at Drilldool? Fourteen, and myself one.
119. *By Mr. Garrett:* How many post offices are there in that part of the country in which you state that the fact of Mr. Dangar being a contractor was generally known? Wee Waa, Wallgett, Muckerewa, Culgoa, and Coonabarabran.
120. How many police offices? Wallgett and Wee Waa.
121. Are there any local newspapers in that part of the country? *The Tamworth Examiner.*
122. Did that circulate in that part of the country? That is a Liverpool Plains paper; there is no local paper in the Gwydir District.
123. Does the *Mail and Mercury* circulate in that part of the country? Yes.
124. Do you know whether the *Gazette* is hung up in the post offices and police offices? Yes, it is. I do not think this election was gazetted—the nomination or polling day either.
125. *By Mr. Burdekin:* Did you see the *Gazette* at either of those places? I take the *Gazette* myself.
126. Will you swear that this *Gazette* with this proclamation (*referring to the Government Gazette containing the list of mail contractors*) was hung up outside these offices—this particular one? I could not say that particular one; I would not swear that it was. I have seen the *Gazette* hanging up at the police office.
127. The votes stated in this list to have been given, would not be all given by persons resident in these small towns, but voters would come from the stations round? Yes, some would.
128. Wallgett would not poll twenty-nine votes from its own inhabitants? I do not think many people would come into Wallgett from round about.
129. Wee Waa, a good many votes would come from the stations round? Yes, but not from any distance—most of them would be from round the town.
130. *By Mr. Johnson:* Is it the custom at the country police offices in that district to hang the *Gazettes* outside the offices? It is.
131. *By Mr. Garrett:* Do you know whether it is the custom with regard to the post offices? I do not know; I believe it is.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTORAL ROLLS.

(NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN EACH DISTRICT, FOR 1864-5.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 7 March, 1865.

RETURN shewing the number of Electors on the Roll of each Electoral District of New South Wales, for 1864-5.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF ELECTORS.
1. Argyle	1,919
2. Balranald	1,061
3. Bathurst	1,139
4. The Bogan	2,113
5. Braidwood	2,927
6. Camden	2,666
7. Canterbury	3,505
8. The Clarence	2,019
9. Carcoar	1,074
10. Central Cumberland	2,241
11. Eden	1,505
12. The Glebe	1,999
13. Goulburn	681
14. The Gwydir	941
15. Hartley	1,113
16. The Hastings	1,817
17. The Hawkesbury	1,679
18. The Hume	1,140
19. The Hunter	1,353
20. The Lower Hunter	789
21. The Upper Hunter	1,680
22. Illawarra	1,245
23. Kiama	1,215
24. The Lachlan	3,592
25. Liverpool Plains	1,661
26. East Macquarie	2,246
27. West Macquarie	961
28. East Maitland	916
29. West Maitland	1,247
30. Manero	1,415
31. Morpeth	863
32. Mudgee	1,940
33. The Murray	990
34. The Murrumbidgee	1,508
35. Narellan	712
36. The Nepean	1,203
37. Newcastle	996
38. New England	1,711
39. Newtown	1,960
40. Northumberland	1,834
41. Orange	1,438
42. Paddington	1,863
43. Parramatta	1,236
44. The Paterson	536
45. Patrick's Plains	1,531
46. Queanbeyan	1,044
47. Shoalhaven	1,312
48. St. Leonard's	1,996
49. East Sydney	3,957
50. West Sydney	7,388
51. Tenterfield	938
52. The Tumut	1,216
53. Wellington	1,552
54. The Williams	995
55. Windsor	654
56. Wollombi	1,083
57. Yass Plains	1,218

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 7 March, 1865.

[Price, 3d.]

38—

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTORAL ROLLS.

(NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN THE GOLD FIELDS DISTRICTS, FOR 1864-5.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 7 March, 1865.

RETURN shewing the estimated number of Electors entitled to vote in the several Gold Fields Electoral Districts of New South Wales, for 1864-5.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ELECTORS.
1. Gold Fields South	3,720
2. Gold Fields West	8,400
3. Gold Fields North	650

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 7 March, 1865.*

1865.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TRANSPORTATION.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.
(No. 58.)

Downing-street,
26 November, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your despatch No. 75, of the 17th September.

Her Majesty's Government are extremely glad to find that the irregular course of proceeding adopted by the Government of Victoria has received no encouragement from the Government of Sydney. A strict observance of the principles of Constitutional Government has given to this Country her happy pre-eminence among free and well-ordered communities, and is no less important to a Colony enjoying representative institutions than it is to the Mother Country.

It would have been peculiarly unfortunate if the Australian Colonies had appeared at the present moment to be united in an attempt to exert an undue interference with Imperial functions, and to embarrass the friendly relations subsisting between these Colonies and the Mother Country; since at the very time when your despatch, and a despatch from Victoria upon the same subject, were received here, the question which has given rise to the proposal of the Government of Victoria was undergoing the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's advisers.

I have now the pleasure of informing you that the desire, which you report to me to be so deep and widely spread in the community over which you are placed, that transportation should cease, will, so far as the decision of Her Majesty's Government is concerned, be gratified. They have resolved to apply to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for the sanction of measures which will, if adopted, enable them to discontinue transportation to Western Australia altogether, within a limited time—that is to say, within three years.

The immediate occasion of this decision has been the necessity which arose for the issue of regulations for the disposal of the Crown Lands in the newly explored district of Western Australia; but I need not assure you, after what has so recently occurred upon this subject, that a just consideration for the interests, the feelings, and the deep convictions of the Australian communities in general, has weighed most materially in bringing Her Majesty's Government to this conclusion.

It has been to them a source of sincere satisfaction thus to terminate the only question on which of late years any serious difference of opinion has existed between the Mother Country and the loyal and prosperous Colonies of Australia.

They sincerely trust that the bond which unites these Colonies to the Crown may be drawn closer year by year, and that every sentiment of reciprocal confidence and affection between them may be strengthened.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD CARDWELL.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADDITIONAL JUDGE'S BILL.

(MESSAGE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 15 March, 1865.

JOHN YOUNG,

Governor.

Message No. 3.

In accordance with the provision contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends to the Legislative Assembly, to make provision for the salary of an additional Judge of the Supreme Court.

13th March, 1865.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPEALS TO THE SUPREME COURT, IN ITS
INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

(RETURN SHEWING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 April, 1865.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 30 March, 1865, praying that His Excellency the Governor would cause to be laid on the Table of this House,—

“ A Return of all Appeals to the Supreme Court, in its
“ Insolvency Jurisdiction, during the tenure of office of the
“ present Chief Commissioner; shewing the result in each
“ case, and whether the same were heard before one or
“ more of the Judges of that Court, and whether or not upon
“ new evidence.”

(*Mr. Driver.*)

APPEALS TO THE SUPREME COURT, IN ITS INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

A RETURN to the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, of all Appeals to the Supreme Court, in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, during the tenure of office of the present Chief Commissioner (25th July, 1861, to 20th April, 1865); shewing the result in each case, and whether the same were heard before one or more Judges of that Court, and whether or not upon new evidence.*

APPELLANTS.	RESPONDENTS.	QUESTION RAISED.	Whether or not heard by Supreme Court upon new evidence—not submitted to the Chief Commissioner.	Whether heard before one or more of the Judges of the Supreme Court.	RESULT.
Wm. McIlhatton	...	Refusal of certificate	New evidence	One Judge	Remitted to Chief Commissioner on the new evidence.
Geo. Aug. Fred. Lentz	...	Do.	Do.	Full Court	Decision reversed.
Aaron Stenbohn	...	Do.	No new evidence	Do.	Decision confirmed.
Joseph Daniels	...	Suppression of certificate	No new evidence	Full Court	Appeal abandoned.
Sempill, <i>vs</i> re Andrews	Joseph Andrews	Discontinuance of charges	No new evidence	Two Judges	Decision partly confirmed, partly reversed.
Sempill, <i>vs</i> re O'Hara	...	Assessment of certificate	No new evidence	Full Court	Decision confirmed.
Creditor of Oliver	F. L. Oliver	Allowance of certificate	Do.	Do.	Do.
Edward Birmingham	Creditor	Discontinuance of charge	New evidence	Do.	Decision partly reversed, and case remitted to Chief Commissioner.
Sempill, <i>vs</i> re Ellis	...	Confirmation of plan	Do.	Do.	Decision reversed.
F. W. Ferry, O. A.	...	Refusal of certificate	No new evidence	Do.	Decision confirmed.
W. Thomson...	...	Refusal of certificate	Do.	Do.	Decision varied by granting certificate conditionally.
Frederick Leo	...	Refusal of certificate	New evidence	Do.	Decision reversed.
John D. Kinnear	...	Refusal to sequestrate estate	No new evidence	Do.	Decision reversed.
George W. Grimes	...	Compulsory sequestration	New evidence	Do.	Decision reversed.
Feder Farrell	...	Refusal of certificate	Do.	Do.	Do.
Byram Moses	...	Confirmation of plan	Dealt with as one appeal	Do.	Decision varied by suspending certificate.
Byram Moses Joseph	...	Do. same question	New evidence	Two Judges	Decision reversed.
John Garsed	Official Assignee	General matters	Do.	Full Court	Court refused to entertain the appeal.
W. Whittman	...	Refusal of certificate	No new evidence	Two Judges	Decision reversed.
O. A. of Thom. Walsh	...	Allowance of claim	Do.	Do.	Do.
Cyrl Cecil	Weylley, a creditor	Compulsory sequestration	Do.	One Judge	Decision confirmed.
Sempill, <i>vs</i> re Irving	Creditors	Order to execute deed	Do.	Full Court	Decision reversed.
Sempill, <i>vs</i> re Garland	Commercial Bank	Refusal to confirm plan	Do.	Do.	Decision confirmed.
J. W. B. May	Creditors	Discontinuance of proof	Do.	Do.	Do.
George Patrick	Humphreys, <i>vs</i> re Machen	Refusal of certificate	New evidence	One Judge	Do.
Cyrl Cecil	...	Do.	Do.	Full Court	Do.
A. B. Thoms	Creditors	Claims—preferential	New evidence	Do.	Remitted on formal grounds; question not decided.
Assg. of Machen	O. A. of Tomingo Company	Refusal to confirm plan	No new evidence	Two Judges	Decision confirmed.
Geo. S. Yarnon	J. W. Delany	Order for monthly payments	Do.	Full Court	Decision confirmed, but amount of payment varied by £2 a month.
Geo. S. Yarnon	Neill, creditor	Refusal of certificate	Do.	Do.	Decision confirmed.
Geo. S. Yarnon	No respondent	Annexing a condition to certificate	Do.	Do.	Do.
Geo. S. Yarnon	A creditor	Allowance of proof...	Do.	Do.	Appeal abandoned.
O. A. of Tomingo Company	J. D. McLean	...	...	...	...

SUMMARY.

There have been thirty-three appeals in all from the Chief Commissioner's decisions, during the last three years and nine months; of these, twelve were heard by the Court of Appeal upon new evidence—not submitted to the Chief Commissioner; sixteen upon the same evidence; three before a single Judge; four before two Judges; and twenty-three before the full Court. Two of the appeals were abandoned; one the Court refused to entertain; and in two others, the cases were remitted to the Chief Commissioner—one on new evidence, and the other on a formal point. In nine of the other appeals, the Chief Commissioner's decisions were reversed, and in thirteen they were confirmed. In one of the remaining appeals his decision was confirmed, but the amount of a money payment slightly reduced. In two others, the decisions were also modified; in another, the decision was partly confirmed and partly reversed; and in another, it was partly reversed, and the case remitted.

* This Return is confined to appeals against decisions of the present Chief Commissioner, since his appointment. It is believed that those which have been brought, during the same period, against decisions of his predecessor in office, are not referred to in the Address of the Legislative Assembly, consequent upon Mr. Driver's motion.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Registrar in Insolvency.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

HENRY CORBETT.

(ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 25 April, 1865.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 31 March, 1865, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) The Depositions taken before the Water Police
“Magistrate in the case of Henry Corbett.
“(2.) The Minutes of the Proceedings of the Medical
“Officer of the Gaol when he pronounced the said Henry
“Corbett insane.
“(3.) Copy of the Certificate granted by the said Medical
“Officer for his removal to Tarban Creek Asylum.
“(4.) Copy of the Report of the first Medical Board which
“sat on his case in the Asylum and pronounced him sane.
“(5.) Copy of the Report of the second Board which sat
“on his case in the Lunatic Asylum.
“(6.) Copy of all Correspondence ordering his release.”

(Mr. Buchanan.)

SCHEDULE.

No.	PAGE.
1. Depositions taken before the Water Police Magistrate in the case of Henry Corbett ..	2
2. Extract of the Visiting Surgeon's Register of Lunatics in Darlinghurst Gaol ..	3
3. The Sheriff to the Colonial Secretary, applying for an order for the admission of Corbett into the Lunatic Asylum, with Medical Certificate. 21 November, 1864 ..	3
4. Warrant for the admission of Corbett into the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta. 22 November, 1864 ..	4
5. Report of Board of Medical Visitors to Lunatic Asylums. 16 December, 1864, and 19 January, 1865 ..	5
6. Board of Medical Visitors to the Colonial Secretary, recommending the discharge of Corbett, and Opinion of Attorney General thereon. 15 February, 1865 ..	5
7. Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, to the Colonial Secretary, forwarding letter from Corbett. 28 February, 1865 ..	6
8. Telegram to the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum, directing the transfer of Corbett to Darlinghurst Gaol. 3 March, 1865 ..	6
9. Under Secretary to the Sheriff, respecting the transfer of Corbett to the Gaol. 3 March, 1865 ..	6
10. Warrant authorizing the discharge of Corbett to Darlinghurst Gaol. 3 March, 1865 ..	7
11. Regina v. Corbett—Correspondence with the Crown Law Officers in the case ..	7

HENRY CORBETT.

No. 1.

Depositions of Witnesses.

New South Wales, City of Sydney, }
to wit.

THE examination of Martin Cannon, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, a constable in the Police Force, and George Rowlings, of Rose Bay, near Sydney, in the said Colony, taken on oath, this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the city of Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, three of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said city, in the presence and hearing of Henry Corbett, who is charged this day before us, for that he, the said Henry Corbett, on the seventeenth day of November, at Rose Bay, in the District of Sydney, in the said Colony, unlawfully and maliciously set fire to a wood then and there, being the property of Sir Daniel Cooper.

Henry Corbett, 40, charged with wilfully setting the bush on fire on Sir Daniel Cooper's land at Rose Bay, 10:30 p.m. 17th instant.

Martin Cannon, on oath, states:—I am a senior constable in the City Police; about 10:30 last night, the prisoner was given into my custody in William-street, in this city, by a man named George Rowlings, the caretaker on Sir Daniel Cooper's Estate at Rose Bay, for wilfully setting some of the bush on fire on that estate, last night. In answer to the charge, prisoner said he did set it on fire, but when he found it spreading he endeavoured to put it out.

MARTIN CANNON.

Sworn at the Water Police Court, Sydney, }
this 18th day of November, 1864, before— }
P. L. CLOETE, W.P.M.
MICHL. CHAPMAN, J.P.
H. C. BURNELL, J.P.

George Rowlings, on oath, states:—I am appointed to take care of the estate belonging to Sir Daniel Cooper at Rose Bay, in this district; I saw the prisoner lighting a fire last night in the bush; I cautioned him that he ought to have gone on the beach; I allowed him to go, but the fire he had made was not quite extinguished; in about three-quarters of an hour afterwards, I was alarmed by an illumination from another fire, and found that prisoner had made another fire near Mr. Ogilvie's fence, near which was a quantity of dry scrub and large fine tea-trees; I had to get assistance to put out the fires prisoner made; he did not deny having made the fires, and gave no reason for having done so; there were a number of valuable trees on the spot where the fires were, and some of the trees are singed with the fire; I took the prisoner with me to William-street, and gave him in charge; if the fire had spread much more, it would have destroyed some valuable property belonging to Mr. Ogilvie; prisoner offered me 2s. 6d. to let him go.

Examined by prisoner: There was some fencing down; you did not make the second fire where I told you, but in a more dangerous place than where you made the first.

By the Bench: No other person but the prisoner was present.

his
GEORGE X ROWLINGS.
mark

Sworn at the Water Police Court, Sydney, }
this 18th November, 1864, before— }
P. L. CLOETE, W.P.M.
MICHL. CHAPMAN, J.P.
H. C. BURNELL, J.P.

Statement of the Accused.

New South Wales, City of Sydney, }
to wit.

Henry Corbett, stands charged before the undersigned, three of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the city of Sydney aforesaid, this 18th day of November, A.D. 1864, for that he, the said Henry Corbett, on the seventeenth day of November instant, at Rose Bay, in the District of Sydney, in the said Colony, did unlawfully and maliciously set fire to a wood, the property of Sir Daniel Cooper; and the said charge being read to the said Henry Corbett, and the witnesses for the prosecution—Martin Cannon and George Rowlings—being severally examined in our presence, the said Henry Corbett

HENRY CORBETT.

3

Corbett is now addressed by us as follows:—"Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so; but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you upon trial." Whereupon, the said Henry Corbett saith, as follows:—"I was in search of work; and after making the first fire, I was told by the last witness to make it on the other side, in the spot as I understood where I afterwards made it; but on finding the fire was extending, I did all I could to put it out."

H. CORBETT.

Taken before us, at the Water Police Court, }
 Sydney, this 18th November, A.D. 1864,— }
 P. L. CLOETE, W.P.M.
 MICHL. CHAPMAN, J.P.
 H. C. BURNELL, J.P.

The prisoner stands committed for trial at the next Quarter Sessions, to be held on Monday next, 21st instant.

P. L. CLOETE, W.P.M.
 MICHL. CHAPMAN, J.P.
 H. C. BURNELL, J.P.

The defendant may be admitted to bail; himself in £40, and two sureties in £20 each.

P. L. CLOETE, W.P.M.
 MICHL. CHAPMAN, J.P.
 H. C. BURNELL, J.P.

No. 2.

Copy from the Visiting Surgeon's Register of Lunatics, Darlinghurst Gaol.

Name and Age.	Date of Admission.	Where from.	When certified for.	Remarks.	Date of Transmission.
Henry Corbett, 40	1864. Nov. 18th..	Central Police Office.	Nov. 18th..	This man labours under delusions; one of the most prominent is, that his evil thoughts, without his expression of them, are known to others, and made use of to his disadvantage. He was committed for trial; not sent here as a lunatic.	1864. Nov. 25th.

In transmitting the above extract from my journal, I beg to say that, on this man's admission on the morning of the 18th November, Warder Carroll, in charge of Trial Wing, asked me to see him, as he thought he was insane and unfit to be kept with the other prisoners awaiting trial. I saw him immediately; and after a very few questions I was satisfied that he was suffering from delusions, and I had him removed to the cells set apart for the detention of insane persons. The afternoon of the same day I saw Corbett again, in consultation with Dr. Alleyne, when he was certified to be insane, and we agreed to the above remarks.

GEO. WEST,
 Visiting Surgeon.

No. 3.

SHERIFF to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

H. M. Gaol, Darlinghurst,
 21 November, 1864.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to enclose a copy of the warrant under which the person named in the margin is now confined in this gaol, also a medical certificate of Henry Corbett. his insanity; and I request that you will be pleased to furnish me with the necessary warrant for his removal to the Lunatic Asylum at Tarban Creek, in accordance with the 2nd section of the Act of Council, 7 Victoria, No. 14, which section does not require the sanction of a Judge.

I have, &c.,
 (For the Sheriff)
 JOHN PHELAN,
 Sheriff.

[Enclosures

[Enclosures in No. 3.]

Warrant of Commitment of Trial.

New South Wales, City of Sydney, }
to wit.

By me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the city of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales.

To the Inspector and a Constable in the Police Force for the city of Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, and to all other Constables in the said Police Force, and to all other Peace Officers of and for the said city and Colony, and to the Keeper of Her Majesty's Gaol at Darlinghurst, Sydney, aforesaid.

WHEREAS Henry Corbett, of Sydney, aforesaid, was this day charged before me, the undersigned, and M. Chapman and H. O. Burnell, Esquires, three of Her Majesty's Justices of Peace, in and for the said city and Colony, on the oath of George Rowlings, of the District of Sydney, and others, for that on the seventeenth day of November instant, at Rose Bay, in the said District, he did unlawfully and maliciously set fire to a certain wood then and there, being the property of Sir Daniel Cooper—these are therefore to command you, and each of you, to take the said Henry Corbett, and him safely to convey to the common Gaol at Darlinghurst, Sydney, aforesaid, and there to deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this precept; and I do hereby command you, the said keeper of the said Gaol, to receive the said Henry Corbett into your custody in the said gaol, and there safely keep him until he shall be thence delivered by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal, this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the city of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales.

P. L. CLOETE, W.P.M.,
Justice of the Peace.

Committed for trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, Sydney.

Her Majesty's Gaol, Darlinghurst,
19 November, 1864.

We, the undersigned, being legally qualified Medical Practitioners, do hereby certify that we have examined Henry Corbett, at present confined in this gaol, and we find him to be insane, and a fit and proper object for reception into the Lunatic Asylum; and we further certify that, in our opinion, the said Henry Corbett would be benefited by treatment in such Asylum.

GEO. WEST,
Visiting Surgeon.
H. G. ALLEYNE, M.D.

No. 4.

WARRANT.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

To the Sheriff, and the Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.

WHEREAS Henry Corbett has been duly committed to the Darlinghurst Gaol, to take his trial for destroying wood, the property of Sir Daniel Cooper, and it has been certified to me, by two legally qualified Medical Practitioners, that the said Henry Corbett is insane: I hereby order and direct that the said Henry Corbett be removed from the said gaol to the Lunatic Asylum at Parramatta, there to remain until the Assizes, Sessions, or Commission, at which he should be brought to trial, or indicted according to the due course of law under the term of the said committal, in order to his being indicted and tried for such offence, or until the said Henry Corbett shall be otherwise disposed of by due course of law. And I hereby order and require the said Henry Corbett to be secured in the said Asylum accordingly.

Given under my Hand, at Government House, Sydney, this 22nd day of November, 1864.

Sheriff.—B.C., 24th November.

JOHN YOUNG.

By His Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM FORSTER.

No. 5.

REPORT OF BOARD OF MEDICAL VISITORS TO LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.

Henry Corbett received from Darlinghurst Gaol, November 25, 1864.

Board visited the Asylum, December 16, 1864.

Entry in Board Book.

"* * * Henry Corbett, a confine from Darlinghurst, will be obliged to please the first meeting of the Quarter Sessions; we think he is competent to please.

"H. G. DOUGLASS.
"JAMES C. COX."

"We recommend the discharge of John Macdonald immediately, and Henry Corbett to be sent to Darlinghurst conditionally.

"H. G. DOUGLASS.
"JAMES C. COX."

Board visited the Asylum, January 19, 1865.

Entry in Board Book concerning Corbett.

"Henry Corbett recommended to remain here till the day of his trial is appointed.

"H. G. D.
"JAMES C. COX."

True copy—

R. GREENUP,
Superintendent.

L. A. P.—April 17, 1865.

No. 6.

BOARD OF MEDICAL VISITORS to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.

WE, the undersigned Members of the Medical Board of Visitors, having duly examined the individual named in the margin, and found him to be of perfectly sane mind, recommend that he should be discharged accordingly.

HENRY G. DOUGLASS.
JAMES C. COX.

Referred for the opinion of the Crown Law Officers, as to whether Corbett may be set at liberty, or should be discharged to Darlinghurst Gaol for trial?

The Secretary to the
Crown Law Officers.

B.C., 6th February, 1865.—W. E.

Remand to gaol, to stand his trial.
Crown Prosecutor informed.

J. B. DARVALL,
Attorney General.

B.C., 15th February, 1865.—W. E. P.

No. 7.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA, to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta,
28 February, 1865.

SIR,

Henry Corbett. I do myself the honor to forward a letter from the convalescent patient named in the margin, who has passed the Board, asking the reason of delay in his trial.

2. Henry Corbett wrote to the Honorable the Attorney General, a few days ago, by my permission; and a reply was immediately received from the Crown Law Officer, to the effect that an order had been already given for Corbett's transmission to Darlinghurst, for trial.

3. As I have not yet received any notice of this matter, I have allowed Mr. Corbett to write the present letter.

I have, &c.,

R. GREENUP,
Superintendent.

[Enclosure in No. 7.]

Parramatta, 28 February.

Regina v. Henry Corbett.

SIR,

I desire to draw your attention to this case, originally committed to the Session held November 21, 1864.

Having previously received from Crown Law Office, Sydney, in reply to enquiry from me as to why the privilege of trial was still withheld, information under date 22nd February, that my remand from this Lunatic Asylum to the Darlinghurst Gaol, to stand my trial, had been already recommended by Her Majesty's Attorney General,—I take the liberty to further the enquiry at the chief office.

Though reference to the Executive was made, subsequent to a Medical Board held here on January 19th, I have, since that held here on December 16th, been prepared to expect my trial as soon as might be; this being the only one intervening between the former and my committal.

I desire to request a timely search into this apparent delay, in fear that by some rare mistake or misunderstanding I find I have to suffer more protracted confinement; and I have the honor to subscribe myself—

SIR,

Your obedient servant,
H. CORBETT.

Seen—R.G.

No. 8.

TELEGRAM from COLONIAL SECRETARY to SUPERINTENDENT OF LUNATIC ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.

[Urgent.]

3 March, 1865.

LET Henry Corbett be transferred from the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, to Darlinghurst Gaol, Sydney, in the usual way. His Excellency's warrant will be forwarded by post.

CHARLES COWPER.

No. 9.

PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to SHERIFF.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 3 March, 1865.

SIR,

Henry Corbett.

Referring to the warrant issued on the 22nd November last, for the removal of Henry Corbett, under committal for trial for destroying wood, the property of Sir Daniel Cooper, from Darlinghurst Gaol to the Lunatic Asylum at Parramatta, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you, that instructions have been given for the return of Corbett to gaol, to stand his trial, the Board of Medical Visitors to the Lunatic Asylums having certified that he is now of sane mind.

I have, &c.,

W. VALLACK.

(For and in the absence of the Under Secretary.)

No. 10.

WARRANT.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

To Richard Greenup, Esquire, M.D., Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta. WHEREAS it has been duly certified to me, by two legally qualified Medical Practitioners, that Henry Corbett, a prisoner at present confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Parramatta, has become of sound mind, I hereby authorize and require that the said Henry Corbett be discharged to Darlinghurst Gaol.

Given under my hand, at Goulburn, this 3rd day of March, 1865.

Dr. Greenup.
B.C., 4 March.

JOHN YOUNG.

By His Excellency's Command,
CHARLES COWPER.

No. 11.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE CROWN LAW OFFICERS, IN THE CASE REGINA v. CORBETT.

*Crown Law Offices,
Sydney, 22 February, 1865.*

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 21st instant, I am directed to state that the Attorney General has already recommended that you should be remanded to Darlinghurst Gaol, to stand your trial. Regina v. Henry Corbett.
(Setting fire to a wood.)

Mr. H. Corbett,
Lunatic Asylum,
Parramatta.

I am, &c.,
W. E. PLUNKETT.

Parramatta, 4 March.

Regina v. Henry Corbett.

SIR,

Referring to my letter to you dated 21st February, and to your reply of the 22nd ultimo, I desire to inform you that I wrote to the Colonial Secretary in furtherance of the inquiry.

A telegram arrived at this asylum last night, ordering my removal to Darlinghurst Gaol this morning.

This case was originally committed from the Water Police Court, with the alternative of bail, to the November Sessions.

Ever since the Medical Board, the first thereafter, held here 16 December, I have been prepared to expect my trial as soon as might be.

I therefore earnestly request that you will accept the sureties of two householders in £30 each, and my own recognizance, for my appearance at the next Court of Session.

My confinement here has been quite unexpectedly prolonged, and I pray you, sir, that I may not be subjected to the further punishment of incarceration.

If in due course, I entreat your merciful consideration, and have the honor to subscribe myself—

Your obedient servant,
HENRY CORBETT.

Corbett has been transferred this day to Darlinghurst Gaol.—R.G.

*Crown Law Offices,
Sydney, 6 March, 1865.*

SIR,

In transmitting the enclosed copy of a letter from one "Henry Corbett," 4th March, 1865. under committal in Darlinghurst Gaol, for having set fire to a wood, and requesting he may be allowed out on bail, I am directed by the Attorney General to state, that he has no power to do as requested, but a Judge will probably entertain an application; and the Attorney General's consent, if required, will be given for the purpose.

The Sheriff.

I have, &c.,
W. E. PLUNKETT.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

To the Honorable
the Attorney General.307, Sussex-street,
Sydney, 10 March, 1865.

Sir,

My attention having been forcibly drawn to the proceedings in the Legislative Assembly yesterday evening, I have the honor to request that I may be supplied with a copy of the depositions taken in my case, *Regina v. Henry Corbett*, heard at the Water Police Court, on the 18th November, 1864; of the warrant of commitment to H.M.'s Gaol, Darlinghurst; of the minutes of conversation (if any) between myself and the Doctor of the Gaol, by which he professes to judge of my sanity or otherwise; of the minutes of the proceedings before Doctors West and Alleyne, on the occasion of my so-called medical examination; a copy of the certificate of those medical gentlemen, certifying to my lunacy; a copy of the warrant for my commitment to Parramatta Lunatic Asylum; the minutes of the Medical Board of enquiry into my lunacy or otherwise—(Board sat on 16th December, and Dr. Douglas said I was fit for trial, yet I was unwarrantably detained. On the 19th January, when the Board again visited, I was told I should have been discharged, had it not been I was a prisoner. Dr. Greenup treated me as fit for trial from the first); a copy of the order for my removal from the Lunatic Asylum to H.M.'s Gaol, Darlinghurst; a verification of the statement made by the Honorable Attorney General in the Legislative Assembly, as reported in the *S. M. Herald* and *Empire* of this day's date, that I had been "put up for trial"—that a jury was empanelled to try the question whether he was sound enough in mind to understand the nature of his plea, and the jury returned a verdict he was not. *S.M.H.* I wish to be furnished with a copy of the finding of the jury, or of the proceedings said to have taken place, and base my claim to belief in denying the validity of the charge of insanity on the entire falsity of the statement, which I much regret has been placed in the mouth of the Honorable the Attorney General of New South Wales.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your wronged but humble servant,

H. CORBETT.

Crown Law Offices,
Sydney, 10 March, 1865.*Re* HENRY CORBETT.

SIR,

In reply to your application of this date, for copies of the depositions and other papers relating to your case, I am directed by the Attorney General to state, that copies of the depositions and such other papers as are in this department, will be supplied, and perhaps others may be obtained from the Chief Secretary's Department.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT.

Mr. H. Corbett,
307, Sussex-street,
Sydney.Crown Law Offices,
Sydney, 13 March, 1865.

SIR,

Adverting to my letter of the 10th instant, I do myself the honor to forward the enclosed copy of the depositions of the case noted in the margin.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT.

Mr. H. Corbett,
307, Sussex-street,
Sydney.Regina
v.
Henry Corbett.
(Setting fire to a
wood.)

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.

(RETURNS UNDER THE 103RD CLAUSE OF.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 9 May, 1865.**RETURNS under 103rd section of District Courts Act of 1858—22 Vict., No. 18.
A.D. 1858.*

METROPOLITAN AND COAST DISTRICT.

SYDNEY.
LIVERPOOL.
CAMPBELLTOWN.
CAMDEN.
PICTON.
WOLLONGONG.
KIAMA.

NOWRA.
EDEN.
MORUYA.
PARRAMATTA.
WINDSOR.
PENRITH.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

BERRIMA.
GOULBURN.
YASS.
YOUNG.

QUEANBEYAN.
COOMA.
BRAIDWOOD.

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

GUNDAGAI.
TUMUT.
WAGGA WAGGA.

ALBURY.
DENILQUIN.
HAY.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

BATHURST.
SOFALA.
ORANGE.
FORBES.
MOLONG.

WELLINGTON.
DUBBO.
MUDGEE.
HARTLEY.

HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.

DUNGOO.
NEWCASTLE.
EAST AND WEST MAITLAND.
SINGLETON.
MUSWELLBROOK.

SCONE.
MURRURUNDI.
WOLLOMBI.
PATERSON.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

TAMWORTH.
ARMIDALE.
GLEN INNES.
TENTERFIELD.

GRAFTON.
KEMPSEY.
PORT MACQUARIE.
WINGHAM.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT

A RETURN of the Number of SUITS commenced in the DISTRICT COURT holden at Sydney, and other
1865,

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS.	THE COSTS OF THE SUITS.	DATE, PLACE, AND DURATION OF SITTINGS.				
		PLACE.	DATE.	Duration.		
				Days.	Hours.	Minutes.
	£ s. d.		1864.			
Goods sold	3,614	3,597 Cases, sum sued for not exceeding £5 ..	565	15	6	Sydney .. March .. 9 26 35
Work and labour	1,042	1,317 Cases, sum sued for not exceeding £10	371	15	6	Ditto .. April 14 69 20
Bills of exchange, } cheques, and p. notes }	596	799 Cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30, and no attorney employed by plaintiff.	325	8	7	Ditto .. May 10 47 40
Money paid, money recd.	93					Ditto .. June 15 79 40
Money lent	133					Ditto .. July 10 40 30
Rent	240	169 Cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200, and no attorney employed by plaintiff.	174	9	2	Ditto .. August .. 14 65 5
Breach of contract	64					Ditto .. September 16 55 30
Board and lodging	109					Ditto .. October .. 13 64 5
Municipal rates	95	263 Cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30; verdict for plaintiff, and an attorney employed by him	951	14	9	Ditto .. November 14 55 10
Trover and detainue	53					Ditto .. December 17 84 5
Judgment, on a	17					
Trespass and damage to } realty	19	31 Cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30; verdict for defendant, and an attorney employed by him	132	13	2	
Damage to personalty	18					Ditto .. February 13 57 35
Slander	21					Total 145 645 15
Negligence	64					
Assault	17	38 Cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200; verdict for plaintiff, and an attorney employed by him	227	10	10	
Hire of goods	38					
Use and occupation	18					
Interest	7	8 Cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200; verdict for defendant, and an attorney employed by him	45	12	2	
Wharfage	13					
Freight	8					
False imprisonment	6					
Malicious prosecution ..	7	63 Cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30; verdict for plaintiff, and counsel and an attorney employed by him	703	12	2	
Illegal distress	5					
Possession of tenements..	2					
Agistment	7					
Purchase money on land	3	20 Cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30; verdict for defendant, and counsel and attorney employed by him	233	18	4	
Covenant	3					
Bond	2					
Bite of dog	1					
Guarantee	11	21 Cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200; verdict for plaintiff, and counsel and attorney employed by him	357	1	6	
Replevin	1					
Breach of warranty	7					
Insurance	2					
Ejectment	1	21 Cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200; verdict for defendant, and attorney and counsel employed by him	328	15	8	
Livery	1					
Causes of action not } specified above }	9					
	6,347		6,347	£4,418	7 4	

We hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and complete Return of the

OF 1858.—(Section 103.)

particulars required by the said Act, from the 1st day of March, 1864, to the 28th day of February, inclusive.

THE NUMBER OF SUITS COMMENCED.			RESULT.		Number of Cases left in Arrear.	Number of Cases tried by Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Number of Cases tried without Jury.
Commenced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant, including Non-suits.				
6,347	2,574	3,766	3,385	381	4	29	3	3,737
Amount sued for.	Rehearing of Cases of Judgment by default, in consequence of Defendant's absence.	Number of Motions for New Trials.	Number of New Trials granted.	The grounds upon which such New Trial was granted.	Number of Appeals.	Number of Interpleader Suits.	Number of Issues from Supreme Court.	
£ s. d. 58,880 0 0	25	8	1 1 still pending.	Misdirection.	3 2 reversed. 1 still pending.	19	12	

particulars required by the said Act, so far as we are able to set forth the same.

Dated at Sydney, this thirty-first day of March, 1865.

ALEX. C. MAXWELL, }
GEO. S. YARNTON, } Registrars.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of LIVERPOOL, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. :—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.		Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com- menced.	Settled, without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£ s. d.	Of Apprais- ings affirmed.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Tried. Without Jury.		Settled by Arb. Tribunal.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Gold sold	54	23	31	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..
Promissory Notes	6	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Rent	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	13	9	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1864.	1	2½	..	4	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1864.	1	4½	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 Sept...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency	5	3	2	..	2	24 11 6	..	..	..	..	..	1865.	1	4	..	2	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	6	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 Feb...	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agistment	86	42	44	40	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	..	44	..	..	..

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

GEORGE WHITE,
Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of CAMDEN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTRICT HEADS, VIZ. :—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com- menced.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.		Tried. Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	50	21	28	1	19	15	2													
Promissory Notes	31	4	26	1	50	8	0									1	29			
Rent	2	1	1	..	1	17	0									..	26			
Board and Lodging	2	..	..	..	1	0	0									..	1			
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..	..
Illegal Distraint	1	..	1	..	1	1	0									..	..	
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..	..
Breach of Contract	13	4	7	2	3	17	5						1864.	1	4	..	1			
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						30 June..	1	6	..	9			
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	..	..	..	0	9	0						10 Sept...	1	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						1865.	1	5	..	1			
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						9 Feb. ..	1	..	..	..
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..	..
Consent Jurisdiction	4	1	2	1	1	2	6									..	..	
Causes of Action not specified above	104	33	71	65	79	10	1									1	70			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

J. B. MARTIN,
Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of Proton, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, viz. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number Of New Motions for New Trials granted.	The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com- menced.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals.	Of Judge- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.			Hours.	By Jury.	Tried. Without Jury.
Goods sold	96	46	50	..	44	19	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Promissory Notes	21	9	12	..	14	15	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent	1	..	1	..	0	6	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging	1	..	1	..	0	9	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land	1	..	1	..	0	14	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover	1	..	1	..	25	16	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	1	..	1	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	..	1	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	6	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	2	..	2	..	0	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money-lent	4	2	2	..	2	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction	11	6	5	..	12	19	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	145	64	81	80	105	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 J. B. MARTIN,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of WOLLONGONG, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTRICT HEADS, VIZ. :—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number of the Suits.			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals.	Of Judge- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried.			Of New Trials granted.	
														Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.			
																				Settled by Arbitration.	Of New Trials granted.
																			Settled by Arbitration.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	34	19	15	2	25	4	9													
Promissory Notes	8	2	4	3	9	1	3													
Rent	5	2	3	0	8	12	0													
Board and Lodging	1	..	1	1	5	1	1													
Trespass on Land	3	..	3	1	12	5	5													
Trespass on Person	1	..	1	1	13	9	2													
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Trove	2	..	2	2	2	9	7													
Breach of Contract	1	..	1	2	14	2	10													
Wages, Work, and Labour	7	..	7	5	50	11	1						1864.							
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	3	..	3	2	37	8	5						19 Sept...							
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Interpleader	1	..	1	1	..	..	..										
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Replevin	2	..	2	2	24	1	0													
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Causes of Action not specified above	10	4	5	3	28	11	3													
	78	27	50	36	230	17	10							4	24	40	1	49	1	1

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 ALFRED A. TURNER,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of KIAMIA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINGUISHING HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Tried.		Settled by Arbit- ration.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	11	7	4	4	1	12	16	2	4								4			
Promissory Notes	10	5	5	4	1	12	11	8	6								5			
Rent																				
Board and Lodging																				
Trespass on Land																				
Trespass on Person	2		2		2	15	1	9	2											
Illegal Distraint	1		1	1		6	0	3	1											
Troyer																				
Breach of Contract	1		1	1		3	13	8	1				1864.	2			1			
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1				21 Sept...	14			1			
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1		1	1	1	1	1	3	1				1865.	2			1			
Commission on Agency													22 Feb...	94						
Sales of Live Stock																				
Money lent																				
Partnership																				
Interpleader	1		1	1	1	1	1	0	1											
Intestacy																				
Legacy																				
Possession of Tenements																				
Replevin																				
Consent Jurisdiction	5	2	3	2	1	42	15	9	3											
Causes of Action not specified above																				
	34	15	19	12	7	96	3	0	1					4	234	2	17			

* Costs not yet taxed.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

HENRY CONNELL, JESR.,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of NOWRA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. :—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in Favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals.	Of Judge- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.		By Jury.	Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	18	6	9	8	1	6	6	6	3	Nowra, ..	1864. 28 Sept...	1	11
Promissory Notes	17	11	6	6	..	7	13	6	..	..	..	..					
Rent	1	1	1	1	..	0	8	0	..	..	1	..							
Board and Lodging	3	1	1	1	..	1	16	6	..	..	..	..					
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	6	2	4	3	1	3	18	0	..	..	..	..					
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent	2	2	..	..	..	0	7	6	..	..	..	..					
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	4	..	4	2	2	2	5	0	..	..	..	..					
	53	24	25	21	4	22	15	0	..	..	4	..							
									1	1	24	2									

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 W. LOVEGROVE,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of Exeter, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ.—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.			The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.		Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.	
																							By Jury.
Goods sold	3	1	2	..	2	3	2	9	..	..	..	..	Eden	1864.	1	2 1/2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Promissory Notes	3	..	3	..	3	1	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Rent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	3	1	2	1	1	11	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	3	..	3	1	2	13	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	12	2	10	2	8	30	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
																							10

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 JNO. M. WALKER,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of MORUYA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTRICT HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Trials.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrest.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	Tried.		By Jury.	Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	1	1	1	1	..	1	0	0														
Promissory Notes	1	1	1	1	..	3	4	10														
Rent	1	1	1	1	..	1	5	6														
Board and Lodging	1	1	1	1	..	0	6	0														
Trespass on Land	1	1	1	1	..	0	10	6														
Trespass on Person	1	1	1	1	..	0	3	6														
Illegal Distraint	1	1	1	1	..	0	9	0														
Terror	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..										
Breach of Contract	1	1	1	1	..	12	3	8														
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	1	1	1	..	7	0	8														
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	1	1	1	..	6	3	2														
Commission on Agency	1	1	1	1	..	0	16	6														
Sales of Live Stock	1	1	1	1	..	7	12	8														
Money lent	1	1	1	1	..	0	6	6														
Partnership	1	1	1	1	..	4	19	1														
Interpleader	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..										
Intestacy	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..										
Legacy	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..										
Possession of Tenements	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..										
Replevin	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..										
Consent Jurisdiction	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..										
Causes of Action not specified above	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..										
	17	6	11	8	3	45	10	1														

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 W. STEWART CASWELL,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of PARAMATTA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CASES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ.:-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.					
	Com-menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen-dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals.	Of Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.		By Jury.	Tried. Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	105	92	102	98	4	56	7	3	..	..	..	1					102					
Promissory Notes	27	8	19	18	1	7	9	6	..	..	..	..					19					
Rent	12	4	7	6	1	5	6	3	..	..	..	..					7					
Board and Lodging	3	..	3	3	..	0	9	0	..	..	..	..					3					
Trespass on Land	1	..	1	..	1	0	3	3	..	..	..	..					1					
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..
Illegal Distrain .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..
Trover	1	..	1	1	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	..					1					
Breach of Contract	1	..	1	1	1	2	4	0	..	..	..	..					1					
Wages, Work, and Labour	44	22	22	17	5	8	16	6	..	..	..	..					22					
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..
Money lent	6	2	6	6	..	1	4	3	..	..	..	..					6					
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..
Causes of Action not specified above	6	4	2	2	2	1	3	0	..	..	..	..					2					
Agistment	8	..	8	6	2	2	12	0	..	..	..	..					8					
Damages .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..
	306	132	172	157	15	86	3	0	..	..	..	2					172					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

GEO. LANGLEY,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of WINDSOR, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, VIZ.— DISTRICT HEADS, VIZ.—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits, £ s. d.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com. commenced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.		Defendant.	Of Appeals.	Of Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.		Tried Without Jury.	Settled by Application.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	192	90	101	99	2				1										
Promissory Notes	34	10	24	24	..				..						101			
Rent	27	8	19	10	..				..						24			
Board and Lodging	1	1	2	2	..				..						10			
Trespass on Land	3	..	..	..	..				1						..			
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..				..						..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..				..						..
Trover	4	..	4	1	3				..						..
Breach of Contract	3	2	1	1	..				..						3			
Wages, Work, and Labour	28	9	19	17	2				..						19				
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	2	1	1	1	..				..						1			
Commission on Agency	8	..	5	5	4				..						..
Sales of Live Stock	16	3	9	5	..				..						5			
Money lent .....	..	7	..	..	..				..						9			
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..				..						..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..				..						..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..				..						..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..				..						..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..				..						..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..				..						..
Consent Jurisdiction	19	5	14	10	4				..						..
Causes of Action not specified above	..	..	..	..	..				..						..
	337	136	199	184	15				2			3	10	1	198				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
G. A. GORDON,
Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of PENRITH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTRICT HEADS, VIZ.:	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.					
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tri- ed.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.		By Jury.	Tried. Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	130	47	78	64	14	31	8	0	5	Penrith.	1864. 26 April... 23 Aug... 29 Nov...	2	9 31 9 13 7 7	No Jury cases.
Promissory Notes	62	19	42	41	1	16	14	6	1										
Rent	28	17	9	7	2	9	12	3	..	...	2									
Board and Lodging	9	4	5	4	1	3	2	9	..	...	..								
Trespass on Land	2	..	2	1	1	2	7	0	..	...	..								
Trespass on Person	2	..	2	2	..	0	12	6	..	...	..								
Illegal Distraint	16	1	12	7	5	5	9	6	..	...	2									
Trover	7	2	5	3	2	4	7	6	..	...	..								
Breach of Contract	78	23	51	41	10	27	12	0	..	...	4									
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	..	2	2	..	2	14	6	..	...	..								
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	6	..	...	..								
Commission on Agency	4	3	1	1	..	3	8	6	..	...	2									
Sales of Live Stock	38	13	23	21	2	9	8	6	..	...	..								
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Intercaster	7	..	7	1	6	1	15	0	..	...	..								
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Causes of Action not Specified above	385	129	240	196	44	119	16	0	..	...	16*									

* Fourteen of these cases have been entered for trial on 26th April, 1865. They were entered between 1st January and 31st March.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act. RICHARD BROOKS, Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of BERRIMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which fresh New Trials were granted.			
	Com- menced.	Subjet without hearing.	Trials.	Plaintiff.		Defen- dant.	Of Appeals.	Of Judge- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversal.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Tried. Without Jury.		Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	30	12	18	17	1										13					
Promissory Notes	5	4	1	1	..										1					
Rent	1	1	..	..	..										..
Board and Lodging	2	1	..	..	..										..
Trespass on Land	1	..	..	..	..										..
Trespass on Person	1	..	..	..	..										..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..										..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..										..
Breach of Contract	1	1	..	..	..										..
Wages, Work, and Labour	8	1	7	5	2						1864.	1	8	..	7					
Libel, Slander, or Detraction	2	..	2	1	1						June 1 ..	1	6	..	2					
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..						October 5	..	..	..	..	
Sales of Live Stock	1	1	..	..	..						1865.	1	6	..	..			
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..						Jan. 15..	..	..	..	..	
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..										..
Interpleader	1	..	..	..	..										..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..										..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..										..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..										..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..										..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..										..
Causes of Action not specified above	..	..	..	..	..										..
	53	21	32	26	6							3	20		32					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 GEO. HY. ROWLEY,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of GOULBURN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ.:	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Com. commenced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.		Defendant.	Of Appeals.	Of Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrest.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.		Tried.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	27	7	19	18	1				1		1864.	1	1 40	..	19	..				
Promissory Notes	25	9	16	15	1						June 8..	..	..	..	16	..		
Rent	10	4	6	6	..						..	..	..	..	6	..		
Board and Lodging	1	..	1	1	..						..	..	..	..	1	..		
Trespass on Land	1	..	1	1	..						..	..	..	..	1	..		
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover	4	2	1	1	1				1		..	..	..	..	1	..		
Breach of Contract	2	1	1	1	..				1		Oct. 12..	1	7 15	..	1	..				
Wages, Work, and Labour	11	4	6	5	..				1		" 13..	1	0 35	..	6	..				
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	1	..	..	..				..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..				..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	4	2	2	2	..				..		..	..	..	..	2	..		
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..				..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..				..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..				..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy	1	..	1	1	..				..		1865.	..	..	..	1	..		
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..				..		Jan. 24 ..	..	2 0	..	..	..	
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..				..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..				..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction	1	..	..	..	..				..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	5	3	2	2	..				..		..	..	..	1	1	..		
	93	33	56	53	3				3		..	4	11 30	1	55	1				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 TEMPLE NATHAN,
 Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of Yass, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTRICT HEADS, VIZ.—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.			The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.	The Costs of the Suits.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of theittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.			Of Appeals	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrest.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Tried. Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.		Of New Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
				Plaintiff	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.											
Goods sold	6	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Promissory Notes	16	9	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent	
Board and Lodging	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land	
Trespass on Person	
Illegal Distrainment	
Trover	
Breach of Contract	
Wages, Work, and Labour	
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	
Commission on Agency	
Money lent	
Sales of Live Stock	
Partnership	
Intorpleader	
Intestacy	
Legacy	
Possession of Tenements	
Replevin	
Consent jurisdiction	
Causes of Action not specified above	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	75	31	44	34	10	81	12	3						39		1			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 J. STILLES,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of Young, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CASES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, viz. :-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tri- ed.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appals.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.		By Jury.	Tried Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	14	6	8	6	2	16	8	7										8	..		
Promissory Notes	3	2	1	..	1	6	3	6										1	..		
Rent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..
Trespass on Land	2	..	2	1	1	6	5	8										..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..
Illegal Distrain	2	..	2	1	1	3	3	0										..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..
Breach of Contract	11	4	6	7	..	22	10	0						1864.	1			1	..	1	
Wages, Work, and Labour	3	..	3	3	..	24	11	8						23 June ..	3			..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						24 June ..	..			..	..	..
Commission on Agency	1	..	1	1	..	0	8	0						27 Oct. ..	1			..	..	..
Money lent	1	..	1	1	..	7	0	2						1865.	1			..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						9 Feb. ...	3			..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..			..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..			..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..			..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..			..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..			..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..			..	..	..
Money had and received	4	2	2	2	..	12	11	10							..			..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	3	..	3	3	..	13	10	6							..			..	..	..
Detinue	1	..	1	..	1	11	3	10							..			..	..	..
Tort .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..			..	..	..
General Totals	45	14	30	26	6	123	16	9							4	20		6	24	1	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

J. R. EDWARDS,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of QUEANBEYAN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. :—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tri- ed.	Plain- tiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.		Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	60	33	27	22	5	123	6	3										27	..	..
Promissory Notes	27	11	16	15	1	87	11	6										16	..	..
Rent	2	1	1	..	..	10	5	0										1	..	..
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..	..
Trespass on Person	1	..	1	1	..	3	0	0										..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..	..
Breach of Contract	2	..	2	..	2	10	0	0						1864.	1	6		..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	9	4	*3	*3	..	21	7	8						Mar. 4..	1	1		..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	..	1	..	1	3	0	0						July 2..	1	2		..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						Nov. 5..	..	..		..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						1865.	1	1		..	..	..
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						Feb. 18..	..	..		..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..		..	..	..
Interpleader	1	..	1	..	..	3	10	6						..	..	..		..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..		..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..		..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..		..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..		..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction	5	2	3	1	2	10	8	4						..	..	..		..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..		..	..	..
	110	53	56	44	12	233	9	3						4	10		..	56	..	2		

* Two suits settled by arbitration.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

O. WILLIAMS,
Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of COOMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTRICT HEADS, VIZ. :-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases set in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.		By July.	Without July.	Sotted By Arbitration.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	25	7	18	17	1				18									18	..	..
Promissory Notes	16	3	11	10	1	20	4	3	..	11								11	..	..
Rent .....	..	..	..	..	..	13	5	3	..	..								..	..	..
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..
Trespass on Land	1	..	1	..	1	1	13	9	..	1								1	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..
Illegal Distraint	1	..	1	..	..	0	8	0	..	..								1	..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	7	1	6	6	1	7	0	0	..	6				1864.	1	5	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	5	3	2	..	2	7	5	0	..	2				7 July ..	1	4	..	5	..	1	
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				10 Nov...	1	2	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				1865.	1	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				24 Feb...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..
Interspreader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	55	14	39	33	6	49	16	3	..	39								38	..	1	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 ROBERT DAWSON,
 Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of Braidwood, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTRICT HEADS, VIZ. :—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.					
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.		By Jury.	Tried. Without Jury.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.	
																						Of Appeals.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Tried. Without Jury.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	55	25	30	26	4	147	4	10														
Promissory Notes	13	3	10	8	2	51	19	10														
Rent	3	3	2	2	..	6	7	2														
Board and Lodging	3	1	1	1	..	17	4	11														
Trespass on Land	1	1	1	1	..	2	11	10														
Trespass on Person	2	1	1	1	..	6	10	4														
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	24	15	2														
Trover	4	2	2	2	..	3	18	6														
Breach of Contract	3	3	13	11	2	61	19	7														
Wages, Work, and Labour	16	3	1	1	..	4	19	2														
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..										
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	14	11	8														
Money lent	5	4	1	1	..	..	..	..										
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Causes of Action not specified above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
	106	43	63	51	12	341	3	0														

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

RALPH CLEMENGER,
Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of GUNDAGAR, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CASES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in Favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Hearings of each Court, the Duration to be Specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.					
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tri- ed.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appals affirmed.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.		Tried. By Jury.	Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials granted.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	26	3	23	19	4	61	10	4														
Promissory Notes	9	4	5	5	..	22	4	4														
Rent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Trespass on Land	2	2	1	1	..	2	1	0														
Trespass on Person	1	..	1	..	..	0	8	0														
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Trover	3	1	2	..	2	6	10	0														
Breach of Contract	1	1	..	..	..	0	10	0														
Wages, Work, and Labour	7	1	6	5	1	39	17	6														
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	2	1	2	1	1	11	18	0														
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Money lent	7	2	5	4	1	8	3	6														
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Causes of Action not specified above	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..								
	59	15	44	35	9	153	10	8														

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 A. C. S. ROSE,
 Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of TUMUT, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTRICT HEADS, VIZ. :—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Com. commenced.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals.	Of Judge-masters or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	Tried.			Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.	
																By Jury.	Without Jury.					
Goods sold.....	28	17	11	11													11					
Promissory Notes	15	5	10	10			35 0 5										10					
Rent	2	1	1	1			28 17 5										1					
Board and Lodging	1	1	1	1			3 9 9										1					
Trespass on Land	1	1	..	..			19 5 8										..				
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..			..										..
Illegal Distraint.....	..	..	..	..			..										..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..			..										..
Breach of Contract	11	4	7	5			46 3 11						1864.	1	4		1					
Wages, Work, and Labour	5	1	4	4			30 6 11						1 March	1	1		1					
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	1	1	1			26 5 9						1 July ..	1	1		1					
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..			..						2 "	1	1		1				
Sales of Live Stock	1	1	1	1			6 11 0						28 Oct. ..	1	1		1					
Money lent	2	1	1	1			1 19 10										1					
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..			..										..
Intercader	1	1	..	..			..										..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..			..										..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..			..										..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..			..										..
Replicin .....	..	..	..	..			..										..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..			..										..
Causes of Action not specified above	68	31	37	35	2		198 0 8							4	22		2					35

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 JOHN F. BLAKE,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of WAGGA WAGGA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINGUISHING HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.		Defen- dant.	Of Appeals.	Of Judge- ment or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Tried.		Settled by Arbitration.	Of New Trials granted.	
																				Without Jury.
Goods sold	20	14	12	11	1	3	Wagga Wagga	1864. 17 July... 4 and 5 Nov....	1	9	2	6½	5	21½	7	43	
Promissory Notes	7	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	..						
Rent	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..						
Board and Lodging	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..						
Trespass on Land	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..						
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Trover	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..						
Breach of Contract	4	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	..							
Wages, Work, and Labour	9	1	8	5	3	..	..	..	..							
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Commission on Agency	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..							
Sales of Live Stock	5	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..							
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Partnership	3	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..						
Interspreader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Consent Jurisdiction	30	14	14	11	3	..	..	..	..							
Causes of Action not specified above	96	40	50	39	11	..	..	..	6								

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
EDWIN H. TOMPFSON,
Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of ALBURY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, viz. :-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.							
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tri- ed.	Plaintiff.		Defen- dant.	Of Appen- ds affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tri- ed.	By Jury.		Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.			
												Days.	Hours.										
Goods sold	24	11	18	9	4	£ s. d. 561 11 4	Nil.	Nil.	Albury ..	1864.									Verdicts con- trary to law and evidence.				
Promissory Notes	3	2	1	1						21 March				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Rent	1	1	..	..	..					22 "				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Bond and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..					23 "				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..					24 "				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..					25 "				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Illegal Distrainment .....	..	..	..	..	..					26 "				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..					15 July				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..					16 "				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	15	7	8	6	2					18 "				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..					19 "				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..					20 "				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..					14 Nov.				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..					15 "				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..					16 "				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..					17 "				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..					18 "				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..					..				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..					..				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..					..				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	23	10	18	16	2					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	78	84	44	35	9					16	91												

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
H. S. ELLIOTT,
Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of DENTLIQUIN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTRICT HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Tried. Without Jury.		Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	34	19	15	13	2																
Promissory Notes	1	1	1	1	..	68	3	2								2	12				
Rent	2	1	1	1	..	16	0	8								..	1				
Board and Lodging	2	2	..	..	..											..	1				
Trespass on Land	1	..	1	..	1											..	..		
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..											..	..
Illegal Distraint	1	1	..	..	..	7	13	4								..	..		
Trover	1	1	..	..	1	11	11	4								..	3				
Breach of Contract	6	3	3	2	1	44	4	8								..	2				
Wages, Work, and Labour	9	7	2	2	..											..	1				
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	..	1	1	..											..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..											..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..											..	..
Money lent	6	3	2	2	..	15	0	4								..	..		
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	12	19	6								..	..		
Interpleader	1	..	1	..	1											..	..		
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..											..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..											..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..											..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	15	7	8								..	..		
Consent Jurisdiction	6	..	6	6	..	70	5	4								1	6				
Causes of Action not specified above	19	9	9	9	..											..	9				
	88	45	42	37	5	261	6	0								3	39				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 J. R. BROUGHTON,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of HAY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. :-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits. £ s. d.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Commenced.	Settled without hearing.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.		Of Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.		Of New Trials granted.	
																			Tried.
Goods sold	3	2	..	..	1 15 0													
Promissory Notes	11	5	..	1	46 5 8														
Rent	3	1	..	2	23 19 4														
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..									
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..									
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..									
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..									
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..									
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..									
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	..	..	2	11 8 4													
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..									
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..									
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..									
Money lent	2	1	..	1	1 5 0														
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..									
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..									
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..									
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..									
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..									
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..									
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..									
Causes of Action not specified above	21	9	10	9	84 13 4														

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

JAMES FORSYTHE,
Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of BATHURST, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTRICT HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number				The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com- menced, without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.		Of Appeals.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried. By Jury.	Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.		Of New Trials granted.
												Days.	Hours.						
Goods sold	275																		
Promissory Notes	68																		
Rent	21																		
Beard and Lodging	6																		
Trespass on Land	13																		
Trespass on Person .....	..																	
Illegal Distraint.....	..																		
Trover	1																		
Breach of Contract.....	9																		
Wages, Work, and Labour	33																		
Libel, Slander, or Defamation..	5																		
Commission on Agency .....	..																	
Sales of Live Stock	11																		
Money lent	21																		
Partnership	2																		
Interpleader.....	10																		
Intestacy .....	..																	
Legacy .....	..																	
Possession of Tenements .....	..																	
Replevin .....	..																	
Consent Jurisdiction.....	..																		
Causes of Action not specified above	42																		
	517																		

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

T. CHARLES GORE,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of SOFALA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINGUISHING HEADS, VIZ.—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.			The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number				The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.				Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com- menced	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrest.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.		Settled by Arbitration.	Of New Trials granted.	
																							Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	33	7	28	26	2	53	19	10	..	..	..	3					28	..	..	..
Promissory Notes	11	1	8	8	..	9	18	2	..	..	..	2					8	..	..	..
Rent	1	1	..	..	..	0	12	9	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	1	..	..	..	0	14	6	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	..	..	..	..	1	0	6	..	..	..	1					..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency	1	..	1	1	..	1	14	9	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..
Partnership	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4					..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	1	..	..	..	..	1	0	6	..	..	..	1					..	..	..	..
Damages .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..
Amount of Verdict against Defend- ant's late Husband	1	1	..	..	..	1	7	0	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..
	59	11	37	35	2	70	7	9	..	..	..	11					..	..	..	..
																							37

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 HUGH BRIDSON,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS' ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of ORANGE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINGUISHED HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number				The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.						
	Commenced.	Settled without hearing.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals	Of Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	Tried.		By Jury.		Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.		
																Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.								
Goods sold	29	12	16	1														2	14						
Promissory Notes	17	9	8	1																8					
Rent	4	3	1	1																1					
Board and Lodging	1	1																							
Trespass on Land																									
Trespass on Person																									
Illegal Distraint					21	16	6																		
Trover																									
Breach of Contract	3	2	6	1																					
Wages, Work, and Labour	17	11	6	5			8	17	6										1	5					
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	1																							
Commission on Agency	2	2	1	1																					
Sales of Live Stock		2	3	1																					
Money lent	5	2	8	2			33	6	9																
Partnership																									
Intercader																									
Intestacy																									
Legacy																									
Possession of Tenements																									
Replevin																									
Consent Jurisdiction		4	1	1																					
Causes of Action not specified above	5																								
Total	84	45	37	6			64	0	9				4	15			4	33							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

W. T. EVANS,
Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of FORBES, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. :—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.							
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Triod.	Plaintiff	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals	Of Judge- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.		By Jury.	Tried Without jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of New Trials granted.	Of New Trials granted.		
																							Of New Trials granted.	
Goods sold	25	12	13	8	5	54	9	10																
Promissory Notes	7	4	3	2	1	7	16	10																
Rent																								
Board and Lodging																								
Trespass on Land	2	2																						
Trespass on Person																								
Illegal Distraint	2	1	1		1	0	10	0																
Trover		1	2	2	1	21	11	8																
Breach of Contract	3	1	2	4	1	17	18	10																
Wages, Work, and Labour	7	2	5																					
Libel, Slander, or Defamation																								
Commission on Agency																								
Sales of Live Stock	2	1	1	1		12	17	8																
Money lent																								
Partnership																								
Interpleader																								
Intestacy																								
Legacy																								
Possession of Tenements																								
Replevin																								
Consent Jurisdiction	1		1		1																			
Causcs of Action not specified above																								
	49	23	26	17	9	115	4	10																

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 W. F. PARKER,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of Morona, during the Twelve Months preceeding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. :-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceeding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.		Defon- dant.	Of Appeals affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.		Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	2	1	1	1	..	0	10	6	Melong..	1864. 8 Oct. ..	1	3	..	5					
Promissory Notes .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Rent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Trespass on Land	1	1	..	..	..	1	5	9								
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Trover	2	1	1	1	..	0	17	2											
Breach of Contract	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	6					3						
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	1	1	1	..	1	2	3											
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	9								
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Causes of Action not specified above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	10	5	5	3	2	5	19	11			2	6	..	5					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 JNO J. DAVIES,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of WELLINGTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. :-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number				The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.				Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Triad.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£ s. d.	Of Appeals	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Tried.	Settled by Arbit- ration.	Of New Trials granted.	
Goods sold	14	7	7	5	2	17 13 1	..	..	..	..	Wellington	1	3	13	..	7	..	..	..
Promissory Notes	7	..	7	6	1	6 14 9	..	..	..	..	Wellington	1	3	13	..	7	..	..	..
Rent	2	..	2	2	..	6 4 2	..	..	..	..	Wellington	1	3	13	..	2	..	..	..
Board and Lodging	1	..	1	..	..	0 7 6	..	..	..	..	Wellington	1	3	13	..	1	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Wellington	1	3	13	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Wellington	1	3	13	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint	3	..	3	..	..	13 8 6	..	..	..	..	Wellington	1	3	13	..	..	..	..	..
Trover	3	..	3	2	1	15 6 4	..	..	..	..	Wellington	1	3	13	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	1	..	1	1	..	23 16 0	..	..	1	..	Wellington	1	3	13	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	6	..	3	3	..	33 3 8	..	..	..	..	Wellington	1	3	13	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Wellington	1	3	13	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Wellington	1	3	13	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	2	..	2	..	..	17 17 10	..	..	..	..	Wellington	1	3	13	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent	1	..	1	1	..	7 6 0	..	..	..	..	Wellington	1	3	13	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Wellington	1	3	13	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Wellington	1	3	13	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Wellington	1	3	13	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Wellington	1	3	13	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Wellington	1	3	13	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Wellington	1	3	13	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction	5	..	5	3	2	43 10 0	..	..	..	..	Wellington	1	3	13	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Wellington	1	3	13	..	..	..	..	..
Total	44	10	33	26	7	185 7 10	..	..	1	..	Wellington	3	13	33	..	33	..	..	..

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 FRED. MARSH,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of Dubbo, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. :—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.		Defen- dant.	Of Appeals.	Of Judge- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.		Without Jury.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	8	4	4	4	..	£ s. d.													
Promissory Notes	6	3	3	3	..	26 16 0								..	4				
Rent	..	..	..	..	..	14 16 0								..	3			
Board and Lodging	4	3	1	1	..	14 17 8								..	1				
Trespass on Land	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..
Trespass on Person	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..
Illegal Distraint	1	..	1	1	..	11 17 8								1	..				
Trover	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..
Breach of Contract	6	2	4	2	2	17 5 2								1	1				
Wages, Work, and Labour	5	1	4	3	1	23 9 3								1	1				
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..
Commission on Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..
Sales of Live Stock	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..
Money lent	3	2	1	1	..	18 0 0								..	1				
Partnership	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..
Interpleader	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..
Intestacy	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..
Legacy	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..
Possession of Tenements	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..
Replevin	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..
Consent Jurisdiction	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..
	83	15	18	15	3	127 2 5						3	17	3	15				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 LUKE M'GUINN,
 Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of MUDGE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. :—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Trials.	Plaintiff.		Defen- dant.	Of Appeals.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.		Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	58	18	31	20	2	..	..	..	9					31	10			
Promissory Notes	11	1	10	10	..	..	..	..	..					1	..			
Rent	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..
Board and Lodging	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..					1	..			
Trespass on Land	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..					1	..			
Trespass on Person	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..
Illegal Distraint	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..
Trover	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..					..	..
Breach of Contract	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..					1	..			
Wages, Work, and Labour	6	3	3	8	..	..	..	..	..					1	3			
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..					..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..
Money lent	5	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..					..	2			
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..
Consent Jurisdiction	0	4	5	4	1	..	..	..	..					..	5			
Causes of Action not specified above	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..					1	..			
Issue from Supreme Court	93	32	57	50	7	..	..	..	9			3	17	5	52			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

GEO. WARBURTON,
Registrar, District Court.

N.B.—10th March, 1865,—not strictly within the prescribed period, but necessarily inserted for uniformity.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of HANTSLEY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. :-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Trials.	Plain- tiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Apprais- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.		Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	14	5	9	9	..	10	6	9												
Promissory Notes	5	..	5	5	..	4	1	6												
Rent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Trespass on Land	1	..	1	1	1	0	8	0												
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Trover	2	..	2	1	1	3	4	6												
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	..	2	2	..	0	11	0												
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	..	1	1	..	1	7	3												
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Sales of Live Stock	2	..	2	1	1	0	16	9												
Money lent	1	..	1	1	..	0	9	6												
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Intercader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Causes of Action not specified above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
	28	5	23	20	3	21	5	3												

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

THOMAS BROWN,
Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of DUNGOO, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CASES, UNDER DISTRICT HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in Favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number of the Suits.			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.		By Jury.	Without Jury.	Of New Motions for New Trials.
Goods sold	7	5	2	1	1	11	1	10												
Promissory Notes	10	2	8	7	1	8	16	0												
Rent	1	1	..	..	..	0	9	6												
Board and Lodging	1	..	1	1	..	26	12	8												
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Breach of Contract	2	2	2	2	..	2	14	5						1864.	5	2	..	..	..	2
Wages, Work, and Labour	6	4	2	2	..	9	11	5						5 May ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						6 May ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						24 Aug..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	1	1	1	1	..	0	10	0						Dungog..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent	2	1	1	1	..	0	18	6						1865.	1	..	..	..	..	1
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						18 Jan. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction	2	..	2	2	..	1	15	0						..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Causes of Action not specified above	32	16	16	14	2	62	9	4						..	1	10	..	..	..	16

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

HENRY GORDON,
Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of NEWCASTLE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, viz. :-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits, £ s. d.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.		Of Appeals.	Of Judic- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Tried.		Settled by Arbitration.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	58	13	45	42	3	176 19 7													
Promissory Notes	10	6	4	4	..	19 14 8									45	..	..	..
Rent	5	4	1	1	..	29 6 4								1	4	..	..	..
Beard and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..	..	..
Trover	1	..	1	1	..	..							2	14	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	5	..	5	4	1	25 18 0							6	..	1	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	8	4	4	4	..	112 2 10							..	..	5	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	2	..	2	..	2	22 18 10							..	..	4	..	..	1
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	27 9 0		..	..	..	Newcastle	1 Sept.	..	1	1	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		2 " "	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		3 " "	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction	3	2	1	1	..	3 7 4		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	92	29	63	57	6	397 16 7						11	77	2	61	..	1	..	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

HEN. BAKER,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of East Mairland, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ.—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number				The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.				Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.					
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Triad.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals	Of Judge- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		By Jury.	Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitra- tion.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.			
															Days.	Hours.									
															1864.	1865.									
Goods sold	35	10	19	18	1	73	7	8	..	19	..	..	1864.	1	7	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Promissory Notes	18	9	9	7	2	77	18	5	..	9	..	..	25 "	1	7	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent	7	3	4	3	1	41	1	7	..	4	..	..	26 "	1	6½	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27 "	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land	1	1	1	..	..	18	16	6	..	..	..	..	28 "	½	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person	6	2	6	2	4	58	18	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint	7	3	4	3	1	77	15	5	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover	15	9	6	6	..	19	0	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	8	2	1	1	..	18	7	9	..	1	..	..	East Mairland	1865.	1	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 Feb. "	8	8½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 "	8½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 "	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 "	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 "	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 "	8½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 "	8½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	99	47	52	42	10	385	5	11	2	50	1	..	..	11½	86½	2	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 AUG. CARTER, Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of WEST MAITLAND, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ.:-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number				The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£ s. d.	Of Appals affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Tried. Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of New Trials granted.	
Goods sold	39	21	17	15	2		..	..	..		Sept. 12	1		..	17	..	..
Promissory Notes	13	7	6	6	..	12 14 6	..	..	..		" 13	1		..	6	..	..
Rent	1	1	..	..	..	38 2 10	..	..	..		" 14	1		..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		" 15	1		..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		" 16	1		..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		" 17	1		..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		" 17	1		..	..	..	..
Trover	3	2	1	4	1	2 8 0	..	..	..		" 18	1		..	1	..	..
Breach of Contract	5	4	5	4	1	47 7 2	1	1	1		" 19	1		2	3	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	7	4	3	3	..	22 17 8	..	..	..		" 19	1		..	3	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		" 20	1		..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		" 20	1		..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		" 21	1		..	..	..	..
Money lent	2	1	1	1	..	25 6 1	..	..	..		" 21	1		..	1	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		" 22	1		..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		" 22	1		..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		" 23	1		..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		" "	..		..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		" "	..		..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		" "	..		..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	3	2	1	11 7 4	..	..	..		" "	..		..	2	..	1	
Causes of Action not specified above	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		" "	..		..	..	..	..
	75	39	36	31	6	160 3 7	1	35	1			11	78	2	33	1	1	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 AUG. CARTER,
 Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of STRABROOK, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ.:-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.			The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals.	Of Judge- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Tried. Without Jury.		Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	30	8	22	21	1	48	12	0										22	..	..	..	..
Promissory Notes	22	8	14	13	1	36	10	0										14	..	..	..	..
Rent	2	..	2	2	..	2	0	0										2	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging	1	..	1	1	..	8	5	0										1	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land	1	..	1	..	..	1	10	0										..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..	..	..	..
Trover	1	..	1	1	..	12	10	0										..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	5	3	2	1	1	25	0	0										..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	1	..	..	..	0	8	0										..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..	..	..	..
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader	1	..	1	..	1	5	3	0										..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements	2	..	2	2	..	14	0	0										..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction	6	1	5	4	1	21	0	0										..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	72	22	50	45	5	175	0	0										..	..	..	..	..

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

WM. DUDDING,
Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of MUSWELLBROOK, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.			The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.		Of Appeals.	Of Judge- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried.		Of Motions for New Trials.		Of New Trials granted.	
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.				
Goods sold	27	13	14	14	..	£ 11 10 0	..	..	..	..	1864.	1	2½	..	14	..	..	..	..
Promissory Notes	10	7	8	3	..	5 4 6	..	..	..	..	1 March.	1	2½	..	3	..	..	..	..
Rent	1	..	1	1	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	9 June.	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging	6	3	3	3	..	{ Costs accounted for in former return.	..	..	..	..	4 Oct. ..	1	7	..	3	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1865.	1	3½	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 Feb. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Muswell- brook.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	1	1	7	6	1	0 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	17	8	..	..	..	5 16 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	2	..	2	2	..	0 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above.	64	32	30	29	1	23 16 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
												4	17		30					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 JOHN O'MEARA,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of SCONE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits. £ s. d.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com. without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.		Of Appeals.	Of Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Tried. Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	2	2	2	2	1 19 6									2					
Promissory Notes	2	1	1	1	0 15 0									1					
Rent	1	1	1	1	0 10 6									1					
Board and Lodging	1	1	1	1	1 4 6									1					
Trespass on Person	1	1	1	1	2 3 6									1					
Illegal Distrain	2	2	2	2	1 3 6									2					
Trover	1	1	1	1	1 3 6									1					
Breach of Contract	1	1	1	1	1 3 6									1					
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	2	2	2	1 3 6									2					
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	1	1	1	1 3 6									1					
Commission on Agency	1	1	1	1	1 3 6									1					
Sales of Live Stock	2	2	2	2	0 12 0									2					
Money lent	1	1	1	1	0 12 0									1					
Partnership	1	1	1	1	0 12 0									1					
Interpleader	1	1	1	1	0 12 0									1					
Intestacy	1	1	1	1	0 12 0									1					
Legacy	1	1	1	1	0 12 0									1					
Possession of Tenements	1	1	1	1	0 12 0									1					
Replevin	1	1	1	1	0 12 0									1					
Consent Jurisdiction	1	1	1	1	0 12 0									1					
Causes of Action not specified above	1	1	1	1	0 12 0									1					
Totals	12	1	10	8	2	9 11 6								10					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

JAMES T. WILSHIRE,
Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of Murrumbidgee, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ.—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of theittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.		Defen- dant.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrest.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.		Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	13	6	7	7	..	..	..	..	Murrumbidgee	1864.	1	4	..	7	..	..	..	..
Promissory Notes	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 Mar.	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	18 June.	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 Oct.	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	25	14	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	..	10	..	..	..	..

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 G. G. BRODIE,
 Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of WOLLOMBI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. :-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sitzings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which suit for New Trials were granted.				
	Court-commenced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals.	Of Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.		Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	5	4	1	1	..	2	2	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Promissory Notes	9	5	4	4	..	7	17	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Rent	1	..	1	1	..	35	14	0	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person	1	..	1	1	..	14	7	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	1	1	..	..	..	1	0	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	3	1	2	1	1	18	11	0	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency	2	1	1	..	..	2	5	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	2	1	2	1	1	1	10	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements	1	..	1	1	..	17	15	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	26	13	13	10	3	108	5	9	..	13	..	..	Wollombi	1864. 28 Mar... 25 Oct... 26 " ..	3	15	..	2	11	..	..	..

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
J. N. BROOKS,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of PARERSON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTRICT HEADS, viz. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number		The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.		Defen- dant.	Of Appa- els.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.		Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of New Trials granted.
						£ s. d.													
Goods sold	9	4	5	5	1		5												
Promissory Notes	10	8	7	6	1		7												
Rent																			
Board and Lodging																			
Trespass on Land																			
Trespass on Person	1	1	1	1	1		1												
Illegal Distrain	2	1	1	1	1		2												
Trover	2	1	2	1	1		1												
Breach of Contract	1		1	1	1		1												
Wages, Work, and Labour	2		2	1	1		2												
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1		1	1	1		1												
Commission on Agency	2		2	1	1		2												
Sales of Live Stock																			
Money lent	1		1	1	1		1												
Partnership																			
Interpleader																			
Intestacy																			
Legacy																			
Possession of Tenements																			
Replevin																			
Consent Jurisdiction																			
Causes of Action not specified above	1	1	1	1	1		1												
Detinue	1	1	1	1	1		1												
Total	29	9	20	16	4	90 17 0	19					4	3	2	18				1

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 R. STUDDERT,
 Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of TAMWORTH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, viz. :-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.		Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.		Defen- dant.	Of Appeals.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.		Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of New Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	35	17	18	16	2															
Promissory Notes	14	5	9	9	0										18					
Rent	4	2	2	2	0										9					
Board and Lodging	1	1	1	1	1										2					
Trespass on Land	1	1	1	1	1										1					
Trespass on Person	1	1	1	1	1										1					
Illegal Distraint	1	1	1	1	1										1					
Trover	6	6	5	3	2										1					
Breach of Contract	8	4	4	2	2										5					
Wages, Work, and Labour	11	3	8	6	2										4					
Label, Slander, or Defamation	2	1	1	1	1										7					
Commission on Agency	1	1	1	1	1										7					
Sales of Live Stock	4	1	3	2	1										1					
Money lent	1	1	1	1	1										1					
Partnership	1	1	1	1	1										7					
Interpleader	1	1	1	1	1										7					
Intestacy	1	1	1	1	1										6					
Legacy	1	1	1	1	1										1					
Possession of Tenements	1	1	1	1	1										7					
Replevin	1	1	1	1	1										7					
Consent Jurisdiction	3	3	3	3	3										1					
Causes of Action not specified above	3	3	3	3	3										3					
Total	90	34	56	46	10	£ s. d.						10	69	56	2	2	2	2	2	2

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 JNO. M'DONALD,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 108.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of ARCADIA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. :-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in Favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tri- ed.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£ s. d.	Of Appals.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Tri- ed.		Settled by Arbi- tration.	Of New Motions for New granted Trials.
Goods sold	71	19	25	..	..	117 12 1	..	..	27	..	Armidale.	9 Mar.	2	15	..	25	..	..
Promissory Notes	45	9	20	..	..	63 7 10	..	..	16	..	..	10 Mar.	..	..	..	20	..	..
Rent	6	..	4	..	..	13 17 9	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Board and Lodging	1	..	..	..	..	1 11 6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	18	5	3	..	..	47 1 6	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	5	2	..	..	..	7 15 7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership	2	..	2	..	..	11 4 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction	13	6	7	..	..	73 9 3	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	166	41	63	61	7	335 19 10	..	..	57	..	..	9	60	1	67	..	..	..

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 SYDNEY BLYTHLE,
 Deputy Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of GLEN INNES, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. :-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number				The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com- menced.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.		Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.	
Goods sold	47	11	26	23	3	£ s. d.												
Promissory Notes	12	3	6	6	..	25 13 0	10											
Rent .....	..	..	..	..	..	7 5 10	3											
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Trespass on Land	1	..	1	..	1	0 8 6	..											
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Breach of Contract	6	..	3	2	1	2 1 0	2											
Wages, Work, and Labour	10	2	5	2	3	7 18 3	3											
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	2	..	2	2	..	2 2 6	..											
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Sales of Live Stock	2	1	1	1	..	0 13 6	..											
Money lent	1	..	1	1	..	0 5 6	..											
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Consent Jurisdiction	1	1	..	..	..	0 8 0	..											
Causes of Action not specified above	81	18	45	37	8	46 16 1	18											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

GEO. COBLEY,
Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of TENTERFIELD, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ.:	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.						
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.		By Jury.	Tried. Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.	
																							3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Goods sold	34	25	9	7	2	15	8	6															
Promissory Notes	17	11	6	4	2	3	10	6															
Rent	1	1	1	1	1	0	5	0															
Board and Lodging	2	2	..	..	..	2	1	0															
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	2	..	..	..	0	17	0															
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Commission on Agency	1	1	..	..	..	0	8	6															
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	2	1	..	..	11	15	6															
Causus of Action not specified above	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
	60	43	17	13	4	34	6	0															

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 JAMES ARBOUIN,
 Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of GRAFTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

Table with columns: THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER SEVERAL HEADS, VIZ. ---; The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding; The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant; The Costs of the Suits; The Number of Appeals; Of Judge's orders affirmed; Reversed; Of Cases left in Arrest; The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours; Number of Cases; The Number of New Trials granted; The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

JAMES PAGE, Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of West KEMPSEY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTRICT HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number of the Suits.			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.										
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals.	Of Judge- ments or orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		By Jury.		Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of New Trials granted.							
														Days.	Hours.												
Goods sold	26	..	23	..	16	2	6	..	..	..	3	Court House, West Kempsey.	1864. { 2 May .. 10 Dec.. }	1	3	..	38	..	..						
Promissory Notes	8	..	8	..	2	12	0	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent	1	..	1	..	1	8	0	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land	1	..	1	..	1	3	0	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person	1	..	1	..	1	5	0	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint	1	..	1	..	1	12	0	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	2	..	2	..	1	17	0	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages Work, and Labour	1	..	1	..	2	4	0	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Detraction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	41	..	38	1	28	8	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

J. B. CASEY,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of Port Macquarie, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, viz.—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits, £ s. d.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number Of New Trials granted.	The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Commenced, without hearing.	Settled without hearing.	Trials.	Plaintiff.		Defendant.	Of Appeals.	Of Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.			Hours.	Tried.	Settled by Arbitration.
	By Jury.	Without Jury.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	
Goods sold	5	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Promissory Notes	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bond and Logging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replicin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	10	4	5	4	1	18 11 9	..	..	..	1	8	6	6	5	5	..	..

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

F. BECKE,
Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1853.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of WINGHAM, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1865, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTRICT HEADS, VIZ. I.—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.						
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appals	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.		Tried.		Settled by Arbit- ration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.	
																		By Jury.	Without Jury.				
Goods sold	10	7	12	12	..	18	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	2	..	1
Promissory Notes	14	2	12	11	1	20	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
Rent	3	3	..	1	..	1	18	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging	1	..	..	..	..	7	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover	1	..	..	..	1	3	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	3	2	1	1	..	11	18	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	1	1	1	..	1	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	..	1	1	..	1	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader	2	..	2	1	1	15	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	3	..	3	3	..	1	17	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	49	15	34	31	3	83	10	1	..	..	..	..	Wing- ham.	1864. 11 May .. 14 Dec ..	2	16½	..	34	..	2	..	1	..

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

JASPER CREAGH,
Registrar, District Court.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE.

(PRISONERS APPREHENDED BY—FOR SERIOUS OFFENCES—DURING 1864.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 31 January, 1865.

INSPECTOR GENERAL to PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

*Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 30 January, 1865.*

SIR,

In accordance with the instructions of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, I have the honor to transmit herewith a Return of Prisoners apprehended for serious offences during the year 1864.

I have, &c.,

JNO. M'LERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

POLICE.

NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE.

RETURN of Prisoners Apprehended for Serious Offences during the Year 1864.

District.	Name of Offender.	Date of Arrest.	By whom Arrested.	Offence.	Remarks, Sentence, and how disposed of.
Metropolitan District.	John Williams	24 April	Senior Constable Toomey..	Robbery with arms	5 years roads.
	Edward Pine	24 "	Senior Sergeant Taylor	"	7 "
	James Harrison	24 "	"	"	7 "
	John Forster	12 March	"	Mail robbery	10 "
	Richard Robinson	31 January	Detective Broomfield	Assault and robbery	3 "
	William Ellis	31 "	" Fingean..	"	Committed, and absconded from bail.
	James Smith	26 March	Sergeant Goldrick ..	"	5 years roads.
	George Johnstone	26 "	"	"	5 "
	William Jenkins	6 January	Constable Hawley ..	"	10 " (two charges).
	James Welsh	24 May	Sergeant Cordick ..	"	2 years gaol.
	Walter Underwood..	16 June	Constable M'Alcer..	"	2 "
	Robert Wise..	16 "	" Rourke ..	"	2 "
	Francis Gardiner, alias Christie.	3 March	Detective M'Gillone..	Shooting at and wounding Troopers Middleton and Hosie	15 years roads for wounding Hosie.
	Robert Haswell	8 "	"	Two charges of robbery, being armed	17 years roads.
	William Carey	6 January	" Cumphin	Forgery	10 "
	Jacob R. Clarke	21 "	" Elliott ..	"	10 "
	Arthur A. Falkenberg	10 March	"	"	4 "
	George Beaver	4 May	" Lyons ..	"	4 "
	Henry E. Cust	13 "	" Elliott ..	"	2 " gaol.
	Edward Black	6 June	" Lyons ..	"	12 " roads.
	Edwin Bush..	6 August	Senior Constable Tubman	"	5 "
	Robert G. Kingmill	27 February	Detective Lyons	"	2 " gaol.
	Arthur Roscoe	16 August	Senior Sergeant Steele	"	3 " roads.
	William Henry	2 July	Constable Mulquency	Burglary	4 "
	John Roberts	31 January	Senior Constable Kelly	"	2 " gaol.
	Edward Dunn	24 September	" Miller	"	5 " roads.
	William Radley	1 May	Detective Lyons	"	Committed for trial—acquitted.
	Jonas Fawcett	14 March	Senior Constable Kelly	"	6 years roads.
	Benjamin Robinson	18 February..	Detective Powell ..	Stealing from a dwelling	12 months gaol.
	George Simpson	13 May	Sergeant M'Kay ..	"	2 years gaol.
	James Wallace	18 June	Constable Brenner	"	3 "
	James C. M'Dougall	16 August	" Kennedy	"	3 "
	Samuel Davis	31 "	Detective Camphin	"	2 "
	William Williams	4 September	Senior Sergeant Scarson	"	6 " roads.
	Thomas Smith	7 "	Constable Dempsey	"	12 " gaol.
	Anne Finlay	25 February..	" Shannon..	"	12 "
	John O'Brien	27 July	Senior Constable Toomey..	"	12 "
	James Anderson	11 August	"	"	12 "
	Austin Johnstone	9 June	Sergeant Dwyer "	"	12 "
	John Carey ..	5 July	Detective Broomfield	"	12 "
	George Eskdale	5 "	"	"	2 years gaol.

POLICE.

Table with columns for names, districts, dates, offenses, and sentences. Includes names like Mary Lambert, Thomas Wright, Alfred Lewis, etc., and districts like Metropolitan District, Northern District, Northern District, and Eastern District.

RETURN of Prisoners, &c.—continued.

District.	Name of Offender.	Date of Arrest.	By whom Arrested.	Offence.	Remarks, Sentence, and how disposed of.
North-eastern District—continued.	John Johnstone ..	22 May ..	Sergeant Hinde ..	Stealing in a dwelling, highway robbery with violence, and horse stealing..	12 years roads.
	James Sweeney ..	28 August ..	" ..	Highway robbery with violence ..	On bail to appear at next Quarter Sessions, the principal witness having failed to appear at last Quarter Sessions, and forfeited his recognizance.
	Patrick Morrissey ..	29 " ..	" ..	" ..	6 years roads.
	Thomas Redin ..	2 " ..	" ..	" ..	3 " gaol.
	Robert F. Preston ..	2 March ..	Constable Bruce ..	Forgery (three charges) ..	18 months "
	Robert Lavge ..	15 " ..	Senior Constable O'Sullivan ..	Housebreaking ..	Isane.
	Henry Jackson ..	13 July ..	Senior Sergeant Sheridan ..	Horse stealing ..	10 years roads.
	Eliza Jones ..	19 August ..	Constable Egan ..	Murder of her child ..	8 years gaol.
	Robert Johnston ..	25 Dec., 1863 ..	Constable Green ..	Mail robbery ..	18 months "
	Thomas Kennedy ..	23 Jan., 1864 ..	Sergeant Thompson ..	Horse stealing ..	Committed for trial.
	Patrick Kennedy ..	23 " ..	" ..	"Unlawfully wounding ..	" ..
	B. Turner ..	6 October ..	Senior Constable Leonard ..	" ..	" ..
	Thomas Kennard ..	12 December ..	Constable Forrest ..	Forgery ..	" ..
	J. Williams ..	26 November ..	Senior Constable Crawford ..	Housebreaking ..	3 months gaol.
	Catherine Richards ..	26 " ..	Constable Griffin ..	Rape ..	Committed for trial.
	Thomas Carte ..	29 " ..	Senior Sergeant Underwood ..	Robbery ..	" ..
	J. Smith ..	19 October ..	Constable Murray ..	Stealing in a dwelling ..	" ..
	J. Sue (Chinese) ..	3 November ..	Senior Sergeant Kerrigan ..	Highway robbery ..	" ..
	Charles Stanmore, alias Scholefield ..	2 " ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
	James Boyd, alias McGrath ..	27 " ..	Constable Hogan ..	Cattle stealing ..	" ..
	John Vigan ..	27 " ..	Senior Constable Shannon ..	" ..	" ..
	John Newton ..	27 December ..	Sergeant Thompson ..	Attempted highway robbery ..	Remanded to Merriwa.
	Joseph Ward ..	6 October ..	Constable Hannaford ..	Horse stealing ..	Committed for trial.
	Alfred Carr ..	20 " ..	Senior Constable O'Sullivan ..	Rape ..	" ..
	George White ..	7 December ..	Sergeant Grainger ..	Stealing from person ..	" ..
	J. Hillier ..	7 October ..	Constable Armstrong ..	Shooting with intent ..	" ..
	J. Catrill ..	9 November ..	Sergeant Armstrong ..	A accessory to Tamworth mail robbery ..	" ..
	James Laps ..	9 " ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
	Daniel McGee ..	6 January ..	Constable Robson ..	Horse stealing ..	Fined £2 10s.
	Ling, alias Limbo (Chinese) ..	15 March ..	Senior Constable King ..	Maliciously wounding a horse ..	3 years gaol.
	Henry Taggett ..	20 April ..	Sergeant Doherty ..	Stealing gold ..	12 months gaol.
	Henry Murray ..	20 " ..	Constable Robson ..	Mail robbery in Queensland ..	10 years roads.
Alfred Atwood ..	20 " ..	Senior Constable King ..	" ..	10 " "	
Ah Hung (Chinese) ..	28 " ..	Constable King ..	Stealing gold ..	6 months gaol.	
John Finlayson ..	28 " ..	Connally ..	Horse stealing ..	2 years gaol.	
Fong Young (Chinese) ..	28 June ..	King ..	Robbery with violence ..	Committed suicide.	
John McIntosh ..	18 July ..	Norris ..	Cattle stealing ..	Discharged in the absence of a material witness.	
William Robinson ..	4 August ..	King ..	Rape ..	Death.	
James Kelly ..	11 August ..	Sergeant Horneman ..	Stealing money from a letter ..	12 months gaol.	
Robert Lawrence ..	29 " ..	Doherty ..	Horse stealing ..	Remanded to Queensland.	
William Norris ..	20 September ..	Constable Lowe ..	Suspicion of mail robbery ..	Remanded to Hartley for identification.	
James Norris ..	20 " ..	McCabe ..	" ..	" ..	
Michael Sweeney ..	26 July ..	Senior Constable King ..	Horse stealing ..	Committed for trial.	
James Jerrard ..	24 November ..	Sergeant Luthier and Constable Lynell ..	Mail robbery ..	" ..	
Alick Cobby ..	3 October ..	Constable Malone ..	Rape ..	" ..	
Ah Gong (Chinese) ..	9 " ..	Senior Constable King ..	Assault and robbery ..	" ..	
Mung Hoo (Chinese) ..	9 " ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	
Inghy Taylor ..	19 " ..	Constable O'Neil ..	Assault with intent to commit a rape ..	" ..	
George Evans ..	10 November ..	Robinson ..	Attempt to commit a rape ..	" ..	
Peeler (an aboriginal) ..	28 " ..	Senior Constable Rocho ..	" ..	" ..	
John Mooney ..	15 December ..	Constable Sollway ..	Burglary ..	" ..	
North-western District.					

POLICE.

William Kinsley	14 January	Senior Constables	Graham and	Horse stealing	12 months gaol.
Robert Owens	8 May	Stapleton.	Burglary	Burglary	12 "
Harry Appo	21 September	Senior Constable Graham	Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	Committed for trial.
James Donovon	10 March	Constable Quirk	Cattle stealing	Cattle stealing	Committed for trial—discharged.
John Murphy, alias W. Williams	1 January	Sergeant Brennan	Burglary	Burglary	18 months gaol.
John Smith	2 "	"	Feloniously wounding	Feloniously wounding	Committed for trial—died in gaol.
John Kelly	21 "	"	Cattle stealing	Cattle stealing	3 years gaol.
James Kavanaugh	21 "	"	Horse stealing	Horse stealing	3 "
William Steele	8 July	"	"	"	Committed for trial—discharged.
John Donnelly, alias Eccleston	30 August	Senior Constables Griffin and Reilly	"	"	5 years roads.
Bryan Murphy	30 "	Senior Constable Reilly	"	"	Committed for trial—discharged.
Edward Finlay	30 "	"	"	"	"
John Farrell	30 "	Constable Hogan	"	"	"
John D. Cronin	7 January	Sergeant Latimer	Cattle stealing	Cattle stealing	2 years gaol
William Crosswell	11 May	Senior Constable Walmaley	Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	12 months gaol.
Patrick Finnegan	13 September	Sergeant Latimer	Forgery	Forgery	2 years gaol.
John Donnelly	20 "	Senior Constable Saunders	Cattle stealing	Cattle stealing	7 "
Michael Murphy (aboriginal)	2 January	Senior Constable O'Neil	Assault with intent to commit a rape	Assault with intent to commit a rape	2 "
James Withers	28 "	Senior Constable Saunders	Assault with intent to rob	Assault with intent to rob	gaol.
George Reilly, alias Cook	12 July	Senior Constable Saunders	Suspicion of murder in Victoria	Suspicion of murder in Victoria	6 months gaol.
James Smith, alias Dean	12 "	Morton	"	"	Remanded to Victoria—escaped, and re-captured—one shot dead whilst violently resisting his re-apprehension.
William Dwyer	14 September	Sergeant Lenhall	Assault with intent to commit rape	Assault with intent to commit rape	Committed for trial.
Peter Drynob	3 March	Constable Hughes	Robbery under arms	Robbery under arms	16 years roads.
James Jones	13 "	Sub-Inspector Hussey	"	"	15 "
James Hill	13 "	Sergeants Zoellner and Chandler	"	"	15 "
Billy Bughill (aboriginal)	12 June	Sergeant Zoellner	Murder	Murder	Discharged—insufficient evidence.
Jenny Ducks	21 "	"	"	"	"
Edward Price	25 July	Senior Constable Moran	Arson and robbery	Arson and robbery	Committed for trial.
William Silk	13 June	"	Horse stealing	Horse stealing	"
Joseph Silk	12 July	"	"	"	"
Ching Hacy (Chinese)	28 March	"	Suspicion of murder	Suspicion of murder	Committed for trial, and discharged by the Honorable the Attorney General.
Ah Toohey	28 "	"	"	"	10 years roads.
Isaac Beeman	1 January	"	Assault and highway robbery	Assault and highway robbery	2 "
Jonathan Beeman	1 "	Stafford	"	"	gaol.
Ferdinand String	2 "	"	Shooting with intent	Shooting with intent	Committed for trial, and discharged.
Diek (aboriginal)	22 February	Lenhall	Rape and attempt to murder	Rape and attempt to murder	Death.
Frederick Hornbrook	28 "	"	Manslaughter	Manslaughter	Committed for trial, and discharged.
Ah Moun (Chinese)	29 March	"	Stealing from a dwelling	Stealing from a dwelling	2 years gaol.
Dennis O'Brien	11 April	Stafford	Cattle stealing	Cattle stealing	Committed for trial, and discharged by the Honorable the Attorney General.
Sarah Jones, alias Taylor	11 "	"	"	"	Committed for trial, and discharged on his own recognizance to appear when called upon—principal witness absent.
John Murphy	1 May	Bryan	Horse stealing	Horse stealing	10 years roads.
Michael Grady	29 September	Stafford	Cattle stealing	Cattle stealing	Committed for trial.
Matthew Hyland	20 "	Griffin	"	"	"
John Hyland	29 "	"	"	"	"
Ah Hoo (Chinese)	4 April	Constable O'Grady	Cutting and wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	Cutting and wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	"
Ah Tong	6 May	Sergeant Hinch	Rape	Rape	2 years gaol.
Charley Gerard (aboriginal)	11 July	Senior Constable Neares	Embezzlement	Embezzlement	2 "
Edward Clarke	15 September	Constable Bullantyne	Horse stealing	Horse stealing	Death.
Ah Leon	25 October	Senior Constable Stafford	"	"	Committed for trial—discharged.
James Clarke	28 "	"	"	"	"
James Doran	7 November	Constable Murphy	Stealing from a dwelling	Stealing from a dwelling	18 months gaol
Richard Bourke	10 December	Hurley	Assault and robbery	Assault and robbery	Committed for trial.
Arthur Bourke	10 "	"	"	"	"
William Wisby	12 "	Murphy	"	"	"

Southern District.

POLICE.

RETURN of Prisoners, &c.—continued.

District	Name of Offender.	Date of Arrest.	By whom Arrested.	Offence.	Remarks, Sentence, and how disposed of.
Southern District— <i>continued.</i>	James Clarke	26 December..	Constable Reilly ..	Having in possession bank notes stolen from the Cooma mail..	Pending.
	George Saunders	29 " "	" Kelly ..	Horse stealing..	Committed for trial.
	Joseph Carr..	30 " "	Sergeant Walsh ..	Stealing from a dwelling	12 months gaol.
	Thomas Lovett	2 October ..	" Latimer ..	Manslaughter ..	Found guilty; recognizance taken to appear when called upon to receive sentence.
	Jane Gregory	4 " "	" "	" "	Committed for trial.
	James Lamb	8 November..	Constable Davis ..	Stealing in a dwelling from a store (servant)	" "
	Henry Pratt..	6 " "	Sergeant Chandler..	Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm..	Pending.
	Richard Abbott	26 December..	Senior Constable Moran ..	Robbery with arms ..	15 years roads.
	John Southgate	9 January ..	Acting Sub-Inspector Zouch ..	" "	Committed for trial—discharged.
	James Monks	31 " "	Senior Constable Hughes..	" "	15 years roads.
	George Lynliam	9 March ..	Sub-Inspector Stephenson..	Assault and robbery ..	Committed for trial. and discharged.
	John Ryan ..	19 August ..	Constable Bacon ..	Rape ..	Committed for trial.
	Edward Nolan	10 September.	Senior Constable Rapt ..	Horse stealing..	12 months gaol.
	Thomas Driscoll, alias Gardiner	21 " "	Sergeant Fenton ..	Cutting and wounding	9 " "
	John Todkill	29 January ..	Constable Hawkins	" "	12 months gaol.
	William Wilson	2 " "	" Sergeant Du Vernet	" "	9 " "
	William Fog, senior	2 " "	" "	" "	12 months gaol.
	Matthew Dyer	5 February..	Constable Cornett	" "	7 years roads.
	Roger Corcoran	26 March ..	" "	" "	12 months gaol.
	Patrick Stenson	10 August ..	Sergeant Coward ..	Horse stealing	Committed for trial—discharged.
	Timothy Dyer	24 " "	Constable Watson ..	" "	and absconded from bail.
	Philip Ryan	4 April ..	Senior Constable Cornett..	" "	10 years roads.
	William Randal	23 " "	Hales ..	Burglary	5 " "
	Roderick McLeod	10 September	" O'Brien ..	Cattle stealing	2 years gaol.
	Daniel Ryan	2 January ..	" "	Highway robbery	Committed for trial. and discharged.
	Walter Toodies	2 " "	" "	" "	" "
	Amos Lewis	9 " "	Walmsley	Horse stealing	Discharged.
George Corrie	17 " "	Sergeant Tant ..	Stabbing ..	2 years gaol.	
Robert Perry	18 " "	Detective Swainson ..	" "	3 months gaol.	
Patrick Farley	19 " "	Senior Sergeant Musgrove	Arson ..	Committed for trial—(no bill filed.)	
James Cullen	19 " "	" "	Horse stealing	4 months gaol.	
Barny Boylan	8 March ..	" "	" "	Committed for trial, and discharged.	
James Pruden	30 " "	Constable Shuttleworth	Manslaughter ..	2 years gaol.	
John Moroney	22 April ..	Sergeant Casey ..	Dray robbery ..	6 months gaol.	
Robert Perry	5 May ..	Detective Jagers ..	Cattle stealing	5 years roads.	
Ah Chung (Chinese)	10 " "	Senior Constable Fullerton	Horse stealing	5 " "	
William Davis	25 April ..	Detective Swainson	Store robbery ..	2 years Gaol.	
John Carter..	25 " "	" "	Stabbing and wounding, and rape	Death.	
Colin Gilmore	30 May ..	Constable Musgrove	Accessory to the above charges	" "	
Daniel Ryan	1 July ..	" Keane ..	Horse stealing	5 years roads.	
John Dunn ..	1 " "	" "	Highway robbery	Committed for trial—(on bail.)	
John Doyle ..	18 " "	Senior Sergeant Musgrove	Receiving stolen property	" " has since joined Hall's party.	
John Lee ..	31 July ..	Constable Murphy ..	Horse stealing..	8 years gaol.	
John Logan..	3 August ..	Senior Constable Madden..	" "	6 months gaol.	
James Maroney	5 " "	Constable Sutherland..	Cattle stealing..	Committed for trial—(remanded).	
Philip Ryan..	3 September	Senior Constable Legmon..	Horse stealing..	7 years roads.	
James Cochrane	5 " "	Constable Sutherland	Assault with intent	10 " "	
Alfred Frederick Newman, Postmaster.	8 " "	Detective Swainson	Stealing £20 ..	2 years gaol.	

South-eastern District

POLICE.

Name	Date	Officer	Charge	Disposition
Benjamin Cramp	30 August	Senior Constable Benton	Robbery with arms	Committed for trial.
John Morgan	15 January	Sergeant Simpson	"	Remanded to Yass.
Andrew Hennessy	2 February	Constable Strongs	Forgery	5 years roads.
William Asquith	3 May	Senior Constable Burke	Cattle stealing	15 "
Patrick Birmingham	10 January	Sub-Inspector Brennan	Mail robbery	12 months gaol.
Richard Middleton	10 "	"	Horse stealing	2 years gaol.
Thomas King	13 "	Constable Drohan	Attempt to murder	7 years roads.
Richard Pickering	9 February	Senior Constable Jenkins	Cattle stealing	Committed for trial—(no bill filed).
Thomas Cassidy	28 March	Sub-Inspector Brennan	Mail robbery	5 years roads.
George Milford	3 April	"	Cattle stealing	Committed for trial—(no bill filed).
Charles Perry	3 "	"	Highway robbery and burglary	7 years roads.
John Dunlay	11 August	"	"	7 "
Peter Druitt	11 "	"	"	Discharged.
William Druitt	15 "	Constable Mara	Receiving stolen property	10 years roads.
William Clark	16 "	Sub-Inspector Brennan	Forgery	2 years gaol.
Patrick Fineran	20 September	Senior Constable Walmsley	Horse stealing	5 years roads.
John Driscoll, alias Garr	1 October	Senior Sergt. Feuton	"	3
John Dalton	10 "	" and Constable Bacon	Horse stealing and fraud	Committed for trial.
John Drewitt	28 "	Constable Kennedy	Robbery with arms	"
Cornelius Oslington	16 December	Walker	Horse stealing	"
David Beattie	17 "	Senior Constable Pagett	"	"
John Nicholls	23 "	Sergeant Tant	Rape	"
Alexander Clarke	24 "	Senior Constable Pagett	Highway robbery with violence	"
Henry Harper	24 "	Constable Whealy	"	"
John Kennedy	9 October	Ryan	Horse robbery	6 months gaol.
Robert Roper	11 "	Senior Constable Mara	"	Committed for trial.
William Maushall, alias Maish	2 November	Sergeant Scully	Horse stealing	Remanded.
Catherine Grainger	8 December	"	Horse robbery	Committed for trial.
Charles Cluff	10 "	Constable Smith	Horse stealing	Remanded.
Margaret Miller	16 "	Senior Constable Mara	Sheep stealing	Committed for trial.
George Moffatt	18 "	Constable Smith	Horse robbery	"
William White	26 "	Sergeant Scully	Stabbing with intent	"
James Monks	7 "	Senior Constable Cranmer	Cattle stealing	"
Isaac Fonton	7 "	"	"	"
Hugh Scery	12 "	"	Feloniously receiving stolen cattle	"
John Skelly	14 October	O'Brien	Highway robbery	"
Mary Ann Skelly	14 December	Benton	Horse robbery	"
John McCormack	14 "	"	"	"
James Bromley	8 October	Constable Sutherland	Robbery and attempt to murder	13 years roads.
J. P. W. Winchcomb	4 "	Senior Constable O'Brien	Robbery under arms	10 "
George Brown	5 "	Detective Swainson	Forgery	Committed for trial.
James West	18 "	Constable Coyle	Horse stealing	"
Bernard Connolly	22 November	Ryan	Highway robbery	"
Henry Knight	22 "	"	"	"
John Griffin	27 December	Senior Constable Hales	Robbery	Remanded.
William James	25 "	Walmsley	Horse stealing	"
James Guinness	4 November	Long	Cattle stealing	4 months gaol.
Charles Marshall, alias Herbert	1 January	Brewer	Stealing from a dwelling	12 "
Thomas Sheehan	22 "	"	Forgery	2 years gaol.
John McCarthy	23 January	Constable Curtain	"	Committed for trial—discharged.
Windham Davis	7 March	Senior Sergeant Devonald	"	2 years gaol.
William Elphinstone	10 June	Constable Meehan	"	Discharged.
David Nairn	10 "	"	"	2 years gaol.
Walter Gaffney	12 "	"	Murder	Committed for trial—escaped.
James Cochrane	17 October	"	Housebreaking	12 months gaol.
	19 November	Senior Sergeant Baker	Stealing from the person with violence	2 years gaol.

South-eastern District—continued.

South-western District.

RETURN of Prisoners, &c.—continued.

District.	Name of Offender.	Date of Arrest.	By whom Arrested.	Offence.	Remarks, Sentences, and how disposed of.
South-western District—continued	Thomas Bolton ..	19 November..	Senior Sergeant Baker	Stealing from the person with violence	2 years gaol.
	Patrick Cavanagh, alias Gavan ..	24 " ..	Cavter	Horse stealing..	Remanded to Euston.
	William Wilcocks ..	17 January ..	Senior Constable Warren ..	Arson ..	12 months gaol.
	Thomas Connolly ..	21 " ..	"	Stealing a letter ..	18 " "
	James Wilson ..	1 April ..	Constable Mitchell..	Horse stealing..	2 years gaol.
	Charles Seymour ..	25 May ..	Senior Constable Warren ..	Stealing from the person	" "
	John Fawis, alias Reilly ..	31 " ..	Sergeant Frowin ..	Horse stealing..	" "
	Robert Metcalfe, alias William Peasley ..	31 " ..	"	"	Committed for gaol.
	William Davis, alias J. Smith ..	11 " ..	" Bromner..	"	"
	William Porter ..	25 March ..	Constable Rawlinson ..	Stealing in a dwelling	2 years gaol.
	Joseph Creighton ..	25 August ..	Bullock ..	Cattle stealing..	2 years gaol.
	Michael Fitzgerald ..	14 April ..	Senior Constable Young ..	"	6 years roads.
	William Ross ..	14 " ..	"	"	9 months gaol.
	John Fredk. Brown ..	22 June ..	Sergeant Duvemet ..	Horse stealing..	2 years gaol.
	Henry Russell Allen ..	14 October ..	" Brenner..	Burglary ..	Committed for trial.
	George Axam ..	20 December..	" Frewin ..	Horse stealing..	" "
	Christopher Creighton ..	28 October ..	"	"	" "
	John O'Brien ..	20 " ..	Constable Zgliniski ..	Robbing mail bags	" "
	John Scott ..	23 November..	Sergeant Johnston ..	Stealing in a dwelling	" "
	Henry Summers ..	21 January ..	Constable Rutledge ..	Bigamy..	3 years gaol.
William Slattery ..	16 February..	Senior Sergeant Grainger..	Stealing ..	6 " "	
John Plummer ..	25 " ..	Senior Constable Levy ..	Stealing from person..	5 " "	
Samuel Harris ..	17 March ..	" Meagher ..	Stealing ..	5 " "	
Richard Grubb ..	29 " ..	Sub-Inspector Medley ..	Fraud ..	3 years gaol.	
Thomas Gregory ..	29 " ..	"	Stealing ..	3 " "	
Emily Marsh ..	17 " ..	Senior Sergeant Waters ..	"	5 " "	
Henry Stratton ..	20 May ..	Constable Woods ..	Robbery with arms	12 " roads.	
Richard Norris ..	20 " ..	"	"	10 " "	
Michael Norris ..	15 June ..	"	"	10 " "	
Frederick Piesley ..	11 July ..	Senior Constable Armstrong	Mail robbery ..	Discharged.	
James Kissey ..	11 " ..	Sergeant Lyons ..	Robbery with arms	10 years roads.	
Thomas Kissey ..	11 " ..	Senior Constable Armstrong	Mail robbery ..	10 " "	
James Feeley ..	14 " ..	Hogan ..	{ Horse stealing	2 " gaol.	
Charles Deveney ..	17 " ..	Senior Sergeant Waters ..	{ Mail robbery	10 " roads.	
John Day ..	23 " ..	Detective Evans ..	Stealing in a dwelling	12 months gaol.	
Henry Roadford ..	21 August ..	"	Cattle stealing..	12 " "	
William Harrison ..	4 January ..	Sergeant Merrin ..	Murder ..	Committed for trial.	
William Alton ..	22 March ..	Senior Constable Henery ..	Rape ..	2 years gaol.	
Billy Barlow ..	19 August ..	Senior Constable Wallings	Attempted rape	6 " roads.	
Charles Johnston ..	7 March ..	Constable Cleary ..	Horse stealing..	12 months gaol.	
Thomas Bowes ..	17 September..	"	"	3 years gaol.	
Henry Harman ..	24 March ..	Senior Sergeant Harly ..	Robbery with arms	Committed for trial.	
James Henley ..	24 " ..	"	"	12 years roads.	
John Benson ..	24 " ..	"	"	10 " "	
Ah Shee (Chinese) ..	1 April ..	"	Stabbing ..	Committed for trial.	
Tom Qui ..	31 January ..	Constable Chiplin ..	"	12 " "	
Charles Dunn ..	28 February..	"	Store robbery ..	12 months gaol.	
Charles Dunn, senior ..	7 May ..	Senior Sergeant Forbes ..	Horse stealing..	Committed for trial.	
John Taylor ..	31 July ..	Constable Shuttleworth	"	" "	
George Hoskins ..	16 April ..	Senior Constable Webb ..	Cattle stealing..	" "	
Edward Palmer ..	24 " ..	Constable Sharkey ..	Forgery ..	2 years gaol.	
Eastern District.					
Western District.					

POLICE.

Thomas Connell	25 April	Senior Constable Webb	Burglary	12 months gaol.
Michael Perry	28 "	Constable O'Brien	Receiving stolen goods	18 "
Norris Coston	29 "	Sub-Inspector Davidson	Highway robbery	"
John Johnston	14 May	Senior Constable Webb	Stealing	2 years gaol.
J. W. Burke	27 August	Constable Walsh	Arson	Committed for trial.
Daniel Connell	10 October	Surrendered	Robbery with arms	Remanded.
James Dunleavy	16 November	Sergeant Lyons	House stealing	Committed for trial.
Thomas Hyland	22 "	Senior Constable Woods	Robbery with arms	Discharged.
John Gardiner	6 December	Constable Furcell	"	"
T. Ryan	31 "	Sergeant Merrin	Assault with intent	Committed for trial.
Tommy (aboriginal)	23 "	Senior Constable Ewing	Manslaughter	"
Thomas Joyce	18 November	Constable Burke	Robbery	Discharged.
James Jackson	7 October	" Ford	"	"
James Underwood	7 "	" "	Cattle stealing	Committed for trial.
William Gardiner	18 November	" "	Rape	"
John Bousher	23 "	" McMahon	House stealing	"
Capetoo Jack	2 December	Sergeant Price	Housebreaking	Remanded.
George Brookman	2 November	Senior Constable Mengher	Horse stealing	Committed for trial.
John Baxton	15 December	" Wallings	"	Discharged.
John Holland	9 October	" "	"	"
Henry Nankervis	31 "	" Scott	Attempted robbery with firearms	Committed for trial.
Alfred Roselle	7 "	" "	Robbery with firearms	"
Christopher Clayton	13 November	" "	Horse stealing	"
George Bowman	13 December	Senior Sergeant Hardy	Highway robbery	Discharged.
O. Cornclius	12 November	" "	"	"
Samuel Street	13 "	Senior Sergeant Hardy	Stealing 181 horses	Discharged.
Robert Walsh	13 "	Constable Cleary	Horse stealing	Remanded.
George Millgate	25 November	Sub-Inspector Davidson	"	3 months gaol.
J. Garratty	6 October	Senior Constable Webb	Murder	Committed for trial.
Samuel Attwood	7 "	Constable Glien	Horse stealing	Discharged.
Thomas Bowes	13 "	" Sharkey	Robbery with arms and horse stealing	Committed for trial.
William Hughes	16 "	" Burns	"	"
J. R. McMillon	17 "	" M'Keon	Horse stealing	"
John Quinlan	16 "	Sub-Inspector Shudforth	Stealing £200	"
A. Jackson	25 November	Senior Constable Hollister	Horse stealing	—discharged.
Edward M'Guirk	25 "	Sergeant Rush	Prison breaking	Committed for trial—discharged.
R. Campbell	8 December	Senior Constable Elliott	Mail robbery	Remanded to Berrima.
Ellen Maria Vaughan	21 January	Sub-Inspector Sanderson	Mail robbery—(two charges)	Committed for trial—discharged.
Edward Fahcy	3 February	Constable Hogan	Murder	10 "
Maximilian Zeitler	6 "	" M'Keon	Attempt to commit rape	Death.
John Jobson, alias Weeks	23 "	" Hogan	Horse stealing	3 years gaol.
John S. Foster	14 March	Sergeant Casey	Cattle stealing	Committed for trial—discharged.
James Fitzgibbon, alias Jemmy	19 "	Constable Byrne	Robbery	5 years roads.
James Stewart	25 "	Summoned	Unnatural offence	2 years gaol.
John Jeffereys	29 "	" Hawthorne	Perjury	3 "
George Poole	21 April	Senior Constable Elliott	"	2 "
John Moroney	21 "	Constable Jones	Horse stealing	Committed for trial—discharged.
James Jeffereys	27 June	Buckley	Manslaughter	Case postponed.
James O'Neil	27 "	Senior Constable Collett	Horse stealing	5 years roads
Solomon Cohen	13 July	" "	"	6 months gaol.
Henry Baker	18 "	" "	"	Committed for trial.
William Elliott	23 September	" "	"	Case postponed.
William Henry	3 October	" "	"	5 years roads
Bernard Nolan	15 "	" "	"	6 months gaol.
Thomas Goss	20 "	" "	"	Committed for trial.

Western District—continued.

Lachlan District.

POLICE.

RETURN of Prisoners, &c.—continued.

District.	Name of Offender.	Date of Arrest.	By whom Arrested.	Offence.	Remarks, Sentence, and how disposed of.
Lachlan District—contd.	James Mount, <i>alias</i> Gordon	21 October ..	Constable McGovern	Robbery under arms ..	Committed for trial.
	William Smart ..	14 November ..	Brown ..	Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm	"
	John Clancy ..	14 " ..	" ..	Stabbing with intent, &c. &c.	"
	Joseph Duffy Hiprip ..	17 " ..	Tynan ..	Sheep stealing ..	"
	Baron Barnett Cohen ..	22 " ..	Summoned ..	Perjury ..	"
	Philip Curvey ..	14 December ..	" ..	Arson ..	"
	Henry Pattifoot ..	14 " ..	" ..	Arson, being an accessory before the fact.	"
	William King Golding ..	17 " ..	Senior Sergeant Rush	Stealing from a dwelling	"
	James Reid ..	29 " ..	" ..	" ..	"
	Henry Day ..	29 " ..	" ..	" ..	"
	John Williams ..	29 " ..	Constables Hill and Burney	" ..	"
	Alexander Richardson ..	5 February ..	Sergeant Parry ..	Arson ..	2 years gaol. —discharged.
	John Ryan ..	28 March ..	" ..	Horse stealing ..	Not prosecuted.
	John Rowland ..	3 April ..	" ..	Sodomy ..	2 years gaol.
	Arthur Graham ..	8 " ..	" ..	" ..	Remanded and discharged.
	Christopher Boland ..	11 " ..	Senior Constable Brown	Robbery under arms ..	Committed for trial—discharged.
	Frederick Collins ..	14 June ..	M'Elligott	Stealing from a dwelling	Remanded to Victoria.
	John Everett ..	29 " ..	Sergeant Parry	Uttering a forged cheque	Committed for trial, and discharged.
	George Middleton ..	8 September ..	Bambrick	Highway robbery ..	Committed for trial, and discharged.
	Thomas Bryan, <i>alias</i> John O'Brien	8 " ..	Constable Curvan ..	Cattle stealing ..	Committed for trial.
	William Winford ..	29 December ..	" ..	Horse robbery ..	6 months gaol.
	James Brown ..	23 January ..	Horrigan	House robbery ..	12 " ..
	James Shelly ..	13 " ..	Sub-Inspector Morrow	Embezzlement ..	Committed for trial—discharged.
	George Hett ..	9 February ..	Sergeant Carroll ..	Arson ..	3 months gaol.
	Thomas Lynch ..	2 April ..	" ..	Stealing a horse, saddle and bridle..	Discharged.
	Bryan McNamara ..	12 April ..	Sub-Inspector Morrow	Cattle stealing ..	Remanded to Goulburn.
	William Cororan ..	20 October ..	Zouch	Robbery with arms ..	Committed for trial.
Edward Dingwell ..	25 December ..	Sergeant Carroll ..	Horse stealing ..	Under remand.	
Thomas Hogan ..	27 " ..	" ..	Stabbing with intent, &c.	Under remand.	
William George Green ..	29 " ..	Sergeant Carroll	Forcery ..	Committed for trial and discharged, prosecutor not appearing.	
Patrick Olveney ..	18 April ..	Constable Partington	Cutting and wounding ..	Committed for trial—discharged.	
Michael Lenehan ..	20 " ..	M'Laughlin	Highway robbery ..	10 months gaol.	
Joseph Clarke ..	4 September ..	Johnston	Stabbing ..	2 years gaol.	
Henry Williams ..	18 February ..	Sergeant Egan ..	Horse stealing ..	Committed for trial—discharged.	
Edward Williams ..	12 May ..	" ..	Cutting and wounding	Discharged.	
John Rodgers ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	Committed for trial—discharged.	
Anthony Dwyer ..	3 March ..	Senior Constable Murray	Cattle stealing ..	" ..	
Pierce Dwyer ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	Discharged.	
Edward Sullivan ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	Committed for trial.	
John Edson ..	30 July ..	Sub-Inspector O'Neill	Aggravated assault ..	" ..	
James McKenzie ..	17 December ..	Constable Walsh ..	Assault with intent ..	" ..	
William Farrell ..	21 " ..	" ..	Stealing ..	" ..	

JNO. McLERIE,
I. G. P.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

P O L I C E .

(STATISTICS RELATIVE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 15 June, 1865.

POLICE STATISTICS.

- 1.—Return of Expenditure of Executive Police, for 1855 and 1865 respectively.
 - 2.—Return of Expenditure for Police Magistrates and Courts of Petty Sessions, for 1855 and 1865.
 - 3.—Names of Members of the Police Force who have lost their lives in the execution of their duty, since 1st January, 1863.
 - 4.—Return shewing Police Stations in 1855 and 1865.
 - 5.—Return of Persons arrested for Serious Offences, from 1st January to 7th June, 1865.
-

POLICE.

No. 1.

RETURN of Expenditure of Executive Police, for 1855 and 1865 respectively.

EXPENDITURE FOR 1855 (exclusive of Queensland).		EXPENDITURE FOR 1865.		Total.	
Number of Persons.	Particulars.	Amount.	Number of Persons.	Particulars.	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
55	Western Gold Fields	5,067 0 0	9	Inspector General's Office	2,575 0 0
25	Southern ditto	2,120 0 0	926	Salaries and Wages—Officers and Men	110,343 0 0
50	Beyond Settled Districts	2,523 0 0	13	Detective Police	2,957 0 0
13	Gold Escort	2,116 0 0		Contingencies	33,950 0 0
6	Inspector General's Office	1,765 0 0		TOTAL EXPENDITURE, 1865	152,825 0 0
	Metropolitan Police:—				
	Mounted Patrol } As reduced				
	Water }	42,270 0 0			
	City }				
	District }				
216	Rural Police:—				
	Chief Constables } Exclusive of Queensland	9,100 0 0			
	District Constables }	4,389 0 0			
	Ordinary Constables }	32,935 0 0			
53	Country Mounted Patrols	8,162 0 0			
14	Native Police (exclusive of Queensland)	341 0 0			
	Additional Pay	2,500 0 0			
23	Supplementary Estimate	1,314 0 0			
	Contingencies—all Services—(Police only)	54,222 0 0			
		£ 168,774 0 0			£ 168,774 0 0
				Conveyance of Gold Escort, &c., repaid by Escort Fee	8,200 0 0
				Balance, further decrease in expenditure for 1865, compared with-1855	8,249 0 0
				TOTAL DECREASE	16,449 0 0

POLICE.

3

No. 2.

RETURN of Expenditure for Police Magistrates and Courts of Petty Sessions, for 1855 and 1865 respectively.

EXPENDITURE FOR 1855 (exclusive of Queensland).			EXPENDITURE FOR 1865.		
No. of Persons.	Particulars.	Amount.	No. of Persons.	Particulars.	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
14	Central Police Office	2,518 0 0	35	Police Magistrates—Salaries ..	15,550 0 0
5	Water Police	1,175 0 0	93	Clerks of Petty Sessions—Ditto ..	15,632 0 0
9	Police Magistrates, Country Districts.	2,700 0 0		Contingencies	3,679 0 0
33	Clerks of Petty Sessions, Settled Districts.	3,700 0 0			
22	Ditto, beyond ditto.. .. .	2,200 0 0			
	Contingencies	1,604 0 0			
	Supplementary Estimate	445 0 0			
	Increase for 1865	20,579 0 0			
		£ 34,921 0 0			£ 34,921 0 0

NOTE.—The increase of the expenditure of this branch of the Service is attributable to the population extending to the Rural Districts of the Colony in the last ten years, during which period eighty new Police Stations have been formed, and consequently, a large number of Country Petty Sessions have had to be established.

No. 3.

NAMES of Members of the Police Force who have lost their lives in the execution of their duty, since 1st January, 1863.

DATE.	NAME.	RANK.	REMARKS.
1863.			
23 February .. .	Foy, John .. .	Senior Constable ..	Drowned in flood.
25 „ .. .	O'Horrigan, Jeremiah .. .	Constable.....	Drowned crossing swollen river.
13 July .. .	Farrelly, Michael .. .	Constable.....	Drowned crossing flooded creek.
3 September ..	Quinlivan, Michael.....	Constable.....	Ditto.
19 October.....	Rucker, Henry .. .	Constable.....	Ditto.
1864.			
22 January.....	Robinson, Robert .. .	Senior Sergeant .. .	Shot accidentally on duty.
8 April .. .	Kinsella, Michael .. .	Constable.....	Drowned crossing river.
8 May .. .	Johnston James .. .	Senior Constable....	Killed by fall from horse.
24 June .. .	Maginnity David .. .	Sergeant .. .	Shot by Morgan.
29 September ..	Smyth Thomas .. .	Senior Sergeant .. .	Ditto.
3 October .. .	Moffatt, James .. .	Constable.....	Died from rheumatism caused by exposure.
16 November....	Parry Edmund .. .	Sergeant .. .	Shot by Gilbert.
1865.			
26 January.....	Nelson Samuel .. .	Constable.....	Shot by Dunn.
4 February .. .	Ward John .. .	Senior Constable....	Shot by Chinaman.

No. 4.

No. 4.

RETURN shewing Police Stations in the years 1855 and 1865.

Total number in 1855	161
Do. 1865	241
New Stations formed during the last ten years	<u>80</u>

LIST of Police Stations, 1855.

1 A Division.	82 Kelso.
2 Female Watch-house.	83 Frying Pan.
3 B Division.	84 Diamond Swamp.
4 Redfern.	85 Solitary Creek.
5 Newtown.	86 Bowenfels.
6 Concord.	87 Hartley.
7 Petersham.	88 Rockley.
8 Campdown.	89 Carcoar.
9 Ashfield.	90 Blaney.
10 Canterbury.	91 Cowra.
11 Bark Huts.	92 Orange.
12 C Division.	93 Molong.
13 Balmain.	94 Stony Creek.
14 North Shore.	95 Wellington.
15 Lane Cove.	96 Wyagden.
16 D Division.	97 Sofala.
17 Paddington.	98 Tambaroora.
18 Botany Bay.	99 Hargraves.
19 Rushcutters' Bay.	100 Windeyer.
20 Water Police.	101 Mudgee.
21 Armidale.	102 Ryleston.
22 Bundarra.	103 Munderoran.
23 Inverell.	104 O'Connell Plains.
24 Rocky River.	105 Mitchell's Creek.
25 Walcha.	106 Condobolin.
26 Glen Innes.	107 Dubbo.
27 Tenterfold.	108 West Maitland.
28 Timbarra.	109 East Maitland.
29 Grafton.	110 Morpeth.
30 Casino.	111 Hinton.
31 Lismore.	112 Lochinvar.
32 Ballina.	113 Newcastle.
33 Port Macquarie.	114 Hexham.
34 Kempsey.	115 Raymond Terrace.
35 Wingham.	116 Paterson.
36 Braidwood.	117 Clarence Town.
37 Mongarlow.	118 Dungog.
38 Major's Creek.	119 Stroud.
39 Araluen.	120 Gosford.
40 Queanbeyan.	121 Wollombi.
41 Bungendore.	122 St. Alban.
42 Gundaroo.	123 Singleton.
43 Moruya.	124 Jerry's Plains.
44 Cooma.	125 Muswellbrook.
45 Nimitybelle.	126 Scone.
46 Bombala.	127 Murrurundi.
47 Eden.	128 Merriva.
48 Bega.	129 Cassilis.
49 Panbula.	130 Tamworth.
50 Depot.	131 Gunnedah.
51 Campbelltown.	132 Wee Waa.
52 Appin.	133 Walgett.
53 Berrima.	134 Warialda.
54 Sutton Forest.	135 Bingera.
55 Bargo.	136 Barraba.
56 Camden.	137 Nundle.
57 Narrellan.	138 Goulburn.
58 Picton.	139 Collector.
59 East Bargo.	140 Bungonia.
60 Parramatta.	141 Marulan.
61 Baulkham Hills.	142 Wingello.
62 Ryde.	143 Binda.
63 Blacktown.	144 Tuena.
64 Windsor.	145 Gunning.
65 Richmond.	146 Yass.
66 Pitt Town.	147 Burrowa.
67 Rouse Hill.	148 Binalong.
68 Wilberforce.	149 Deniliquin.
69 Liverpool.	150 Hay.
70 Penrith.	151 Moama.
71 St. Mary's.	152 Balranald.
72 Wollongong.	153 Fuston.
73 Dapto.	154 Moulamein.
74 Kiama.	155 Albury.
75 Jamberoo.	156 Gundagai.
76 Shellharbour.	157 Jugiong.
77 Terrara.	158 Tamut.
78 Nowra.	159 Adelong.
79 Numba.	160 Wagga Wagga.
80 Ulladulla.	161 Tarcutta.
81 Bathurst.	

POLICE.

5

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE to PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 19 April, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, a statement of the strength and distribution of the Police Force on 31st March last—anticipating that it may be considered advisable to cause the same to be printed and laid before Parliament, in connection with the Estimates of Police Expenditure for the current year, as usual.

I have, &c.,
JNO. McLERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

RETURN shewing the Distribution of the Police Force, on the 31st day of March, 1865.

DISTRICT.	No.	STATION.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.				
			Super-intendents.	Inspec-tors.	Sub-Inspec-tors.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stantables.	Con-stantables.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stantables.	Con-stantables.
Metropolitan .	1	A Division .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6	26
	2	Female Watchhouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	3	Pymont .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	4	Glebe Island .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	5	B Division .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	4	18
	6	Redfern .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	7	Newtown .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	8	Cook's River .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	9	Concord .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	10	Petersham .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	11	Camperdown .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	12	Ashfield .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	13	Canterbury .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	14	Bark Huts .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	15	Glebe .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	16	C Division .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	12
	17	Balmain .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	18	North Shore .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	19	Lane Cove .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	20	Manly Beach .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	21	D Division .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	18
	22	Watson's Bay .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	23	Waverley .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	24	Paddington .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	25	Botany Bay .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	26	Coogee .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	27	Rushcutters' Bay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	28	Water Police .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	12
Northern	29	Armidale	1 acting	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	1	1	2
	30	Ashford .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	31	Bendemeer .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	32	Bundarra .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	33	Inverell .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	34	Uralla .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	35	Rocky River .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	36	Walcha .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	37	Glen Innes .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	38	Tenterfield .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	39	Timbarra .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	40	Fairfield .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	41	Tooloom .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	42	Grafton .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	2
	43	Lawrence .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
44	Casino .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	
45	Lismore .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
46	Ballina .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
47	Port Macquarie ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	
48	Kempsey .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
49	Wingham .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
50	Taree .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Southern	51	Nulla Nulla .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	52	Braidwood	1	..	..	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	3
	53	Mongarlow .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	54	Major's Creek .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	55	Araluen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2
	56	Nelligen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	57	Jingera .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	58	Queanbeyan .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
	59	Bungendore .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	60	Gundaroo .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	61	Moruya .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
	62	Nerrigundah .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	63	Cooma .....	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	3
64	Nimitybell .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
65	Seymour .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
66	Bombala .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	
67	Kiandra .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	
68	Michelago .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

DISTRICT.	No.	STATION.	MOUNTED.						Foot.				
			Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.
Southern— <i>continued.</i>	69	Eden .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
	70	Bega .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	71	Paubula .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	72	Merimbula .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Eastern.....	73	Depôt .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
	74	Campbelltown.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	75	Appin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	76	Berrima .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	2
	77	Iron Mines .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	78	Sutton Forest .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	79	Bargo .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	80	Camden .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
	81	Narellan .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	82	Picton .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
	83	East Bargo .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	84	Parramatta .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	4
	85	Baulkham Hills .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	86	Ryde .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	87	Blacktown .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	88	Windsor .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3
	89	Richmond .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	90	Pitt Town .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	91	Rouse Hill .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	92	Wilberforce .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	93	Liverpool .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
	94	Penrith .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4
	95	St. Mary's .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	96	Eighteen Mile Hollow .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	97	Wollongong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
	98	Dapto .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
99	Woonona .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
100	Kiama .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
101	Jamberoo .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
102	Shellharbour .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
103	Terrara .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	Nowra .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
105	Numba .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
106	Ulladulla .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Western	107	Bathurst	1	..	..	1	1	4	8	2	..	1	8
	108	Kelso .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	109	Fryingpan .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	110	Diamond Swamp .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
	111	Bullock Flat .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	112	Solitary Creek .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	113	Bowenfels .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	114	Hartley .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	4
	115	Pulpit Hill .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	116	Rockley .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	117	Carcoar .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	5	..	..	2
	118	Blaney .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	119	Canowindra .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
	120	Cowra .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	2
	121	Guyong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	122	Orange .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	2
	123	Molong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	124	Stony Creek .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	1
	125	Wellington .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	3
	126	Wyagden .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	127	Keen's Swamp .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	128	Sofala .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
	129	Tambaroora .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
	130	Hargraves .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	131	Windeyer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	132	Mudgec .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	6	..	1	3
	133	Rylestone .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	134	Connabarabran .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	135	Talbragar .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	136	Mundooran .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	137	O'Connell Plains .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	138	Mitchell's Creek .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	139	Forbes .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	7	1	..	5
	140	Billibung .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1
	141	Toogong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	142	Eugowra .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
143	Bogo Bogolong .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
144	Pinnacle .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
145	Condobolin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
146	Goolagong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
147	Dubbo .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	
148	Coonamble .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
149	Canoubar .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
150	Obley .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
151	Bourke .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..

POLICE.

7

DISTRICT.	No.	STATION.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.			
			Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.
North-eastern.	152	West Maitland	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	8
	153	East Maitland .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	154	Dunmore .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	155	Morpeth .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
	156	Hinton .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	157	Mount Vincent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	158	Lochinvar .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	159	Branxton .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	160	Newcastle .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	13
	161	Wallsend .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	162	Waratah .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	163	Hexham .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	164	Raymond Terrace .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	165	Paterson .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	166	Clarence Town .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	167	Dungog .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	168	Stroud .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
	169	Gosford .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	170	Wollombi .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	171	St. Alban's .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
172	Singleton .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	
173	Jerry's Plains .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
174	Muswellbrook .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	
175	Denman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
176	Aberdeen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
177	Scone .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	
178	Murrurundi .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	
179	Merriwa .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	
180	Cassilis .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	
North-western	181	Tamworth	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	4
	182	Gunnedah .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1
	183	Narrabri .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	184	Wee Waa .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	185	Wallgett .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
	186	Warialda .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	187	Moree .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	188	Bingera .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	189	Barraba .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	190	Wallabadah .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	191	Nundle .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
South-eastern	192	Goulburn	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	3	1	1	5
	193	Collector .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
	194	Tarago .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
	195	Bungonia .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	196	Marulan .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	197	Wingello .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	198	Taralga .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
	199	Binda .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
	200	Tuena .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	201	Gunning .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..
	202	Yass .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	4
	203	Burrowa .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	2
	204	Binalong .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1
	205	Dryburg .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
	206	Murrumburra .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1
	207	Young .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	7	1	..	1	4
208	Stony Creek .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
209	Wambat .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	
210	Cootamundry .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
211	Weddin .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
212	Marengo .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	
213	Currawang .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	
214	Crowther .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
215	Wollogorang .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
		On special service ..	..	..	..	1*	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
South-western	216	Deniliquin	1	..	..	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	3
	217	Hay .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	218	Jerilderie .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
	219	Moama .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	220	Balranald .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
	221	Booligal .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	222	Easton .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	223	Perry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	224	Moulamein .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
225	Wentworth .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	

* Acting Sub-Inspector.

POLICE.

DISTRICT.	No.	STATION.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.			
			Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.
Murray	226	Albury	..	1	..	..	..	2	6	1	..	2	5
	227	Ten-mile Creek	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	228	Kyamba	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	229	Corowa	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	230	Howlong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	231	Gundagai	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1
	232	Jugiong	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1
	233	Tumut	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	234	Adelong	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	235	Upper Adelong	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	236	Tunberumba	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3
	237	Wagga Wagga	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	3
	238	Urana	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	239	Narandera	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
240	Tarcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
241	Eurongilly	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
DEPÔT.			..	..	..	1	..	3	23	1	1	1	13
Including Supernumeraries under instruction			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	8
Gold Escort			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			7	3	19	18	27	98	276	28	32	61	376

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, April, 1865.

JNO. McLERIE,
I. G. P.

No. 5.

RETURN of Persons arrested for Serious Offences, from the 1st January to 7th June, 1865.

Name of Offender.	By whom arrested.	Offence.	Remarks.
Thomas Hogan	Sergeant Carroll	Stabbing	Committed for trial.
David Beattie	Senior Constable Pagett	Bigamy	Do.
James M'Kenzie	Constable Walsh	Assault with intent	Do.
William Farrell	Constable Cullen	Stealing from a dwelling	Do.
Adam Ross	Senior Sergeant Waters	Stealing from the person	Discharged.
Nicolas Collins	Senior Constable Levy	Do.	Committed for trial.
George Axham	Senior Sergeant Frewin	Horse-stealing	Do.
Richard Blackman	Senior Constable Mulhall	Stealing from the person	Do.
William White	Sergeant Scully	Stabbing	Do.
Margaret Miller	Constable Mara	Sheep-stealing	Do.
Thomas Joyce alias Tom the Cook	Sergeant Merrin and Constable Tracey	Feloniously wounding	Do.
Francis M'Manus	Detective Elliott	Stealing gold	Do.
William Smith	Detective Powell and Sergeant Goldrick	Do.	Do.
William King Golding	Senior Sergeant Rush	Arson	Do.
Phillip Curry	Do.	Do.	Do.
Henry Puttifoat	Do.	Do.	Do.
Lucy Harper	Senior Constable Irvine	Stealing	Do.
Harriet Harper	Do.	Receiving	Do.
William Marshall	Sydney Police	Stealing from the person	Do.
James Bradley	Detective Elliott	Forgery	Do.
John Skelly	Senior Constable Beaton	Stealing from a dwelling	Do.
Mary Ann Skelly	Do.	Do.	Do.
Henry Wright	Senior Constable Hales	Stealing from the person	Do.
William George Green	Sergeant Carroll	Forgery	Do.
Harry Begley or Bignall	Senior Sergeant Baker	Stealing jewellery, and from a shop	Do.
John Murphy	Do.	Do.	Do.
James Robinson	Do.	Do.	Do.
Isaac Phillips	Constables Sharkey and Burns	Horse-stealing under arms	Do.
Thomas Sinclair	Constable Carter	Horse-stealing	Do.
William Cooper	Constable Flanagan	Forgery	Do.
Thomas M'Kell	Sergeant Cleary	Perjury	Do.
William Badson	Senior Constable Meagher	Horse-stealing	Do.
James Jamison	Senior Constable Malarky	Do.	Do.
George Petit	Senior Constable Zyglinski	Rape	Do.
Jemmy Fitzgerald (half-caste)	Senior Sergeant Searson	Maliciously wounding a child with a spear	Do.

POLICE.

9

RETURN of Persons arrested for Serious Offences—continued.

Name of Offender.	By whom arrested.	Offence.	Remarks.
James Carr	Constable Kelly	Horse-stealing	Committed for trial.
James Horsey	Senior Constable Coady	Bigamy	Do.
Edward Ringella	Constable Henebury	Stealing from the person	Do.
James Lee (Chinese)	Sergeant Smith	Rape	Do.
John Bennett	Constable Vernon	Assault with intent	Do.
James Veney	Detective Powell	Stealing from the person	Do.
Robert Thomas	Sub-Inspector Sanderson	Feloniously receiving	Do.
Cavan Costelloe <i>alias</i> Edward De Barry.	Constable Bromuer	Several charges of house robbery..	Do.
John Holland	Senior Constable Meagher	Horse-stealing under arms	Do.
William Solomons	Constable McKiernan	Stealing from a dwelling	Do.
Alex. Patrick Williams	Detectives Bowden and Finegan	Stealing letters from the Post Office	Died in gaol.
Hyam Lewis Marks	Senior Sergeant Luther	Horse-stealing	Committed for trial.
John Geoghagan <i>alias</i> Kerry Jack	Senior Sergeant Searson	Stealing a bullock	Do.
Edward Hill	Constable O'Connor	Fraud	Do.
John W. Thorne	Detectives Elliott & Powell	Forgery—To defraud the Post-master General of England	Remanded to London to be dealt with.
Richard Heaslop, <i>alias</i> E. P. Arthur.	Detective Rolston	Forgery	Remanded to Brisbane to be dealt with.
Richard Steadman	Constable Hawley	Several charges of larceny	Committed for trial.
Mary Steadman	Do.	Do.	Do.
George Saunders	Constable Reilly	Queanbeyan mail robbery	Do.
James Clarke	Do.	Do.	Do.
James English	Senior Constable Long	Maliciously wounding a heifer	Do.
Robert Cameron	Constable Cooper	Rape on a child	Do.
Sylvester Boyd	Constable Steeve	Stealing from a dwelling	Do.
James Gallagher	Constable Bulla	Assault and robbery	Do.
John Scarborough	Senior Sergeant Searson	Stealing from a hut	Do.
Lagoon Billy (half-caste)	Constable O'Connor	Do.	Do.
John White	Constable Beatty	Burglary	Do.
Edmond Jacobs	Do.	Do.	Do.
John Williams	Do.	Do.	Do.
Joseph Bates	Senior Sergeant Searson	Stealing a heifer	Do.
Patrick Grady	Senior Constable Hogan	Stealing £200	Do.
Simon Clarke	Senior Constable Wallings	Stealing from the person	Do.
Thomas Kavanagh	Sergeant Goldrick	Fraudulent insolvency	Absconded from bail.
Alpine McPherson	Senior Sergeant Condell	Mail robbery, and other offences..	Under remand.
Walter Darcy	Sub-Inspector Meares	Sheep stealing	Committed for trial.
— Lodge .. .. .	.. .. .	Harbouring offenders	Do.
Ellen Monks .. .. .	.. .. .	Aiding and abetting the of- fenders Hall, Gilbert, and Dunn	Do.
Margaret Monks	Detective Pye .. .. .	.. .. .	Discharged.
Christina McKinnon .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Committed for trial.
William Sloane	Senior Constable Wallings	Cattle stealing	Do.
Morris Sloane	Constable Towhey	Do.	Do.
William Joiner	Senior Constable Saunders	Stealing from a dwelling	Do.
William Glazier	Constable Lynch .. .. .	.. .. .	Do.
John Delaney	Senior Sergeant Condell	Receiving a stolen saddle	Do.
Chinaman	Senior Sergeant Dermold	Horse stealing	Do.
James Paterson	Senior Constable Todd	Shooting Senior Constable Ward	Do.
An Ye (Chinese)	Senior Constable Moesch	Forgery	Do.
William Gerstenberg	Senior Sergeant Healey	Murder of Ah Chong	Do. Death.
James Scrutton	Sergeant Sutton	Embezzlement	Do.
George Douglass	Newcastle Police	Manslaughter of his wife	Do.
Thomas Cobb	Constable Gibson	Attempt to murder a Chinaman	Do.
James McGrath	Senior Sergeant Buckley	Assault with intent to rob	Do.
Christopher Donnelly	Sub-Inspector Hogg	Suspicion of murder	Discharged.
Ah Young (Chinese)	Constable Strong	Embezzlement	Committed for trial.
Edward Conn	Senior Sergeant Grainger	Suspicion of murder	Discharged.
John Wilson	Senior Sergeant Kerrigan	Murder of Arthur Percival Holmes	Committed for trial.
Daniel Oxford	Sergeant Carroll	Forgery	Do.
Henry Perry	Senior Constable Madden	Horse stealing	Do.
Thomas Lewis	Constable Shuttleworth	Do.	Do.
Richard Middleton, <i>alias</i> Ruggy Dick	Constable Byrne	Stealing from a dwelling	Do.
Thomas Tracey, <i>alias</i> Hanson	Detective Bowden .. .. .	.. .. .	Do.
John Wilson	Senior Sergeant Lynch	Robbery under arms	Do.
Simon James	Sergeant Tant .. .. .	.. .. .	Do.
William Lyuch .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Do.
Robert Banfield	Senior Sergeant Thorpe	Stealing a bullock	Do.
Richard Hennessy	Senior Constable Lamont	Embezzlement	Do.
William Smith	Sergeant Clearey and Con- stable Brown	Stealing a horse	Do.
John Hardy	Sergeant Mahon	Murder of Samuel Irish	Do.
John O'Connor	Sergeant Price and Con- stable M'Elligott	Cattle stealing	Do.
David Marten .. .. .	.. .. .	Do.	Discharged.
William Prior	Senior Sergeant Waters	Stealing tweed	Committed for trial.
James Nelson	Constable Quelter	Stealing a watch	Do.
John Hewson	Do.	Feloniously receiving same	Do.
George Summers	Constable Byrne	Manslaughter of Charles Banks	Do.
John Gibson, <i>alias</i> Paddy Tom	Senior Constable Webb	Suspicion of the murder of Alex- ander Mussa	Discharged.
Jacob Gehrig	Constable Sharkey	Do.	Do.
	Arrested at Brisbane	Do.	Sentenced to death and executed.
	Senior Constable Graham	Cutting and wounding	Committed for trial.

RETURN of Persons arrested for Serious Offences—*continued.*

Name of Offender.	By whom arrested.	Offence.	Remarks.
William Orr, <i>alias</i> Hall ..	Constable M'Causland ..	Horse stealing (Queensland) ..	Remanded to Queens- land to be dealt with.
George Davis	Sergeant Doherty	Forgery (Queensland)	Do.
Joseph Coady	Sergeant Merrin and Detec- tive Jagers	Store robbery (two charges) ..	Committed for trial.
Charles Brooks	Senior Constable Zyglinski ..	Rape	Do.
George Payne	Senior Constable Ibbotson ..	Unlawfully colouring coin ..	Do.
George Thompson	Do.	Do.	Do.
William Burke	Detective Jagers	Cattle stealing and larceny ..	Do.
Henry Hackley	Senior Constable Johnstone ..	Maliciously shooting horses ..	Do.
William Shannon	Sergeant Merrin and Senior Constable Henry	Having stolen property in posses- sion, and horse stealing ..	Do.
John Williams	Senior Constable Levy	Stealing from the person	Do.
Richard Tuckwell	Sub-Inspector Stephenson ..	Attempted robbery under arms ..	Do.
George Cramp	Senior Constable Hughes ..	Aiding and abetting the offender Hall.	Do.
Henry Townsend	Constables Purcell and Middleton	Assault and robbery	Do.
Charles Burgess Herring <i>alias</i> Zahn.	Senior Sergeant Hesley	Fraud (four charges)	Do.
Simon Nunn	Sergeant Conway	Stealing from a shop	Do.
Philip Runrib	Do.	Do.	Do.
William James Davenport, <i>alias</i> Salisbury.	Detectives Evans and Powell ..	Stealing from a dwelling	Do.
George Ridley	Detective Jagers	Stealing a bullock	Do.
Thomas Bowman	Do.	Stealing a mare	Remanded.
Caroline Rolston	Sergeant M'Keogh	Stealing from the person	Committed for trial.
Richard Partridge	Sub-Inspector Garvin	Stealing a heifer	Do.
Henry Sargent	Detectives Lyons and Finegan ..	Stealing from a shop	Do.
George Jaffray	Constable Pirie	Unnatural offence	Do.
Martin Sullivan	Senior Constable Connors ..	Shooting at and wounding ..	Do.
John Kilfoyle	Senior Constable Roche ..	Forgery	Do.
James Burke	Do.	Do.	Do.
John Mitchell, <i>alias</i> Red Jack	Not stated	Robbery under arms	Do.
Edward Clarke	Senior Constable Wallinga and Constable Hales	Stealing a horse and other articles	Do.
Henry Judd	Senior Constable Reilly	Arson	Do.
James Ward, <i>alias</i> Long	Senior Sergeant Du Vernet and Senior Constable Buckley	Horse stealing	Do.
Patrick Shanahan	Senior Constable Mulhall ..	Robbing a Chinaman under arms	Do.
John Dunkin	Detective Bowden	Forgery	Do.
John Brown	Detective Camphin	Stealing from the person	Do.
George Edwards	Detective Powell	Do.	Do.
Margaret Marsden	Senior Constable Irvine ..	Assault and robbery	Do.
Hannah Costelloe	Constable Wall	Do.	Do.
Charles Coleman	Constable Delaney	Forgery	Do.
William Arnold	Senior Constable Crammer ..	Arson	Do.
John Stiller	Detectives Broomfield and Powell, and Sergeant Kelly	Robbery with arms	Do.
Joseph Ruston	Do.	Do.	Do.
Frederick Elliston	Senior Constable Brewer ..	Forgery	Do.
Richard Hewett	Detective M'Glone	Do.	Do.
Joseph Catt	Detective Powell	Do.	Do.
John Frith	Constable Doherty	Feloniously slaughtering a bullock	Do.
John Hawkins	Constables O'Connell & Woods	Store robbery	Do.
John White, <i>alias</i> Bushell	Senior Constable M'Manamey ..	Horse stealing	Do.
George Long	Constables Wood & Connelly ..	Fraud (two cases)	Do.
Edward Flatman	Senior Constable Cornett and Constable Stewart ..	Sheep stealing	Do.
Edward Power	Senior Sergeant Waters ..	Store robbery	Do.
John Thompson <i>alias</i> Joseph Moreton	Detective Camphin	Stealing a gold watch and pin ..	Do.
Thomas Lee	Detective Broomfield	Do.	Do.
Thomas Lee	Constable Gilmore	Horse stealing	Do.
John Thompson	Constable Dalton	Robbery under arms (two charges)	Do.
John Barron	Constable Dunlop	Stealing cheques from a mail bag, Shoalhaven.	Do.
Benjamin Hall	Do.	Do.	Do.
John Gilbert	Shot by the Police	Numerous offences. <i>Outlaws</i> ..	Do.
James Siddle	Do.	Do.	Do.
Alexander Ducker	Constable Clarke	Stealing from the person	Do.
Frederick Owen Gorman	Sergeant Lee	Fraud	Do.
Anthony Arnold	Constable Hawley	Housebreaking	Do.
Eugene M'Carthy	Detective Rolston	Stealing from premises	Do.
Walter Cadman	Sergeant Mahon	Stealing a bullock	Do.
John Hondron	Do.	Do.	Do.
James M'Ginley	Do.	Do.	Do.
Michael King	Mudgee Police	Stealing from a dwelling	Do.
Thomas M'Gee	Do.	Do.	Do.
Edward Coffey	Constable Sharkey	Assisting a prisoner to escape ..	Do.
John Bowsher, <i>alias</i> One- arm Scotchy	Sub-Inspector Modley	Cattle stealing (110 head); also, horse stealing	Remanded.
Harry Phillips	Sub-Inspector Stephenson ..	Sheep stealing	Do.
Timothy Dwyer	Senior Constable Usher ..	Horse stealing	Committed for trial.
Patrick Morgan	Senior Sergeant Fitzpatrick ..	Arson	Do.
Ann Shaw	Sergeant Kerr	Cutting and wounding	Do.

RETURN of Persons arrested for Serious Offences—*continued.*

Name of Offender.	By whom arrested.	Offence.	Remarks.
James Storan	Constable Sykes	Arson	Committed for trial.
Edward Kingsley	Senior Sergeant Kerrigan	Attempted arson	Do.
John Martin	Constables Kean and O'Dwyer	Horse stealing	Do.
Mary L. W. Dickson	Senior Sergeants Bawlinson and Taylor, and Detective Broomfield	Horse stealing	Do.
Mary W. Dickson			
Thomas Cunningham			
Philip Gavin			
Giles Tattock	Constable Cullen	Assault and robbery	Do.
Harpur Nichols	Sergeant Cleary	Wilful murder of their illegitimate child	Do.
Mary Ann Murray	Constable Byrne		
Edward Rielly, junr.	Senior Sergeant Parker	Stealing a bull	Do.
Ann Kendall	Constable Wall	Stealing wearing apparel	Do. 12 months.
Thomas M'Cormack	Sergeant Condick	Stealing cloth	Do.
William Walsh			
Johanna O'Brien	Constable Sweeney	Stealing from the person	Do.
James O'Niel	Constable Keane	Do.	Do.
John Childs	Sergeant Grainger	Perjury	Do.
Daniel Shea	Senior Constable Carroll	Assault with intent to commit rape	Do.
Ann Edwards, <i>alias</i> Pryor	Detective Powell	Uttering forged bank note	Do.
Elizabeth M'Cauley			
Thomas Harvey	Senior Sergeant Taylor	Do.	Remanded.
Thomas Clair	Detective Finegan	Stealing a horse, saddle, and bride	Do.
George Fisher			
George Chambers	Sergeant Mahon	Stealing sixty head of cattle	Do.

1911
1912
1913

MEMO

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

P O L I C E .

(DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE FORCE, ON 31ST MARCH, 1865.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 25 April, 1865.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE to PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

*Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 19 April, 1865.*

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, a statement of the strength and distribution of the Police Force on 31st March last—anticipating that it may be considered advisable to cause the same to be printed and laid before Parliament, in connection with the Estimates of Police Expenditure for the current year, as usual.

I have, &c.,

JNO. McLERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

POLICE.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETURN shewing the Distribution of the Police Force, on the 31st day of March, 1865.

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.			
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.
Metropolitan ..	A Division .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6	26
	Female Watchhouse .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Pymont .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Glebe Island .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	B Division .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	4	18
	Redfern .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	Newtown .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	Cook's River .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Concord .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Petersham .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Camperdown .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Ashfield .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Canterbury .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Barkhuts .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Glebe .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	C Division .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	12
	Balmain .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	North Shore .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Lane Cove .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Manly Beach .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	D Division .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	18
	Watson's Bay .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Waverley .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Paddington .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Botany Bay .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Coogee .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rushcutters' Bay .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Water Police .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	12	
Northern	Armidale	1 acting	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	1	1	2
	Ashford .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Bendemeer .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Bundarra .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Inverell .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Uralla .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Rocky River .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Walcha .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Glen Innes .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Tenterfield .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	Timbarra .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Fairfield .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Tooloom .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Grafton .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	2
	Lawrence .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Casino .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Lismore .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Ballina .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Port Macquarie .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
	Kempsey .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Wingham .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Taree .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Nulla Nulla .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Southern	Braidwood	1	..	..	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	3
	Mongarlow .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Major's Creek .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Araluen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2
	Nelligen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Jingera .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Queanbeyan .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
	Bungendore .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Gundaroo .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Moruya .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
	Nerrigundah .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Cooma .....	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	3
	Nimitybell .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Seymour .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Bombala .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
	Kiandra .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Michelago .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

POLICE.

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.				
		Super-intendants.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.
Southern— <i>continued.</i>	Eden .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
	Bega .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Pambula .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Merimbula .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Eastern.....	Depôt .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Campbelltown.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	Appin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Berrima .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	2
	Iron Mines .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Sutton Forest .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Bargo .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Camden .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
	Narellan .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Pictou .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	East Bargo .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	Parramatta .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	4
	Baulkham Hills .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Ryde .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Blacktown .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Windsor .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
	Richmond .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Pitt Town .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Rouse Hill .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Wilberforce .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Liverpool .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
	Penrith .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4
	St. Mary's .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Eighteen Mile Hollow .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	Wollongong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1
	Dapto .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Woonona .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Kiama .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Jamberoo .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Shellharbour .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Terrara .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nowra .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Numba .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Ulladulla .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Western	Bathurst	1	..	..	1	1	4	8	2	..	1	8
	Kelso .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Fryingpan .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Diamond Swamp .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
	Bullock Flat .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Solitary Creek .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Bowenfels .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Hartley .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	4
	Pulpit Hill .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Rockley .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Carcoar .....	..	..	1	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	2
	Blancy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Canowindra .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
	Cowra .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	2
	Guyong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Orange .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	1	..	2
	Molong .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Stony Creek .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	1
	Wellington .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3
	Wyagden .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Koon's Swamp .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Sofala .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
	Tambaroora .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1
	Hargraves .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Windeyer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Mudgee .....	..	..	1	..	1	1	6	..	..	1	3
	Rylestone .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Coonabarabran .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Talbragar .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Mundooran .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	O'Connell Plains .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Mitchell's Creek .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Forbes .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	7	1	..	..	5
	Billibung .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
	Toogong .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Eugowra .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Bogo Bogolong .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Pinnacle .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	Condobolin .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Goolagong .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
	Dubbo .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
	Coonamble .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Canonbar .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Obley .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Bourke .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..

POLICE.

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.				
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.
North-eastern ..	West Maitland	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	8
	East Maitland .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	Dunmore .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Morpeth .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
	Hinton .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Mount Vincent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Lochinvar .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Draxton .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Newcastle .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	13
	Wallsend .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Waratah .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Hexham .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Raymond Terrace .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Paterson .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Clarence Town .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Dungog .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Stroud .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
	Gosford .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Wollombi .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	St. Alban's .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Singleton .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	Jerry's Plains .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Muswellbrook .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	
Denman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Aberdeen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Scone .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	
Murrurundi .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	
Merriwa .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	
Cassilis .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	
North-western ..	Tamworth	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	4
	Gunnedah .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1
	Narrabri .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Wee Waa .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Walgett .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Warialda .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Morces .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Bingera .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Barraba .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Wallabadah .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Nundle .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	
South-eastern ..	Goulburn	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	3	1	1	5
	Collector .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
	Tarago .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
	Bungonia .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Marulan .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Wingello .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Taralga .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Binda .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
	Tuena .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Gunning .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..
	Yass .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	4
	Burrowa .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	2
	Binalong .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1
	Dryburg .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Murrumburra .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1
	Young .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	7	1	..	1	4
	Stony Creek .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Wombat .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1
	Cootamundry .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Weddin .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Marengo .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	
Currawang .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	
Crowthor .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Wollogorang .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
On special service .....	..	..	..	1*	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
South-western ..	Deniliquin	1	..	..	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	3
	Hay .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	Jerilderie .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
	Moama .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	Balranald .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
	Booligal .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Euston .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Perry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Moulamein .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
Wentworth .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	

* Acting Sub-Inspector.

POLICE.

5

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.				
		Super-intendents.	Inspec-tors.	Sub-Inspec-tors.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.
Murray	Albury .....	..	1	..	..	..	2	6	1	..	2	5
	Ten-mile Creek .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Kyamba .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Corowa .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Howlong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Gundagai .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4
	Jugiong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	Tumut .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1
	Adelong .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Upper Adelong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Tumberumba .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Wagga Wagga .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	3
	Urana .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Narandera .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tareutta .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Eurongilly .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
DEPÔT.												
Including Supernumeraries under instruction		..	..	..	1	..	3	23	1	1	1	13
Gold Escort .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	8
		7	3	19	18	27	98	276	28	32	61	376

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, April, 1865.

JNO. McLERIE,
I. G. P.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE.

(STATISTICS RESPECTING HIGHWAY ROBBERIES AND OTHER ROBBERIES UNDER ARMS, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 10 March, 1865.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10 March, 1865, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return shewing,—

“ (1.) The number of Highway Robberies and other
“ Robberies under Arms reported to the Police of the Colony
“ (under the old system), from the 20th January, 1861, to
“ the 20th January, 1862.

“ (2.) The number of persons apprehended by the Police for,
“ and found guilty by a Jury of, such offences, during the
“ said period.

“ (3.) The number of Highway Robberies and other
“ Robberies under Arms reported to the Police of the Colony
“ (under the new system), from the 18th October 1863, to
“ the 18th October, 1864.

“ (4.) The number of persons apprehended by the Police
“ for, and found guilty by a Jury of, such offences, during
“ the same period.”

(*Mr. Cunneen.*)

POLICE.

(1.) The number of Highway Robberies and other Robberies under Arms reported to the Police of the Colony (under the old system), from the 20th January, 1861, to the 20th January, 1862	50
(2.) The number of persons apprehended by the Police for, and found guilty by a Jury of, such offences, during the said period	10
(3.) The number of Highway Robberies and other Robberies under Arms reported to the Police of the Colony (under the new system), from the 18th October, 1863, to the 18th October, 1864	113
(4.) The number of persons apprehended by the Police for, and found guilty by a Jury of, such offences, during the same period	44

NOTE.—Statements Nos. 1 and 3 have been compiled from the 1st of March, 1862, from the *Police Gazette*, and previous to that date from the *Crime Report*. It is possible there may be some inaccuracies and omissions, more especially in the list for 1861, as it was not until the *Police Gazette* was commenced under the new system, that reports of all offences were uniformly made to the head office for publication. The number of such offences, therefore, was probably greater than stated above, prior to the new system.

The information under Nos. 2 and 4 has been prepared from the Blue Book, and records of convictions in the Sheriff's Office. There would be now no means of obtaining the information respecting the parties who effected the apprehensions for the year ending 20th January, 1862, and a considerable delay would be necessitated in endeavouring to obtain like information for the year ending 18th October, 1864; but very few of the arrests, if any, were made except by the Police.

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
10th March, 1865

JNO. McLERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRISONS.

(PRISON ESTABLISHMENTS OF VICTORIA—RESULT OF INQUIRIES INTO THE WORKING OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 10 May, 1865.

SHERIFF to PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

*Sheriff's Office,
Sydney, 1 February, 1865.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to report, for the information of the Honorable the Chief Secretary, the results of my inquiries into the working of the Prison Establishments of Victoria, made with a view to the introduction of an improved system for the management of those of this Colony.

I desire to acknowledge the courtesy with which the objects of my inquiries were facilitated by the Chief Secretary of Victoria, the Sheriff, and the Inspector General of Penal Establishments.

At the end of June in 1857, Victoria was in the same difficulty with respect to prison management as this Colony has now to contend with. There had been mutiny and murder at the principal establishment of Pentridge. A chronic state of insubordination and threatened violence obtained there, and in the prison hulks. There was no fixed and intelligible system, either as regards coercion, classification, or reward.

For that state of things the same cause may be assigned as for the analogous condition of our own prisons. The requirements of the Colony, for the treatment of criminals, had far outgrown the arrangements provided for the purpose.

By October in 1859 the main difficulty had been overcome—the necessary preliminary buildings for initiating an improved system of management had been erected; and the operation of that system has been since, and is now, most satisfactorily progressing.

The objects of my inquiries in Victoria may be stated as follows:—

- 1st. To obtain a full knowledge of the system in operation there, in order to submit, for the consideration of the Government, a proposition for adopting a comprehensive plan for the same purpose in this Colony; but the development of which will require time and involve outlay.
- 2nd. To endeavour to ascertain how far, in reference to our limited means, any features of such a plan can be properly adopted, and to submit a revised code of prison regulations accordingly.

Regarding the eminent success which is universally admitted to have attended the penal policy of Victoria—a success greater than has been achieved in England—and the analogous circumstances of the two Colonies, while I do not suggest that New South Wales shall set out with a simple copy of the Victorian plan, I think that it can most advantageously be taken for our model, and that my report, which I intend for practical purposes, need not enter into the questions raised in the numerous somewhat elaborated theories upon the subject emanating from English authorities, the more applicable features of which have been kept in view in Victoria.

Dividing my report for the purposes of the two objects above stated, I propose herein to describe the now existing prison arrangements of Victoria, and their progress to their present satisfactory condition. In a separate report I will offer my suggestions as to the adoption in this Colony of any desirable improvements, so far as our means will permit.

The

Here again he works his way through three classes towards his remission. According to the regulations prisoners may be degraded from the more advanced divisions; but so well does the system work, that this punishment is but seldom or never resorted to. It will be observed from the foregoing sketch of the treatment of a prisoner that, by unexceptionable good conduct, he may possibly work off one-third of his sentence. As, however, I have separately reported upon the remission question, I need not further refer to it here.

The good order and satisfactory condition of Pentridge may be partly ascribed to the fact that active employment is found for all the prisoners, except indeed the A Division men, who can only do some light work, such as hat and slipper making, &c.

I did not find there, nor indeed in any of the establishments in Victoria, that the labour of prisoners was made materially reproductive in a financial point of view. At Pentridge the labour is chiefly towards the further buildings, and for supplying other departments of the Public Service. They make their own clothing, blankets, boots, iron work, &c., while some of the C Division men are even engaged in cultivation of the land. One chief and very desirable object seems to have been to find the prisoners in occupation.

The next establishment is Collingwood, an open stockade, containing from 120 to 150 prisoners—chiefly invalids and infirm men. It is not much regarded, and may not improbably be discontinued before long. Then there are three prison hulks, running in size from 450 to 600 tons. One is used for females, who, however, are likely soon to be transferred to the new female prison in course of completion at Pentridge. The second is used for confining "refractory seamen," and, as they are termed, "Crofton prisoners." The mode of dealing with the former, who consist of seamen sentenced for breaches of discipline and small offences, seems to me to be most admirable. Instead of being sent, as with us, to the gaol, they are sentenced to the hulks. There is no necessity for much restraint, and the men are usefully employed in Government boats, &c. The number so imprisoned runs from ten to eighty. The "Crofton men" are prisoners whose sentences have so nearly expired that it is not worth their while to escape. There are usually about thirty of them. They are only under modified restraint, working on shore under an unarmed guard of two warders, and taken on board at night. This makes a good preparation for their full liberty; but the number that can be so treated, as a proportion on the whole body of prisoners, is not very considerable.

The third hulk is used as a reformatory for juveniles, who are found there of ages from eight to fifteen. There are usually some fifty boys in the hulk. They are taught various useful, and especially nautical, employments.

The plan works successfully, and possesses several advantages over any that could be worked at an inland or more distant establishment for the same purpose. The establishment is under the observation of the authorities at head quarters, and affords facilities for the boys getting to sea, which, at Melbourne, many of them do. I would suggest for consideration the adoption of a similar plan in Sydney Harbour.

Having now endeavoured to sketch an outline of the Victorian prison arrangements, I may state that I am in possession of full information in detail for giving effect, so far as possible, to any desire of the Government to follow the policy of the other Colony.

It may be well here to refer to the comparative expenditure of the two Colonies as proportioned to the results attained.

In Victoria the expenditure is £77,835 12s. for the custody and maintenance of 1,850 prisoners. In New South Wales (inclusive of Cockatoo Island) it is £47,127 for 1,290 prisoners, of whom the average in the gaols is 1,100, and at Cockatoo, 180.

It will thus be seen that the management of New South Wales is not, comparatively speaking, expensive; but it must be borne in mind that the rates of salary to the officers in Victoria largely exceed those of this Colony.

I would now desire to express the opinion, and from which I anticipate no dissent, that the necessity has arisen for this Colony to enter vigorously upon a comprehensive plan of prison discipline, the first essential to which is the formation of an establishment assimilating, if even on a modified scale, to that at Pentridge.

By the information afforded in the foregoing portions of this report, it will be seen that the main results have not to await the completion of the buildings.

What is urgently required is that a Panopticon prison, with an enclosing wall, and the necessary buildings for quarters, &c., together with some buildings forming part of the general plan, but to be in the mean time used as associated dormitories, so as to provide prison labour for the continuation of the works, be at once taken in hand. I therefore suggest that a site be chosen for the future establishment. The selection of the site will have to be guided by several considerations. It should be on the railway line, and not too far from Sydney; a plentiful supply of water, and sufficient area of land, are requisites; stone, also, in the neighbourhood would be desirable. If my suggestions be entertained, the necessary plans and estimates should then be prepared. The cost would become the next important question.

The preliminary buildings at Pentridge cost £120,000. These, however, were erected in dear times, and under most adverse circumstances.

There is reason to believe that half, or perhaps less than half, the amount, would suffice for the more immediate objects now recommended. The further extensions would be carried on by prison labour, and the cost dispersed over some six or seven years, keeping, in the mean time, the prison population occupied.

It is my intention, as above stated, to submit a further report resulting from my examination into the Victorian establishments; which will have reference to the establishments of this Colony as they now stand, and will be accompanied by a draft of regulations to be proposed in place of those now in force.

It will, however, take some time to enable me to ascertain the practicability of, and to place in a definite form, the suggestions that I desire to offer, and which will have for their object—

The division, or classification, so far as the building arrangements will admit, of the prisoners ;

The establishment of a uniform system of management in all the gaols ;

The introduction of some systematic plan of employment.

I may observe, in conclusion, that this report is written on the assumption that Cockatoo Island has, from various causes, lost its utility for the purposes of a penal settlement. It is the opinion both of the Superintendent and myself that the island, and perhaps some other places where public works are projected, might be made available for the employment of the prisoners whose sentences have nearly expired, under a relaxed state of control, and with indulgences—perhaps even a money allowance.

This question, however, could form a subject for future consideration.

I have, &c.,

HAROLD MACLEAN,
Sheriff.

1865.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STATE OF COLONIAL PRISONS.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.

(Circular.)

Downing-street,
17 January, 1865.

SIR,

I enclose, for your information and that of your advisers (should they feel disposed to make themselves acquainted with its contents), a copy of a circular despatch which I have addressed to the Governors of Colonies in which the Government is not responsible to the local Legislature. You will perceive that the object of the despatch is to obtain, in the form of answers to a series of interrogatories, an exposition of the state of the Colonial Prisons, in respect of their construction, discipline, and management, with a view to ascertain how far they are in conformity with approved models in this country, and what reforms may be required in them.

The system of Government established in the Colony under your Government, relieves me from the responsibility under which I lie in respect of the Colonies to which the circular is addressed; but I am not the less desirous to afford the authorities acting under you any assistance which they may desire to receive, in applying the experience of this country, and the labours of the eminent men who have made that experience their study, to the purpose of effecting any amendments which may be needed in the prisons and systems of prison discipline in use in the Colony of

I beg you, therefore, to make such use as you may think proper and convenient of the papers which accompany this despatch, and to report to me any steps you may have taken, and their result.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD CARDWELL.

[Enclosure.]

(Circular.)

Downing-street,
16 January, 1865.

SIR,

In the Duke of Newcastle's circular despatches of the 19th of August and 19th of October, 1863, the Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies were furnished with copies of the Report and Evidence presented by the Committee of the House of Lords on the State of Discipline in Gaols, and with copies of the Report and Evidence presented by the Royal Commission on Penal Servitude. These documents were brought to the notice of the Governors, from the desire felt by Her Majesty's Government that the results of the extensive experience obtained in this country on these subjects, and the evidence (so laboriously collected) by which those results had been ascertained and brought to light, might not be altogether lost to the Colonies; but that, on the contrary, the Colonies might be enabled to share with this country the benefit to be derived from experiments and operations on the largest scale, conducted with care and vigilantly observed, and from the labours of our most enlightened public men, in digesting our experience and drawing conclusions from it.

I am not informed whether, in the Colony under your government, these documents have obtained the attention which it was hoped that their importance would command; but Her Majesty's Government do not relinquish the desire that the state of the colonial prisons and the system of discipline in operation should be investigated, with a view to ascertain how far they are in accordance with principles adopted in this country, or how far they are open to objection and capable of improvement.

In order to the institution of such an inquiry, I transmit to you herewith a series of interrogatories, to which I request that you will furnish me with answers as early as you conveniently can, accompanying them with any remarks by which I may be enabled the better to understand the state of the prisons in your Government, the system of discipline pursued in them, and the means by which it may be practicable to effect improvements.

You will observe it to be stated by the Lords' Committee, as their very "decided opinion," that "having reference to the course of legislation now extending over many years, and the agreement in opinion and practice of the highest authorities, the system generally known as the separate system, "must now be accepted as the foundation of prison discipline." Those of the interrogatories which have reference to this system, will therefore demand your especial care and attention; and you will bear in mind that no ordinary difficulties from defects in the construction of a prison, nor indeed any difficulties which are not absolutely insurmountable, should be allowed to stand in the way of the establishment of this system; nor will you fail to perceive, on examination of the Committee's Report and the evidence attached to it, that in this country it has been found possible, by zealous and judicious efforts, to effect the introduction of the system, notwithstanding many defects and insufficiencies of construction and means. Should separation be absolutely impracticable in the prisons as they are, it will be for the consideration of the Legislature whether means cannot be found for effecting the alterations required in them.

The question which is perhaps next in importance, is the penal efficacy of the labour exacted from offenders under sentence of imprisonment with hard labour, and the methods by which that efficacy is ensured; and you will observe that the object of the sentence is inevitably sacrificed, when industrial and productive employment is substituted, in short terms of imprisonment, or in the earlier stages of long terms, for labour strictly penal; whilst it will be found to be a delusion to suppose that any real economy is effected by defeating the object of the sentence. On the contrary, the result of all attempts to economize by industrial employment, at the sacrifice of effective punishment, is to shew that, whilst the labour of the prisoners does not repay the cost of their subsistence and supervision, their number is the greater in proportion as the labour is less deterrent; and the community is charged with the cost of more prisoners, whilst at the same time it suffers by the commission of more offences. Thus labour enforced by the treadmill or the crank, for a minimum term of imprisonment, or portion of the sentence, is considered by the Lords' Committee to be essential in the case of every prisoner condemned to imprisonment with hard labour.

In the later stages of a long imprisonment, a different regimen may be applied. It is, indeed, by severe suffering in the earlier portion of a sentence, rather than by sufferings prolonged through a series of years, that a deterrent effect is produced; for the class of persons by whom offences are generally committed do not look far forward, and they are governed by what is presently, and not by what is distantly within their view.

Rigorously penal labour, therefore, which is generally of necessity wholly or more or less unproductive, should be enforced at first; and afterwards, in long sentences, it may be possible to combine industrial employment with some relaxation of penal rigour.

It is probably also in the stages of imprisonment subsequent to those which are most severely penal, that efforts for the reformation of offenders may be made with the best prospect of success; and you will perceive that the division of the prisoners into classes, and their promotion from one class to another (after the severely penal stage of imprisonment has been undergone, but not before), has been found to be of much use in furthering the efforts made for the reformation of prisoners. But the promotion should proceed upon such evidence of self-control as shall be afforded by actual labour performed where the employment is industrial, rather than upon more uncertain indications of improvement in character and disposition. Another advantage derivable from this system of classification and promotion is, that the authorities of the prison will find themselves enabled to maintain discipline with less effort, with less irritation on all sides, and with less recourse to methods which are painful to humane officers, and hardening to those to whom they are not painful.

In the same direction, and with the same view, the system may be resorted to which is commonly known as the ticket-of-leave system. It would seem, indeed, that in small communities, where supervision after release can be exercised more readily and efficiently, and in Colonies where labour is more in demand, and subsistence more surely obtainable than in this country, the ticket-of-leave system might be pursued with fewer difficulties and drawbacks than are found to attend it here; but wherever adopted, it is indispensable that its operation should be duly regulated and guarded, so as not to interfere with the absolute certainty that an adequately deterrent punishment will be inflicted, and that no abridgments of sentences will take place till after this punishment shall have been undergone. With this view, a distinct limit should be fixed to the abridgments of imprisonments to be granted in respect of good conduct and amount of labour performed in prison; and the system should be clearly explained to the Courts and Judges, so that the sentences passed may be adequately penal and deterrent, notwithstanding any possible remissions under tickets-of-leave. And when legislation is required to adapt the criminal law to the system, the local Government, with the assistance of the Law Officers of the Crown, should apply for the assistance of the Legislature.

Having thus pointed to the main features to be kept in view, in any efforts to be made for the improvement of prisons, I will only add that I feel assured that the importance of the object to the public welfare will commend it to your attention, as well as to that of the public officers, magistrates, and others, who may have any means of contributing to its attainment; and as the first step must be to ascertain, with completeness and precision, the state of things now existing, I request you to obtain, as fully and exactly as may be in your power, the information sought by the enclosed series of interrogatories.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

INTERROGATORIES respecting the construction, state, discipline, and management of each Prison, House of Correction, Lock-up House, Convict Depot, Penal Settlement, or other place of confinement in the Colony of

1. The classes of offenders for whom this prison was intended. Are any others ever confined in it?
2. The number of prisoners for which it was intended; and the actual average greatest and smallest numbers for the last five years.
3. The substance of the public laws under which the prison is maintained and controlled. (Copies of the laws to be appended.)
4. The internal rules and regulations of the prison. By whom and by virtue of what authority were they framed, and who has the power to alter them?
5. The nature of the funds by which the prison is maintained, and annual cost of its maintenance during the last five years.
6. The site and general arrangement of the building, and the materials of the walls, roof, and partitions.
7. Is there any certification of cells by superior authorities? If yes, state whether uncertified cells are ever used, and for what terms, and whether reports are made of the fact.
8. (1.) The provisions for sewerage and drainage, the position and state of the latrines and urinals. (2.) The water supply; its sources, quality, and amount. (3.) The means for ventilation; a, of the building generally; b, of the separate wards or cells. (4.) The baths and lavatories. (5.) The means for heating; and the average temperature in hot and in cold seasons. (6.) The amount of window-space, exclusive of bars; the provisions for lighting.
- 9.

9. The height, length, and breadth of the wards or cells, and the contents in cubic feet. If there are any general wards, state also the interval between the beds.

10. Is a separation, complete or partial, in use? How is it carried out in the matters of labour, exercise, and attendance at chapel? Is silence enforced? Are unconvicted prisoners in these respects treated like the others?

11. Is solitary confinement in use, and for what lengths of time, and by whose authority in each case? What reports are made of it? Are there any and what public laws on the subject?

12. The kinds of penal labour in use, for what classes of prisoners, for how many hours per day, with what reliefs, and how adapted to differences of strength. If you use the crank or wheel, describe the construction, and state how and by whom the amount of resistance is regulated. Put in your scale of labour. Is shot drill used?

13. Can sentences of flogging be pronounced by the Courts of Justice, for offences out of the gaol; and are they, in practice, pronounced and inflicted? And if so, for what offences, and, as far as can be judged, with what effect? State the particulars (so far as they are applicable) as to which inquiry is made under interrogatory 27—respecting flogging for gaol offences.

14. The industrial or productive kinds of labour in use. Are prisoners ever employed outside the prison, or allowed to work for the officers or the Gaoler?

15. The provisions for exercise.

16. The scale of dietary; by whom was it framed, and who has the power to alter it?

17. The nature of the beds, and the number of hours allowed for sleep?

18. In what respects are insolvent debtors differently treated from persons imprisoned on criminal charges? What is the greatest length of time during which any insolvent debtor, who has been in prison at any time within the last five years, has been confined there?

19. The mode of treatment of imbecile or maniacal prisoners, of criminal children under fifteen years of age, and of infants born in the prison or brought in with their mothers.

20. Are the male and female prisoners allowed to have any communication? Are they attended by Warders of their own sexes?

21. The powers, duties, and mode of appointment and removal of the Visitors, Governor, Head and Under Warders, and Medical Officer.

22. The numbers of Gaolers and Warders of either sex, for day and night. State whether they reside within the walls, how they are paid, and whether their pay in any way depends on gratuities or premiums.

23. The arrangements with respect to stores and accounts.

24. The provisions for instructions and for religious services.

25. State whether you attempt the reformation of prisoners by marks, by remissions or gradations of punishment within the prison, by gratuities, or how otherwise.

26. In what cases, by what authority, under what conditions, and with what results as to recom-mittals, are abridgments of the term of imprisonment granted by tickets-of-leave or otherwise?

27. The punishment for gaol offences. If flogging is in use, state the precautions taken to ensure the cat in use being always identical with a model approved by the proper authorities, the number of lashes, and the usual effect on the conduct of the prisoner. By whose authority may it be inflicted, whether the Medical Officer of the prison is present, and what interval elapses between the offence and the punishment? What records are kept, and what reports made? Give also the length, weight, and description in every other particular of the model cat, and state whether it is identical with any cat authorized for use in Her Majesty's Army, or Navy, or in prisons at Home.

28. The number of escapes during the last five years, and the measures taken for better security.

29. The means used for the identification of old offenders; and the proportion of convicted prisoners who are known to have been more than once, more than twice, and more than three times convicted.

30. The regulations or practice with reference to visits of friends, and writing and receiving letters.

31. The death-rate and causes of death for the last five years. The nature of the diseases most common in the gaol. The number of persons who have become insane within the gaol. If there have been any suicides, state what verdicts were returned. Are Coroner's inquests held in all cases of death within the gaol?

32. The arrangements for medical inspection and treatment. Is there a gaol hospital?

33. The arrangements for visitation and inspection by superior civil authorities, whether and how often the prison is visited and inspected by the Governor himself, and whether the visits be periodical or occasional; and if occasional, whether they be visits after notice given, or visits of surprise, or both.

34. What books are made up, and by whom; and in what custody are they commonly left?

35. Whether periodical reports and returns are furnished to the Governor, of the state of the prison, and of the statistical details connected with it.

36. Are there any defects in the structure, sanitary state, or discipline of the prison, to which you wish to direct attention?

37. If you have furnished no information on some of these topics, state why not, and whose duty it is to be able to furnish it, and in whose custody the registers or other documents relating thereto should be and are.

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

JANUARY 10, 1907

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR

ENDING

DECEMBER 31, 1906

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EXPENSE OF MILITARY DEFENCE.

(CONTRIBUTION OF COLONIES TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 25 April, 1865.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.

(No. 44.)

Downing-street,

18 August, 1864.

SIR,

In your despatch of the 18th November last, No. 103, you reported that your Ministers, having maturely considered the question of Military Contribution, intended to submit some plan to the Legislative Assembly, embodying acquiescence in the views of the Imperial Government, as made known to them by my predecessor, in his circular despatch of the 26th of June of last year.

I shall be glad to be informed whether any further, and if so, what steps, have been taken by your Government, or by the Legislative Assembly, in this matter, as it is very desirable that the final arrangement should speedily be arrived at, both as to the amount of force to be stationed in the several Australian Colonies, and as to the mode of contribution so as to enable the Secretary of State for War to frame his Estimate, for the consideration of the Government, before the end of the year.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD CARDWELL.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.

(No. 8.)

Downing-street,

26 January, 1865.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 21st of October last, No. 88, transmitting a copy of a Bill introduced into the Assembly by your Responsible Advisers, for giving effect to the military scheme proposed by Her Majesty's Government, by providing for the amount to be contributed by New South Wales towards the cost of Her Majesty's Troops in the Australian Colonies.

I regret that the dissolution of the Parliament, which you have announced to me in your despatch of the 12th of November, No. 92, will create a further delay at arriving at a final decision upon the scheme. But in the meantime, I have to inform you that the Government of Victoria, some time back, expressed a wish that an additional Battery of Artillery should be supplied to that Colony, in the place of their quota of Infantry ;

and Sir Charles Darling was informed that Her Majesty's Government would see no objection to supplying that Colony with a second Battery of Artillery, instead of the five Companies of Infantry assigned to it, upon the following conditions :—

- 1st. That the disposition could be made to fall in with the general arrangements for the supply of Troops in Australia.
- 2nd. That the capitation rate on the Artillery should be (£55) fifty-five pounds a head; and,
- 3rdly. That the Garrison duties are such, that the two Companies of Artillery would suffice for them.

It may be desirable that you should make this known to your Advisers, in order that, in case they should desire any modification to be made in the proposal, they may have the opportunity of submitting it at once to Her Majesty's Government.

I must request that you will inform me of the result with as little delay as possible, in order that, if it arrives in time, it may be dealt with similar communications received from the other Australian Colonies.

But you will nevertheless understand that I do not wish it, in any way, to delay the passing of the Act sanctioning the payment of Her Majesty's Troops from Colonial funds.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD CARDWELL.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COST OF IMPERIAL TROOPS ON SERVICE
WITHIN THE COLONY.

(MESSAGE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 25 April, 1865.

JOHN YOUNG,
Governor.

Message No. 9.

In accordance with the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends to the Legislative Assembly, to make provision for contributing towards the cost of Imperial Troops on service within the Colony of New South Wales.

*Government House,
Sydney, 25th April, 1865.*

1865.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ANNUAL ORDNANCE RETURNS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

No. 1.

Military Store Office,
Sydney, 14 February, 1865.

A RETURN of all Moneys which have been received by or are now payable to Her Majesty's War Department, in respect of Lands, Tenements, and Buildings, vested in the Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance, under the provisions of the Act of Council 4th Victoria, No. 2.

NIL.

J. B. COLE,
Asst. Sup. of Stores, in charge.

ANNUAL ORDNANCE RETURNS.

No. 2.

*Military Store Office,
Sydney, 14 February, 1865.*

A RETURN of all Lands, Messuages, Tenements, and Buildings, vested in the Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance, in the Colony of New South Wales, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Council 4th Victoria, No. 2.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	CONTENTS OF LAND.	WHERE SITUATED.			DATE OF DEEDS OF GRANT.	PURPOSES FOR WHICH AUTHORIZED.
		Parish.	Town.	County.		
Part of Goat Island	a. r. p. 1 2 34	Petersham .....	.....	Cumberland.....	30 January, 1844 ..	Magazines and Stores.
		Brisbane	Stanley	Stanley	21 July, 1843	
	0 1 9	St. Luke	Liverpool	Cumberland.....	4 August, 1843	
Lands	1 0 13	St. John	Parramatta	Do.	Do.	} Sites for Military Barracks.
	0 1 31½	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
	0 3 39	St. Matthew	Windsor	Do.	Do.	
Pinchgut Island	0 0 16	St. Philip.....	Sydney	Do.	30 January, 1844 ..	
Land on which Dawes' Battery is erected ..	.....	Alexandria .....	.....	Do.	Do.	} For Harbour Defences.
	7 2 11	St. Philip.....	Sydney	Do.	31 July, 1844	
	14 3 24	Bathurst	Bathurst	Bathurst	18 December, 1844..	} For Military purposes.
Lands	7 1 18	St. John	Parramatta	Cumberland.....	30 January, 1846 ..	
	16 1 15	Newcastle	Newcastle	Northumberland....	5 June, 1847	} Sites for Military Barracks.
	29 2 17	Alexandria	Do.	Cumberland.....	31 July, 1850	

MEMO.—The above Lands, &c., were transferred to the Colonial Government, by order from England, 23rd January, 1860, and 11th March, 1859.

J. B. COLE,
Asst. Sup. of Stores, in charge.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(PETITION—ALBURY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 19 April, 1865.

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

The Petition of the undersigned Residents of the Town and District of Albury,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That your Petitioners reside in the south-western district of New South Wales, being that portion of the Colony abutting on the River Murray.

That your Petitioners have all along continued loyal to the rule of New South Wales, and have hitherto taken no part in the agitation to erect an independent Colony in the so-called district of Riverina.

That your Petitioners find the imposition of the Border Customs a very serious grievance; and are convinced that, if the collection of these duties continues, one of the finest portions of the Colony will be ruined.

That whatever tariff may be collected at the various seaports of the several Colonies, there are many objections against putting in force the same tariff on the inland borders, owing to the goods being broken in bulk, and also to the extent of the transactions by retail.

That virtually there is no difference between the habits and modes of life of the people on different sides of the Border; and that the mere fact of the River Murray running between them, does not justify their being treated as foreigners by the neighbouring Governments. That for the purposes of trade, the Ovens District in Victoria and the Murray District in New South Wales are one, and any attempt to sever the two must be ruinous to the commercial interests of both.

That whilst the levying of these duties by New South Wales, compels your Petitioners to pay double duties, the retaliatory action of Victoria, in also collecting import duties along the Borders, has shut out your Petitioners from the markets they depended on for the disposal of their produce. That the free selectors who bought land in these districts, with a view to cultivate vines, tobacco, oats, barley, and other crops, now find the prohibitory duties charged by Victoria prevent the sale of such crops. That so long as these duties remain in force, the extension of vine-growing and other industries, for which this district is peculiarly adapted, must be checked, whilst those who have already embarked in these pursuits must lose considerably.

That the prostration of industries like those mentioned, and the neutralization of the benefits of the free selection land law, must have their effects on the progress of the Colony at large; and that the income from the Border Custom Houses, being accompanied by a loss to your Petitioners of at least ten times the revenue so collected, is not to be regarded as so much clear gain to the Colony.

That your Petitioners are quite ready to admit the right of New South Wales to receive duties on goods consumed within her own limits; but are at the same time convinced that, if Sydney had shewn the same amount of energy as Melbourne in facilitating the means of communication, the Border trade might still have remained with Sydney.

That your Petitioners believe the Melbourne Government is now open to pay a lump sum annually to New South Wales, to establish free trade across the Murray; and your Petitioners hope that negotiations may be once more opened by New South Wales to achieve this desirable object.

That the sum to be so paid should not represent the total amount of the duties now collected from the Border Stations by New South Wales, inasmuch as your Petitioners would be exporting dutiable produce largely into Victoria, if Victoria relaxed the restrictions imposed upon the trade of your Petitioners.

That your Petitioners are of opinion that, if a reasonable sum were asked from Victoria, it would be paid, and that New South Wales would then be saved the heavy expenses of collecting this portion of the revenue.

For the reasons above set forth, your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that no time may be lost in opening negotiations with Victoria to ensure free trade across the Murray, and prosecuting them to a successful issue.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Dated the 4th day of April, 1865.

[Here follow 1,010 Signatures.]

[Price, 3d.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1865.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(PETITION—MAYOR, &c., ALBURY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 9 May, 1865.

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

The Petition of the Mayor, Council, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the Town and District of Albury,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners have heard with much regret, that the arrangements come to by the respective Governments of New South Wales and Victoria, at their recent Conference on the question of the Border Duties, do not include the free transit of wine, tobacco, and other produce of this district, into Victoria, duty free, but that the settlers and vine-growers can take advantage of the only market within their reach, by the payment of a duty which under ordinary circumstances must be prohibitive.

That since the introduction of free selection, a numerous body of men have settled down in the district, selecting land fit for the culture of the vine, and a large number of persons are engaged in producing tobacco; but should duties be levied on their produce crossing the Murray, the loss to them will be very considerable, so much so that they will be obliged to throw up their holdings, whilst the imposition of these duties will deter many from settling in the district.

That your Petitioners were under the hope that the settlement of the question was arrived at so that an account should be kept of the dutiable goods crossing either way of the Murray, and that the net amount of the balance, after deducting the amount upon New South Wales produce and the commission for its collection, should be handed over by Victoria to the revenue of this Colony.

That your Petitioners believe that such a course would be strictly fair and reasonable; and humbly pray that, taking the above representations into consideration, your Honorable House will, upon the settlement of the question, adopt such measures as shall encourage the cultivation of the produce of the Colony, and the preservation of the interests of its inhabitants in this important district.

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

Albury, 29th April, 1865.

[Here follow 323 Signatures.]

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.
(PETITION—WENTWORTH.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 14 June, 1865.

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

The Petition of the undersigned Residents in Wentworth, and others,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners are residents and traders in the town of Wentworth, at the confluence of the Murray and Darling Rivers, in the Colony of New South Wales.

That the said town of Wentworth is at the distance of 700 miles from Sydney, and that, in consequence, its inhabitants are precluded from deriving any of their supplies from that city, or indeed from any other portion of New South Wales, without enormous expense and delay. That in consequence of the distance of Wentworth from Melbourne, and the uncertain character of the navigation of the Upper Murray, they are also precluded from obtaining their supplies from Victoria during many months in the year.

That for a series of years your Petitioners have been in the habit of receiving all their supplies from South Australia, by means of steamers trading on the River Murray, and that they cheerfully paid the Government of South Australia, as agent for that of New South Wales, upon goods so river-borne, the duties fixed by the Legislature of New South Wales, according to the tariff of New South Wales. That this arrangement has hitherto proved very convenient to your Petitioners, and has been found to interfere but little, if any, with trade or commerce.

That your Petitioners learned, with regret, that in terms of an agreement entered into between the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria, on the 15th and 17th of April of the present year, it is proposed that these duties shall be no longer payable to the South Australian Government, according to the tariff of New South Wales, but shall be collected by officers appointed by the Government of Victoria, according to the tariff of that Colony.

That the carrying out of such arrangements will entail upon your Petitioners heavy pecuniary loss, and embarrass, to a very great extent, all their commercial relations; that it will subject them to a much higher and special rate of taxation than that borne by the inhabitants of other districts of New South Wales, besides imposing upon them the necessity of paying, in addition to the Victorian duty, that imposed by the Government of South Australia.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that your Honorable House will take measures to free them from such burdens, either by continuing the arrangement heretofore subsisting between the Government of New South Wales and the Government of South Australia; or, if it should be deemed advisable by your Honorable House, that the duties of the river-borne goods shall be collected by Victorian officers, that such collection be made according to the tariff of New South Wales, and not, as proposed, according to the tariff of Victoria.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

[Here follow 30 Signatures.]

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE AND PROCEEDINGS OF CONFERENCE WITH VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 19 April, 1865.

COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, New South Wales,
31 March, 1865.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to invite the Government of Victoria to reconsider the question of the Customs Duties for goods imported across the Murray River into this Colony.

2. Without entering, in this communication, into past negotiations or correspondence, I would venture, on behalf of the Government of New South Wales, to express a hope that an amicable settlement of this vexed question may be effected without further delay.

3. While we are not prepared to sacrifice any Revenue to which this Colony may be justly entitled, I desire to offer an assurance of the willingness of this Government to make an amicable adjustment, so far as it can be done with due regard to all the various interests involved.

4. If your Government is disposed to appoint Delegates to confer with this Government, we shall be happy to meet them in this spirit, at as early a date as they can conveniently come.

5. Until some arrangement is concluded, the trade and commerce of both Colonies, especially in those districts more immediately on the boundaries, must be seriously damaged.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES COWPER.

CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Victoria,
Chief Secretary's Office,
Melbourne, 7 April, 1865.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, inviting the Government of Victoria to reconsider the question of the Customs Duties for goods imported across the Murray River into New South Wales, and offering an assurance of the willingness of the Government of New South Wales to make an amicable adjustment of the matter.

In reply, I do myself the honor to state that this Government, anxious to assist in arriving at such a settlement of the question as will remove the existing impediments to commerce, accepts the invitation of New South Wales to renew negotiations; and with this object in view, I purpose, in company with the Honorable the Treasurer, and the Honorable the Minister of Justice, to leave Melbourne for Sydney on Monday next.

I have, &c.,

JAMES M'CULLOCH.

MINUTES of the Proceedings of the Conference held at Sydney, on the 15th day of April, 1865, between the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria, upon the Border Duties Question.

PRESENT :—

The Honorable Charles Cowper, Esq., M.P., Colonial Secretary,
The Honorable John Bayley Darvall, Esq., M.P., Attorney General,
The Honorable Thomas Ware Smart, Esq., M.P., Treasurer,
representing the Government of New South Wales.

The Honorable James M'Culloch, Esq., M.P., Chief Secretary,
The Honorable Archibald Michie, Esq., M.P., Minister of Justice,
The Honorable George Verdon, Esq., M.P., Treasurer,
representing the Government of Victoria.

It is unanimously agreed that the following Articles shall form the basis of an agreement between the respective Governments of New South Wales and Victoria :—

(1.) The Government of New South Wales does not contend for exclusive jurisdiction over the waters of the Murray.

(2.) The Government of Victoria admits that New South Wales is entitled to the duties payable on goods consumed within her territory.

(3.) It is admitted that the freedom of the Murray trade was conceded by Victoria, at the request of New South Wales, in 1855, when Mr. Riddell, by direction of Sir William Denison, applied to the Colonial Secretary of Victoria that the practice of collecting duties upon goods imported into Victoria from New South Wales might be abandoned, the balance of trade being at that time in favour of New South Wales.

(4.) Under this agreement the Murray River trade between the two Colonies remained free without dispute until May, 1860, when New South Wales demanded that her legal right to the duties payable on goods consumed within her territory should be recognized.

(5.) The right of levying and collecting duties on the Murray shall be farmed by Victoria from New South Wales, for an annual sum to be paid by Victoria to New South Wales, in consideration of all duties to which New South Wales is, or may be hereafter, entitled upon goods imported into that Colony, either wholly or partly, by way of the River Murray.

(6.) The sum to be paid by Victoria to New South Wales shall be determined as follows :—

Officers shall be appointed by New South Wales and Victoria respectively, who shall take an account for a period of one year of all dutiable goods passing between the Colonies at such crossing-places as may be agreed upon, commencing on the first day of May next ensuing.

(7.) The amount to be paid to New South Wales by Victoria shall be, as nearly as can be ascertained by the means aforesaid, the net amount to which New South Wales may prove to be entitled under her tariff upon the balance of the goods liable to duty in New South Wales conveyed into that Colony by way of the River Murray, subject to a charge of five per cent. for the cost of collection.

(8.)

(8.) The duties upon all goods entering New South Wales and Victoria by way of the Murray shall be collected and received by Victoria according to the Victorian Tariff.

(9.) The Government of New South Wales will invest the Government of Victoria with all the authority which may be necessary for the collection of the duties upon river-borne goods, so that for the purposes of this agreement Victoria shall stand in the place of New South Wales.

(10.) This agreement shall remain in force for six years, and shall take effect from and after the first day of May next ensuing; but the sum to be paid by Victoria to New South Wales shall be subject to re-adjustment at the end of three years, an account being taken of the goods to and from New South Wales and Victoria respectively, as provided in Article 6 of these Minutes. Provided that if any substantial change be made in the tariff of New South Wales this arrangement shall be subject to such modification as may be necessary to give full effect to this agreement.

(11.) The Government of New South Wales will agree to regulations to be made for the effectual carrying out of this agreement, and will propose to Parliament whatever legislation may be necessary to that end.

(12.) A formal agreement based upon these articles shall be duly executed by the respective Governments within one month from this date.

MINUTES of further Proceedings of the Conference held at Sydney, on the 17th day of April, 1865, between the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria.

It is agreed,—

1st. That the Government of New South Wales will propose to Parliament, that a sum of money shall be expended in each year equal to the amount to be expended by the Government of Victoria, in clearing the River Murray.

2nd. That the Government of Victoria shall permit the transmission of the produce of New South Wales through Victoria, under bond by railway, for shipment at Victorian ports.

MINUTES of further Proceedings of the Conference held at Sydney, on the 18th day of April, 1865, between the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria.

It is agreed,—

1st. That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is highly expedient that there should be a uniform tariff for Australasia.

2nd. That it is desirable that the subject should be speedily considered by the respective Governments; and the Government of New South Wales regards with satisfaction the alterations recently made in the tariff of Victoria, in so far as they tend to the assimilation of the tariffs of the two Colonies.

Dated at Sydney, New South Wales, this nineteenth day of April, 1865.

CHARLES COWPER,
Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

J. B. DARVALL,
Attorney General of New South Wales.

T. W. SMART,
Treasurer of New South Wales.

JAMES M'CULLOCH,
Chief Secretary of Victoria.

ARCHD. MICHIE,
Minister of Justice of Victoria.

GEO. VERDON,
Treasurer of Victoria.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 16 May, 1865.

SCHEDULE.

NO.		PAGE.
1.	Collector of Customs, Sydney, to Colonial Treasurer, New South Wales	2
2.	Telegram from Treasurer, New South Wales, to Treasurer, South Australia	2
3.	Do. South Australia, to Treasurer, New South Wales	2
4.	Do. New South Wales, to Treasurer, South Australia	2
5.	Do. South Australia, to Treasurer, New South Wales	3
6.	Do. New South Wales, to Treasurer, South Australia	3
7.	Do. South Australia, to Treasurer, New South Wales	3
8.	Do. Messrs. Smith and Harris to Collector of Customs, New South Wales	3
9.	Do. Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Smith and Harris, Rutherglen	3
10.	Messrs. Smith and Harris to Treasurer, New South Wales	3
11.	Chief Secretary, South Australia, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales	4
12.	Collector of Customs to Treasurer, Report on No. 11 <i>suprà</i>	6
13.	Telegram from Messrs. Smith and Harris to Collector of Customs, Sydney	6
14.	Do. Sub-Collector, Moama, do.	6
15.	Do. Messrs. Murray and Jackson, Adelaide, do.	6
16.	Do. Customs' Officer, Albury, do.	6
17.	Do. J. T. Fallon, Esq., do.	6
18.	Do. Customs' Officer, Albury, do.	7
19.	Officer of Customs, Albury, do.	7
20.	Colonial Treasurer to Colonial Secretary, Sydney	8
21.	Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to Chief Secretary, South Australia	8
22.	Officer of Customs, Albury, to Collector of Customs, Sydney	9
23.	Do. do. do. do.	9
24.	Chief Secretary, South Australia, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales	11
25.	Do. do. do. do.	11
26.	Report of the Collector of Customs on South Australian Regulations for River Murray Trade	11
27.	Telegram from Collector of Customs, Sydney, to Collector of Customs, Melbourne	12
28.	Do. do. Melbourne, do. Sydney	12
29.	Do. do. New South Wales, do. Adelaide	12
30.	Do. do. Port Adelaide, do. Sydney	12
31.	Do. Customs' Officer, Albury, do. do.	12
32.	J. T. Fallon, Esq., to Customs' Officer, Albury	12
33.	Colonial Treasurer, New South Wales, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales	13
34.	Telegram from Treasurer, Sydney, to Treasurer, Adelaide	14
35.	Do. Adelaide, do. Sydney	14
36.	Do. do. do. do.	14
37.	Do. Sydney, do. Adelaide	15
38.	W. Vallack, Esq., to Under Secretary for Finance and Trade	15

BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.

No. 1.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, SYDNEY, to COLONIAL TREASURER, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Private.

*Custom House, Sydney,
16 September, 1864.*

MY DEAR SIR,

I do not know if the Treaty with South Australia has been reduced to form, or whether it contains any express provision for allowing goods to be brought up the Murray *under bond*; but I find the impression both here and there is that they *must pay duty* before leaving South Australia.

If this be so, it is a serious mistake, and, in the interests of both Colonies, should be corrected at once. The consumers on this side now begin to see that it will be greatly to their advantage to obtain their goods at a lower duty, and to be enabled to pay the duty only as they require them for consumption. The former advantage, while Victoria holds out, is counterbalanced by the freight and inferior market for purchase which South Australia presents, as compared with Melbourne; but the privilege of bonding at Moama, Albury, &c., would throw the balance completely in our favour. No doubt we shall have goods from Melbourne under bond, after a time, but at present they seem determined to resist, and the most effectual way to bring them to their senses will be to allow goods under bond to come up the river from Goolwa.

This will be quite as much in the interests of the South Australian merchants as in ours, as they would much prefer shipping the goods without paying the duty.

I consider this point of much importance at the present juncture, and I hope you will soon enable me to announce that goods may come up the Murray from Goolwa, under bond, as well as duty paid.

I remain, &c.,
W. A. DUNCAN.

Telegraph at once to South Australia.—G.E., 16/9/64.

No. 2.

TELEGRAM from TREASURER OF NEW SOUTH WALES to TREASURER OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, 16 Sept., 1864.

OUR agreement as to collection of Border Duties at your end, will not, I presume, prevent your merchants shipping, if they please, under bond, to our Customs' Stations on the Murray, where bonded warehouses are provided.—Please reply at once.

No. 3.

TELEGRAM from COLONIAL TREASURER, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, to COLONIAL TREASURER, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Adelaide, 19 September, 1864.

GOODS may be exported from this Province, *via* the Murray, under bond, but landing certificates from Customs authorities at river stations beyond our boundaries, will be required to be produced to us in the regular way.

The Collector will communicate the contents of this telegram, *at once*, by wire, to the various Customs Stations on the Murray.—G.E., 19/9/64.

Communicated as desired.—W.A.D., 19/9/64.

No. 4.

TELEGRAM from COLONIAL TREASURER, NEW SOUTH WALES, to COLONIAL TREASURER, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, 5 October, 1864.

ON the faith of your telegram, received 19th ultimo, we announced, same day, that goods might be sent in bond, by the Murray, to our warehouses. It is stated, however, in telegram from Melbourne, that the report that goods may be cleared in bond for the New South Wales Customs Stations is incorrect, and that your Government has officially notified its refusal to permit goods under bond to pass up the river. The publication of this telegram has caused alarm among persons who are shipping goods under bond on our representations, and I therefore request you will send me a telegram to enable me to contradict the report from Melbourne.

No. 5.

TELEGRAM from COLONIAL TREASURER, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, to COLONIAL TREASURER,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

Adelaide, 5 October, 1864.

As per my telegram of 19th ultimo, goods may be exported from this Province, *via* the Murray, to declared Customs Stations in your territory; bond being given here for our protection. The question put by the Victorian Government and answered in the negative, was of a different character. Explanatory letter first mail.

No. 6.

TELEGRAM from COLONIAL TREASURER, NEW SOUTH WALES, to COLONIAL TREASURER,
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, 6 October, 1864.

Your telegram received. Smith and Harris, of Rutherglen, have shipped dutiable goods from Melbourne, for our bonded store at Albury, on our statement that they would be allowed to pass up the river. Pending further arrangements and your expected letter, will you be good enough to take bond for the goods, and let them pass, to prevent disappointment and GREAT DISSATISFACTION to the Albury people. Please answer without delay.

No. 7.

TELEGRAM from COLONIAL TREASURER, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, to COLONIAL TREASURER,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

Adelaide, 6 October, 1864.

No difficulty will exist, if Messrs. Smith and Harris will but instruct some one here to enter into bond as their agent.

Please inform Smith and Harris by wire.—G. E.—7/10/64.

Inform officer at Albury.

The Collector of Customs.

No. 8.

TELEGRAM from MESSRS. SMITH AND HARRIS, WAHGUNYAH, to COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

Wahgunyah, 17 October, 1864.

OUR agent—interview with South Australian Treasurer—positively cannot *yet* be shipped in bond. Steamer Darling about to load—duties think fifteen hundred interest Commission exchange insurance of duty costs six per cent.—rather hard.

This playing fast and loose of the South Australian Government is rather provoking. I suppose, however, from the underlined "*yet*" in the telegram, that they are arranging the matter in accordance with their promise.—W. A. D.—18/10/64.

No. 9.

TELEGRAM from UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to MESSRS. SMITH AND
HARRIS, RUTHERGLEN.

Sydney, 15 October, 1864.

Will you please state, in round numbers, what goods, to your knowledge, are now going forward to be bonded in our River Murray warehouses.

Please reply without delay.

No. 10.

MESSRS. SMITH AND HARRIS to COLONIAL TREASURER, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Rutherglen, 17 October, 1864.

SIR,

Referring to the telegram, 15th instant, of the Under Secretary of your department, we beg to enclose, for your further information, a list of the vessels now navigating the Murray and branch Rivers.

And referring to the amounts of duties paid, we are advised of the payment of about £700 on the "*Lady Daly*." This cargo was ordered *before* it was understood that shipment could be made *in bond*, and is principally free goods; the duties were, however, charged by the South Australian Government, and paid on 6th instant.

The "*Lady Darling*" we believe is now loaded; her cargo will be principally dutiable goods, and the duties must be fully £1,500.

The cargoes so far ordered for the next voyages of these boats (November) are much heavier in duty-bearing articles; and although we name £2,000, we have reason to think they will amount to that sum on one boat only; and as the stocks of dutiable goods crossed during the month's grace become exhausted, each cargo will become of heavier duty value.

We hope there will be no further difficulty as to shipping in bond in South Australia, if the Victorian Government do not concede the right of traversing the railway line in bond.

We have, &c.,

SMITH & HARRIS.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure in No. 10.]

List of Steamers at present floating, and navigating the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling.

Registered South Australia, and sailing from Goolwa and Blanche Town :—

Trading to Murray Ports only—

"Lady Daly," 160 tons.

"Lady Darling," 70 tons.

Trading to Darling and Lower Murray as far as Darling Junction only—

"Albury," about 100 tons.

Name unknown, about 80 tons.

(New boat of owners of "Albury.")

Trading Murrumbidgee and Lower Murray as far as Murrumbidgee Junction—

"Bogan," 80 tons.

"Moolgewanke," 100 tons.

Trading various rivers according to circumstances—

"Kennedy," 100 tons.

"Lady Augusta," 60 tons.

New, "Wentworth," 150 tons, on first voyage to Darling.

Steamers owned principally about Echuca, Victoria :—

"Riverine," 20 tons.

"Kelpie," 40 tons.

"Firefly," 12 tons.

The South Australian boats have generally barges, and carry from 40 to 100 tons more than specified, in the barges.

Steamers known to be building—

"Lady Young," 70 tons.

Barge being turned into steamer at Port Adelaide, by Acraman, Main, Lindsay, & Co., 80 tons.

Murray River Navigation Company (owners of "Kelpie" and "Riverine") steamer, 70 or 80 tons.

Mr. Portland, storekeeper, Murrumbidgee River, building one steamer.

Joint Stock Company (limited), capital £15,000, building. Prospectus privately circulated says three steamers, 80 tons each, promoted by Rolfe & Bailey, Filson & Co. &c., &c., of Melbourne.

No. 11.

CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

South Australia,

Chief Secretary's Office,

Adelaide, 7 October, 1864.

SIR,

By desire of His Excellency Sir Dominick Daly, I beg to enclose, for the information of the Government of New South Wales, copy of a letter addressed to me by the Honorable the Treasurer, on the subject of certain telegrams recently received by him from officers of the New South Wales and Victorian Governments, and of his replies thereto, the purport of which appears to have been misunderstood; but as the Treasurer's explanatory letter is perfectly satisfactory to this Government, who entirely concur in the views therein expressed, I consider it unnecessary to enter into any further explanation on the subject.

I have, &c.,

HENRY AYERS,

Chief Secretary.

Colonial Treasurer.—W. F. B.C., 17 Oct., 1864.

Collector of Customs, for separate report—G. E.—19/10/64. B.C., 19.—H. L.

[Enclosure in No. 11.]

Treasury Offices,

Adelaide, 5 October, 1864.

Sir,

Certain telegrams, *re* the Murray trade, having recently been received from officials in the Provinces of New South Wales and Victoria, and having been replied to either by the Collector of Customs or myself, and the latest from Sydney (received this afternoon) having developed the too frequent telegraphic fact, that attempts at brevity favor misconception, I thought it well to close my reply to that telegram with the following remark—"Explanatory letter first mail."

With a view, therefore, to your addressing the Government of New South Wales on the subject now possessing such great interest for the three Governments through or by whose lands the river flows, I have the honor to recapitulate recent occurrences, which will not only evidence the consistency of the policy advocated here, but will also illustrate how necessary it is to be on our guard, if we would not become passive instruments for enhancing the revenues of neighbouring Colonies, to the serious detriment of our own.

The correspondence to which I refer, and of which I enclose copies, was, as you will see, commenced on 16th ultimo, by an inquiry from the Treasurer of New South Wales whether "*your merchants*" (ours) can ship goods under bond to Customs Stations (N. S. W.) where bonded warehouses exist. To which I replied in the affirmative, subject to Customs certificates of landing being produced to us in due course.

Some notification appears to have been publicly made at Sydney in consequence of that telegram; and subsequently, the Victorian Collector of Customs, alluding to such notice, inquired of our Collector whether "goods, duty paid (in Victoria, I presume), intended for consumption by settlers in this Colony" would "be allowed to pass up the river through South Australia under bond." The Collector's reply, approved by me, was in the negative.

That reply seems to have been regarded as contradictory to our other one—to have been made public in some form—and to have been despatched through the wires to Sydney; in consequence of which, I this afternoon received another telegram from the New South Wales Treasurer, speaking of his having perused the decision conveyed hence to Victoria, and of his having interpreted and notified my reply to his first message as permitting merchants in that Colony to clear goods under bond for any destination in New South Wales on the waters of the Upper Murray.

I have answered that the terms of my telegram of 19th remain *unaltered*, but that of course the bond spoken of therein is one to be entered into *here*, for our protection—pointing out the fact that the Melbourne inquiry was vastly different from the first one from Sydney.

It will no doubt appear to you as remarkable as it does to myself, that the Treasurer in Sydney could have drawn such a deduction as it would seem he did, from my clear response to a plain inquiry.

If any inconvenience should result from the terms in which publicity was given in Sydney to my answer, we certainly have no responsibility in connexion, and can but express regret at the circumstance.

It is self-evident that, if the desired privilege of permitting goods coming from N. S. Wales or Victoria to pass up the Murray ostensibly for consumption in either of the Colonies bordering the banks of the upper river, under the guarantee of bonds taken by the Customs in Melbourne or Sydney, were conceded by us, we could have no official recognition of, or control over, those goods during their transit through South Australia; and thus should commit the suicidal act of assisting the revenues of another province, whilst subjecting ourselves in the highest degree to the risk of dutiable goods being clandestinely introduced for consumption within our own territory. By the same act we should incur the expense of establishing an extensive preventive service, to guard a trade in which this community is not directly benefited.

However desirous we may be to see the existing differences arranged, it will be quite impossible for us to relax the decisions conveyed in the matter under consideration.

Before concluding this letter, I would beg to call attention to a proclamation issued by the Victorian Government, declaring that the bank of the river forming the boundary of that province is divided into sections as Customs stations.

In some future communication with that Government, it will be necessary to state distinctly that the terms of that proclamation will not admit of our agreeing to a corresponding arrangement, as to the shipment of goods in bond, to that assented to in my telegram to New South Wales—in which province certain points on the river are constituted Customs stations where goods may be landed in bond.

The difficulty we should experience in the case of Victoria will be apparent, when I point out that, in respect of all goods permitted to pass up the Murray under bond, a *Customs* certificate must subsequently be produced to us that the goods were duly landed under official supervision as consigned.

The Honourable
The Chief Secretary.

I have, &c.,
JOHN HART,
Treasurer.

(Sub-Enclosure, No. 1.)

Telegram from Sydney Station, dated 16 September, 1864, received in Adelaide, 17 September, 1864, and addressed to Treasurer.

Our agreement as to collection of Border Duties at your end, will not I presume prevent your merchants shipping, if they please, under bond to our Customs Stations on the Murray where bonded warehouses are provided. Please reply at once.

TREASURER, N.S.W.

(Sub-Enclosure, No. 2.)

Reply from Treasurer, Adelaide, to Treasurer, Sydney.

19/9/64.

Goods may be exported from this province, *via* the Murray, under bond; but landing certificates from Customs authorities at river stations beyond our boundaries, will be required to be produced to us in the regular way.

(Sub-Enclosure, No. 3.)

Telegram from J. C. H. Tyler, Customs, Melbourne, to Collector, Customs, Port Adelaide.

September, 23/64.

Customs officer having been appointed on River Murray, for Victoria, will goods duty paid intended for consumption by settlers in this Colony, be allowed to pass up the river through South Australia under bond?

(Sub-Enclosure, No. 4.)

Reply.

September 28/64.

The present regulations do not provide for allowing goods to pass up the river under bond. I have forwarded your telegram to this Government.

(Sub-Enclosure, No. 5.)

Telegram from Sydney Station, addressed to Colonial Treasurer, received in Adelaide, 5 October, 1864.

On the faith of your telegram received 19th ultimo, we announced same day that goods might be sent in bond by the Murray to our warehouses.

It is stated, however, in telegram from Melbourne, that the report that goods may be cleared in bond for the New South Wales Customs Stations is incorrect, and that your Government has officially notified its refusal to permit goods under bond to pass up the river. The publication of this telegram has caused alarm amongst persons who are shipping goods under bond under our representations, and I therefore request you will send me a telegram to enable me to contradict the report from Melbourne.

COLONIAL TREASURER.

(Sub-Enclosure, No. 6.)

Reply from Treasurer, Adelaide, to Treasurer, Sydney.

5 October, 1864.

As per my telegram of 19th ultimo, goods may be exported from this province, *via* the Murray, to declared Customs stations in your territory; *bond being given here* for our protection.

The question put by the Victorian Government, and answered in the negative, was of a different character.

Explanatory letter first mail.

No. 12.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, SYDNEY, to COLONIAL TREASURER.

*Report on letter from Chief Secretary, South Australia, No. 11, supra.**Custom House,**Sydney, 25 October, 1864.*

THE Government of South Australia is, in my opinion, fully justified in exacting bonds for the protection of its own revenue, on all goods passing up the Murray.

I presume that this correspondence is to be read in accordance with Mr. Hart's telegram of the 6th instant, although the telegram is somewhat contradictory to Mr. Hart's letter of the 5th, and to the fact that Messrs. Smith and Harris were obliged to pay the duties at Goolwa, instead of giving bond in terms of that telegram. There should be a clearer understanding on this point.

The success of our Border scheme, as I have frequently remarked, depends on our bonding warehouses. We should therefore insist, as far as possible, on the river being open for the transmission of goods under bond. South Australia should not seek a monopoly of the river trade, but content herself with taking bond for her own protection.

If, however, South Australia should refuse this accommodation, we need not be alarmed, as such refusal would only hasten the decision to which the Victorian Government *must come*, namely, to send goods under bond by railway to Echuca.

W. A. DUNCAN.

No. 13.

TELEGRAM from MESSRS. SMITH AND HARRIS, RUTHERGLEN, to COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, SYDNEY.

Rutherglen, 25 November, 1864.

ADELAIDE Government refuses to allow "Lady Daly," now at Goolwa, to load in bond. What are we to do?

[Very Urgent.]

This is as I anticipated, and is most vexatious to the parties who, on the faith of our telegrams, have shipped the goods. A remonstrance should be sent to Adelaide immediately, pointing out how they have broken faith with us. But what in the mean time can I answer to Smith and Harris, and the others?

W. A. D.—26/11/64.

No. 14.

TELEGRAM from SUB-COLLECTOR, MOAMA, to COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, SYDNEY.

Moama, 25 November, 1864.

TELEGRAM received this morning from Super-cargo of "Lady Daly," now at Goolwa, saying shipment in bond is positively refused. Please send instructions immediately.

No. 15.

TELEGRAM from MESSRS. MURRAY AND JACKSON, ADELAIDE, to COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, SYDNEY.

Adelaide, 25 November, 1864.

SOUTH Australian authorities will not allow "Lady Daly's" cargo to be shipped in bond until Act has received Governor's assent, and been gazetted. Can you facilitate matter?

No. 16.

TELEGRAM from OFFICER OF CUSTOMS, ALBURY, to COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, SYDNEY.

Albury, 26 November, 1864.

THE following is a copy of a telegram received last evening by Mr. Fallon, from Smith and Harris:—"Cannot get goods in bond from Goolwa. Must we pay your duties? Awaiting reply."

Here is a fourth telegram on the subject of this stoppage at Goolwa. I must make some reply at once, and I know not *what*, unless I state the fact that South Australia has broken faith with us.—W.A.D. 26th.

No. 17.

TELEGRAM from MR. J. T. FALLON, to COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, SYDNEY.

Albury, 28 November, 1864.

Referring to Mr. McDonall's telegram to you on Saturday last, respecting the stoppage of my goods at Goolwa,—has anything been done?

This gentleman has been very badly treated, and would, I think, have a good ground of action against us, through the bad faith of the Adelaide Government. Has any answer been received from Mr. Hart?—W.A.D. 29/11/64.

No. 18.

BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.

7

No. 18.

TELEGRAM from OFFICER OF CUSTOMS, ALBURY, to COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, SYDNEY.

Albury, 1 December, 1864.

THE "Lady Daly" cleared at Goolwa yesterday. Had to pay duty on whole of cargo, Mr. Fallon's included.

This act of the Adelaide Government is a breach of their own agreement, and will be very damaging to our position on the Murray. Without bonding, I consider the scheme will be a decided failure.—W.A.D.

No. 19.

OFFICER OF CUSTOMS, ALBURY, to COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, SYDNEY.

Custom House, Albury,
3 December, 1864.

SIR,

In forwarding the enclosed communication, addressed to me, from Mr. Fallon, I do myself the honor to remark:—

1st. That up to the present time, the people of this district (with the exception of very few, principally Germans) have been favorable to the collection of Border Duties, provided they got their goods up in bond.

2nd. That the refusal of the South Australian Government to allow dutiable goods to pass Goolwa under bond by the "Lady Daly," on her present voyage to Albury, has caused a great amount of dissatisfaction. This, added to the speeches made by the candidates for the Hume District against the Border Duties, has, as it were, ignited a smouldering fire, and it bursts forth with additional fury. Unless something, therefore, be done to conciliate matters, I am afraid we shall have any amount of smuggling. The river is now fordable in many places, which I am compelled to watch sometimes all night; and when the river becomes very low, should the excitement continue, it will be impossible for myself and the messenger to look after the river properly, and attend to our duties during the day.

It will not be out of place to state that, since the 19th September, I have always been in attendance at the office from 7 to 8 o'clock, a.m., from half-past 8 to 1 p.m., from half-past 1 to 6 p.m., so that every facility should be given to the storekeepers in passing their goods.

I have, &c.,

JOHN F. McDONALL,
Officer of Customs.

This action of the South Australian Government is producing a very bad effect on the Border, and requires the serious and immediate attention of this Government. I cannot repeat too often that *the admission of goods under bond is essential to the working of our scheme*, and that it is worse than useless to have any treaty with the S. A. Government of which the free passage of goods under bond is not a leading clause.—W. A. D. 6/12/64.

I have written to-day, per mail steamer, to the Government of South Australia—through the Colonial Secretary—forwarding copy of Mr. Fallon's letter, and asking explanations as to the refusal to permit dutiable goods to pass up the Murray to our warehouses.—G. E. 21/12/64.

Please return these papers when done with.—G. E.

Mr. McDonall informed that negotiations are pending, and that our interests will be protected.—W. A. D. 21/12/64.

[Enclosure in No. 19.]

Albury, 2 December, 1864.

Sir,

I have the honor to call your attention to the following facts, and to request that you will, as early as possible, submit the same to the proper department in Sydney:—

Some two months ago, after the notification that the collection of Border Customs upon dutiable goods imported into the Colony would be enforced from a certain date, it was intimated that a bonded warehouse would be provided for the reception of goods, and certain premises were rented for that purpose; and it was further intimated, that importers and storekeepers would have the privilege of using the same and depositing dutiable goods in bond, paying duty as they required them.

You yourself brought a telegram to me from the Customs Department in Sydney, stating that, by arrangements made with South Australia "storekeepers would be permitted to bring goods to the bonded warehouse by way of the Murray, without payment of duty, on giving a guarantee to the South Australian Government for the landing of the goods in New South Wales, and not in any part of the South Australian Colony; adding, that the New South Wales Government would not permit the river to be closed for goods in bond."

In accordance with this, I purchased a large amount of dutiable goods, and directed their shipment to Albury by way of the Murray, from Goolwa, to the value of £2,000.

Notwithstanding the above intimation, and my having offered to give whatever guarantee or bond might be required or considered necessary by the South Australian Government, I have had the goods stopped at Goolwa, and been informed that their transit by the "Lady Daly" steamer could be permitted only on my paying at Goolwa the amount of duty chargeable thereon.

I

I need scarcely say that this is a direct violation of the intimation made to me, through you, from the Customs Department, Sydney, and that the establishment of a bonding warehouse here amounts to a nullity—existing only in name—but affording no privilege or convenience to the importer in any way.

I have therefore to beg that you will lay the circumstances before the Commissioner of Trade and Customs, and to request that the amount of duties may be refunded to me, of which I will furnish a memorandum in detail, and that steps may be taken to prevent a recurrence of this great evil and inconvenience to the trader and importer.

J. F. M'Donall, Esq.,
Customs Officer, Albury.

I have, &c.,
JAMES T. FALLON.

No. 20.

COLONIAL TREASURER to COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
21 December, 1864.*

SIR,

*Vide enclosure
to No. 19, supra.*

I have the honor to call your attention to the enclosed copy of a letter, dated 2nd instant, addressed by Mr. James J. Fallon, a storekeeper at Albury, to Mr. J. F. MacDonall, our officer of Customs there, on the subject of the refusal of the Government of South Australia to permit dutiable goods, his property, to pass up the River Murray, under bond, to the Queen's Warehouse, established by this Government, at the place above named.

It will be in your recollection, that the recent arrangement between this Government and that of South Australia, provided (in substitution of a previous arrangement) for the collection and payment to this Colony, exclusively, of duties on river-borne goods cleared for New South Wales; but it certainly never was contemplated by this Government that the river should be closed to the passage of goods, under bond, into our own territory, or that our warehouses on the Murray should be rendered practically useless.

In such a spirit I interpret the communication with which this Government was favoured from the Chief Secretary of South Australia, under date 7th October, covering copy of a letter from the Treasurer of that Province, dated the 5th October. I understand from that letter, as well as from previous telegrams, that all the South Australian Government require is, that bonds should be given to their authorities to prevent the illegal landing of dutiable goods, river-borne to this Colony, while passing up the Murray, through South Australian territory,—a protection, to which they are entitled, and to which this Government can have no objection.

But as the action of the South Australian Government, up to this time, practically amounts,—as far as I am informed, and as Mr. Fallon's letter would show,—to a closing of the river, in so far as their territory is concerned, against the passage of goods under bond to Customs stations duly constituted within our own territory,—and, if persevered in, would deprive our colonists in the southern provinces of the great advantages of the bonding system—so essential to the successful carrying out of the new arrangements,—I beg, under those circumstances, that you will be good enough to forward copies of this letter and its enclosure to the Chief Secretary of South Australia, and request the early explanations of his Government on this important subject.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR,
Treasurer.

*Vide No. 21,
infra.*

A letter, of which the enclosed is a copy, has been sent to the Chief Secretary of South Australia.
22 Dec., 1864.
B.C., The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

J. B. W.

No. 21.

COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, New South Wales,
22 December, 1864.*

SIR,

*Vide No. 20,
supra.*

I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Treasurer of this Colony, together with a copy of the one therein mentioned, from Mr. James J. Fallon, a storekeeper at Albury, to the Officer of Customs there, intimating that the Government of South Australia had refused to allow dutiable goods, his property, to pass up the River Murray, under bond, to the Queen's Warehouse, established by this Government, at the place above named, and which does not appear to be in accordance with your letter of the 7th October last, and previous telegrams on the subject; and to request that you will favour me with a communication with reference to the statement of Mr. Fallon, for the information of this Government.

I have, &c.,
J. BOWIE WILSON,
Secretary for Lands.

(For, and in the absence of, the Colonial Secretary.)

No. 22.

BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.

9

No. 22.

OFFICER OF CUSTOMS, ALBURY, to COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, SYDNEY.

*Custom House, Albury,
23 December, 1864.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to forward herewith an application from Messrs. T. H. Mate & Co., for compensation for loss sustained by the South Australian Government refusing to allow their goods to come under bond to Albury.

I have, &c.,
JOHN F. M'DONALL,
Officer of Customs.

Submitted for consideration. I am bound to say that I think there is justice in Mr. Mate's claim, although the bad faith is not on our side, but on that of the South Australian Government.—W. A. D. 28/12/64.

[Enclosure in No. 22.]

Albury, 22 December, 1864.

To Mr. John F. M'Donall,
Sub-Collector of Customs, Albury.

Dear Sir,

We beg to call your attention to what we consider an injustice and a wrong, in consequence of the Government not having kept faith with us in the matter of allowing goods to be bonded in this place.

In November last we purchased a quantity of goods in bond in Melbourne, and forwarded them to Goolwa, where we expected to be able to ship them for Albury still in bond, as per a telegram shewn us by you from the Collector of Customs, Sydney; but in place of that, we had to pay the duties to the South Australian Government in a lump sum, as per annexed statement, thereby incurring an unnecessary expense of 5 per cent. for various charges, and being at the immediate outlay of the whole amount of duty, instead of paying duty as we required the goods; and the loss of interest cannot be put down at less than for six months at 10 per cent. per annum, or 5 per cent. on the amount paid; in all 10 per cent. is what we claim, and we think you will allow we are fairly and reasonably entitled to it. We will consent to receive it in the form of a drawback on the next lot of goods we require to pay duty on, should this mode be considered practicable. We trust you will represent this matter to the head of your department, and that we may be re-imbursed accordingly, and beg to remain,

Yours obediently,

T. H. MATE & CO.
W. M. EDMONDSON.

Paid duties	£307	9	2
.. insurance	7	14	0
			315 3 2
We claim as under:—			
Agent's charge, commission and exchange, at 5 per cent.	£15	15	0
Loss of interest, at 10 per cent. per annum, for 6 months on £330 18s. 2d.	16	11	0
Total claimed	£32	6	0

No. 23.

OFFICER OF CUSTOMS, ALBURY, to COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, SYDNEY.

*Custom House, Albury,
24 December, 1864.*

SIR,

In forwarding the enclosed from Mr. James T. Fallon, I do myself the honor to state, that I think that the only just claims Mr. Fallon can make are those items numbered 1, 4, and 7. The others are, in my opinion, unjust, more particularly No. 5, because the delay of the steamer at Goolwa over her specified time was two days, and I know myself that Mr. Fallon has sufficient stock to last till the arrival of his goods by the steamer.

No. 3. Is unjust, because Mr. Fallon could not ship all he purchased in Melbourne for Goolwa; and, therefore, could not have detained them in consequence of a demand for duty at Goolwa.

I have, &c.,
JOHN F. M'DONALL,
Officer of Customs.

Mr. Fallon has, in my opinion, an equitable claim upon the Government, but not to anything like the extent made by him. The items numbered 1, 4, and 7, pointed out by Mr. M'Donall, and perhaps No. 6, are all that appear deserving of consideration.—W. A. D. 28/12/64.

[Enclosures in No. 23.]

Albury, 22 December, 1864.

Sir,

I do myself the honor of respectfully handing you enclosed copy of a communication addressed by me to the Officer of Customs here, with a view of drawing your attention to the very serious loss and injustice inflicted on me by a breach of an arrangement with the Customs Department, Sydney.

Perfectly satisfied that it is not the wish of the New South Wales Government I should suffer in consequence of this violation, I now very respectfully submit to you, as head of the department, the annexed, my claim for losses, &c., caused thereby; and, in doing so, I beg to add, that the disappointment affects me so very materially in trade, monetary, &c., as to render it out of my power to anticipate fully the extent, and that what I now submit falls far short of the reality.

The stoppage of the "Lady Daly" steamer for two days, while the affair had been arranging, brought about unfortunately most expensive and unexpected results, for, by this delay, she was prevented reaching Echuca, until after the "Lady Darling," by whom they were to be forwarded on, had sailed; thus causing a further inconvenient delay there, and now that the river has so much fallen precludes the possibility of the goods being brought by boat farther than Corrowa, if so far at all, thus involving fresh agency fees there, storage, &c., and cartage thence here not less than 30s. extra per ton.

To me, situate as I am, distant some 200 miles from my nearest market, Melbourne, precluded from having those goods had by any other mode, in consequence of the double duty, the want of many articles which have been required by my customers in many parts of this remote (*sic*), and some even 100 miles off, who have been disappointed, is of the greatest importance, and of the most serious loss in trade; for while, not alone does the delay deprive me of the sale of them for the season, the customers are so much injured by the disappointment, that their confidence in my punctuality henceforth is much shaken, if I do not lose them altogether.

The treatment I have received, caused me to detain in Melbourne goods of a large amount which I had purchased prior to the detention of the goods on the Murray, and which were about being forwarded by that route, when I received the information of the exaction of the duty on the river, and causing me losses in many ways; those goods I decidedly would not have purchased had I been aware of the breach of faith.

As I have been brought into this unfortunate dilemma by faith in the telegram from your department to the Officer here, I now most respectfully place the matter in your hands, confidently hoping you will (*sic*) me justly indemnified.

I have, &c.,

JAMES T. FALLON.

The Hon. Commissioner of
Trade and Customs, Sydney.

STATEMENT of Losses sustained by James T. Fallon, of Albury, in consequence of the detention of goods at Goolwa, per "Lady Daly" steamer, for duties:—

	£	s.	d.
1. Agent's fees and commission duties.. .. .	30	15	8
2. Two per cent. and exchange	12	18	6
3. Interest on goods purchased, and unable to forward in consequence of a demand for duty in South Australia	40	0	0
4. Six month's interest on £669 5s. 4d.. .. .	33	9	6
5. Loss in trade by kept out of stock, &c.	200	0	0
6. Agent's fees and commission, &c., at Corrowa	30	15	8
7. Cartage from Corrowa to Albury, 20 tons at 30s.. .. .	30	0	0
	<u>377</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>8</u>

Albury, 2 December, 1864.

Sir,

I have the honor to call your attention to the following facts, and to request that you will, as early as possible, submit the same to the proper department in Sydney.

Some two months ago, after the notification that the collection of Border Customs on dutiable goods imported into the Colony, would be enforced from a certain date, it was intimated that a bonded warehouse would be provided for the reception of goods, and certain premises were rented for that purpose; and it was further intimated that importers and storekeepers would have the privilege of using the same, and depositing dutiable goods in bond, paying duty as they required them.

You yourself brought me a telegram from the Customs Department in Sydney, stating that, by arrangements made with South Australia, "storekeepers will be permitted to bring goods to the bonded warehouse, by way of the Murray, without payment of duty, on giving a guarantee to the South Australian Government for the landing of the goods in New South Wales, and not in any part of the "South Australian Colony"; adding that "the New South Wales Government would not permit the river to be closed for goods in bond."

In accordance with this, I purchased a large amount of dutiable goods, and directed their shipment to Albury, by way of the Murray, from Goolwa, to the value of £2,000.

Notwithstanding the above intimation, and my having offered to give whatever guarantee or bond might be required, or considered necessary by the South Australian Government, I have had the goods stopped at Goolwa, and been informed that their transit by the "Lady Daly" steamer could be permitted only on my paying, at Goolwa, the amount of duty chargeable thereon.

I need scarcely say that this is a direct violation of the intimation made to me, through you, from the Customs Department, Sydney, and that the establishment of a bonding warehouse here amounts to a nullity—existing only in name, but affording no privilege or convenience to the importer, in any way.

I have therefore to beg that you will lay the circumstances before the Honorable the Commissioner of Trade and Customs, and to request that the amount of duties may be refunded to me, of which I will furnish a memorandum in detail, and that steps may be taken to prevent a recurrence of this great evil and inconvenience to the trader and importer.

I have, &c.,

JAMES T. FALLON.

J. F. McDonall, Esq.,
Customs Officer,
Albury.

No. 24.

CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES
South Australia,
Chief Secretary's Office,
Adelaide, 7 January, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor, by desire of His Excellency Sir Dominick Daly, to observe—in reply to your letter of 22nd ultimo—that although this Government acceded to the request that dutiable goods should be allowed to pass up the River Murray under bond, yet, before effect could be given to such an arrangement, Legislative action was necessary.

That action has since been taken, and regulations are being prepared by the Collector of Customs, which I hope to be able to Gazette at an early date.

I have, &c.,

HENRY AYERS,
 Chief Secretary,

Colonial Treasurer.—W. F. B. C., January 16, 1865.

No. 25.

CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES
South Australia,
Chief Secretary's Office,
Adelaide, January 13, 1865.

SIR,

With reference to my letter of 7th instant, in reply to yours of 22nd ultimo, relative to the passage of dutiable goods up the River Murray under bond, I have the honor, by desire of His Excellency Sir D. Daly, to inform you that the regulations therein referred to have been approved to come into operation this day. I transmit six copies of yesterday's *Gazette* containing the proclamation, and six copies of Act No. 19, of 1864.

I have, &c.,

HENRY AYERS,
 Chief Secretary.

For the Colonial Treasurer.—23rd. B. C., W. F.

THE Collector of Customs will please report, without delay, upon the Act and Regulations passed by the South Australian Government for the conduct of the Murray River trade.

Documents herewith:—Customs Act of 1864; Government Gazette, 12/1/65.

G. E.

23/1/65.

No. 26.

REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

South Australian Regulations for the River Murray Trade.

SOME of these Regulations appear to be conceived in a spirit unduly favorable to the Adelaide merchants. Indeed it is not quite clear, that they allow of any goods proceeding up the Murray, under bond, that have not been exported either actually or constructively from South Australian warehouses.

For although it would seem that vessels with cargoes from Sydney and Melbourne may (p. 20) enter and clear at Blanche Town, and proceed up the river with their original lading, this privilege will, I fear, be of little present effect, the practice being to trans-ship such goods from seagoing vessels into the river steamers within the South Australian boundary, and in all such cases the goods, according to the proclamation (p. 21) must be really or constructively warehoused in South Australia.

In lieu of this obstructive process of warehousing, I have suggested to the Collector at Adelaide, a simple *trans-shipment entry with bond*, which would give sufficient protection to that Government, and at the same time meet our views. If that point be conceded, and if I am right in the above reading of the section headed "*Port Blanche Town*," I should offer no objection to the other regulations in the proclamation.

If however, that concession be refused, we should endeavour to persuade the Victoria Government (and the Melbourne Merchants will be our auxiliaries in this,) to allow goods to be sent from Melbourne to Echuca by railway, under bond; this would remove the whole difficulty.

I would suggest, however, that nothing be done in the matter for a day or two, as I expect communications from the Collectors of both Colonies, which may probably tend to suggest the proper course of action to be taken by this Government.

W. A. DUNCAN.

Custom House,

24 January, 1865.

No. 27.

TELEGRAM from COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, SYDNEY, to COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, MELBOURNE.

*Custom House, Sydney,
24 January, 1865.*

THE regulations published by the South Australian Government appear to confine the shipment of goods under bond, for our Murray stations, to their own merchants and warehouses, thus virtually shutting the river to your merchants, and, what is of little immediate consequence, to ours. This monopoly is contrary to the intention of the Government of this Colony, and will not willingly be submitted to. It occurs to me, that it would effectually counteract this scheme, and benefit greatly your merchants, if the Victoria Government would allow goods under bond to be sent by railway to Echuca, as they are sent to the inland towns in England, and as we now send them from Sydney to Maitland. As action must be taken on this intended monopoly at once, will you be good enough to ascertain, and inform me, as early as possible, if there be any objection, on the part of your Government, to sending bonded goods by railway.

W. A. D.

No. 28.

TELEGRAM from COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, MELBOURNE, to COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, SYDNEY.

Melbourne, 24 January, 1865.

HAVING placed your telegram before the Hon. the Chief Secretary and Commissioner of Trade and Customs, I am to reply, that the Government will send a letter to the Sydney Government by an early opportunity.

No. 29.

TELEGRAM from COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, NEW SOUTH WALES, to COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, ADELAIDE.

24 January, 1865.

REGULATIONS for Murray trade considered vexatious, and I fear will not be accepted here. In case of transshipment, could you not substitute for warehousing a simple transshipment entry with bond? Where there is no transshipment, in the case of a vessel cleared here for Moama with dutiable goods under bond, and reporting duly at Blanche Town, would there be any detention or hindrance to her proceeding up the river? Reply urgent.

W. A. D.

No. 30.

TELEGRAM from COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, PORT ADELAIDE, to COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, SYDNEY.

Port Adelaide, 24 January.

THE regulations are by His Excellency in Executive Council. Goods can only be transferred under the conditions expressed in regulations. Vessels cleared from your Colony to any river port, *via* the Murray, must land cargo for examination.

No. 31.

TELEGRAM from OFFICER OF CUSTOMS, ALBURY, to COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, SYDNEY.

Albury, 22 February, 1865.

REFERRING to Messrs. Mate and Fallon's claims for compensation, has anything been done?

Has anything been done as to these claims? W. A. D.—23/2/65.

The Under Secretary.

No. 32.

JAMES T. FALLON, Esq., to J. F. McDONALL, Esq., CUSTOMS OFFICER, ALBURY.

Albury, 30 March, 1865.

SIR,

Permit me to draw your attention to my respective communications, 2nd December last, to yourself, and 13th of same month, to the Hon. the Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Sydney (through you), on the subject of the losses I have sustained by the stoppage of my goods for duty, &c., on the Murray River, in violation of the terms of a telegram from the Customs Department, on faith of which I purchased and shipped the goods by the Murray.

Not

Not having had any communication other than a letter, 28th December, with which I was favoured by Mr. Duncan, Collector, that he would lose no time in bringing the subject under the notice of the Government, I am most anxious to know what has been done in the matter, and will therefore feel very much obliged if you'll kindly, as early as possible, let me know the result.

I am, &c.,
JAMES T. FALLON.

No. 33.

COLONIAL TREASURER, NEW SOUTH WALES, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
19 April, 1865.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter, dated 8th instant, addressed to you by the Chief Secretary, South Australia, enclosing a bill of exchange for £8,317 13s. 10d.—the amount of Murray River Customs Duties payable by that Colony to New South Wales, for the period from 23rd March to 31st December, 1864.

	£	s.	d.
The total amount collected appears to have been	9,405	6	4
From which was deducted a commission on collection, of 10 per cent.	940	10	7
Proportion of cost of conveyance of mail	126	6	1
Exchange— $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	20	15	10
	<hr/>		
	£1,087	12	6
	<hr/>		
Leaving, as represented by the draft now received, payable on 6th May (15 days after sight)	£8,317	13	10
	<hr/>		

The commission of ten per cent. is charged, in terms of a proposition spontaneously made by the South Australian Government, in telegram from their Treasurer, of the 19th March, 1864, and by letter from their Chief Secretary, of 5th April following.

This proposition was accepted by telegram from my predecessor, dated 17th August, 1864, and by letter from your predecessor to the Chief Secretary of South Australia, dated the 20th of the same month.

In his letter, Mr. Forster stated that "he would be glad of a formal recognition of the agreement as binding upon the two Colonies;" but the recognition asked for was not given by South Australia, and no legal instrument for the collection of duties, on the basis proposed, was formally executed by the Colonies concerned.

An arrangement for the passage of goods in bond, *viâ* the Murray, was also agreed to by telegram from the Treasurer, Adelaide, of date 19th September, 1864, in these words, *viz.* :—

"Goods may be exported from this province, *viâ* the Murray, under bond; but
"landing certificates from Customs authorities at River Stations beyond
"our boundaries will be required to be produced to us in the regular
"way."

This arrangement was subsequently confirmed, in telegrams from the Treasurer, Adelaide, of 5th and 6th October respectively, as follows, *viz.* :—

"As per my telegram of 19th ultimo, goods may be exported from this
"province, *viâ* the Murray, to declared Customs Stations in your territory,
"bond being given for our protection."

"No difficulty will exist, if Messrs. Smith and Harris will but instruct some one
"here to enter into bond as their agent."

And in a letter from the Chief Secretary, South Australia, to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, of 7th January, 1865, it is stated, that "although this Government acceded to the request that dutiable goods should be allowed to pass up the River Murray under bond, yet, before effect could be given to such an arrangement, legislative action was necessary."

It was to be presumed, of course, that the legislative action afterwards to be taken, would have been of a character to give legal effect to the arrangements above referred to; more especially, as a pledge had been actually given by the Treasurer, Adelaide, in telegram of 19th March, 1864, "that his Government would give every facility for increasing the river trade."

I now proceed, however, to report for your information, that, notwithstanding the pledges given, and the proposals accepted, by the Government of South Australia, as detailed above,—

1st. There are now recorded in the Treasury, claims against this Government, by certain warehouse-keepers on the Murray, for damages alleged to have been sustained by them, in consequence of the restrictions imposed upon the river trade by the Government of South Australia, and that the settlement of these claims is urgently insisted on.

2ndly

2ndly. An Act was passed in South Australia—and that without any previous reference to New South Wales—and Regulations were framed in pursuance thereof, whereby it is directed that—

“Merchants, agents, and others entering goods outwards for exportation on duty-paid entry for the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria shall pay the full amount of the duty leviable under the tariffs of the respective Colonies,”—and that—

“Goods liable to duty, under either the South Australian, New South Wales, or Victorian tariff, may be exported from the bonded warehouses at the River Murray Ports to Ports on the said River Murray under bond”; and it is notified, that—

“The following are the South Australian River Murray Ports from which dutiable goods, or goods entered outwards for drawbacks or for exportation under bond, may be shipped for the Colonies of New South Wales or Victoria:—

- “1. Port Goolwa.
- “2. Port Milang.
- “3. Port Mannum.
- “4. Port Blanchc Town.”

Looking, therefore, to the fact that no action towards affording prospective relief from these restrictions can be taken, without further reference to, and proclamation of amended Regulations by, the Executive Government of South Australia,—and having in view the result of the Conference which has just taken place with the Delegates from Victoria,—I would request that it be intimated to the Chief Secretary of South Australia that the existing temporary arrangement for the collection, by them, of the Murray River Customs Duties on account of the Colony of New South Wales, should terminate at the end of the present month.

I have, &c.,

T. W. SMART.

No. 34.

TELEGRAM from COLONIAL TREASURER, SYDNEY, to COLONIAL TREASURER, ADELAIDE.

Sydney, 24 April, 1865.

A LETTER has been addressed to you by mail steamer, putting an end to the temporary arrangement between this Colony and South Australia for collecting Border Customs Duties from the 30th instant.

No. 35.

TELEGRAM from COLONIAL TREASURER, ADELAIDE, to COLONIAL TREASURER, SYDNEY.

Adelaide, 28 April, 1865.

YOUR telegram of 24th instant has taken Government by surprise—the abrupt termination of existing agreement without reference, is considered discourteous to this Government. Merchants are now seeking information for their guidance—we have none to give them. Orders are in course of execution under agreement with persons on the river, and as some goods have paid duty, and orders to complete cannot be shipped by 29th, agents and others apply for advice. Where are your officers to be stationed at, and what are the arrangements made?—please reply immediately.

No. 36.

TELEGRAM from COLONIAL TREASURER, ADELAIDE, to COLONIAL TREASURER, SYDNEY.

Adelaide, 29 April, 1865.

IT appears by press telegrams, that Victoria begins on first to collect duties on all goods. We have no other means of protection—your settlers and our shippers in the matter. I telegraphed on yesterday.—J. E. Execution of orders in progress, than by collecting for you on such goods, giving a special certificate in respect thereof; that will be done, and you should advise Victoria to pass them free, as we guarantee repayment out of your funds to extent of second duty if levied at border.

No. 37.

TELEGRAM from COLONIAL TREASURER, SYDNEY, to COLONIAL TREASURER, ADELAIDE.

(Urgent.)

Sydney, 1 May, 1865.

No discourtesy was intended. The matter was considered to be one not in any way effecting South Australian interests.

No. 38.

W. VALLACK, ESQ., to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 25 April, 1865.

SIR,

I am directed to transmit the copy of a letter, which, on the 22nd instant, was addressed, by the Colonial Secretary, to the Chief Secretary at Adelaide, in consequence of the Colonial Treasurer's letter to Mr. Cowper of the 19th, respecting the River Murray Customs Duties.

I have, &c.,
W. VALLACK.

[Enclosure in No. 38.]

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, New South Wales,
22 April, 1865.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a communication addressed to me by my colleague the Treasurer, intimating that the temporary arrangement now existing between the Governments of South Australia and New South Wales, for collecting Murray River Customs Duties, will cease on the 30th instant. 19 April, 1865.

The Honorable the Chief Secretary of
South Australia, Adelaide.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES COWPER.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 7 June, 1865.

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Chief Secretary, Victoria, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales	2
2. Telegram from Colonial Secretary, Sydney, to Chief Secretary, Melbourne	2
3. Chief Secretary, Melbourne, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales	2
4. Minute of Executive Council	3
5. Telegram from Chief Secretary, Melbourne, to Colonial Secretary, Sydney	3
6. Do. Colonial Secretary, Sydney, to Chief Secretary, Melbourne	3
7. Do. do. do. to do. do.	4
8. Do. Chief Secretary, Melbourne, to Colonial Secretary, Sydney	4
9. Do. Colonial Secretary, Sydney, to Chief Secretary, Melbourne	4
10. Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Principal Under Secretary	4
11. Telegram from Chief Secretary, Melbourne, to Colonial Secretary, Sydney	5
12. Do. Colonial Secretary, Sydney, to Chief Secretary, Melbourne	5
13. Do. Chief Secretary, Melbourne, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales	5
14. Do. Colonial Secretary, Sydney, to Chief Secretary, Victoria	5
15. Colonial Treasurer to Colonial Secretary	6
16. Telegram from John Orr, Esq., M.L.A., Victoria, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales	6
17. Do. Colonial Secretary, Sydney, to John Orr, Esq., M.L.A., Victoria	6
18. Do. do. do. to Chief Secretary, Melbourne	6
19. Do. Chief Secretary, Melbourne, to Colonial Secretary, Sydney	6
20. Do. Colonial Secretary, Sydney, to Chief Secretary, Melbourne	7
21. Chief Secretary, Melbourne, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales	7
22. Colonial Treasurer to Colonial Secretary	7
23. Chief Secretary, South Australia, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales	9
24. Telegram from Officer of Customs, Albury, to Collector of Customs, Sydney	12
25. Do. do. do. to Colonial Treasurer, New South Wales	12
26. Reply from Colonial Treasurer, New South Wales, to Officer of Customs, Albury	12
27. Telegram from Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to Chief Secretary, Victoria	12
28. Colonial Treasurer to Colonial Secretary	12
29. Chief Secretary, Victoria, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales	15
30. Minute for the Executive Council	15
31. Telegram from Colonial Secretary, Sydney, to Chief Secretary, Melbourne	15
32. Do. Chief Secretary, Melbourne, to Colonial Secretary, Sydney	15
33. Chief Secretary, Victoria, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales	15
34. Do. do. to do. do.	16
35. Do. do. to do. do.	16
36. Telegram from Colonial Secretary, Sydney, to Chief Secretary, Melbourne	18
37. Do. Chief Secretary, Melbourne, to Colonial Secretary, Sydney	18
38. Do. Colonial Secretary, Sydney, to Chief Secretary, Melbourne	18
39. Colonial Treasurer to Colonial Secretary	19
40. Telegram from Chief Secretary, Melbourne, to Colonial Secretary, Sydney	20
41. Do. Colonial Secretary, Sydney, to Chief Secretary, Melbourne	21
42. W. Vallack, Esq., to Under Secretary for Finance and Trade	21

BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.

N.B.—For Correspondence, &c., of which the following is a continuation, see Paper laid on Table of Legislative Assembly, and ordered to be printed, 16 May, 1865.

No. 1.

CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Victoria.

(No. 891.)

*Chief Secretary's Office,
Melbourne, 7 April, 1865.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, inviting the Government of Victoria to reconsider the question of the Customs Duties for goods imported across the Murray River into New South Wales, and offering an assurance of the willingness of the Government of New South Wales to make an amicable adjustment of the matter.

In reply, I do myself the honor to state that this Government, anxious to assist in arriving at such a settlement of the question as will remove the existing impediments to commerce, accepts the invitation of New South Wales to renew negotiations; and with this object in view, I purpose, in company with the Honorable the Treasurer and the Honorable the Minister of Justice, to leave Melbourne for Sydney on Monday next.

I have, &c.,

JAMES M'CULLOCH.

No. 2.

TELEGRAM from COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY, to CHIEF SECRETARY, MELBOURNE.

Sydney, 26 April, 1865.

Will you draft the formal agreement for approval? We will then suggest alterations, if any are required. Send copy by post, with any comments or explanations.

No. 3.

CHIEF SECRETARY, MELBOURNE, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Victoria.

*Chief Secretary's Office,
Melbourne, 25 April, 1865.*

SIR,

With reference to the agreement recently entered into between the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria, under which the duties payable to New South Wales on goods imported into that Colony, either wholly or partly by way of the River Murray, are to be farmed by Victoria,—I have the honor to point out that it will be necessary, for the due conservation of the interests of both Colonies, to have the Customs' officers of Victoria stationed on the Murray, appointed officers of New South Wales with jurisdiction in the latter territory.

I have, therefore, to request that, you will be so good as to cause steps to be taken with the view of having the undermentioned Victorian officers appointed, to carry into effect the Customs Laws and Regulations of New South Wales.

I have, &c.,

JAMES M'CULLOCH.

Mr. Thomas Duncan Gordon, Coast Waiter and Searcher of Customs at Cowarra.

Mr. James Blackwood, Coast Waiter and Searcher of Customs at Narung.

Mr. Thomas Durell Hammond, Coast Waiter and Searcher of Customs at Swan Hill.

Mr. Thomas Wilson Wardman, Coast Waiter and Searcher of Customs at Echuca.

Mr. John Gardiner Jackson, Coast Waiter and Seacher of Customs at Wahgunyah.

Mr. Joel Chapman, Coast Waiter and Searcher of Customs at Belvoir.

No. 4.

No. 4.

MINUTE OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
27 April, 1865.*

Minute 65/17, 27 April, 1865. Confirmed, 3 May, 1865.

In consequence of the agreement recently entered into between the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales, under which the duties payable to New South Wales on goods imported into this Colony, either wholly or partly by way of the River Murray, are to be farmed by Victoria, it is considered necessary for the interests of both Colonies, to have the Customs' officers of Victoria stationed on the Murray, appointed officers of New South Wales with jurisdiction in the latter Colony.

The Treasurer, therefore, requests the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, for the appointment of the undermentioned gentlemen, to carry out the Customs Laws and Regulations of this Colony, viz. :—

Mr. Thomas Duncan Gordon, Coast Waiter and Searcher of Customs at Cowarra.

Mr. James Blackwood, Coast Waiter and Searcher of Customs at Narung.

Mr. Thomas Durell Hammond, Coast Waiter and Searcher of Customs at Swan Hill.

Mr. Thomas Wilson Wardman, Coast Waiter and Searcher of Customs at Echuca.

Mr. John Gardiner Jackson, Coast Waiter and Searcher of Customs at Wahgunyah, and

Mr. Joel Chapman, Coast Waiter and Searcher of Customs at Belvoir :—the said appointments to take effect from the 1st proximo.

T. W. SMART.

Under the circumstances herein stated, the Executive Council advise that the several Customs' officers of Victoria stationed on the Murray River, herein named, be appointed officers of New South Wales, for the purpose of carrying out the Customs Laws and Regulations of this Colony.

Approved—J. Y.
5 May, /65.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

No. 5.

TELEGRAM from CHIEF SECRETARY, MELBOURNE, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY.

Melbourne, 28 April, 1865.

AGREEMENT is silent as to products of one Colony entering the other by way of the Murray free of duty, but this was demanded by Mr. Smart and conceded by us. It would be well to add a clause to the minutes to this effect, in order that it may be expressly stated in the formal agreement we are preparing. Will you telegraph your assent? The following words would meet the case,—That all goods being the products or manufacture of either Colony, and which are liable to duty under the respective tariffs, shall, on crossing by way of the River Murray from one Colony into the other, be admitted into either Colony duty free.

No. 6.

TELEGRAM from COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY, to CHIEF SECRETARY, MELBOURNE.

28 April, 1865.

THE 45th clause of the Constitution Act positively forbids such an arrangement.

No. 7.

TELEGRAM from COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY, to CHIEF SECRETARY, MELBOURNE.

Sydney, 28 April, 1865.

IN Assembly last night, during debate, it was contended that clause eight of agreement is so illegal that, if resisted, a forced compliance would probably lead to collision and other evil consequences. Severe comment passed upon it. Do you intend acting immediately upon this clause—if so, and proceedings are found to be illegal, who do you consider to be responsible? Please reply.

No. 8.

TELEGRAM from CHIEF SECRETARY, MELBOURNE, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY.

Melbourne, 29 April, 1865.

AN arrangement similar to clause 8 of agreement, was in force for years, when South Australia collected the New South Wales (*sic* in original; *subaudi* 'duties') on goods imported into Victoria by way of the Murray. We must act under agreement on 1st May. The forty-fifth clause of Constitution Act cannot interfere with proposal, as it merely allows goods, the produce or manufacture of either Colony, to cross the Murray, without being included in the account to be taken for the annual payment to be made by Victoria to New South Wales.

No. 9.

TELEGRAM from COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY, to CHIEF SECRETARY, MELBOURNE.

1 May, 1865.

NO such arrangement as that of clause 8 was in force, with reference to South Australia, as you suppose. We are decidedly of opinion that the Constitution Act does prevent any intercolonial relaxation of duties charged on goods upon which duties are charged when coming from other countries. The Governor's instructions also forbid His Excellency to assent to any Act authorizing differential duties. Home-made wines and spirits must be charged with duties as well as foreign—any private arrangement of a different character would be an evasion of the Act. It was clearly arranged in Conference that, in regard to any portions of the suggested arrangements which we could not legally carry out at once, we were only pledged to apply to Parliament for proper powers. South Australia disputes and prevents action on No. 8. Would it not, under all circumstances, be right on your part to abstain from enforcing the collection of duties according to Victorian tariff on river-borne goods from South Australia, until Parliament is applied to for legal sanction, rather than incur a responsibility in which we are not prepared to participate?

Referring to the Customs' notice in *Victorian Gazette*, No. 41, 1865, this Government begs to point out that no defined portion of this Colony is recognized by the name of Riverina, and that the name of New South Wales might be substituted for that of Riverina in the notice.

No. 10.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
1 May, 1865.*

SIR,

With reference to a letter from the Chief Secretary, Melbourne, of the 25th ultimo, forwarded to me under your B.C. of the 28th, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the enclosed Commissions, severally appointing the undermentioned gentlemen to be Officers of Customs for the Colony of New South Wales, viz. :—

Mr. Thomas Duncan Gordon, Coast Waiter and Searcher of Customs, at Cowarra.

Mr. James Blackwood, Coast Waiter and Searcher of Customs at Narung.

Mr. Thomas Darell Hammond, Coast Waiter and Searcher of Customs at Swan Hill.

Mr. Thomas Wilson Wardman, Coast Waiter and Searcher of Customs at Echuca.

Mr. John Gardiner Jackson, Coast Waiter and Searcher of Customs at Wahgunyah.

Mr. Joel Chapman, Coast Waiter and Searcher of Customs at Belvoir.

I have, &c.,

HENRY LANE.

Retained for the
Executive Council.

No. 11.

TELEGRAM from CHIEF SECRETARY, MELBOURNE, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY.

Melbourne, 2 May, 1865.

WE regret that you find a difficulty in the operation of article 8 of the Memorandum. We foresaw this, and directed your attention specially to it before we left Sydney. You in reply referred us to your undertaking, to obtain whatever Legislative authority might be necessary. We shall be so glad to assist you in every way to make the arrangement work smoothly. But the matters discussed in your telegram are quite apart from the subject of mine. I asked that the agreement might be made perfect, by the insertion of a clause giving effect to the understanding we arrived at, as to the meaning of the words "net" and "balance" used in the Memorandum, which was that wine and other colonial productions should pass. We ask you to enable us to insert this in the formal agreement now being prepared. And this may be done without prejudice to the settlement of the difficulty you advert to in your telegrams. Our Law Officers advise that this does not involve the question of differential duties. It is merely the non-collection of certain duties upon our productions.

No. 12.

TELEGRAM from COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY, to CHIEF SECRETARY, MELBOURNE.

3 May, 1865.

WE consider that the matter discussed in my telegram had distinct reference to your proposal to insert an additional clause in the agreement. Mr. Smart contends that so far from such an understanding, as is stated, being agreed to, that he distinctly dissented. We cannot consent to make any distinction between dutiable goods coming from a foreign country or from a neighbouring or even adjoining Colony—to do so would be to break the law.

No. 13.

TELEGRAM from CHIEF SECRETARY, MELBOURNE to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, 3 May, 1865.

IN further relation to previous telegrams as to abandonment of duties on Colonial produce across the border, see following papers:—Letter from Colonial Secretary, Sydney, to Victoria, dated 10th October, 1855; also Notice in *Victorian Gazette*, dated 29th October, 1855, and Despatch from Under Secretary of State, Downing-street, dated 21st March, 1856. From preceding papers you will observe, that duties of Customs on goods brought across the Murray were reciprocally abandoned by New South Wales and Victoria, and that this was done by Governor in Council, under proclamation in *Victorian Government Gazette*, 29th Oct., 1855; and further, that this agreement was approved by the Lords of the Privy Council, as intimated through Mr. Labouchere's Despatch above referred to.

No. 14.

TELEGRAM from COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY, to CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 3 May, 1865.

TELEGRAM received. The correspondence referred to does not, in our opinion, affect the question. It referred to the arrangement for abandoning all duties across the Murray, but does not touch the question of New South Wales and Victoria demanding Customs duties for goods coming from all countries except these two Colonies. No such idea was ever contemplated by us.

No. 15.

COLONIAL TREASURER to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Treasury, 3 May, 1865.

SIR,

In accordance with a request received by telegram from the Treasurer, Adelaide, for information as to the arrangements consequent upon the agreement recently entered into with the Government of Victoria, for the collection of the duties payable on goods imported into this Colony by way of the River Murray, I have the honor to enclose herewith, for the purpose of being transmitted to the Government of South Australia—

- 1st. A list shewing the names and stations of the officers deputed to carry out the Customs Laws and Regulations of this Colony.
- 2nd. A copy of the parliamentary paper containing a Report of the Proceedings at the late Conference held in Sydney with the delegates of Victoria.

I have further to suggest that you will, at the same time, urge upon the Government of South Australia to furnish, with the least possible delay, a statement of the duties collected by them, on behalf of this Colony, from 1st January to 30th April, 1865, together with a draft for the amount which is shewn to be due to this Government on account thereof.

I have, &c.,
T. W. SMART.

No. 16.

TELEGRAM from JOHN ORR, Esq., M.L.A., VICTORIA, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Rutherford, 4 May, 1865.

UNDER the new arrangement, your Customs officer at Corowa refuses to pass Victorian produce free, or to accept duties. Do you authorize this?

No. 17.

TELEGRAM from COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY, to JOHN ORR, Esq., M.L.A., VICTORIA.

5 May, 1865.

WE have remonstrated with Victoria against what you complain of, as being at variance with our proposed agreement.

No. 18.

TELEGRAM from COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY, to CHIEF SECRETARY, MELBOURNE.

Sydney, 5 May, 1865.

COMPLAINTS are made that your officers will not collect the duty on Victoria tobacco crossing into New South Wales or credit it to this Government, and that Victoria produce has been stopped by our officers in consequence. It is absolutely necessary that we receive credit for such duties, as the goods form a portion of the consumption of our population during the year, on which the future payment is to be determined.

No. 19.

TELEGRAM from CHIEF SECRETARY, MELBOURNE, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY.

Melbourne, 5 May, 1865.

THE arrangement entered into was that we were to charge duty on the produce of your Colony crossing the Murray and entering Victoria; and in a similar way, your officers must charge duty on produce crossing the Murray and entering your Colony. There is no remedy for the present state of affairs, except by adopting the proposition of this Government for reciprocal free trade across the Border in our joint produce.

BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.

7

No. 20.

TELEGRAM *from* COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY, *to* CHIEF SECRETARY, MELBOURNE.

6 May, 1865.

LETTER by next steamer. The arrangement, we submit, was not as you describe—you must collect and pay to us duties according to our tariff, upon all dutiable goods crossing the Murray from Victoria into New South Wales. If you omit to collect them, *still* the amount must be paid to us.

No. 21.

CHIEF SECRETARY, MELBOURNE, *to* COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.*Victoria.**Chief Secretary's Office,
Melbourne, 29 April, 1865.*

SIR,

I have the honor to hand you copy of a letter from the Honorable the Commissioner of Trade and Customs of this Colony, in which he proposes that goods, the produce or manufacture of either Colony, carried across the Murray, should not be taken into account by the Customs Officers. As this will remove any obstacle that may be in the way of the Murray trade, I trust that the proposal will meet your acceptance.

I have, &c.,

JAMES M'COLLOCH.

[*Enclosure in No. 21.*]*Department of Trade and Customs,
Melbourne, 27 April, 1865.*

Sir,

Referring to the agreement which has just been entered into with the Government of New South Wales, for the settlement of the Border duties question, there is one point which has been overlooked, or of which there is no clear record in the proceedings of the Conference, and which I would bring under your notice as one likely to cause continued irritation, to induce an extensive system of smuggling, and to interfere with that unrestricted intercourse which should prevail between the inhabitants of two Colonies whose interests are identical; and I so introduce it, in order that you may suggest its inclusion in the more formal agreement on the subject, which is to be entered into by the respective Governments. I refer to the practice which, as the matter now stands, it is intended to (or, at least, competent to) be adopted, of one Colony levying duty as heretofore on the produce or manufacture of the other, and which may be liable to duty under the respective tariffs on such goods crossing the Border, or being introduced by way of the River Murray. Thus, the wine and tobacco of New South Wales will be charged duty on crossing the frontier into our Colony, and duty will in like manner be chargeable on our produce or manufactures entering New South Wales. A further effect of such a system will be to perpetuate or increase the existing Customs establishments (and which otherwise it was proposed mutually to dispense with) along the river by both Colonies, after the 1st May, 1866, for the mere purpose of guarding each territory against the introduction of the produce of the other, and without any reasonable prospect of corresponding pecuniary benefit to the revenue of either, as I fully believe the cost of collection would exceed the amount of the duties referred to. I have therefore respectfully to submit that some such clause as that proposed at foot should be included as a part of the agreement, especially as the opposition coming from you in the present state of this trade cannot be misunderstood as emanating from any other desire than to obtain a greater freedom of intercourse and of trade.

I have, &c.,

JAMES G. FRANCIS.

To the Honorable
The Chief Secretary, Melbourne.

Proposed clause:—It is also agreed that all goods being the produce or manufacture of either Colony, and which are liable to duty under the respective tariffs, shall, on crossing by way of the River Murray from one Colony into the other, be admitted into either Colony duty free.

No. 22.

COLONIAL TREASURER *to* COLONIAL SECRETARY.*The Treasury, New South Wales,
6 May, 1865.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you, under blank cover, of a letter from the Chief Secretary of Victoria, dated 29th April, 1865, enclosing copy of a letter of 27th of same month, from the Commissioner of Trade and Customs in that Colony, wherein it is proposed, that—

“ All goods being the produce or manufacture of either Colony, and which
“ are liable to duty under the respective tariffs, shall, on crossing by way
“ of the River Murray from one Colony into the other, be admitted into
“ either Colony duty free.”

In

Returned
herewith.

Vide Nos. 5, 8,
supra.
Vide Nos. 6, 9,
supra.

In pointing out to you, that the proposition thus formally submitted, is identical with that which had been previously conveyed to this Government by Mr. McCulloch's telegrams of the 28th and 29th ultimo, and which, after careful consideration, was intended to be finally disposed of by your telegrams of the 28th ultimo and 1st instant, I think it advisable to record in *writing* (as securing an official permanency which the *telegraph* may fail to afford), the communications on the subject that have passed between this and the Government of Victoria.

On the 28th ultimo, you received the following telegram from Mr. McCulloch, viz. :—

“ Agreement is silent as to products of one Colony entering the other by way of the Murray free of duty ; but this was demanded by Mr. Smart, and conceded by us. It would be well to add a clause to the minutes to this effect, in order that it may be expressly stated in the formal agreement we are preparing. Will you telegraph your assent ? The following words would meet the case :—That all goods being the products or manufacture of either Colony, and which are liable to duties under the respective tariffs, shall, on crossing by way of the River Murray from one Colony into the other, be admitted into either Colony duty free.”

As it is distinctly stated in the first part of this telegram, that, in the course of the Conference, I insisted upon the right of admission, duty free, into either Colony of goods, the produce of the other, and that the Victorian delegates conceded the claim, I must pause to explain, very briefly, that such statement is advanced under a strange misconception of the object of a proposal really made by me on the occasion referred to. The circumstances are these :—Mr. Verdon suggested that an account *merely* should be kept of all colonial products liable to duty brought across the Murray, in either direction, and that the amount of duties payable thereon should be computed, and the balance eventually deducted from the total amount collected by Victoria on behalf of New South Wales. My proposal, amendatory of this, was, that the duties on goods conveyed by the Murray into either Colony should be at once paid by the importers thereof into New South Wales and Victoria respectively.

Resuming, however, my record, I proceed to note, that, on date of the receipt of Mr. McCulloch's telegram (the 28th ultimo), you dispatched the following telegraphic reply to that gentleman, viz. :—

“ The 45th clause of the Constitution Act positively forbids such an arrangement.”

In the afternoon of the 29th ultimo, you received, by wire, a further communication from the Chief Secretary at Melbourne, of which the following is a copy, viz. :—

“ An arrangement similar to clause 8 of agreement was in force for years when South Australia collected the New South Wales (*sic* in original ; *subaudi* “ duties”) on goods imported into Victoria by way of the Murray. We must act under agreement on 1st May. The 45th clause of the Constitution Act cannot interfere with proposal, as it merely allows goods, the produce or manufacture of either Colony, to cross the Murray, without being included in the account to be taken for the annual payment to be made by Victoria to New South Wales.”

To this, you replied, on the 1st instant, by telegraph in the following terms, viz. :—

“ No such arrangement as that of clause 8 was in force with reference to South Australia, as you suppose ; we are decidedly of opinion that the Constitution Act does prevent any intercolonial relaxation of duties charged on goods upon which duties are charged when coming from other countries. The Governor's instructions also forbid His Excellency to assent to any Act authorizing differential duties. Home-made wines and spirits must be charged with duties as well as foreign. Any private arrangement of a different character would be an evasion of the Act. It was clearly arranged in Conference, that in regard to any portions of the suggested arrangements which we could not legally carry out at once, we were only pledged to apply to Parliament for proper powers. South Australia disputes, and prevents action on No. 8. Would it not, under all circumstances, be right on your part to abstain from enforcing the collection of duties according to Victorian Tariff on river-borne goods from South Australia, until Parliament is applied to for legal sanction, rather than incur a responsibility in which we are not prepared to participate ? Referring to the Customs Notice in *Victorian Gazette*, No. 41, 1865, this Government begs to point out that no defined portion of this Colony is recognized by the name of Riverina, and that the name of New South Wales might be substituted for that of Riverina in the “ notice.”

As this telegram contains in itself conclusive answers on the two points raised by Mr. McCulloch,—

- 1st. That duties were formerly collected by South Australia on goods for New South Wales, according to the South Australian Tariff.
- 2nd. That the exemption from duty of goods carried by the Murray, to and from New South Wales and Victoria is not repugnant to the 45th clause of the Constitution Act respecting differential duties,—

And as no rejoinder to the said telegram of 1st May, has been received from Melbourne up to the present time, I may venture to hope, judging from the liberal spirit which has characterized their proceedings throughout the negotiation of this important matter, that the Victorian Government will, in compliance with your suggestion, “abstain from enforcing the collection of duties according to the Victorian Tariff on “river-borne goods from South Australia, until Parliament is applied to for legal sanction, “rather than incur a responsibility in which this Government is not prepared to participate.”

I have, &c.,
T. W. SMART.

No. 23.

CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

*South Australia,
Chief Secretary's Office,
Adelaide, 8 May, 1865.*

SIR,

I have the honor, by desire of His Excellency Sir Dominick Daly, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, enclosing copy of a communication addressed to you by the Honorable the Treasurer of New South Wales, intimating that the temporary arrangement existing between your Government and that of South Australia would cease on the 31st (*sic*) ultimo.

Your letter, although dated 22nd April, did not come to hand until mid-day of the 1st instant; and I am desired by His Excellency to express the astonishment of this Government at receiving such an intimation two days after the arrangement referred to had ceased; for as the 30th ultimo fell on a Sunday, the 29th was virtually the last day on which shippers could avail themselves of the existing regulations.

Your letter, with its enclosure, having been referred by me to the Honorable the Treasurer, I have now the honor to enclose his reply, dated 5th instant; with reference to which, I beg to observe that this Government fully concur in the views of my honorable colleague, as therein expressed.

I have, &c.,
HENRY AYERS,
Chief Secretary.

[Enclosure in No. 23.]

*Treasury Offices,
Adelaide, 5 May, 1865.*

Sir,

On the 1st instant I had the honor to receive, by official reference, the letter addressed to you by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, dated 22nd ultimo, simply giving cover to copy of a communication from the Treasurer of that Colony to himself, on the subject of the Murray Customs arrangements existing with this Government, therein notified as ceasing on the 30th April.

As the Sydney Treasurer's letter gives a very imperfect history of our arrangement with his Government, and as the statements therein made are put in a way to damage the reputation of this Government for good faith, as well as to form a plea for the sudden repudiative action of New South Wales, I propose to give a more complete recapitulation of occurrences, in order to shew that the Sydney Government has no fair ground for complaint against this Colony.

After several unsuccessful attempts on the part of the New South Wales Government to bring the Victorian Government to an amicable arrangement, and after many friendly overtures made on both sides by this Government and that of New South Wales, the Treasurer at Sydney, on the 19th March, 1864, forwarded the following telegram to my predecessor, inquiring the latest results of the Conference at Melbourne, at which he (Mr. Hart) not only represented this Colony, but also, by special agreement, that of New South Wales.

“Have you done anything with Victoria? We want information to enable us to proceed if necessary with the establishment of Border Customs Houses.” Our reply of 19th March was couched in the following words:—

“The Victorian Government would make no arrangements about border duties. This Government will collect duties for New South Wales, at proposed charge of 10 per cent., and give every facility for increasing river trade.

This

This telegram, sent at this stage of the proceedings, is styled by the New South Wales Treasurer, "a spontaneous proposition made by us."

In a letter of yours to the Colonial Secretary at Sydney, dated 5th April, 1864, after intimating that the agreement between the Governments of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia, as to the collection of river duties, expired on the 22nd March, it was stated—

"His Excellency desires me to submit to you, for the consideration of the New South Wales Government, the following propositions, as a basis for a new agreement, subject to the approval of the Legislature:—The Government of South Australia will collect and pay over all duties on river-borne goods cleared for New South Wales, in accordance with a tariff to be mutually agreed upon, charging a commission of 10 per cent. for collection, instead of handing over a moiety of the duties collected on clearances for the two Colonies as heretofore."

On the 21st May, the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales states—"The proposition as submitted has been duly considered by myself and colleagues; and I am requested to convey to you the acknowledgment of this Government for the liberal basis on which the proposal is placed before them."

On 16th August, 1864, the following telegram was received:—

"Treasurer, Sydney. 16/8/64. Treasurer, Adelaide.

"We received, on the 10th instant, an answer from Victoria to our letters of 18th June, on the subject of border duties, copy of which we sent you on 15th June. Further negotiation with Victoria being clearly useless, we have decided to collect those duties on the terms named in your Chief Secretary's letter of 5th April. We will send at once our Customs officers to six stations on the Murray, and are about to issue a notice that we shall collect the duties on and after the 19th September, which allows time for our mutual arrangements to be made.

"Our Colonial Secretary will write to your Government by first mail, and our Collector of Customs will also communicate with the like officer at your port.

"Please reply without delay, that we may know that there is now an arrangement between our respective Governments, on the basis of your Chief Secretary's letter before mentioned.

On 29th August, the Sydney letter dated 20th August was received, in which, after referring to the difficulty of bringing Victoria to certain terms on the question of goods imported from that Colony into New South Wales, the Colonial Secretary, by direction of His Excellency Sir John Young, remarks:—

"This Government considering it inexpedient, at present, to enter upon the consideration of questions which formed no part of the references to the Government of Victoria, are now prepared to accept the arrangement proposed in your letter of the 5th April last, for the collection of duties on goods imported from South Australia into this territory; and I would be glad of a formal recognition of that arrangement as binding upon the two Governments, subject, however, to the ratification of their respective Parliaments."

On the 18th August, being two days after the receipt of the above telegram, and eleven days before the receipt of the above quoted letter, the Chief Secretary of South Australia replied by telegram, formally acknowledging the agreement in the following terms:—

"This Government agree to the arrangement respecting the collection of Border duties, on the basis of my letter of 5th April last."

A question arose in September, relating to goods exported through South Australia *via* the Murray, under bond. This Government, anxious to carry out its engagement with New South Wales, recommended His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief (Sir D. Daly) to return the Consolidated Customs Act, which had just passed through Parliament, with the view of inserting provisions to meet the above requirements, as no power existed to permit goods to pass under bond; these provisions were passed, and the Bill was assented to on 9th December, 1864.

In the mean time, and shortly after the arrangement was entered into, a shipment of goods from Melbourne arrived at Victor Harbor, but those goods could not legally pass under bond. I do not see, however, that any responsibility rests with this Government; for, apart from the fact that the authorities at Sydney knew no legal power existed to that end, any more than under the former treaty (as is evidenced by the hereinbefore-quoted portion of their letter of 29th August), and that it took time to obtain such powers from the Legislature—I say, apart from these considerations, there is the fact that the Melbourne Collector of Customs telegraphed to our Collector, on September 29th, thus:—

"It is published here, goods can be cleared under bond for New South Wales; if so, will your regulations not extend to Victoria? Please reply immediately. Goods waiting."

Our Collector answered—

"The report is incorrect. No regulations are in force permitting the export of goods *via* the Murray to New South Wales under bond; the old system is still observed."

Some misapprehension appears to have existed at Sydney, by taking the following telegram,* to mean that goods could *then* pass under bond; and I think the wording of that document was likely unintentionally to mislead; whereas, its intention was no doubt simply to intimate that, as the legislative sanction this Government was then seeking, and the special powers required, were very simple, the Government might naturally suppose the Bill would soon pass and become law, and then certain regulations would ensue giving the permission sought; and I take it as most ungenerous, on the part of the Treasurer of New South Wales, to instance a case that happened so far back as September or October, 1864, as, showing an indisposition on the part of this Government to give facilities to trade, when his own Collector of Customs, in his letter to the Collector at Port Adelaide, anticipated some difficulty, as he observed in August, 1864,—“If any little difficulty should arise, as probably may be the case at first in working the new scheme, I am sure we can by co-operating together very easily remove it.”

On the 7th January, 1865, New South Wales was advised from your office, that “although the Government of South Australia acceded to the request that dutiable goods be allowed to pass up the River Murray under bond, yet, before effect could be given to such an arrangement, legislative action was necessary. That action has since been taken, and regulations are being prepared by the Collector of Customs, which I hope to be able to gazette at an early date.”

Having now furnished you with a digest of the case, as it appears from the documents in the possession of this Government, I have now to observe:—

1. That the tone adopted, and the mode of putting the case by the New South Wales Government, evince a querulousness that could not but take this Government by surprise; the relations hitherto having been most friendly and frank, and nothing having transpired to indicate that any change had taken place in the views of New South Wales.

2. The statement of the Treasurer that “the formal recognition asked for” by Mr. Forster was not given by South Australia, is at direct variance with the fact that such “formal recognition” anticipated the letter of the New South Wales Colonial Secretary, and was despatched hence in reply to a very pressing telegram from the Treasurer of that Colony, on 16th August; being evidently given to relieve the apparent anxieties of New South Wales, in consequence of the antagonistic position then assumed by Victoria.

3. Although the Treasurer willingly receives the large increase accruing to his Colony under the new arrangement, he yet declares his belief that “no legal instrument for the collection of duties on the basis proposed was formally executed by the Colonies concerned.”

Bearing

* “Goods may be exported from this province *via* the Murray under bond, but landing certificates from Customs authorities, at river stations beyond our boundaries, will be required to be produced to us in the regular way.”

Bearing in mind that New South Wales appeared anxious to secure our services—considering that the arrangement was subject to the approval of the Legislatures of both Colonies—and also seeing that this Government did obtain that sanction, and thereby fulfilled its part of the engagement—it becomes a matter of some interest to know what steps were taken by the New South Wales Government to obtain a similar authority; we may hope, for the sake of the Treasurer's argument, that something was done, but this Government has no information to guide it in arriving at a conclusion on this point.

There can be no doubt now, that it would have been better for this Government had no steps been taken in the matter until the Government of New South Wales had signed a treaty that should be binding on itself; for it is clear that, unless some such instrument exists, "no formal recognition of an arrangement as binding upon the Government" will be considered *binding* by the Treasurer of New South Wales, unless, in his opinion, it is also a "legal instrument."

4. Referring to the legislative action required to give effect to arrangements for "goods passing up the River Murray under bond," the New South Wales Treasurer remarks—"It was to be presumed, of course, that the legislative action afterwards to be taken would have been of a character to give legal effect to the arrangement above referred to."

I confess that I do not quite comprehend the meaning of this paragraph; because the legislative action here, of which his letter betrays a very exact knowledge, did give legal effect to such arrangements; and regulations were immediately framed thereon, of which also he admits his knowledge.

He then proceeds to instance the claim of certain warehousekeepers on the Murray, for damage sustained in consequence of restrictions imposed on the river traffic by this Government.

I would observe, that there existed no legal authority to allow goods to pass under bond when the "binding arrangement" was preliminarily entered into.

5. A further complaint is made, that an Act and regulations were passed in South Australia without any previous reference to New South Wales.

Here, again, I am at a loss to understand what the Treasurer means. The Act to which reference is probably made, I may presume, is the "*Consolidated Customs Act of South Australia*." I am not aware that this Colony is bound to submit its Customs laws for the approval of New South Wales; but the regulations under our Customs laws, in which a neighbouring Colony is directly interested, and which may be framed for mutual protection, may, I candidly admit, form ground of complaint, if any injury can be shewn to have arisen to the Colony for whose especial benefit such regulations were made; but it does not appear that any inconvenience has been experienced, or remonstrated against, by New South Wales.

I may remark, that since my return to office, which is but recent; it has become apparent, that those regulations are susceptible of considerable modification, arising from the peculiarly exposed character of the rivers within the New South Wales territory, and the almost nominal amount of Customs protection afforded by that Government on the rivers Darling and Murrumbidgee, which circumstances necessarily throw upon this Government, very serious responsibilities, and much anxiety to protect that Colony and ourselves from loss; and that after conference with a deputation from our chamber of commerce, I had prepared several amendments for adoption, before the following telegram reached me from the Secretary of Finance and Trade, Sydney, bearing date 24 April.

"A letter has been addressed to you, by mail steamer, putting an end to the temporary arrangement between this Colony and South Australia for Collecting Border Customs duties from the 30th instant."

After receipt of above telegram, many enquiries from merchants and others were made, relative to the execution of orders in progress, when I forwarded the following message to the Treasurer of New South Wales, on the 28th ultimo:—

"Your telegram of 24th instant, has taken this Government by surprise. The abrupt termination of existing arrangement without reference, is considered discourteous to this Government—merchants are now seeking information for their guidance; we have none to give them. Orders are in course of execution, under agreement with persons on the river; and as some goods have paid duty, and others to complete, cannot be shipped by 29th, agents and others apply for advice—where are your officers to be stationed, and what are the arrangements made? Please reply immediately."

No reply being received on the 29th, I again telegraphed:—"It appears by press telegrams, that Victoria begins on 1st, to collect duties on all goods; we have no other means of protecting your settlers and our shippers in the matter I telegraphed on yesterday—i.e., execution of orders in progress, than by collecting for you on such goods, giving a special certificate in respect thereof. That will be done, and you should advise Victoria to pass them free, as we guarantee re-payment out of your funds, to extent of *second* duty, if levied at Border."

On 2nd May, the following reached me:—

"Secretary, Finance and Trade, Sydney, to Treasurer, South Australia.

"No discourtesy was intended; the matter was considered to be one not in any way affecting South Australian interests."

I submit that the telegraphic notification of 24th, could not be construed, on the face of it, otherwise than as an act of great discourtesy; that the letter of the New South Wales Treasurer, now under consideration, is not merely discourteous, but, in many respects, wanting in candour; and that the latest Sydney telegram which disowns intentional discourtesy, and ignores our interest in the results of the notice, does not in the least degree relieve the act of its discourteous character, but evinces a considerable want of preception of what is due from one Government to another, in matters affecting joint interests under joint moral if not legal obligations, and a most extraordinary misconception of what is likely to affect the interests of commercial communities having relationship with each other.

If there had been no legal or moral obligation implied, binding each Government not to close an arrangement, without fair and timely notice to the other, I should have had nothing to say against any arrangement which may be entered into by the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria; for it must be admitted, that the first duty of all Governments is to consider the interests of their own people—a right which I am sure will be equally conceded to us.

It should be borne in mind, that the collection of Customs duties on the Murray, necessitated several separate establishments on that river, at the expense of this Government; and that such establishments cannot be abolished without notice; and as in this agreement both Governments were morally bound, I have a right to claim, as a matter of justice for this Government, and on behalf of shippers and others who have made arrangements under the agreement entered into by the two Governments in August, 1864, that that agreement should remain in operation at least until the 15th instant, on and after which date this Government should cease to collect duties for either New South Wales or Victoria.

Holding this view, a promise has been publicly given to our mercantile community, as advised to New South Wales in my telegram of 29th ultimo.

I have, &c.,

T. REYNOLDS,
Treasurer.

No. 24.

TELEGRAM *from* OFFICER OF CUSTOMS, ALBURY, *to* COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, SYDNEY.

Albury, 11 May, 1865.

AM I to debit New South Wales with the duty on wine and tobacco exported to Victoria? Official telegram from Melbourne so expresses it.

ANSWER.

No; this would be contrary to express stipulation at the Conference. Under the 7th clause of the minutes, you are to debit New South Wales with the duty previously credited on goods which, after passing into this Colony, may, from some cause, be returned for consumption in Victoria, but not on any goods that had not first paid New South Wales duty, such as our wine or tobacco. Until the two Governments adjust this apparent difference of opinion, you must act on the interpretation given here, leaving the Victoria Officer to collect the duty or not, as he may be instructed.

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

No. 25.

TELEGRAM *from* OFFICER OF CUSTOMS, ALBURY, *to* COLONIAL TREASURER, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Albury, 12 May, 1865.

HAVING received instructions from the Collector of Customs not to credit Victoria with the duty on wine and tobacco exported from this Colony, I notified the same to the Victorian Customs' Officer, which he telegraphed to Melbourne, and has just received the following reply from the Commissioner of Customs, Melbourne:—"Call attention of New South Wales Officer to instructions in clause 6 of Convention; and if, after this, he still refuses to enter in or sign register for same, request him to take due note that your record thereof is correct, leaving subsequent adjustment to the contracting Governments." Please advise.

No. 26.

REPLY *from* COLONIAL TREASURER, NEW SOUTH WALES, *to* OFFICER OF CUSTOMS, ALBURY.

12 May.

TELEGRAM received. Adhere to instructions already given by our Collector.

No. 27.

TELEGRAM *from* COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, *to* CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

12 May.

It is stated that you are allowing goods to enter and leave Victoria, by the Murray, free of duty. We cannot permit any goods, chargeable with duty according to our tariff, to enter New South Wales, unless you account, as per proposed agreement, for such duty to us; nor can we allow any set-off of duty not collected by you on goods entering Victoria, for this Colony, across the Murray.

No. 28.

COLONIAL TREASURER *to* COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
16 May, 1865.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt, under your blank cover of the 15th instant, of a letter from the Chief Secretary of South Australia of the 8th instant, in which is forwarded the copy of a reply by the Treasurer of that Colony to my letter addressed to you on the 19th ultimo, with reference to the manner in which the agreement for the collection of the Border Customs' duties has been carried out by the authorities in Adelaide.

In

In the letter under consideration, Mr. Reynolds says:—"As the Sydney Treasurer's letter gives a very imperfect history of our arrangements with his Government, and as the statements therein made are put in a way to damage the reputation of this Government for good faith, as well as to form a plea for the repudiative action of New South Wales,"—a term scarcely to be justified, in whatever aspect the question may be viewed,—“I propose to give a more complete recapitulation of occurrences, in order to shew that the Sydney Government has no fair ground for complaint against this Colony.”

“The very imperfect history,” as it is called by the Adelaide Treasurer, contains all the essential elements of the agreement entered into with his Government for the collection of the Border Customs,—which were simply a proposal by that, and an acceptance by this Government, to collect the duties in question, at a charge of 10 per cent. on the amount thereof,—together with a clear, concise, and impartial statement of the circumstances which led to the termination of that agreement. The only addition made by Mr. Reynolds, so as “to give a more complete recapitulation of occurrences,” consists in the insertion of extracts from certain telegrams and correspondence—already laid on the Table of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, and printed in full, so far back as October, 1864—which were of necessity preliminary to, and consequent upon, the final agreement, and cannot in any respect alter the issue which was arrived at, viz., the agreement itself, or its subsequent determination. The objection taken to the use by me of the expression “spontaneous,” in regard to the proposal made by the Adelaide Government, is quite beside the question, and appears to me, moreover, entirely unfounded, inasmuch as the proposal did not emanate from that Government by reason of any extraneous influence brought to bear upon it by New South Wales, or any other agency that I am aware of, but was the free and unsolicited offer of the then Treasurer (Mr. Hart), contained in a telegram from that gentleman, dated 19 March, 1864, afterwards formally repeated by letter of 5th April following, and confirmed by telegram of 18th August, 1864. At this point I beg to remind you—as having an important bearing upon the future proceedings of this Government—that, in the telegram containing the proposal above referred to, the Adelaide Government, through their then Treasurer, promised “to give every facility for increasing the river trade.”

I now proceed to notice the remarks of the present Colonial Treasurer of South Australia on, perhaps, the most important point in the whole question of the Border Customs, viz.,—the passage of goods up the Murray, *under bond*, into New South Wales.

If I were disposed to cavil at words, I might certainly have stronger grounds for doing so than the Treasurer of South Australia in the instance above referred to, in reading the observations of Mr. Reynolds, when he says,—

“Some misapprehension appears to have existed at Sydney, by taking the following telegram, viz. :—‘Goods may be exported from this province, *via* the Murray, under bond, but landing certificates from Customs’ authorities at River Stations beyond our boundaries will be required to be produced to us in the regular way,’—to mean that goods could *then* pass under bond.”

It is impossible to conceive that, in view of the telegrams received on the 5th and 6th October, 1864, from the Adelaide Government, any undefined period of time could be meant, or in short, any other than the then present. The facts are as follows:—

On the 19th September the telegram just quoted—“Goods may be exported, &c.”—was received from Adelaide, in reply to a question on the point put by the Treasurer, Sydney. The telegram to which it was a reply had reference to goods then about being despatched to Goolwa; while the telegram of 5th October—when the goods *had actually arrived at Goolwa*, and were merely awaiting the usual formalities to enable them to pass up the river, under bond, to New South Wales—confirms the view taken by this Government that the goods could *then* pass under bond, viz. :—

“As per my telegram of 19th ultimo, goods may be exported from this province, *via* the Murray, to declared Customs’ stations in your territory, bond being given for our protection.”

And further, by telegram of the following day, when a *particular* cargo was waiting,—

“No difficulty will exist if Messrs. Smith and Harris will but instruct some one here to enter into bond as their agent.”

How “any misapprehension” could be supposed to arise as to the meaning of these telegrams, I am at a loss to understand. Can any reasonable doubt exist, but in the most disingenuous minds, of the intent thereof being any other than, *that goods lying at Goolwa at the very time when these telegraphic communications were in progress* “could *then* pass under bond,” without any reference to the future whatever? This was evidently the view taken of the question by the late Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales, with whose Government Mr. Reynolds asserts, in his letter of 5th instant, “the relations hitherto have been most friendly and frank,” as well as with the present Government up to the period at which he writes. I find that Mr. Eagar, on the 21st December last, wrote to Mr. Forster as follows, viz. :—

“It certainly never was contemplated by this Government that the river should be closed to the passage of goods, under bond, into our own territory, or that our warehouses on the Murray should be rendered practically useless.”

And

And again, in the same letter,—

“As the action of the South Australian Government, *up to this time*, practically amounts to a *closing of the river*, in so far as their territory is concerned, against the passage of goods, under bond, to Customs’ stations duly constituted within our own territory, and, if persevered in, would deprive our colonists in the southern provinces of the great advantages of the bonding system—*so essential to the carrying out of the new arrangements*—I beg, under these circumstances, that you will be good enough to forward copies of this letter and its enclosure* to the Chief Secretary of South Australia, and request the *early explanations of his Government* on this important subject.”

* Complaint of
Mr. J. T. Fallon.

From this it will be perceived that the late Government, with whom the compact was originally made, felt, on the 21st December last, that the Government of South Australia had failed to carry out, in their integrity, the arrangements entered into by them for the collection of the Border Customs, on account of New South Wales, and had, in fact, violated the very principle upon which the main success of the whole system depended. The subsequent action of the South Australian Government has not tended in any way to remove the difficulties thus interposed by themselves to the successful working of that system, notwithstanding the assurance that they would “give every facility for increasing the river trade.” On the contrary, the Act passed by the Legislature of that Colony, and the regulations promulgated under its authority, so far from giving *legal effect*, as was anticipated, to the arrangements previously entered into for the passage of goods up the Murray, under bond, entirely destroyed those arrangements, because the benefits, which were expected thereby to be secured to the settlers, traders, warehousekeepers, and others, were rendered a nullity by reason of their being compelled, under the regulations, to have their goods, *first landed in South Australia, for examination*, and then trans-shipped into vessels proceeding up the river, thus involving a great sacrifice of time and money.

In treating of this portion of the subject, Mr. Reynolds observes, that “the regulations under our Customs’ laws, in which a neighbouring Colony is directly interested, and which may be framed for mutual protection, may, I candidly admit, form ground of complaint, if any injury can be shewn to have arisen to the Colony for whose especial benefit such regulations were made; but,” he adds, “*it does not appear that any inconvenience has been experienced or remonstrated against by New South Wales.*”

The statement contained in the concluding paragraph of this extract is so directly at variance with the facts already set forth in the telegrams and correspondence, which have been quoted at length more than once in this and previous letters, and especially referred to in mine of 19th ultimo, to which Mr. Reynolds’ is a reply, that a simple allusion to them is quite sufficient to warrant me in retorting upon the Treasurer of South Australia the charge with which he stigmatizes my letter of 19th ultimo, as “wanting in candour”; “evincing a considerable want of perception of what is due from one Government to another, in matters affecting joint interests, under joint moral, if not legal, obligations,” and “a most extraordinary misconception of what is likely to affect the interests of commercial communities having relationship with each other.”

The Treasurer of South Australia is also pleased to observe—in alluding to a “complaint” alleged to have been made by me, “that an Act and Regulations were passed in South Australia, without any previous reference to New South Wales”—“I am not aware that this Colony is bound to submit its Customs’ Laws for the approval of New South Wales.”

Upon a perusal of the correspondence that has hitherto taken place, I have failed to discover the grounds upon which this Government can be charged with assuming to interfere in any manner with the course which the Colony of South Australia may think fit to take in matters of legislation; but where that legislation is directed against the interests of this Colony, and is, moreover, in violation of a treaty involving the security of those interests, this Government will surely claim the right to act, with equal independence of reference to South Australia, in its endeavours to avert the injurious consequences that such proceedings, unless intercepted in their operations, would entail upon the country which it is its bounden duty to protect.

The charge of discourtesy, which is again with some persistency brought forward in this letter, notwithstanding the disclaimer already given by me, needs no further observation. In connection with this point, I may however remark that, although the letter from this Government, containing the formal intimation that the existing agreement for the collection of the Border Customs’ duties by South Australia, on account of New South Wales, would terminate on the 30th April, might not have been received by the Adelaide Government, as they allege, until the 1st of May, it was despatched as soon as possible after the result of the Conference with Victoria was known; and a telegram was sent to them on the 24th April—six days prior to the termination of the agreement—notifying that such letter had been forwarded “by mail steamer, putting an end to the temporary arrangement between this Colony and South Australia for collecting Border Customs’ duties from the 30th instant.”

I have, &c.,
T. W. SMART.

No. 29.

CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1,114.

*Chief Secretary's Office,
Melbourne, 13 May, 1865.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, enclosing Commissions in favour of the gentlemen named in my communication of the 24th ultimo, as having been appointed Officers of Customs on the Murray, to carry out the arrangement lately entered into for the settlement of the Border Duties question.

May I request that you will be good enough to forward a similar Commission in favour of William Henry Willoch, Esq., who has been appointed Collector of Customs, at Cowarra.

I have, &c.,
For the Chief Secretary,
J. MOORE.

No. 30.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—BORDER CUSTOMS.

18 May, 1865.

WITH reference to Treasury minute of 27th ultimo, No. 65, requesting the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council for the appointment of certain gentlemen, named therein, to carry out the Customs Laws and Regulations of this Colony in the collection of the Border Duties, the Treasurer now recommends the issue of a commission for the same purpose to William Henry Willoch, Esq., Collector of Customs at Cowarra.

T. W. SMART.

No. 31.

TELEGRAM from COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY, to CHIEF SECRETARY, MELBOURNE.

18 May, 1865.

MUCH surprised at not receiving any acknowledgment of our later telegrams, or reply to them. The draft of the formal agreement which you stated was being prepared has not reached us; our Parliament will soon be prorogued, and we ought to be now in a position to submit the arrangement for approval, which indeed should have been done before this, unless you desire that the proposed agreement should not be carried out. If so, please to say so.

No. 32.

TELEGRAM from CHIEF SECRETARY, MELBOURNE, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY.

Melbourne, 18 May, 1865.

THE formal agreement will go by steamer to-morrow. We could not read your telegrams consistently with the agreement, and therefore waited the receipt of your letter, which arrived this morning, and will be replied to immediately. We are surprised that the legislative authority for carrying out the agreement was not obtained in time for the collection of the duties on the 1st instant. The formal agreement will be neither more or less than the memorandum in legal shape. We understand that the Governor of New South Wales cannot sign the agreement until you have obtained legislative authority to which you refer. We are much surprised at the last paragraph of your telegram; we know of nothing on our part to justify it; we are as desirous now as ever to adhere to the settlement arrived at.

No. 33.

CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Victoria.

*Chief Secretary's Office,
Melbourne, 18 May, 1865.*

SIR,

Your letter of the 9th instant, which has only this moment reached me, will be taken into consideration immediately, and I hope to be able to reply to it by the next mail; in the mean time, I beg to assure you of the readiness of this Government to interpret the agreement made between the Colonies with the utmost liberality consistent with an adherence to its principal provisions.

The formal agreement has been prepared, and merely awaits the signature of the Governor before being transmitted to you for execution by His Excellency Sir John Young.

I have, &c.,
JAMES McCULLOCH.

No. 34.

No. 34.

CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Chief Secretary's Office,
Melbourne, 19 May, 1865.*

SIR,

Referring to my letter of yesterday's date, I now do myself the honor to forward, for execution by His Excellency Sir John Young, two copies of the agreement for the settlement of the Border Duties question, drawn in accordance with the articles agreed to at the recent Conference between the two Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria—one copy to be retained by you, the other to be returned to me.

Time does not permit me to reply by to-day's steamer to your despatch of the 9th instant, but I hope to do so at length by the "Barwon," which sails to-morrow.

I have, &c.,

JAMES McCULLOCH.

No. 35.

CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Victoria.**Chief Secretary's Office,
Melbourne, 20 May, 1865.*

SIR,

Adverting to my letters of the 18th and 19th instant, I have now the honor to reply to your despatch of the 9th of May, enclosing a memorandum from the Honorable the Treasurer of New South Wales, in reference to my communication of the 29th April, in which it was proposed that, in the formal agreement for the settlement of the Border Duties question, a clause should be inserted to exempt from its operation all goods the produce or manufacture of either Colony crossing by way of the river Murray into the other, as was contemplated by the Conference, although not so stated in the articles.

Mr. Smart, after explaining that this Government must have laboured under some misapprehension on the point, traces up the correspondence which has passed between the two Governments, and concludes his memorandum with a reference to goods river-borne from South Australia, and expresses a hope that the Victorian Government will abstain from collecting the duties on such goods until the Parliament of New South Wales has been applied to for authority.

I fear that the brevity necessarily used in corresponding by means of the electric telegraph, has tended, in some degree, to create misconception, and to cause the subject generally to become somewhat involved. With a view, therefore, to a clear apprehension of the present state of the case, I propose to recapitulate briefly the terms of the agreement as originally arrived at, and to state what this Government has done, and what it proposes to do.

The subject is divided into two distinct parts—Goods entering the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria *across* the Murray, and goods entering *by way* of the Murray:—

- (a) In regard to goods *crossing* the Murray, the agreement is that, after the 1st May, an account shall be taken (not that duties shall be collected) for one year on *all* dutiable goods passing between the Colonies at such crossing-places as may be agreed upon.
- (b) In regard to goods water-borne from South Australia, the agreement is that duties upon *all* goods entering New South Wales and Victoria *by way of the Murray shall be collected and received* by Victoria, according to the Victorian tariff.
- (c) That New South Wales will invest Victoria with the legal authority necessary to carry out the agreement.
- (d) That the sum to be paid by Victoria to New South Wales shall be the "*net amount*" to which New South Wales shall prove to be entitled under her tariff upon the "*balance of the goods*" liable to duty in New South Wales, less 5 per cent. for collection.
- (e) That the Government of Victoria shall permit the transmission of the produce of New South Wales through Victoria, under bond, for exportation at her shipping ports.

It will be observed that no exception whatever is made in favour of the produce of either Colony—the words are "ALL dutiable goods." Colonial-grown wine and tobacco become dutiable on importation, and therefore, come within the plain meaning of the agreement, as is shewn also by the provision for transmitting goods under bond, which would have been unnecessary if they were not subject to duty.

Our proposition to the Government of New South Wales then was, to exempt colonial products and manufactures from the agreement, by the insertion of a suitable clause in the formal instrument to be drawn up for execution.

Pending a final reply, the Customs Department of Victoria thought it desirable to exclude colonial products from the account, leaving them to be dealt with as dutiable by the respective officers of Customs as heretofore.

It

It was found, however, that the officers of New South Wales were instructed not to levy or receive duty on Victorian produce, but to debit this Colony with the amount in the account, and to refuse to allow the account against New South Wales to be debited with the amount of duty on her produce coming into Victoria—a course manifestly unfair to Victoria, and inconsistent with the articles of agreement.

Under these circumstances, the officers of this Government were instructed to adhere strictly to the agreement, not to "collect duties," but to take "an account" of *all goods liable to duty*, in order at the expiration of the year, to ascertain the sum payable to New South Wales upon the "balance of goods" liable to duty in New South Wales.

And thus the matter stands at this moment, so far as Victoria is concerned—no duties are levied or collected, but an account is taken of "all dutiable goods *passing between the Colonies*." New South Wales wines are dutiable in Victoria, and Victorian tobacco is dutiable in New South Wales, hence both enter into the account.

The Government of Victoria would gladly see absolute free trade in the products of the two Colonies; but if there be insuperable legal difficulties in New South Wales to such a course, then there is but one alternative consistent with the spirit of the agreement, viz., to let them go into the account as at present:—Victoria being debited with the duty on her tobacco, and New South Wales with the duty on her wine, and so in regard to other colonial products.

With reference to the other branch of the subject, viz., the collection of duties on river-borne goods from South Australia according to the Victorian tariff, I have the honor to state that, in the absence of the legal authority with which the Government of New South Wales undertook to invest the Government of Victoria, it has been out of our power to carry out this part of the agreement, nor shall we be able to do so until so authorized. All we have done hitherto has been to take an account of the goods passing up the river and to demand the duty, but without any power to enforce the demand upon goods intended for New South Wales.

In compliance with your request, we have now sent instructions to our officers simply to take account of the goods, without demanding duty, until the authority of the New South Wales Parliament shall have been obtained by you.

Permit me, in conclusion, to refer to the latter part of your telegram of the 18th instant, and to state that this Government is not aware of any action to justify an assumption that it desires not to carry out the agreement. I trust I have shewn that we have used every means to carry it into effect as far as our powers have extended.

We have awaited, and do still await, the fulfilment of your engagement to invest us with legal authority to collect the duties on river borne goods. We have executed the formal agreement, and I repeat the assurance already conveyed to you that we are ready to interpret it with the utmost liberality consistent with an adherence to its principal provisions.

I enclose, for your perusal, a copy of a letter addressed to me by the Honorable the Commissioner of Trade and Customs, in reference to some of the matters herein discussed.

I have, &c.,
JAMES McCULLOCH.

[Enclosure in No. 35.]

Department of Trade and Customs,
Melbourne, 15 May, 1865.

Sir,

I do myself the honor again to bring under your consideration my communication of the 27th ultimo (to which I have received no reply), desiring further information as to the mode to be adopted in dealing with Colonial produce passing between the two Colonies across the Murray, for the purpose of the agreement with New South Wales for the settlement of the Border Duties question, and to which, no reference is made in the Minutes of the Conference.

In the communication referred to, I suggested the desirability of wholly excluding from the account, the productions of either Colony entering the territory of the other, and respectfully submitted an additional clause to that effect, for insertion in the formal agreement to be hereafter entered into between the two Colonies.

After the transmission of the above communication, and pending a reply, this department considered it desirable to exclude the mutual produce from account, and to permit it to be dealt with as dutiable on crossing the border into either Colony by the respective officers as heretofore, for the benefit of the two Colonies severally.

It was found however, that the Customs Officers of New South Wales were instructed not to levy or receive duty on Victorian produce entering their territory, but to debit the amount of such duty to the account kept as against this Colony, while it was insisted that credit was not to be permitted in a similar way for the produce of New South Wales entering Victoria.

A misunderstanding between the Customs Departments of the two Colonies having been thus created, I felt it my duty to submit to this Government, the facts in relation to this question.

I was then instructed to construe the contract of agreement as expressed in clauses 5, 6, and 7, in which it is laid down, that *an account shall be taken for one year of all dutiable goods passing between the Colonies*, and I respectfully submit that such is the only construction to be placed upon the language used, and is manifestly the spirit and intention of the agreement.

As I would point out, that unless this be so, it will be impossible without a resort to the proposition (subsequently suggested by this Colony) of "Free Trade" in Colonial produce, to carry out the clauses of the agreement which limits the taking of accounts, and consequent attendance of Officers of Customs to one year inasmuch as if we have to exact payment of duty on New South Wales produce passing the frontier, we must permanently maintain a cordon of officers—a practice which must necessarily be reciprocal, and entail a similar burden on New South Wales—for, I presume, it cannot be advanced that

that our sister Colony is to debit us in the general account with duties accruing under her tariff on our produce, and deny to us a similar credit on the other side of the account, and this was manifestly not so contemplated by the Conference, as the amount to be paid to New South Wales under clause 7, is, upon the balance of the goods, liable to duty in New South Wales, &c.

I, therefore, respectfully urge upon you the necessity of again placing yourself in communication with the New South Wales Government, in order to obtain a reply to the communication first herein referred to, and, if possible, an agreement in conformity with the suggestion therein contained, or, failing this, that the present contract may be carried out in its entirety—upon which some doubt is placed by the last telegram from the Colonial Secretary, Sydney, dated 12th instant, which you have done me the honor to forward on to me.

The Honorable
The Chief Secretary.

I have, &c.,
JAS. G. FRANCIS,
Commissioner of Trade and Customs.

No. 36.

TELEGRAM from COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY, to CHIEF SECRETARY, MELBOURNE.

23 May, 1865.

LETTERS of the 18th, 19th, and 20th instant, received and considered. Full reply by post. But we are now preparing to close the Session, and use the telegram to communicate with you in anticipation of that letter, in the hope that you may be disposed in a similar way, briefly to express your views upon the points under discussion.

First, in regard to goods crossing the Murray from Victoria into New South Wales. Duties on all those goods, according to our tariff, are to be accounted for by you to us, subject only to a charge of five per cent. for collection. Goods crossing from New South Wales into Victoria, subject to Victorian duties, shall be permitted to pass through your Colony in bond for reshipment to parts beyond Victoria; but if intended for consumption in Victoria they must, unless you desire to admit them duty free at your own cost, be subject to your duties, to be collected by you, and not by us; and in the settlement between the two Colonies those duties are not to be taken into account. We never contemplated any remission of duties in favour of the produce of either Colony.

Secondly, in regard to goods entering New South Wales through South Australia, by way of the Murray. Our firm belief, based upon what has been elicited during the discussions in the Assembly, is, that the legal authority necessary to carry out this part of the proposed arrangement will not be given. We shall be glad if you will relieve us from the necessity for making the application, which we feel certain will be fruitless; but if you insist upon it, we will adhere to our promise.

Our earnest desire is, to complete the negotiation with your Government in the same amicable spirit in which it commenced, and has been carried on. It would be a matter of deep regret with us if anything should occur to upset the arrangement, and prevent the attainment of the object we both have in view.

No. 37.

TELEGRAM from CHIEF SECRETARY, MELBOURNE, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY,

23 May, 1865.

You ask us to give you credit for the duties on Colonial produce crossing from Victoria to New South Wales, while you leave us actually to collect the duties on goods passing from your territory to ours. This necessarily involves either the maintenance, on our part, of a Customs establishment on the banks of the Murray, which it was one of the main objections of the conference to avoid, or else the loss of the duties. We prefer to sacrifice the duty to the other alternative, and although we cannot read the agreement as you do, we will concede the point, in order that the agreement may not fall through from any cause that we can control. The second request contained in your telegram involves the loss to us of the advantage Victorian trade gains by the agreement, and in consideration of which we secure to New South Wales the Murray duties, and relieve that district of a vexatious system of Border Customs. This, therefore, we cannot give up, although most desirous of meeting you to any extent consistent with the interest of this Colony.

No. 38.

TELEGRAM from COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY, to CHIEF SECRETARY, MELBOURNE.

27 May, 1865.

IN reply to last telegram, as regards duties crossing the Murray, we do not consider you make any concession, nor can we admit that anything now proposed is at variance with what was mooted during the Conference. The collection of all duties was throughout understood to rest with you, and to be vested in you.

And

And in respect to goods crossing from South Australia, we repeat there is not the slightest ground for expecting Parliamentary authority to collect the duties according to the Victorian tariff. You will have to suffer the loss of the trade to which you refer, and the question for your consideration is, whether you will voluntarily give up that portion of the arrangement, or insist upon having a positive refusal by the Assembly of the authority for enforcing it. Your advantages are sufficient without endeavouring to obtain what South Australia is so unwilling to yield, and what is really vexatious to many of our own Colonists. The question of border custom houses is not involved in the matter, for South Australia had agreed to collect our duties for a commission.

No. 39.

COLONIAL TREASURER to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
30 May, 1865.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a Despatch, addressed to you by the Chief Secretary of Victoria, on the 20th instant, with further reference to the Border Customs, and in reply to my letter of the 9th.

There are two questions, in respect of which there now appears a difference of opinion between the Governments of Victoria and this Colony, viz. :—

- 1st The collection of duty on goods *crossing* the Murray from Victoria into New South Wales, and *vice versa*.
- 2nd The collection of duty on goods borne *by way of* the Murray from South Australia into this Colony.

The instructions, issued to the Customs' officers of this Colony, who are stationed on the Borders,—in accordance with the preliminary treaty, as interpreted by the Government of New South Wales,—were,—

To debit the Government of Victoria with the duty on all goods passing into this Colony *across, or by way of* the River Murray,

but,

not to allow that Government credit for any goods crossing from this Colony into Victoria, unless returned goods on which the duty had been previously credited to this Colony.

The Government of Victoria has offered two distinct readings of this portion of the minutes of proceedings at the Conference. That Government proposed, *in the first instance*, that there should be *free trade* in Colonial products on the Murray. This, however, was clearly an after-thought, as it is directly contrary to the letter as well as to the spirit of the 6th article of the Conference, which requires that an account be taken of "all dutiable goods" passing between the Colonies. It is also, in the view taken by this Government, opposed to one of the main principles of the Constitution Act.

The Government of Victoria, in the second instance, propose that an account be kept of colonial products passing both ways, and that a balance be struck at the end of the year, as in the case of imported goods. The articles of the Conference, as printed, may perhaps admit of such a construction, but it was objected to on our side, *in limine*, to make any deduction for New South Wales produce, and it seems hardly fair now to put a construction on the article opposed to the actual decision of the Conference, merely because the brevity thereof renders it a little obscure. At the same time, it must be admitted—looking at the question from a Victorian point of view—that there is some justice in the objection taken by the Government of that Colony,—that we should receive duty on the produce therefrom, while we expect that ours should be received free therein,—or that Victoria should be compelled to keep up an expensive staff of officers to collect a comparatively trifling duty.

With this, however, we have really nothing to do; and it must be borne in mind that, from the commencement of these negotiations, the Government of New South Wales,—as well at the Conference, as in all the correspondence on the subject by telegram and otherwise,—have insisted upon the view they take of the legal difficulty that prevents them from crediting Victoria with the duties on goods transported hence into that Colony, and it is impossible for them now to abandon the position hitherto maintained by them on this point.

It will be necessary, therefore, for the Government of Victoria to collect their own duties on all goods so transported.

But there is a great difficulty still to be surmounted, with reference to goods river-borne from South Australia, for consumption in New South Wales.

By the 8th article of the Conference, such goods are to be charged with duty according to the tariff of Victoria.

To give effect to this procedure, the passing of an Act of the Parliament of New South Wales would be necessary; and recent occurrences in connection with debates that have taken place in the Legislative Assembly, lead to the conviction that it would be utterly impossible to secure the passage of an Act authorizing the collection of duties in such a manner.

On

On this division of the subject, Mr. M'Culloch states in his letter, to which I am now referring, that "all we have done hitherto has been to *take an account* of the goods passing up the river, and to demand the duty, but without any power to enforce the demand, upon goods intended for New South Wales."

He then adds—"In compliance with your request, we have now sent instructions to our officers simply to take account of the goods *without demanding duty* until the authority of the New South Wales Parliament shall have been obtained by you."

Upon this particular point, the intentions of this Government have been evidently misunderstood by the authorities in Victoria. The request, suggested in my letter of the 6th instant, was, not that the Government of Victoria should abstain altogether from collecting duties on goods imported from South Australia into New South Wales, but that such duties should be collected according to the tariff of New South Wales, and not of Victoria. To such an arrangement there can be no possibility of objection; and our Government has full power, without further application to Parliament, to appoint any officers that may be necessary to carry out the existing Customs Laws and Regulations.

If, as it would appear from the wording of Mr. M'Culloch's letter, that, in pursuance of the construction which he puts upon the request to which I have just alluded, goods from Adelaide have been, and are now passing into this Colony *without a demand for duty*, it is more than probable that we shall have to claim from Victoria the duties to which we are by law entitled, on South Australian goods, especially as *our officers* are instructed only to *keep account*, and not to exact payment of those duties.

There is, moreover, no contract in force with the Adelaide Government to collect our duties, or even to pay us any duties which they may have already collected.

This consideration involves matter of very serious importance, and demands the immediate attention of this Government.

In order, therefore, to secure a settlement of the differences which have arisen, through a misunderstanding or a misconstruction of the articles of the Conference on the one side, and to avoid the constitutional and legal difficulties that have been presented on the other, I would suggest that the Government of Victoria be requested to collect duties on goods passing up the Murray from South Australia, for consumption in New South Wales, according to the tariff of New South Wales, whilst at the same time it must be distinctly understood that this Government cannot yield in the matter of goods passing from this Colony into Victoria.

Looking at the friendly spirit by which the Government of Victoria has hitherto been actuated in the negotiations for the settlement of the Border question, and further, at the assurance conveyed in the Chief Secretary's letter of the 20th instant—that his "Government is not aware of any action to justify an assumption that it desires not to carry out the agreement," there is no reason to question their ready acquiescence in the proposal which I have the honor now to submit for their consideration.

I have, &c.,
T. W. SMART.

No. 40.

TELEGRAM from CHIEF SECRETARY, MELBOURNE, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY.

Melbourne, 31 May, 1865.

THE letter promised by your telegram of the 23rd May has not reached us. In reply to your message of the 27th instant, we beg leave to observe that, as we have conceded all your demands as to goods crossing the Murray, it is unnecessary to discuss that point further, although we are still unable to find authority for your view in the agreement. Many matters were *mooted* at the Conference upon which no agreement was arrived at. Seeing that most of the duties payable on goods consumed in the Murray District will be paid at the Custom House, Melbourne, necessarily according to our tariff, we cannot collect according to any other, even if there were no stronger reason than that of convenience for collecting Victorian duties on river-borne goods. We are surprised to learn that you are unable to obtain the legislative sanction necessary to carry out the arrangement. We understand that the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales has twice approved of the scheme by large majorities. We can only repeat the expression of our willingness to carry out the agreement, and to make whatever concessions may be necessary to relieve both Colonies of all vexatious proceedings for the collection of duties on colonial productions, but we cannot abandon the only advantage that the agreement may confer upon Victorian trade. If you be unable to carry out your part of the compact, it will rest with you to make whatever proposals or to take whatever course may seem expedient to you.

No. 41.

TELEGRAM from COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY, to CHIEF SECRETARY, MELBOURNE.

Sydney, 1 June, 1865.

You seem to be entirely misled by inaccurate information. The Assembly has never expressed any opinion in favor of the proposed arrangement. All that has been done is to defeat motions of distinct disapproval of the course this Government took; but while the attempts to obtain the passing of such censure have been defeated, the debates elicited, in an unmistakable manner, that that portion relating to river-borne goods up the Murray will never be sanctioned. It is only right that you should clearly understand this.

No. 42.

W. VALLACK, Esq., to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 1 June, 1865.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, the copy of a letter addressed to the Honorable the Chief Secretary of Victoria, in consequence of Mr. Smart's letter of the 31st ultimo, regarding the Border duties collection arrangements.

I have, &c.,
W. VALLACK.

[Enclosure in No. 42.]

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, New South Wales,
31 May, 1865.

Sir,

Referring to previous correspondence, and to the telegrams which have more recently passed between the Government of Victoria and that of this Colony, I have now the honor to enclose another communication, which has been addressed to me by the Treasurer, in which Mr. Smart expresses a hope that yourself and your colleagues may be induced to consent to some modification of the proposed arrangement regarding the Border duties. Vide No. 89
supra.

2. We have so repeatedly stated our firm conviction that our Parliament will not be a party to carrying out the arrangement, so far as regards the collection of the Victorian tariff upon goods coming up the Murray from South Australia, that we trust you may yet be induced to concede this point, in order that the agreement may be finally settled.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES COWPER.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary,
Victoria.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 14 June, 1865.

CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Victoria.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Melbourne, 8 June, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, enclosing a copy of a communication which the Honorable the Treasurer of New South Wales addressed to you, in reference to a modification of the proposed arrangement regarding the Border Duties.

In reply, I transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter which the Commissioner of Trade and Customs has written to me on the subject of the various points raised by Mr. Smart.

I have, &c.,

JAMES M'COLLOCH.

[Enclosure.]

Department of Trade and Customs.
Melbourne, 7 June, 1865.

Sir,

With reference to the despatch of the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, dated 31st May, and its enclosure, I beg to make a few comments upon the various points raised in the letter addressed by the Honorable the Treasurer, to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Mr. Smart interprets the treaty regarding goods crossing the Murray to mean that *all goods passing into* New South Wales are to be accounted for to her credit, to the extent of the duty thereupon in that Colony, while Victoria is not to be allowed like credit, except upon returned goods on which duty had been previously paid to that Colony by Victoria. It is impossible to see in this a practical recognition of the principles heretofore claimed by New South Wales,—that each Colony had a right to the duties on the imports consumed within her own territory, and that it was also desirable to do away with Border Custom Houses. A treaty to be just and permanent must have reciprocal advantages, and therefore this Government has been willing either to include "*all goods*" passing between the Colonies, or to exclude mutually the produce of each other; and in view of the many advantages of this latter course, and for the reasons given by me in a previous letter to you, this Government proposed an additional clause to the understandings reached by the Conference; but this being objected to by New South Wales, and never insisted upon by this Colony, we at once accepted the only plain reading of the 6th and 7th clauses of the Conference, and issued instructions to our officers accordingly thereto; and further, the formal agreement transmitted to New South Wales was in close conformity to the minutes of the Conference. From the information I have been able to obtain, I am compelled to differ with Mr. Smart that our reading of the above clauses is opposed to the decision of the Conference, or that the brevity thereof renders them obscure. I find the assertion of Mr. Smart unwarranted by the minutes and by the recollection of at least a majority of the other members of the Conference; although it is remembered that Mr. Smart did make propositions of the nature he suggests, but they were neither recorded nor adopted, and therefore it seems difficult to understand upon what grounds of agreement or equity New South Wales takes up the position claimed for her in the letter now under review.

It is admitted there is justice in the position we take, that "remission" of, or "accounting for," duties, ought to be on a reciprocal basis; and I am at a loss to understand the constitutional or legal difficulty which prevents free intercourse of trade between the Colonies, especially with the instance of Canada in point, where, even between foreign and jealous States a mutual freedom of trade in home produce prevails; and it is now practically in force across the land borders of New South Wales and Queensland, South Australia, and Victoria.

Regarding

Regarding the duty on goods borne by way of the Murray, and which are expressly dealt with in the 8th clause of the minutes,—if it indeed be that the Government of New South Wales fail in passing this condition through their Parliament, the agreement fails in so essential a part as to remove the main advantage excepted by Victoria, as it is difficult to see how we are to prevent the ingress of river-borne dutiable goods into this Colony which are free under the tariff of New South Wales. Once past the point of collection, and *where they can be passed free if reported for New South Wales*, there is nothing to prevent them finding their way across the river and into consumption here, driving out the imports duty-paid through our own ports, to the ruin of our revenue and trade, for the benefit of South Australia.

With regard to the further remarks of Mr. Smart, that we should have collected according to the tariff of New South Wales, this suggestion would have been simply impracticable without a departure from the terms of the Conference, and beyond our authority to demand; as either we have the authority of the agreement which defines (by its 8th clause) the *Tariff of Victoria* as the basis of collection, or we have no proper authority at all; and therefore our officers were instructed, if payment conformably to our tariff was declined (and which we had no legal authority to enforce), to leave the adjustment of duties on goods reported for New South Wales to the officers of that Government, especially as South Australia still maintained the right to collect as the Agent of New South Wales, and the pretensions of South Australia seemed not unsupported in the Parliament in Sydney.

There is only one other matter to which I consider it necessary to refer (although no allusion is made thereto in the communications under consideration), and that is, the recent proposition in the Legislative Assembly of Sydney, to make important additions to the tariff of New South Wales,—say, 20 per cent. added to existing tariff, and a further charge of one shilling per package upon all imports (with certain exemptions.)

This is clearly such a "substantial change" as is referred to in clause 10 of the Conference, and should it become law, will necessarily be dealt with accordingly by the two Governments. In the mean time, this Department has instructed its officers conditionally to accept the new rates, and to leave these differences for adjustment afterwards, when the primary difficulties referred to in my preceding remarks have been dealt with.

JAS. G. FRANCIS,
Commissioner of Trade and Customs.

The Honorable
The Chief Secretary.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(PETITION—PUBLICANS, SYDNEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 8 June, 1865.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned Licensed Publicans of the City of
Sydney, and its Suburbs, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners observe with extreme regret, that your Honorable House has adopted resolutions whereby the duty on certain spirituous liquors vended by your Petitioners, has been increased at the rate of twenty per cent.

That through this most summary and unexpected proceeding on the part of your Honorable House, your Petitioners will be affected to an almost ruinous extent, and at a time, too, when the trade of the Colony is in a state of great depression, and when the business of your Petitioners is so deteriorated as to render it difficult to realize more than mere nominal profits.

That your Petitioners form a very numerous body of the citizens, and one which pays, in proportion, a larger amount of the Revenue, than any other class of colonists: and your Petitioners, therefore, conceive that they have been inconsiderately dealt with by your Honorable House, in being thus specially subjected to additional taxation.

That your Petitioners most respectfully submit for the favourable consideration of your Honorable House, that after the payment of the Annual License Fee, together with the heavy rentals of their houses, and the many other expenses incidental to the proper management of their establishments, the profits are altogether inadequate to remunerate them for the capital invested and the responsibilities incurred.

That your Petitioners, for the above alleged reasons, earnestly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to re-consider the resolutions in question, and, if practicable, avoid the necessity of imposing upon your Petitioners the proposed additional duties.

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

[Here follow 426 Signatures.]

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

HARBOUR DEFENCES;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

8 *June*, 1865.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS. GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1865.

[*Price*, 2s. 6d.]

204—*a*

1865.

—

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

—

VOTES, No. 35. TUESDAY, 2 MAY, 1865.

2. Harbour Defences (*"Formal" Motion*):—Mr. Macleay moved, pursuant to notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into, and report upon, the present state of the Defences of Port Jackson, and other Harbours in the Colony, and the best means of effectually guarding them against foreign attack.
- (2.) That the Report of the Select Committee on Harbour Defences, appointed on 1st July, 1863, with the Evidence taken by the said Committee, and all documents referred to it, be referred to such Committee.
- (3.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Cowper, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Martin, Mr. Forster, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Egan, Mr. Hart, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Brown, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES, No. 56. THURSDAY, 8 JUNE, 1865.

3. Harbour Defences:—Mr. Macleay, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose inquiry and report this subject was referred, on 2nd May, 1865,—together with Appendix.
- Ordered to be printed.
-

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings.. .. .	2
Report	3
Proceedings of the Committee	6
List of Witnesses	8
List of Appendix	8
List of Separate Appendix	9
Minutes of Evidence	1
Appendix	1
Separate Appendix	

—

1865.

HARBOUR DEFENCES.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 2nd of May last, “to inquire into and report upon the present state of the Defences of Port Jackson and other Harbours in the Colony, and the best means of effectually guarding them against foreign attack;” and to whom, on the same day, were referred, “the Report of the Select Committee on Harbour Defences, appointed on 1st July, 1863, with the Evidence taken by the said Committee, and all documents referred to it”—have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee have deemed it their duty, in the first instance, to ascertain whether the experience of the last two years, and the changes made during that period in the construction of forts, guns, and ships, have rendered necessary any change or modification in the plan of defence recommended by the Select Committee appointed in the year 1863.

With this view, your Committee have examined Commodore Sir W. S. Wiseman, Bart., C.B., whose great experience and practical acquaintance with all the latest improvements in guns and forts, render his evidence peculiarly valuable.

It will be seen from the evidence of that Officer (page 4, question 38), that he is of opinion, that the plan which was originally suggested by Colonel Gordon, of placing the defences at the Heads, is undoubtedly the best; and it will be gathered from the rest of his evidence, that his reason for recommending a different system is, because he thinks that it would be difficult and costly to bar the entrance to the Harbour effectually.

As the complete closing of the channel to hostile ships is a necessary part of the system of placing the fortifications at the Heads, your Committee have, in consequence of the doubts expressed by the Commodore, directed their attention to the question of the practicability of preventing the passage of ships without injury to the Harbour, and without any very extravagant outlay.

The

The evidence of Mr. Morell, and Mr. E. Moriarty, which contains much information on this subject, has satisfied your Committee that the channel on each side of the Sow and Pigs shoal can be effectually boomed, without either of the objections mentioned above.

Your Committee, therefore, make the following recommendations, which differ only in a few unimportant details from those of the former Committee:—

- 1st. Booms to be stretched across the passages between George's Head and the Sow and Pigs, and between the Sow and Pigs and Green's Point, on the plan suggested in the evidence of Mr. Moriarty.
- 2nd. A battery of fifteen 68-pounder guns on Middle Head, with barracks for 150 men; the whole to be protected in rear by a deep ditch and loop-holed wall.
- 3rd. A battery of eight 68-pounder guns, or guns of greater power if procurable, on the elevated point between the Inner South Head Lighthouse and the Gap; this battery also to be entrenched, and to have barracks for 100 men.
- 4th. Three heavy guns to be placed on George's Head, and four at Green Point. These two batteries to be supplied only with portable or expense magazines, and to be manned from the batteries at Middle and Inner South Heads.
- 5th. Platforms, with earthworks and embrasures for three guns, to be prepared at Shark's Point, as positions for the 40-pounder Armstrong guns when required.
- 6th. Roads, fit for the conveyance of guns, to be made to Middle Head, George's Head, Bradley's Head, Inner South Head, Shark's Point, and the North Head of Botany Bay.

Your Committee are of opinion that these works should be carried out without delay, and that the guns now in position at Kiribilli Point, in the open battery at Fort Denison, and at Mrs. Macquarie's Chair, should be placed on the new batteries, until heavier guns can be got.

The defences proposed might be subsequently much strengthened by the erection of a strong iron fort on the Sow and Pigs and Bradley's Head, on the plan suggested by Mr. Morell (*see Appendix, p. 4*) each armed with two 300-pounder guns; and by one or two guns of the same calibre being placed near George's Head and Green Point. It will also be advisable, at some future time, to provide for the contingency of an enemy's ship running unexpectedly past the batteries and booms near the Heads, by the erection of towers of the kind and in the positions recommended by Sir William Wiseman, on Garden Island, Fort Phillip, and Goat Island.

Your

Your Committee are also of opinion that the recommendation of the former Committee, as regards the city of Newcastle, should be carried out.

Your Committee would further advise the speedy completion of telegraphic communication with all the Light-houses and points of observation along the coast, so that the earliest possible information may be obtained of the approach of a hostile squadron.

Your Committee desire to call especial attention to the able and elaborate system of defence laid before them by Mr. G. A. Morell. The large amount of information which he has collected, and the originality and excellence of many of his plans, merit, in their opinion, favourable consideration on the part of the Government.

WILLIAM MACLEAY,

Chairman.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 8th June, 1865.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 9 MAY, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Macleay,	|	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Hart,	|	Mr. Cowper.

Mr. Macleay called to the Chair.

Committee deliberated as to their course of proceedings.

Ordered,—That the Chairman communicate with Commodore Wiseman, at present in the Harbour, with the view of requesting him to give evidence before this Committee.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 12 MAY, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Macleay in the Chair.

Mr. Piddington,	|	Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Egan,	|	Mr. Cowper.

Mr. Hart.

The following Papers *referred*,—before the Committee:—

1. Message No. 16 (29 May, 1849), from the Governor General, transmitting copies of a Correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the Defences of Port Jackson.
2. Message No. 24 (11 November, 1851), from the Governor General, referring to the preceding Correspondence.
3. Report from the Select Committee of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, on the Defences of Port Jackson, 1853.
4. Message No. 49 (4 October, 1853), from Governor General, referring to previous Message, No. 24 (*with enclosures*.)
5. Copy of a Despatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle to Governor General, dated 24 February, 1854, with reference to affording protection to French and English commerce.
6. Copy of Correspondence between the Governor General and Captain J. C. Fitzgerald, R.N., on the subject of the Defences of Port Jackson and assistance from the British Navy.
7. Despatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, in reference to an Address from the Legislative Council of New South Wales, on the subject of the Defences of Port Jackson, (1854.)
8. Message No. 18 (13 June, 1855), from Governor General, laying before Council, Minutes of Proceedings of Executive Council, with Estimates of Proposed Works.
9. Message No. 7 (26 November, 1856), from Governor General, submitting to the Legislative Assembly the Proceedings of the Executive Council, respecting the Defences of Port Jackson.
10. Defences of the Colony (Despatches, &c., respecting), 1859.
11. Block-ship for the Defence of the Harbour of Port Jackson (Despatch respecting), 1863.
12. Major-General T. S. Pratt to His Excellency Sir John Young, forwarding a Report and Plan of Defence for Port Jackson and the City of Sydney, by E. W. Ward, Captain, R.E., 1863.

Commodore Sir William S. Wiseman, Bart., C.B., H.M.S.S. "Curaçoa," examined. Chart shewing seven Forts proposed by Commodore Sir W. Wiseman, Bart., C.B., for the Defences of Port Jackson, (with accompanying Report to His Excellency the Governor), together with plan of a Fort fitted with Capt. Coles' Cupolas, as used in the "Rolfe Krako," Danish gunboat, *produced* by Mr. Cowper.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Mr. Gustave A. Morell, C.E., be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 16 MAY, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Macleay in the Chair.

Mr. Piddington,	|	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Cowper,	|	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Arnold,	|	Mr. Parkes.

Gustave A. Morell, Esq., C.E., called in and examined.
 Certain Plans of proposed Defences of Port Jackson, *produced* by witness.
 Witness withdrew.
 Committee deliberated, and

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 23 MAY, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Macleay in the Chair.

Mr. Piddington,	|	Mr. Hart.
-----------------	--	-----------

Printed copies of Evidence before the Committee, together with Charts shewing Gustave Morell's scheme of Booms and Batteries for the Defences of Port Jackson.
 Committee deliberated.

Mr. Morell's written statement, explanatory of his Plan of Defences, ordered to be printed and circulated amongst the Members of the Committee.

Clerk instructed to procure two copies of the Admiralty Chart of Port Jackson, as surveyed under Captain Denham in 1857.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 30 MAY, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Macleay in the Chair.

Mr. Piddington,	|	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Hart,	|	Mr. Arnold.

Committee deliberated.
 Gustave A. Morell, Esq., C.E., called in and further examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—

- (1.) That the Charts shewing Commodore Wiseman's plan for the Defences of Port Jackson, produced by Mr. Cowper on the 12th instant, be appended to the Report.
- (2.) That E. O. Moriarty, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, be summoned as a witness for next meeting.

[Adjourned to Thursday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 1 JUNE, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Macleay in the Chair.

Mr. Parkes,	|	Mr. Hart,
	|	Mr. Cowper.

Edward Orpen Moriarty, Esq., *Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers*, called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.
 Committee deliberated, and—

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 6 JUNE, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Macleay in the Chair.

Mr. Egan,
Mr. Cowper,

Mr. Arnold.

Mr. Hart,
Mr. Piddington,

Chairman submitted Draft Report.

The same read 1°.

Several amendments made.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—

(1.) That Commodore Wiseman's Report to His Excellency Sir John Young, recommending a plan of Defences for Port Jackson (which was produced, with Charts, by Mr. Cowper, on 12th of May, 1865), be appended to the Report of this Committee.

(2.) That the Draft Report, as just read and amended, be printed and circulated prior to next meeting.

Clerk instructed to communicate with Mr. Morell, and request him to furnish a simple Chart to accompany the explanatory statement of his plan of Defence for Port Jackson—showing the different sites and positions referred to therein—with a view to its being appended to the Report of the Committee.

[Adjourned to Thursday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 8 JUNE, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Macleay in the Chair.

Mr. Piddington,

Mr. Hart.

Copies of Draft Report *circulated* during the interval of adjournment.

Clerk reported that he had communicated with Mr. Morell, who would be enabled to supply the Chart requested by the Committee at the last meeting.

Draft Report read 2°, and further amended.

Motion made (*Mr. Piddington*), and *Question*,—That the Report, as amended, be the Report of this Committee,—*agreed to*.

Chairman to report to the House.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

	PAGE.
Morell, Gustave A., Esq., C.E.	8
Moriarty, Edward Orpen, Esq., C.E.	15
Wiseman, Commodore Sir W.	1

LIST OF APPENDIX.

	PAGE.
<i>(To Evidence given by G. A. Morell, Esq., C.E., 16 May, 1865.)</i>	
Explanation of Plan of Defence for Port Jackson	1
B.	
<i>(Paper ordered by the Committee to be appended, 6 June, 1865.)</i>	
Commodore Wiseman's Report to His Excellency Sir John Young, on Defences of Port Jackson	11

LIST

LIST OF SEPARATE APPENDIX.



A.

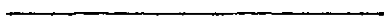
A Chart shewing seven Forts proposed by Commodore Sir W. Wiseman, Bart., C.B., for the Defence of Port Jackson.

B.

A plan of a Fort fitted with Captain Coles' Cupolas, as used in the "Rolfe Krake," Danish gunboat.

C.

Chart explanatory of, and to accompany Mr. Morell's plan for the Defence of Port Jackson, as seen in the Appendix to his Evidence.



1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

HARBOUR DEFENCES.

FRIDAY, 12 MAY, 1865.

Present :—

MR. MACLEAY,
MR. EGAN,
MR. ARNOLD,

MR. PIDDINGTON,
MR. COWPER,
MR. HART.

WILLIAM MACLEAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Commodore Sir William Saltonstall Wiseman, Bart., C.B., examined :—

1. *By the Chairman:* You have made a recommendation lately, to the Governor, as to the fortification of the harbour? Yes; Sir John Young requested me to do so, and just before I left the last time, I sent him a short memorandum on the subject.

2. Would you state to the Committee what was the nature of the recommendation you made? I recommended the erection of a certain number of towers, with revolving cupola tops, thickly plated with iron, the whole of the masonry of the tower to be protected by an earthen glacis. I also recommended that each of these towers should be armed with two of the heaviest guns that could be procured in England. The chart attached to my memorandum will shew better than anything else where I proposed to erect the towers. In suggesting this plan, I had in view, not the preventing of a large squadron of ships from entering the harbour of Sydney, but the rendering it almost impossible for a small force, such as would be likely to attack you, remaining—even if they succeeded in entering—in any part, any bay or creek of the harbour, from Cockatoo Island to the Heads, without being exposed to the fire of at least two of these heavy guns. My belief is, that any wooden ships entering the harbour would not leave it again, if these guns were mounted; they would either be compelled to surrender, or would be sunk, or burnt by shells. I do not think that, for a long time, you need fear any attack from iron-plated vessels; it would be almost impossible for them to arrive here after a long sea voyage, either from America or Europe, in a state fit to make a successful attack.

3. Do you not think some method might be adopted of preventing an enemy from running past the narrow passage near the Sow and Pigs? There is no question that it might. You might put up works there which, with the addition of chains or well-constructed booms, might prevent the entrance of any vessel into the harbour; but the works, in the first place, must be of a very costly nature; and secondly, they would require, in time of war, a very strong permanent garrison, which garrison ought to be placed in the works when you first hear of the war, and should remain there until you are perfectly certain that peace has been made again. I have had a good deal to do with matters of this kind. I was for some time a member of the Royal Commission on National Defences, and I have heard the opinion of a great many of the very first military engineers and military officers, who have always laid it down as an axiom that you should never put up a work that you cannot be perfectly certain you will have a permanent and efficient garrison in, in time of war; and foreseeing that there would be a great difficulty here in insuring your having a garrison of that sort, I did not turn my attention at all to putting up works of that description.

4. If a garrison, we will say, consisting of an entire battery of the Royal Artillery, were stationed at the Heads, or near the Heads, would you be inclined then to modify your

Commodore
Sir Wm. S.
Wiseman,
Bart., C.B.

12 May, 1865.

Commodore
Sir Wm. S.
Wiseman,
Bart., C.B.

12 May, 1865.

recommendation with regard to the defences? I am quite certain no works one battery of the Royal Artillery could man would prevent vessels coming into this harbour.

5. You think fitting up booms and things of that kind would be very costly? It was very carefully gone into by the Royal Commission on Defences, and it was entirely given up on that account; not only from the costliness of such means of defence, but the danger of their being out of order when wanted.

6. You, I believe, recommend forts of the description you propose in your memorandum, principally on account of the great difficulty or almost impossibility of taking them by assault? It would be quite impossible to take them by assault; they would be surrounded by a deep ditch and a glacis, which would be swept by the fire of the guns, so that no men could go up to them. They could only be taken by a regular siege—by sapping up to them.

7. As far as the safety of the men working the guns is concerned, do you not think guns placed in elevated positions, such as Middle Head, would be perfectly safe from any fire from ships? I cannot say they would be perfectly safe, but I think the chances would be very much against their being damaged, in small works of this description.

8. I mean in open batteries without cover of any kind? I think no men could stand against the fire of ships in open works.

9. Not at that height? However you place your work, you must have your guns placed so that you can depress them to the very edge of the water under the battery, for the depth of water is so great in most places here that ships can run close along the shore.

10. A ship within a distance of 1,000 yards could not elevate her guns sufficiently to touch anything on a head like that? I do not think there is a head here that a ship at 1,000 yards could not with the greatest possible ease elevate her guns to.

11. Would you mention now, where you propose placing these towers? Near the Inner South Head, on Middle Head, Bradley's Point, Shark's Point, Garden Island, Fort Phillip, and Goat Island.

12. So that no ship could take up a position without being under the fire of two of these guns? No. The circular lines in the chart shew a range of 2,000 yards (one nautical mile) from each tower. I would say I have put the forts, not exactly perhaps, in the sites that would be the best to erect them on; I merely intend to shew whereabouts they should be. It is a question, of course, for engineers to settle, where the best foundations would be found.

13. As to the forts themselves, the plan you propose is Captain Coles' ? Yes, Captain Coles' cupola.

14. But sunk? Not sunk; the glacis is raised to the height of the masonry.

15. I presume, where you could get solid rock, it would be better to sink it? There is one advantage an earthen glacis has over a stone one, that a shell striking the earthen glacis will probably bury itself, or, if it bursts, will do very little damage to the people in the tower; whereas, a shell striking a stone glacis, by the very force of the blow would explode, and the splinters would do very serious damage unless you had a cupola to cover them.

16. The cupola would be, of course, proof against anything of that kind? It would be proof against anything that could be brought against it, if the thickest iron plating were put on.

17. No shot would touch the stone-work? It would be perfectly safe from anything except vertical fire. Saving for special purposes of attack, bombarding a town, or anything of that description, European Navies have given up mortar vessels altogether; and vertical fire is so very uncertain that I do not think you need be the least alarmed at that.

18. Then, in fact, it would be better to have forts of this description as near the level of the sea as possible? There is a disadvantage in that; you must place them at a sufficient height to enable the guns to command as much of the water of the harbour as they possibly can.

19. You calculate the cost of these forts at about £10,000 each? I have made no calculation whatever myself. I asked Colonel Ward to tell me what he thought the cost would be, and this is merely a rough calculation of his; I do not know what it is founded on.

20. What description of guns do you think these towers should be provided with? I say, in my memorandum: "The foundation and masonry work of these towers should be sufficiently strong to bear guns of 12 tons weight, and iron plates 10 inches thick; for, although guns and plates of this description are not at present available, there is no doubt they soon will be, and it would be much less expensive to construct the towers at first to carry these weights, than to have to construct new ones, or alter them hereafter." I am not prepared to say at this moment what are the heaviest guns introduced into the Service; but I believe the smooth bore 300-pounder is in use in the "Royal Sovereign." I do not think any ship as yet has been plated with iron plates thicker than 5 inches; but I know that Messrs. Brown, of Sheffield, were commencing, when I left England, two years ago, to roll iron plates 10 inches thick.

21. Is the 300-pounder a 12-ton gun? I think it is.

22. The breech-loading guns have all been more or less failures, have they not? They failed in many instances, but I still have a very high opinion of the breech-loading Armstrong guns, up to 40-pounders. I have had a great deal of experience with them in New Zealand—of all the guns, in fact, even the 110-pounder; but I do not think any more 110-pounders will be constructed, and they are not guns I should recommend anybody to put in fortifications.

23. Have they not some very large rifled guns made now? Very large indeed. Some very large rifled guns are under trial by the Ordnance Select Committee; but I do not think any have yet been introduced into the Service. I am speaking merely from what I hear and read; I have had no communication with the Ordnance Select Committee since I left England.

24. What is the most effective gun that we could supply ourselves with at present? My own opinion is, that you would not get from England at present, heavier guns than 68-pounders, or the 40-pounder breech-loading Armstrong guns.

Commodore
Sir Wm. S.
Wiseman,
Bart., C.B.

25. 68-pounders would be very easily got? Very easily.

26. And very cheaply? Very cheaply too; they are cast-iron guns, and can be supplied very cheaply and rapidly by the different Iron Companies who contract with the Government.

12 May, 1865.

27. Has it not been found that the 68-pounder, firing steel shot, has been almost as effective against iron plates as any other? It is generally supposed so, but it is a very great mistake. The 68-pounder and the 110-pounder rifled gun were tried under very different conditions. The 68-pounder had to throw steel shot of 68 lbs. weight, with a charge of 16 lbs. of powder, and consequently the velocity was very great indeed; the 110-pounder had to throw 110 lbs. of iron, with a charge of only 14 lbs., and consequently the velocity was very considerably less. But a subsequent trial took place between the two guns under exactly similar conditions; the 110 lbs. shot was reduced to 68 lbs., and 16 lbs. of powder were put behind it, and it indented the iron considerably more than the 68-pounder, and its velocity was higher.

28. You think there is no great probability of any large force being sent against us? I think not, without the Government of England having due notice of the preparation of a force of that sort, and of course taking measures to meet it on the way, or here in these waters, and prevent its doing any damage.

29. In the event of such a force coming here as that we are told was intended for this place some time ago—that is, a force of ships carrying 200 guns and 2,000 officers and men—what number of men could be landed from such a force as that? They could not land more than 1,000 men. They could not land more than half their crews. I do not think any commanding officer would feel himself justified in landing 1,000 men to attack a city like Sydney, with a population of 100,000. He would do very much more damage by keeping the men on board his ships, and attacking with the ships alone.

30. *By Mr. Egan:* You appear not to have taken into consideration George's Head? I picked out these spots, thinking the fire of these seven forts would cover the whole of the waters of the harbour where it was likely an enemy would attempt to shelter himself; but at the same time, one of the great advantages of this system is, that you may multiply the forts to any extent you like—you may put a tower on every head in the harbour, if you like.

31. I suppose you are aware that vessels drawing any very considerable quantity of water, from twenty feet upwards, must come in on the west side of the Sow and Pigs? You will find that even there she is exposed to the fire from the guns on Middle Head, and also from those on the South Head. The advantage of Middle Head is, that vessels coming in are sooner exposed to the fire of a tower there than they would be to the fire of one on George's Head; and the fire from Middle Head would cover the only part of the sound here where vessels could anchor. If you will visit the positions chosen for these batteries, you will find these circles very faithfully shew the portions of the harbour that the towers command; and if you trace the lines, you will find a very small space indeed, which happens to be the space that Fort Denison is built on, that is not covered by the fire of these guns. At the same time, I quite agree with you that it would be a most advantageous thing to have a tower on George's Head, and to have a tower higher up, nearer to Bradley's Head. I have merely put these down, considering myself that they are all that are absolutely required, at any rate, at first, to make your harbour very nearly safe from any attack that is likely to be made upon it.

32. A large vessel cannot get in by the eastern channel——? I have gone up in the "Curaçoa," drawing twenty feet of water, by the eastern channel, and you are not likely to have vessels drawing more than that sent against you. The least water in the eastern channel is twenty feet at low-water spring tides.

33. And the western one? The western one is very little deeper, but it is a wider and better channel.

34. I think the water is considerably deeper on the western side of the Sow and Pigs? By reference to the chart, I find you could not go up that channel without getting into twenty-one feet water at low-water spring tides.

35. Middle Head would have no command of the harbour beyond George's Head, on the western side? It depends upon where the tower is placed. A vessel, after passing George's Head, might get close enough in shore to be covered from the fire of the tower on Middle Head, but she would be exposed both to Bradley's Head tower and Shark's Point tower. I should strongly recommend the abandoning of Fort Denison altogether, and dismantling it. It would require a considerable garrison to man it; and in the event of vessels passing up, the garrison of Fort Denison would be totally lost to the defence—they would not be able in any way to assist in the defence of the place.

36. A large sized vessel coming up the harbour, would be obliged to keep on the north side of Garden Island? Yes. There would be a tower on Garden Island.

37. I believe there is a reserve there already for that purpose? There is a spot picked out. You will see, at the end of my report, I say—I do not think these means of defence of the harbour complete, unless you have the assistance of a man-of-war. For instance, in the case of an enemy's vessel going into Darling Harbour or the Circular Quay, you could not destroy her by the fire of these towers without at the same time destroying an immense amount of your own property in the way of shipping. In war time there ought to be a vessel constantly down at the Heads at night, on the look-out. There should also be a look-out constantly kept by the light-houses and towers, and signals agreed upon, so that in the event of an enemy's vessel attempting to come in at night, the whole of these towers may be warned of her approach.

Commodore
Sir Wm. S.
Wiseman,
Bart., C.B.

12 May, 1865.

38. *By Mr. Piddington:* I think you spoke approvingly of the old plan of Colonel Gordon, of the date of 1848? I think he took the true view. The proper way is to make the Heads impassable, no doubt.

39. Have you come to any opinion as to the probable cost of such a mode of defence as that proposed by Colonel Gordon? I think Colonel Gordon gives an estimate in his report; but you may depend upon it, you may at least double his estimate, in order to build the masonry sufficiently strong to carry and stand the fire of the heavy guns which will shortly be introduced. In fact, foreign Navies (the Americans, at least) have them already.

40. Do you think it impossible so to bar the entrance at the Sow and Pigs, by sinking a line of hulks, as to effectually prevent attack from two or three ships? I think you might effectually bar it; but I believe it is an established fact that the entrances on both sides are silting up a little now—I think Captain Denham found less water there than the former surveyors had, and if you begin to sink vessels there you may very seriously and permanently damage the depth of water in your passage.

41. Could not a certain number of vessels be sunk, with iron tanks in the hold, which might easily be pumped out, leaving a passage open even during war time, but which might be closed in the event of imminent danger, by sinking vessels fitted in a similar manner? I think not. You cannot adopt the plan of closing the entrance by sinking vessels, unless you choose to go to an immense expense; and then it would be better to sink iron caissons in the shape of a vessel, with expensive apparatus for pumping them out. I do not believe that with iron tanks in ordinary vessels you would ever get them up again, or at all events it would take a long time.

42. Supposing they had not been immersed for longer than six weeks or a month? Then you might get them up, but it is not a system to be depended upon.

43. I presume if we could, with a small expenditure, fortify the external part of the harbour, in the neighbourhood of the Middle Head and Sow and Pigs, that would be a more effective means of defending the city than any internal defence? Certainly; but that I maintain you not only could not do without enormous expense, but it would occupy a very considerable period.

44. I think you stated you had not minutely gone into the probable cost of these towers? No; the estimate is Colonel Ward's, and merely a rough estimate.

45. Have you referred to Colonel Ward's report? I have read it.

46. Did you notice that Colonel Ward estimated the probable cost of three towers only, to carry one 600-pounder and two 300-pounder guns, at £75,000? But those were a very different sort of tower, as you will see if you look at the description of them.

47. I understand you to say that no ship could lay in the harbour in the day-time within the range of the guns in these towers? No, no wooden ship.

48. Could any ship with a plate $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick? No. You will remember that the 68-pounder and 40-pounder are both solid shot guns, and will both—within three or four hundred yards—I am not quite certain of the distance—go through $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches of iron.

49. Have you visited Middle Head yourself? I have.

50. And if a frigate were to enter the harbour, you think she could elevate her guns within the harbour so as to command the battery at Middle Head? I think the tower might be placed where she could not do it; but as regards the battery as commenced now, she could do it with perfect ease.

51. *By Mr. Hart:* Are any arrangements made to have a man-of-war permanently in Port Jackson at the present time? No; I am quite certain myself that, in the event of war, unless the squadron in these seas was very much increased, the duty of the senior officer would be, if he heard there was any probability of hostile vessels coming to the coast, to go out and endeavour to meet them before they reached the place, and do them all the damage he possibly could.

52. How many men would it take to man each of the forts you propose? Sixteen.

53. Would it be a subject of complaint with the Artillery men placed there that they would be isolated and so few in number? If the Royal Artillery are employed they have no business to complain at all. They have constantly been placed along the coast of England in smaller numbers; and when you remember that this proposed tower is, you may say, almost impregnable—at least, it is impregnable to any attack that could be landed from ships—and that at the same time you would have a large force of Volunteers moving about the country wherever an attack was threatened, I do not think they could grumble at all.

54. Is it intended to make use of the natural positions these points present, for the purpose of placing the batteries on them, or would artificial means be resorted to for the purpose of forming the fortifications. I allude more particularly to the batteries at Middle Head, Bradley's Head, and the Inner South Head? I should say not. But of course it may be necessary to cut down wood, and perhaps in some cases to cut away portions of the hilly parts of the ground; but that is more a question for a military engineer.

55. Have any experiments been made as to the resistance that the sandstone in these localities offers to guns? Not to my knowledge. If you could cut a work out of the solid sandstone, no doubt it would be one of the very best protections you could possibly have, but where you have to cut the stone into pieces and secure it together afterwards, I doubt its standing fire long.

56. *By Mr. Arnold:* Was it not the case that the batteries at Sebastopol were constructed of sandstone? I do not know; I was not there. The battery that did the most harm at the naval attack on Sebastopol was an earthwork.

57. Were there not cases where the fire of the ships produced no impression whatever on the batteries? The ships were almost too far off, and they were badly placed, being so very much under the batteries.

58. If I remember right, two of the vessels got within a thousand yards? Admiral Lyons was within 600 yards, I think.

59. No guns of the calibre of modern artillery were used at that time? No.

60. What would be the effect of the largest artillery on such a fort as Fort Denison? I do not quite know the thickness of the masonry at Fort Denison, but I have an idea it could not stand against a frigate's broadside of 68-pounders any time at all—I think it would very fast crumble away.

61. Would it dislodge the stones? I think so.

62. Have we any instance of stone batteries having been destroyed by the fire of ships? At this moment I cannot remember, but I think there has been an instance.

63. I think in the case of the destruction of one of the Russian batteries, it was found to be merely rubble, faced with masonry? Yes.

64. Do you mean, by shewing a radius of 2,000 yards from these towers, to imply that that is the range of an effective fire? That is the effective range against wooden vessels, from such guns as you are likely to get.

65. Against wooden vessels only? It would be of no use against iron.

66. Would any vessel so plated with iron armour as to be safe to send across the sea, be secure against the fire of 68-pounders? Perfectly. But I think it would be impossible to send an iron vessel from Europe or America, with a thick iron plating on, out to these seas, to arrive here in a condition to be at all effective. In the first place, her bottom would be in such a state that she would have lost the greater part of her speed; and again, she would be perfectly useless without coal. She would have to take possession of Newcastle, or some of those places, to supply herself with coal. Then, again, her plating would, I think, have worked loose. I believe that will be the great difficulty in sending these vessels long voyages, where they are exposed to a great deal of boisterous weather,—that the fastenings of the plates will work loose.

67. What thickness of iron plating would secure a vessel against the fire of a 68-pounder? Three inches would be perfectly safe, saving that a continued fire would break them away. It could not penetrate them.

68. A vessel plated with 3-inch plates would be hardly safe to send a voyage from Europe? I doubt their attempting to send a vessel of that sort. No European nation, nor the Americans, could yet spare the vessels to send.

69. Would it be safe to send a vessel plated with armour at all from any European or American port? I think it might be safe to send them, but the ships would be in such a state from the voyage that they would be of very little use when they arrived.

70. Would not the objection as to the state of their bottoms apply also to wooden vessels? Not at all. A wooden vessel, with a coppered bottom, would come into this harbour from a voyage from Europe with her bottom infinitely cleaner than it would be after she had been anchored for a fortnight. As long as the vessel is at sea and in motion, the copper will remain clean. The best defence for this harbour, or for any of the harbours of these Colonies, would be a large sized iron-plated ship, armed with heavy guns; but it would be an enormous expense to get her, and a very great expense to keep her efficient; and before she came out you would have to build a new dock sufficiently large to take her in, for these vessels require docking once in every two or three months; the weed grows here so rapidly on a ship's bottom that it might require doing more frequently.

71. What would be the first expense of such a vessel? I do not quite know off hand, but I can tell you by referring to papers. The expense would be very great. You must, in the first place, take care that the vessel does not draw more than twenty feet of water.

72. You do not mean a vessel of the class of the "Royal Sovereign"? No, not near so large. I can send you a drawing of a vessel built by Captain Coles for the Danish Government, which would answer the purpose very well.

73. What number of guns would she carry? Four—two cupolas, each with two guns. I am not quite sure, but I think the cost is on the drawing.

74. Would it be under £200,000? Yes.

75. What would be the annual cost of such a vessel? Fifteen per cent. on her original cost.¹ That has been very carefully calculated for the Commission on National Defences.

76. *By the Chairman:* Merely for keeping her in repair? Merely for keeping her in repair, without reference to her crew.

77. *By Mr. Arnold:* I meant the annual cost altogether with the armament and crew? I have the calculations in a Report of the Commission on National Defences; I will send the information.

78. Would a vessel of that kind be an effective defence without supporting batteries? No, I think not. There is always a chance of an accident happening to a vessel; and if such an accident happened high up the harbour, hostile ships might come in and out as they pleased until it was put to rights again; and if it happened lower down, a vessel once inside would be perfectly safe unless you had batteries. Such a ship would of course be a steamer, and steamers' machinery we know is frequently out of order.

79. As a whole, looking to our pecuniary means, and to the probabilities as to the kind of attack to be made on us in case of war, do you prefer the system of defence shewn on this map, to that suggested by Colonel Gordon? I do very much indeed, because, unless you have chains or booms by which you can block up both these passages completely, a vessel might run past the heaviest batteries; and if she did, the whole of the upper part of your harbour is unprotected. I think myself it would be almost impossible for a ship, or two or three

Commodore
Sir Wm. S.
Wiseman,
Bart., C.B.

12 May, 1865.

¹ NOTE (on revision):—Fifteen per cent. on the original cost of a plated ship, covers the entire expense.

Commodore
Sir Wm. S.
Wiseman,
Bart., C.B.

12 May, 1865.

three vessels, to go up the harbour exposed to the fire of heavy guns on these towers; certainly they could not if you have the assistance of a vessel of war, or an armed ship.

80. I understood you to say that you think earthwork batteries would not be tenable by troops under the fire of shells? No; I say works without any cover for the men would not be tenable. Earthworks are the very best you can possibly use here.

81. Earthworks without cover? They would have the cover of the earthen parapets.

82. Over-head I mean? That is not at all necessary, except to protect you against vertical fire.

83. Are there not modes resorted to of procuring safety for the soldiers in batteries against the fire of shells? By traverses is the only method I know.

84. That would not secure them against vertical fire? With earthworks it is impossible to protect your men against vertical fire.

85. Even by under-ground passages? You might do it by deep under-ground passages; but during the time they retreat to these, the guns are left unmanned, and doing no damage. I do not think any engineer officer would attempt to cover an earthwork from vertical fire from a ship—it is not a thing you need dread at all.

86. Do you know what our present means of defence are—have you ever examined them? Yes; I could not tell you off-hand the number of guns you have mounted, but I know all the batteries—I have been into them all.

87. Would there be any difficulty, at a short notice, in so arranging our present means of defence as to secure the harbour against the entrance of such vessels as the "Alabama" or "Shenandoah"? I should say the chances are against such a vessel running past these batteries, but I do not think a naval officer in command of two or three ships would hesitate one moment to attempt it.

88. Do you think a single vessel would? I do not think a single vessel would. The best battery you have now is the one on Dawes' Point.

89. Do you think Fort Denison an effective battery against vessels of that sort? No; and I think the great mistake in Fort Denison is, that it requires a considerable garrison to man it. It is a fort that could be easily destroyed, and if once you pass it the men could not stand to their guns.

90. In the tower they could? The tower gun is very much exposed, but they might remain there.

91. The lower battery of Fort Denison would, I suppose, be useless against heavy shot? Quite, I think.

92. From the insufficient thickness of the masonry, and the defective nature of the foundation? I believe so; I have heard it is defective.

93. On the whole, you think the plan suggested on this map is the best that could be adopted? Yes. In drawing this up I was guided a good deal by supposing you would not like to lay out a very large sum of money in the construction of works, and that at the same time you would not have—at any rate, at the commencement of a war—sufficiently effective garrisons to put into your works. No doubt if you knew vessels were going to attack Sydney at a certain time, you would get a number of Volunteers to go down and man the batteries, but I very much question whether you would get them to remain, say for six months, sleeping in casemates, and not allowed to leave, except occasionally for a few hours to visit their friends and business.

94. How long a time would be required for the construction of an earthwork battery on one of these positions shewn on the map, where earth could be procured, say on Garden Island? I think there would be a difficulty in getting earth there; we find in all the digging we have to do there, that a very little below the surface you come to a mass of stone. It requires a good deal of earth to throw up a battery.

95. Could not a battery of that kind be thrown up in a week, supposing material to be available? Certainly. But then there would be a difficulty in conveying all your guns and mounting them there. You would have to convey your stores, and build a magazine—for you could not leave your powder kicking about. You would also have to put up shelter of some sort for the garrison.

96. Supposing news were to reach this Colony of some war in which England was engaged, which might expose us to the danger of a naval attack, would it not be possible to place all the artillery we have in position within a few days? Yes, supposing you have the guns.

97. And then, if we had trained artillerymen, our guns would be in working order? Yes; but your company of artillery, if they had actually to work the guns, could man a very small number of them.

98. Then, in point of fact, all that we really require to enable us to offer an effective resistance is, guns and ammunition, and men to work them? No doubt about it. You must bear in mind that, at present, you will have to send the whole of your guns, to arm these works with, by water; even to the South Head battery there is no road you could take guns by now.

99. I suppose that would not be a matter of great difficulty, seeing that we could obtain plenty of steamers and appliances for the purpose? No, but all that takes time.

100. After all, the principal things that require time are, the procuring of guns and ammunition, and the training of the men? Yes; the guns could not be procured under six months.

101. Do you not think there would be any danger, supposing these forts were erected as you propose, of a small force being landed to take them by surprise? It would be totally out of their power to take them by surprise, if a proper look out was kept. They are surrounded by a deep wide ditch, and the guns in the tower, which revolves rapidly, would sweep the glacis. And even, if the attacking force should pass the glacis and ditch, the entrance would be secured so that no men, without powder bags to blow it in, could force it. It would be very unlikely men would get into this ditch, because your guns sweep the glacis. Of course, anything may be taken by surprise, but that is the fault of the garrison who man the work.

102. If taken by surprise, they could not be retaken? They would be turned against yourselves, no doubt.

103. That is an objection which does not apply to open earthworks? I think an officer in command of an attacking force, would be much more disposed to land a party to attack an open earthwork in the rear, than to attack one of these towers.

104. Although easier to take, the earthwork would be more difficult to hold? He would not attempt to hold it; he would destroy the guns, burn or damage the carriages, blow up the magazine, and embark again.

105. Do you know what the practice of the English Government is, in erecting fortifications, with regard to compensation to adjoining proprietors? There is an Act of Parliament by which they can take possession of any land they please for purposes of defence, and a jury is empanelled to assess the value of the land.

106. Supposing the harbour remains undefended, according to the practice of warfare between civilized nations, what would happen to us in case of war between England and some power in a position to make an attack? In the first place, they would destroy every particle of shipping; and they would have a perfect right, I imagine, to demand anything in the shape of stores, provisions, and so on. I question whether any European nation would attempt to destroy the town or damage it in any way.

107. *By Mr. Cowper*: With reference to a correspondence which has taken place between the Imperial and Colonial Governments, respecting a ship of war to be placed in the harbour of Sydney as a block-ship, and to a proposal of the Home Government to supply either a teak built ship or one to be iron-cased at our expense, do you think it desirable for the Colony to accept either of those proposals—do you think it would be desirable for the Colony to go to the expense of having an iron-cased vessel and fitting her up as proposed with reference to the "Brunswick"? I say in my report, I could not consider the defences of Port Jackson perfect without the assistance of a man-of-war. An iron-plated one would be a very much more efficient protection than a wooden vessel. I think the vessel, whatever she may be, should not draw more than twenty feet of water; a vessel drawing twenty-three feet would not be really efficient in Port Jackson—at low-water spring tides she could go out of neither passage, neither the eastern nor western channels. I think it would be cheaper and better in the long run to have a vessel built expressly for the purpose of defending the harbour—something after the model of the Danish iron-plated frigate, "Rolf Krake," which has two of Captain Coles' cupolas, each mounting two heavy guns.

108. You think that preferable to accepting the offer of the Home Government as to the "Brunswick"? Unless the "Brunswick," when cut down, and with her coat of armour put on, and her crew and armament on board, draws less than twenty feet water, she is not an efficient ship for Port Jackson; and under any circumstances, I think the other vessel would be much handier.

109. Your report seems rather to refer to a man-of-war which would be stationed, here by the Imperial Government, and not one maintained at the sole cost of the Colonial Government? I should have said "an armed vessel," because I do not anticipate that at the outbreak of war the Imperial Government would be able to station a man-of-war solely for the protection of Port Jackson. There are so many large and important places which would claim one also, that unless we had a very powerful squadron here, the requisite number of ships could not be detached for their defence, without so reducing the squadron that it would be able to do very little. Melbourne, Hobart Town, and one or two ports in New Zealand—all would claim to have a man of war, if one were stationed permanently here.

110. You think these forts would be no sufficient protection without the assistance of some such vessel as you describe? I think the harbour would be very well protected by the forts, and that no hostile man-of-war, even if she entered, would be able to remain; but if you have no man of war—no plated vessel or armed vessel—she might get in among your shipping, and you could not destroy her by the fire of the batteries without doing an enormous amount of damage to yourselves.

111. Do you think we have any guns here that could be removed from their present position and placed in battery at some of the spots indicated on your map? I can scarcely call to mind just now what guns you have mounted, but I think the guns on Fort Denison might be removed to a better position.

112. *By the Chairman*: You said that 68-pounder shot would be of very little use against a vessel clad with three inches of iron, except at a short distance; but would not a plunging fire, such as she would receive from Middle Head, be sufficient to damage a much stronger ship, even a ship protected by 5-inch plates? Yes, all these iron-plated ships are vulnerable through their decks.

113. So that a shot from Middle Head, if it hit, would go right through the very strongest ship? Yes, and a shell going through might seriously damage it.

114. *By Mr. Hart*: You would recommend that the guns be removed from Kiribilli Point to Middle Head immediately? Yes, they would be much more useful there; they are perfectly useless where they are.

115. *By Mr. Cowper*: Where would you place them? I myself should choose Middle Head and Garden Island. It would be an expensive thing to put up a tower at Bradley's Head, because the ground is so high that a great part of the hill at the back would have to be cut away, or else Bradley's Head is a very important place. I think the most important place is either Middle Head or George's Head—I am not quite prepared to say which; but at Middle Head you have a work partly constructed.

Commodore
Sir Wm. S.
Wiseman,
Bart., C.B.

12 May, 1866.

TUESDAY, 16 MAY, 1865.

Present:—

Mr. PIDDINGTON,	|	Mr. EGAN,
Mr. HART,	|	Mr. ARNOLD,
Mr. COWPER,	|	Mr. PARKES.

WILLIAM MACLEAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Gustave Morell, Esq., C.E., examined:—

G. Morell,
Esq., C.E.
16 May, 1865.

116. *By the Chairman:* You have, I believe, prepared some plans for temporarily stopping the entrance of the harbour, to prevent the ingress of enemies' ships? Yes, I have prepared some plans of the kind. They presented very great difficulty in preparing them, on account of the necessity for leaving the passage open for navigation; but these difficulties I have endeavoured to overcome in the construction of the booms. I will shew you the drawings. (*Plans produced.*)

117. Will you explain shortly of what your plan consists? There are four dykes to be constructed of stone—the first extending from George's Head into the water a distance of 150 yards, in the direction of the Sow and Pigs shoal; then comes a passage for navigation of 400 yards, which is to be stopped by a chain or boom floated, as I will describe presently. The dyke is then continued to the Sow and Pigs rock, a length of 433 yards, there is then a small opening for easy access to the tower which I propose to place on that rock; and the dyke is then continued in the direction of Green Point for a distance of 366 yards; then there is another opening of 400 yards to be stopped in the same way as the other; and then another small dyke of 33 yards, reaching Green Point.

118. Will you explain how you propose to close the openings in time of war? In the openings between the dykes, in the eastern and western channels, I propose to have two heavy chains, supported by wrought iron pontoons (*there is a drawing of them here*), which are to be swung across the openings when necessary. These pontoons are to be formed of four watertight compartments, and are fitted round with guard pieces which, being of light timber, will also help to sustain the boom. The chain is a heavy 3-inch chain-cable, in three-foot links, and is suspended from these pontoons by smaller chains, each of which is calculated to be strong enough to resist any attack that may come upon the boom. There are moorings also at the eastern end, communicating with machinery to tighten the chains when the boom is placed across the passages. Of this machinery I give a detail in the drawings. By means of this machinery, the chains could be so tightened that the parameter of the catenary of the chain would not exceed four feet, and the chain being suspended from the pontoon three feet below the water-line, no vessel drawing more than seven feet of water could pass.

119. You calculate that these pontoons would support the chain so that it would not be more than seven feet under water? Yes, in the deepest part of the chain. These pontoons are ten fathoms apart, so that there are twenty in each space of 400 yards—twenty to each chain. They would be each twelve feet long by four feet diameter. They are very similar to Blanchard's military pontoons, used for crossing rivers, and so on.

120. The chain, I presume, would not be quite tight—it would have plenty of room to swing: for instance, a ship attempting to force her way through it, would carry the chain a long way before the strain came on it? Yes, you cannot draw a long chain perfectly tight—there must be a certain bend to it. But in order to break the force of the shock upon this chain, in the event of a large vessel (say a ship of 6,000 tons) coming on at the rate of ten miles an hour—a velocity which nothing could resist, I suggest the placing of a self-acting boom (constructed as described in the plan) 300 or 400 yards before the other boom. This would check the velocity of the vessel, and probably entangle her machinery, detaining her for some time in such a position that she would be exposed to the fire of the batteries which I propose to erect for the protection of this boom. Even if she passed this self-acting boom her velocity would be so reduced that she would not strike the main boom with sufficient force to break it. Unless she were a twin-screw vessel she would not have room enough to turn, and if not an iron-clad she would be sunk by the fire of the batteries before she could get out of the harbour. This self-acting boom consists of triangular frames of timber in sets of two, the buoyancy of which will float a chain. Each set, in fact, would support 5 cwt. more before they would disappear under water; and even if they disappeared a few feet under water, still it would make matters worse for any vessel coming in, because they would be more likely to entangle her machinery. These timbers might be broken, it is true, but the pieces that would get broken by the shock would naturally entangle the machinery of the vessel and prevent her going further. These timbers are also armed with pieces of iron bolted into them in such a manner as to penetrate the side of a vessel and make holes in her.

121. Admitting these contrivances to be effective in the way you mention, have you considered that, even during war, one of these passages must be constantly open, and that it would take some time to put these down? When expecting war, I propose to have the western channel closed altogether. You know we must be put to some little inconvenience in such a case. I prefer to close the western channel, because the eastern one is the more difficult to enter, and an enemy coming in would be obliged to round the head by a sudden turn, and be compelled to lessen her speed, so that she would present a better mark for the fire of the batteries if she should come upon us suddenly before the boom could be hauled across.

122. It would take some time to put this down and take it up again? Not more than half an hour.

123. *By Mr. Piddington:* Suppose the boom drawn across and made perfect, what sized vessel would be likely to break it? If she came full speed against it, a vessel of about 4,000 tons would break it.

G. Morell,
Esq., C.E.

124. Would it require a vessel of that tonnage to do it? Yes. These chains would resist a strain of 522 tons, which would give a working stress of nearly 350 tons. It would require repeated blows from a vessel of 4,000 tons to affect it at all.

16 May, 1865.

125. *By the Chairman:* You were about to explain that by some apparatus which you propose, you would be enabled in a very short time to stretch the boom across so as to close the channel? I propose having a fort on each side—one on George's Head, and the other on Green Point—and to make these forts head quarters. There should be horses kept here in readiness to move the guns and follow up the enemy, and also to tow the boom to its place, when it would be ready for tightening by the apparatus described. I expect that in about half an hour the boom might be made sufficiently tight to prevent a vessel from passing; and supposing a vessel should pass by surprise, you might shut the boom and keep her in, and take your heavy guns and follow her up.

126. This would be too long a process, I suppose, to go through every night, and open it every morning? No. You must leave it open to a certain extent, and have a look-out kept, and if suspicious craft are seen, and you cannot stop them in time, let them go in and shut the boom, and do not let them out. If once such a craft got in, she would never see the ocean again. I propose to have forts so placed that a vessel could not go up the harbour without being under the fire of several batteries at a time; we might concentrate the fire of half-a-dozen batteries of heavy guns upon her.

127. *By Mr. Piddington:* Supposing three war frigates of from thirty-six to forty-two guns each, with steam power, were to make the attempt, would they be sufficient, one after the other, to break these booms? I do not think they could break the booms, because this small self-acting boom would break their velocity and entangle their machinery before they came to the main boom, which they could not break, unless they came against it with great velocity; and the fire of the forts would sink them while they were delayed. We could ascertain the range of every point with the greatest nicety, whereas the vessel could not return our fire with effect, because she would not have our exact range or elevation.

128. *By the Chairman:* Then your plan does not contemplate having the harbour shut up every night? No, not exactly.

129. Have you made any estimate of the cost of this part of your plan, leaving out the forts altogether? I have calculated that, using convict labour, the whole of the dykes would cost about £10,000. The booms will weigh about 39 cwt. to ten fathoms; and taking the price they could be got at in England, and allowing £3 or £4 a ton for freight, they would cost £800 each, which would give for the four £3,200. The machinery for the hauling apparatus would come to £400; and the additional expense for the small booms in front would be £600 for each, or £1,200 for the two.

130. That would be £14,800 for booms, apparatus, and dykes? Yes. With free labour the dykes would cost £17,000 or £18,000.

131. Would it not be easy for an enemy to sink these pontoons by putting half-a-dozen shots through them? It seems so at first sight; but you must remember they are only four feet in diameter, partly sunk in the water, and rising and falling with the waves, so that a vessel has no certain range or elevation; she might fire 500 shots before she could put one in these. Even if a shot entered one of the water-tight compartments it would only reduce the pontoon two feet in the water, so that the depth over the lowest part of the chain would be nine feet instead of seven feet.

132. These chains could not be got here, I suppose? We have one here now, 200 fathoms. We should want just two of them, divided into eight parts, each of ten fathoms, to be supported at each end by one of these pontoons.

133. *By Mr. Piddington:* Your proposal allows a distance of 400 yards being left open in the west channel? Yes.

134. And a similar distance in the east channel? Yes.

135. I understand you to propose that during war, the 400 yards of the western channel should be closed by the chains you propose to place there? Yes.

136. Then what do you propose with respect to the eastern channel? It is to be left open, and partly closed at night as shewn on these drawings.

137. Supposing the western channel to be already closed by your proposed booms, how long would it take to close the eastern channel in a similar manner by the booms you propose to place there? It would take about half-an-hour. There should be horses always ready to tow the boom round, and then the hauling tight would be done by the machinery.

138. Having closed the western channel, are you satisfied, according to the best of your judgment, that you could close the only remaining channel in half an hour? I could draw round one of the booms in half an hour. It might take a little longer to haul the chains tight.

139. The two chains could be drawn as tight as they can be in an hour? Yes, I am perfectly satisfied of that.

140. How near the surface of the water would these chains lie by the aid of these pontoons? The chain is just 3 feet below the line of flotation of the pontoon, and at the lowest part the chain would be not more than 7 feet below the surface of the water, so that a vessel drawing more than 7 feet could not pass.

141. Have you made any calculation of the expense of carrying your proposed dykes across the eastern or western channel the entire distance? No, it is not necessary.

142. How high do you expect your proposed dykes to shew their heads above water? Five feet; but then that will be only a small part of the parapet; they will be 22 feet through at the line of high water.

- G. Morell,
Esq., C.E.
16 May, 1865.
143. You have taken soundings, I suppose, along the whole distance? I have in many places.
144. I mean where the dykes are supposed to run? Twelve months back I did, but I found Capt. Denham's chart so correct that I have since been content to adopt it as a guide.
145. Have you calculated the depth of water along the whole of the foundations you propose for your dykes, so as to ascertain the amount of stone you require? I have taken soundings every 25 feet the whole distance, from the Sow and Pigs Rock to Green Point, and the mean of the soundings gives me the average depth of water, and therefore the average height of the dyke above the bottom of the sea.
146. I only want to know whether you have carefully taken the soundings, in order that your estimate may not be below the real cost? I think it will be nearly correct. In some places there may be sinkage which will lead to some extra cost, but in such a bottom as we have there I do not think there can be much of that.
147. Do you think your estimate for the construction of the proposed dykes will really be sufficient? I should think it would be, as we have the rock so close at hand—to a thousand pounds, more or less.
148. What is the total length of your proposed dykes? 982 yards.
149. What is your estimate for the construction of these dykes by free labour? They would cost about £18,000 by free labour, or a little over £10,000 by convict labour.
150. *By Mr. Hart:* What space would be allowed for sailing vessels after the construction of these dykes, in each channel? 400 yards on each side.
151. You think that would be ample space? Quite so; it leaves nearly the whole of the channel free.
152. What would be the average depth of water between the dykes? The western channel would be about twenty-five feet.
153. What effect would the construction of these dykes have on the navigation of the harbour? It would have a beneficial effect, by narrowing the channel, and thus causing the tide to run out with greater velocity—it would have the effect of scouring the shoal to some extent.
154. Where would the sand deposit itself? It would be carried out to sea.
155. Would it not find a place against the dykes? It might in some places, but that would not injure the channel; the channel would always be kept clear by the scour.
156. After a very large quantity had accumulated against the dykes, do you think the channels would always be kept clear by the action of the tide? It is very difficult to form an opinion at once what would happen, because before coming to the end of the work we may have caused changes which would affect the result considerably; but I have no doubt that narrowing the channels would have a beneficial effect rather than otherwise.
157. You have not thoroughly considered that part of the question? Yes, I have, as far as it could be considered.
158. You think, in no conceivable space of time could these channels get filled up from the effects of placing the dykes where you propose? I am sure they could not be filled up.
159. Or rendered impassable for navigation? No.
160. Have you considered also what would be the effect of the violent easterly gales that occasionally occur, both on the dykes themselves and on the booms—do you think they would at all times withstand the violent gales that occasionally blow from the east? The damage that would be done could be easily remedied by throwing in stone to repair it. It would only affect the parapet, in all probability; and in carrying out the work, we might reserve the best of the stone to place on the top, so as to lessen the damage.
161. You place some dependence upon this self-acting boom, for the purpose, not only of impeding vessels coming in, but also entangling them? Yes, it would check their velocity.
162. What plan do you propose to adopt to prevent these booms getting covered and rendered unworkable by sea-weed, barnacles, and other such things that so quickly attach themselves, in this harbour, to anything lying in the water? I should not anticipate that it would be necessary for them to remain in the water for such a length of time that they would be rendered unserviceable; they could be run ashore and repaired when necessary.
163. Would it be feasible for an enemy, knowing these impediments existed in our harbour, to send torpedoes or sunken vessels for the purpose of blowing them up? In bringing in such apparatus they would be exposed to the fire of our batteries.
164. Suppose they did not come in sight at all, but sent a small boat to place a torpedo? It would not have much effect; it might make the chains loose, which would make them more likely to entangle the vessel's machinery, should she make an attempt.
165. Are not modern vessels of war, particularly iron-clads, fitted especially to destroy such obstacles as these? Yes, there are rams, such as the "Magenta," and some of the American rams.
166. Would this boom offer effectual resistance to such vessels? I consider it would. Their speed would be lessened by this self-acting boom, and most likely their machinery would be entangled, so that such a vessel would not come with her whole velocity upon the chain boom. If we allowed her to come in full speed, a vessel of 6,000 tons at 10 miles an hour, no doubt she would break right through.
167. Are you at all acquainted with the works in progress at the Clarence River? Yes.
168. Have you considered the cost of that, in framing your present estimate? Yes.
169. Your calculation is founded upon that basis? Upon the best estimate we have in the office.
170. Have you given any attention to the construction of torpedoes or sunken caissons? Yes; but there is an objection to them, that in trying to blow up the enemy's vessels we might blow up our own. These come into my plan under the head of accessories. If we saw the enemy coming we might prevent it by laying some of these, which could be kept ready in the forts, and firing them at the right moment by an electric battery.

171. Great improvements have been made in them since the Russian war? Yes. They had some in Russia, and they proved so successful that the Americans have since adopted them, and improved them very much. But these contrivances are only a consideration when you stop the entrance altogether. It is hard to say when a vessel comes right over them, and unless you fired the whole set at once, some of your connecting wires would probably get entangled. The enemy too, might come in at night, and by means of a grapnel tow your torpedoes away. I would sooner have half a dozen good guns than place any reliance on torpedoes.

G. Morell,
Esq., C.E.

16 May, 1865.

172. *By the Chairman:* You have some other plans—plans of forts? Yes, I have prepared plans to shew a complete scheme of defence, which may be commenced, and carried out in portions, according to our means.

173. Did you bring your other plans with you? Yes. (*Plans of forts, &c., submitted and explained.*)

174. Have you any condensed explanation of your plans, in writing, which you could hand in? I have only a rough draft, from which I can compile one for you. (*See Appendix.*)

TUESDAY, 30 MAY, 1865.

Present:—

MR. HART,
MR. PARKES,

MR. PIDDINGTON,
MR. ARNOLD.

WILLIAM MACLEAY, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Gustave Morell, Esq., C.E., further examined:—

175. *By Mr. Hart:* Have you ascertained on what foundation the dykes you propose would have to be built? I did not take any borings; I have only taken soundings. It was not possible for me to take borings at my private expense, to determine exactly the kind of ground the dykes would stand upon.

G. Morell,
Esq., C.E.

30 May, 1865.

176. Are you aware whether it consists of rock or sand? It consists of sand for the most part; about the Sow and Pigs, no doubt, there is some rock, and next to George's Head it is rock, but between the two it consists of sand. Of course, to determine exactly the bottom, borings ought to be taken.

177. Do you know whether it is shifting sand formed by the tides? No, I think it is a permanent shoal.

178. Would it present greater difficulties to build these dykes on sand shoals than upon rock? Of course it would; there would be sinkage in the sand, and none on the rock. The rock would be a permanent foundation, whilst on the sand there would be a certain amount of sinkage, according to the height and width of the dyke, and the nature of the sand also.

179. Are not these shoals always shifting? I do not know whether they are shifting to a great extent. No doubt the line of deep water shewn here is a little shifting, but I do not suppose it makes a great difference. I expect there must be rock under the shoal.

180. You do not know at what depth? No, it could only be known by taking borings. A line of borings would determine the exact foundation, and the quantity of stone that would be required.

181. Do you consider, from your knowledge as an engineer, that it would be practicable, in point of fact, to construct a dyke at all there, except at an immense outlay? No doubt the outlay would be very great, but it is practicable to construct a dyke there. We are not bound to construct it exactly in the direction shewn, but after observations the best line could be determined.

182. What distance is the extreme point of the dyke from George's Head? 150 yards.

183. At that point, 150 yards, do you think it would be possible to construct either a stone or wooden pier, for the purpose of having the booms moored to it, instead of constructing the dyke all the way along? The objection to having a wooden erection in the water, is that a boat at night might bring a torpedo, or any of those blasting cylinders, and blow up the pier, and so endanger the whole boom; whilst with a stone dyke it would be much more than they could perform without being detected; even on a dark night they could not remain sufficiently long under the dyke to make an excavation to put their cylinders in to affect our boom, whilst if there were only piles they might sink one under the piles, and effect their object in a few minutes.

184. That objection would be removed by constructing the piers of solid stone? Yes, but that would be very expensive.

185. Would it be more expensive to construct a single pier there, at the extreme point, than to construct the whole dyke? The pier must be sufficiently large to contain the hauling apparatus to tighten the chain; and if it were constructed of solid masonry, the expense would be so very considerable that no doubt it would be more than, or, at all events, equal to, the cost of the construction of the whole dyke.

186. Does it not occur to you, that the advantage would be greater by having a solid pier, instead of depending on a dyke liable to be carried away by the action of the tide and waves? I do not think we could afford to have a solid pier, the expense would be too great. There is twenty-five feet water there, and to construct a pier of seventy or eighty feet diameter there, the expense would be much more considerable than to construct the dyke. You would be obliged to have a cofferdam all round, perhaps 100 feet in diameter, and to keep it always dry.

- G. Morell,
Esq., C.E.
30 May, 1865.
187. Could not a stone pier be made to serve the purpose of a fort also? It might be made to serve the purpose of a fort, but it would be much more expensive. The difficulty of having masonry coated with iron would also be very great. You would be obliged to have a very great thickness of wall, and the embrasures would be very limited, and the guns would have very little lateral range; but with a small thickness of iron, without a stone wall, the guns can move as close to the opening as possible.
188. Could not that be obviated by having a revolving cupola? If exposed to shot from heavy guns, a revolving cupola might get out of order.
189. *By the Chairman:* Your plan, as I understand, is, that the chains should be fastened to the end of the dyke? Yes.
190. Would it not, in that case, require to be just as strong as the tower you mention? No; the end of the dyke, where the chain would be made fast, would, before the stone was thrown in, have screw moorings of the largest size made put in, with strong rods and links to hold the chain, and the resistance these would offer to the strain, without the weight of the dyke at all, would be much greater, or as great, at all events, as could be required.
191. If the pier were isolated, you think it would require to be very much stronger? No, the same thing could be done. I mean, if you make a pier of masonry alone for the hauling apparatus, the size of the pier would require to be sufficiently considerable to render the expense as great as making the whole dyke, besides having the expense afterwards of making an obstruction between the hauling apparatus and the shoal.
192. Supposing the two ends of the dyke, to which you propose to attach this boom, are detached from the rest of the stone-work, would they require on that account to be made much stronger or of more costly material? Not in the slightest degree.
193. Then, in that case, by simply having only this small portion of the dyke, you would save the cost of all the rest? No. I will show you why. The dykes are necessary for working the whole apparatus. First, in holding —
194. The small space would hold them? The small space would hold them, but how would you store your boom at all. You must detach it or disconnect it every time you want to clean it. Besides, if you have no direct communication to get at your dyke in a moment, you would be obliged to keep a permanent force in time of war to watch for the time to haul your boom tight.
195. If you were able to approach it at one end, at the other end it might be isolated? Yes, but you would be obliged to put some obstruction between it and the Sow and Pigs.
196. What space is there deep enough for the approach of a ship between the proposed termination of the dyke on the east side of the Sow and Pigs and the shoal? About 300 yards from the Sow and Pigs they could find sufficient depth to pass. The shoal has eighteen feet of water only. Two hundred yards would be the most that a vessel would have.
197. What distance would a ship have in the other channel if the wall was not continued out—that is to say, from the extreme point to which your wall is proposed to extend—what space would there be for a ship between that point and the Sow and Pigs shoal? There is no space at all.
198. Your only objection to fastening the boom to wooden piles sunk in the water would be that they would be so liable to be blown up by the enemy? There is another also,—that the sea-worm would have a great effect upon them unless they were coppered.
199. You think piles could be driven which would be sufficiently strong to hold the end of the chain? A certain number of them could; but if the foundation is rock at a certain distance under the bottom of the sea, you could not drive piles very far. That would have to be ascertained.
200. If the bottom was rock, could a wooden erection be placed there at all? Certainly it could be placed there, but it would be very expensive to fix it. It would not be advisable, if it was rock, to put piles down.
201. *By Mr. Hart:* Could not stone piers be constructed, by means of a diving-bell, without caissons? Yes, if we had the apparatus they have in England—such a one as is called the "Nautilus"; that can lay a foundation under water very well indeed. But all these submarine foundations are very expensive, and they require contractors who understand their work, and who have been at it for years, to construct them.
202. Would it be difficult to get them from England? No, I should suppose not. In our department, they construct many of these works with a diving-bell. If you had a wall of eighty feet diameter to lay under water, you would have to make excavations for the foundations; and if you found no rock, you would have to drive piles to make a foundation for the stone-work, which would be exceedingly expensive. If the rock were eight or ten feet under the ground, you must excavate to reach it; and then the cheapest process would be to make a cofferdam all round, if you consider what a time it would take to take up such an area of ground with a diving-bell, where only two or three men at a time can work; whereas, with a cofferdam, you can have as many men at work as it can conveniently hold.
203. Do you know the distance between George's Head and the Sow and Pigs? About 1,000 yards.
204. Would it be possible, by using lighter chains, and a number of them, and by means of a hauling apparatus, to extend chains from the Head to the Sow and Pigs, without any dyke, or anything else, and without support to the chains? It would be impossible. In this boom, I propose to have the chains supported by pontoons at every ten fathoms; because, in making the calculation, I found the catenary of the chain, if the distance were more than ten fathoms, would be deep enough to allow vessels to pass over—they would force the chain down.
205. *By Mr. Piddington:* I think you have stated that you are a civil engineer by profession? I am a military engineer by profession.

206. Have you ever been employed specially in any works connected with harbours or rivers, such as breakwaters, or piling shoals, or any works of that description? Not practically in this Colony.

207. Anywhere? I have not been appointed to carry out the works; I have assisted some times in carrying out some works, but I have not been charged with carrying them out.

208. Have you had any experience of such works? I have had a great deal of experience, from having seen and inspected almost every work of the kind in England and on the Continent, during the last fifteen years.

209. Can you mention any of the harbour or river works you have had experience of? I have been able to watch the proceedings in many great works; I was in a position to do so when I was not obliged to follow my profession; I may name, in France, Cherbourg, Brest, Havre, where some very large docks were completed some three years ago; I may name also, Southampton, where I witnessed daily for months, the construction of the great graving-dock, and also the construction of part of the dock wall after the shears had fallen.¹

210. Then you have had considerable experience of works in respect to harbours and rivers? I have had experience; and yet I could not say I have had practical experience, although perhaps I might be able to judge better than many practical men what should be done, from having studied the subject thoroughly.

211. You can form a tolerably correct opinion as to the probable effect of constructing these dykes? Yes.

212. Supposing the dykes were constructed, as you yourself propose, at the Sow and Pigs, are you of opinion that the effect of their construction would be to create shoals of sand in the upper harbour? What would you mean by the upper harbour?

213. On this side nearest the town of Sydney. Suppose these dykes were constructed according to your proposal, would their construction tend to create shoals? Before these dykes were made at all, their true position should be decided by making observations of the tides and currents, and the local circumstances belonging to these particular spots, which would determine in what direction we would run these dykes.

214. I do not wish to bind you to any specific course that the dykes should take, but would the effect be to create shoals of sand on this side, nearest the town of Sydney? I do not think it would.

215. You propose a dyke from the Sow and Pigs towards the eastern channel, another dyke from the Sow and Pigs towards George's Head, and another dyke 150 yards long from George's Head into the water. Would the erection of either of these dykes tend to create sandbanks on the side of the harbour next to Sydney, or anywhere near Sydney, so as to impede the navigation of the harbour? It is a question that can hardly be answered exactly, without observation of the tides and currents and local circumstances. No doubt it must have a certain change on some part of the harbour, but to determine exactly where that would be would require very careful observation.

216. Do you feel any doubt in your own mind, that the erection of these dykes would create any sandbank within the harbour, that would interfere with the ship navigation of the harbour? I do not think so. I think you have such depth of water that no sandbank would be formed within the harbour. Tide and current only affect the depth of water where the ground shelves.

217. You have made yourself tolerably well acquainted with the soundings from the Sow and Pigs upwards towards Sydney Cove? Yes.

218. Are you of opinion that the effect of your proposed dykes would be to impede the navigation from the Sow and Pigs towards Sydney Cove, in any manner so as to prevent ships passing up and down? No, not in preventing ships passing up and down, because there is too much water to allow of sandbanks being raised in the direction of the tidal current, which is nearly that of the leading marks.²

219.

¹ NOTE (on revision).—Among other places which I have visited purposely to inspect the works in progress, I may mention particularly, Woolwich, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Antwerp, Ostend, Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Houfleur, La Rochelle, Marseilles, Toulon; and I have also carefully examined the fortifications of Douai, Lille, Maubeuge, Luxembourg, Charleroi, &c., and the new forts in course of construction at some of the above places.

² NOTE (on revision).—It is known that the present tidal current of one knot per hour at the entrance of the harbour does not sensibly affect the "Sow and Pigs" shoal. The proposed dykes on that shoal will not be directly opposed to the action of the sea, by being within the harbour, and on the side of the shoal nearest to Sydney. Their oblique direction to the current will not cause more than two-fifths of the sectional area to be obstructed.

[The effect of dykes there might be injurious to the inner harbour, if that position were fully exposed to the sea, instead of being within the harbour; and if the basin the dykes will form were small and shallow, instead of extending eight miles beyond the obstructions, and covering an area of nearly ten square miles of deep and navigable water.]

The discharge of tidal water will be less in obstructing two-fifths of the passage, even with the increased tidal current produced; but the difference would not be considerable, and could not therefore produce a large proportionate diminution in the present rise and fall.

The time of "flowing" will not be greatly affected at Sydney. The position of the dykes at the inner edge of the shoal, will produce but a slight silting up by the action of the flow, and will not be injurious to the inner harbour; particularly on account of the great and regular depths of water for several miles within the obstructions; also the flowing tidal current by being lessened and regulated, will not occasion so much silting up in the bays.

The time of "ebbing" will be slightly increased, producing a beneficial effect, by exposing for a longer time to the action of the wind the water of the bays, while the increased velocity through the narrowed channels will scour the latter at every ebb tide, and carry the deposits to sea.

My views upon this point may be erroneous, as my observations in Port Jackson have been taken within the last two years only; and engineers often differ in their opinions on the probable result of such maritime works; for no one can predict the changes they may cause, unless he has for his calculations, data derived from observations extending over a number of years.

I would humbly beg to suggest to the Committee to obtain evidence from every engineer acquainted with such works in the Colony, and particularly from our Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers,—and that if dykes are not found to be advisable for obstructing the harbour, other means may be devised to effect the same object, if not so simply, at least as effectually.

G. Morell.
Esq., C.E.

30 May, 1865.

G. Morell,
Esq., C.E.

30 May, 1865.

219. What is your estimate of the cost of constructing the dykes you propose by free labour? £25,700 is the estimate for the whole of the dykes with the apparatus. The dykes alone would cost nearly £19,000, without any apparatus; that is, supposing we had no sinkage.

220. I wish to know what is your estimate of the total cost of the dykes, making every allowance? My estimate is £19,000—say £20,000.

221. Supposing a pier were built as suggested by Mr. Hart's question—what do you think would be the cost of that pier, including the expense of the cofferdam? You would require four piers—I have no doubt they would cost more than £20,000.

222. Would not a cofferdam be very difficult to fix at that part, near George's Head? Very difficult, especially if the bottom should prove to be rock. Divers would have to be employed.

223. Independently of the necessity of employing divers, on account of the depth of water, there would be the effect of gales to provide against? Certainly.

224. Supposing there were no piers and no dykes, do you think any chains, for a length of nearly 1,000 yards, could be depended upon as booms, even with floats to float them? No; even these booms I propose could not be relied upon, unless there was an advance boom to break the velocity of vessels coming against it. Such vessels as we have now in France could pass through our boom or over, if there were no advance boom.

225. Then you think it absolutely necessary to diminish the length of the space between the headland and the Sow and Pigs, if booms are to be employed? Decidedly.

226. You think your proposed boom of 400 yards is the utmost length that can safely be adopted? I think so.

227. *By Mr. Hart:* What would you think of vessels—ironclad—fixed at certain spots, simply for the purpose of holding up the chain—could that be done? It could be done, but they would be sunk by such vessels as they have in France now—ships of the class of the "Magenta" and "Solferino." I will read you some particulars of some of the vessels that belonged to the French squadron which went for a cruise of thirty-six days; and you will see we could not have any vessel to float these booms without endangering the whole structure, because the vessels would be sunk by such ships as these.

ABSTRACT of report of the "Thirty-six days Cruise of the Escadre Cuirassée."

	No. of Guns. ¹	No. of rounds per Gun.	Horse power.	Amount of coals carried.	Weight of "cuirasse," (plated armour)	Thickness of plated armour.	Dimension and weight of the "cperon" or ram.	Area of canvas.	Displacement.	Draught of water.
				tons.	tons.			mètres.	tons.	mètres.
Invincible	36	150	900	700	840	.....	.....	1,400	5,620	7-75 mètres. (25-4 feet.)
Normandie ²	36	150	900	700	840	.....	.....	1,400	5,620	.....
Couroane	40	150	1,000	1,000	.....	13½ centimètres (5-31 inches.)	.....	1,620	6,076	7-60 mètres. (24-92 feet.)
Solferino.....	62	155	1,000	700	910	11½ centimètres (4-52 inches.)	Ram 6 mètres long (19-68 feet), weigh- ing 12,000 kgs., (nearly 12 tons.)	1,450	6,793	7-90 mètres. (25-91 feet)
Magenta.....	52	165	1,000	700	910	do.	do.	1,450	6,753	do.

¹ All the guns of the vessels of the iron-clad squadron were 100-pounder rifled guns, weighing nearly 6 tons each, and able to send their shots through 4½ inches of armour-plate at the range of 1,100 yards.

² First iron-clad vessel which crossed the Atlantic Ocean in 1862, going to Mexico;—met with a gale off Madeira, which lasted forty-eight hours, and which proved incontestably her solidity of construction.

The lower deck of these ironclads is generally higher than in the wooden vessels, being six feet or more above the water line, and rising sixty to seventy centimètres (two to three feet) as the coal on board gets consumed. Their rate of sailing is about eight English knots per hour. It was proved by this cruise, that the ironclads of the squadron stood the sea better than the wooden frigates, the "Tourville" and "Napoleon," which accompanied them, and that no damage whatever was found in the hulls of the ironclads, after sustaining the tempest of the 1st of October, 1863, which caused so much damage and loss of life and property on the coasts of France and England. France has now twenty ironclads at sea and in course of construction, and other naval powers are also building such vessels to keep pace with France. Improvements in armour-plated vessels will soon enable them to put on their iron armour at will, and to store it partly away for distant voyages, and we shall see ironclads in a few years sent to distant foreign stations, as we have seen them within the last three years sent from France to America.

228. What depth of water would a vessel of that tonnage draw? Under twenty-six feet.

229. *By Mr. Arnold:* She would ground before she got to the boom? We have had vessels coming into this harbour drawing twenty-six feet of water.

230. What vessel was that? I cannot recall their names, but I have seen many in the harbour drawing twenty-two feet. Many of the ships I speak of draw less than twenty-six feet; and the coal on board makes a difference of two feet—when it is nearly all burnt they draw two feet less.

THURSDAY, 1 JUNE, 1865.

Present:—

MR. PARKES, | MR. HART,
MR. COWPER.

WILLIAM MACLEAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Edward Orpen Moriarty, Esq., C.E., Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers,
examined:—

231. *By the Chairman:* You have seen Mr. Morell's plan for shutting up the harbour? Yes.

232. The Committee are anxious to ascertain from you, whether you think a plan such as that proposed would be likely to injure the harbour in any way? I think it would be likely to be very injurious to the harbour, to block up so much of the entrance.

233. You see it leaves a clear channel of 400 yards on each side? Yes.

234. You think there would be a risk of its proving injurious? I think so. I find there is an area inside the harbour, of between nine and ten thousand acres which requires to be filled by each tide and emptied. This involves receiving about eighty-seven or ninety millions of cubic yards of water every tide. Well, I find that quantity of water would give a present velocity of about one knot an hour as the velocity of the current over the whole area; but if this plan is carried out, by which the area will be contracted fully one-half, the velocity must be proportionately increased, the effect of which would be, I think, to cut away all the sand between the ends of the piers, and deposit it in a semi-circular or half-mooned shape bar inside, and also outside, in the same way as we find bars formed at the mouths of all rivers. There would be a great rush of water through the contracted opening, and the moment it got a certain distance inside the broad space of the harbour the velocity would cease, so that whatever scouring effect it might have on the bottom in the contraction, all the sand scoured from there would be deposited in an arched form on either side, the effect of which would probably be, to permanently diminish the depth of water inside the bar some two or three feet.

235. Do you know what depth of sand there is in the channel—is it not a rocky bottom at a short distance below the sand? I do not know what is the depth of sand over the rock. The rock shows in patches on the eastern side, but there is also a good deal of sand in places.

236. The immediate effect of these dykes would be to deepen the channel? The immediate effect would be to deepen the channel between the pier-heads, but the material scoured out from there would, I think, be deposited inside, the effect of which would be to shoal the water a short distance inside the piers. I think, also, there would be another effect on the harbour generally, namely—that we should not have the same quantity of water received in each tide as at present, and therefore probably we should not have the same range of tide; instead of having a range of tide of five feet, probably it would not be more than four feet six inches. Of course it is difficult to give the exact figures, but I think it would probably diminish, in a serious way, the range of tide in the harbour.

237. The objection which you make to these dykes would not apply to the same extent if there were a larger space left open? In a diminished degree it would.

238. If only a small portion of wall were erected at each extreme of the proposed dykes, would it be likely to have an injurious effect? Of course that would depend upon the extent of wall erected; but I can scarcely see any advantage which would arise from a short extent of dyke, because it would not practically obstruct the channel for navigation. Supposing you were to carry out only half these dykes, they would not then practically diminish the area available for navigation at all, because any vessel coming in would not pass over that space even now, in consequence of the shoal water of the bank inside. A vessel entering the harbour would never think of passing close to the Sow and Pigs, or to the rocks on either side.

239. I do not think you quite understand me. If only the outer portion of the wall was placed there to receive the holding apparatus of the boom, leaving all the space between that and the rock as it is, you would then have the channel as completely stopped as by these dykes, and the injuries you anticipate would not follow? Not if you merely have a short length.

240. *By Mr. Hart:* Supposing piers were constructed at the extreme points of the proposed dyke, for the purpose of holding the boom apparatus, would that have the same effect as you think the dykes would? I think not, if they are small obstructions; a mere pier would have scarcely any effect, but I can scarcely see what use the piers would be. It strikes me you could moor the booms with screw moorings or heavy anchors, without any piers, and I do not see why you should not extend the boom over the whole distance, instead of the stone pier.

241. Could it not be blown up? If it could be blown up on the space proposed to be occupied by these stone piers, it could also be blown up in the fairway. I think a long boom has an advantage over a short one in this respect,—that if a very heavy vessel were to run against a short boom at full speed, the chances are she would carry it away, whereas a long boom she would not, because the longer the boom the more it would yield to her; and instead of expending her whole velocity in the space of say a hundred feet, as in the case of a short boom, she would drive the long boom three or four hundred feet before the strain would come upon it; the effect in bringing up the vessel would be increased, the shock upon the boom would be diminished. It would act like a very long spring—much more so than a short boom.

E. O.
Moriarty,
Esq., C.E.

1 June, 1865.

E. O.
Moriarty,
Esq., C.E.

1 June, 1865.

242. *By the Chairman:* You have looked at these plans—have you inquired at all or made any calculations as to the plan Mr. Morell proposes, of raising the chain and keeping it up? I have casually looked at it, and it seems to me there are a good many objections to it. In the first place, I think there is too much chain between his buoys, the effect of which would be to cause considerable resistance in drawing up the chain; there is a large sag of chain between each supporting pontoon, which would require great power to haul tight, whereas by making the whole thing self-sustaining, it would require scarcely any power.

243. How would you propose to do it—have you thought at all of the matter? Yes, I have, and it seems to me it may be done in a very simple way. By Mr. Morell's arrangement, the whole of the chain between these buoys has to be sustained by the power on shore which draws them up tight—the whole of the intermediate portion of chain has to be drawn up tight; but by a very simple arrangement—by increasing the length of the pontoons and diminishing their diameter—the whole boom could be made self-sustaining. *(The witness illustrated his meaning by a pen and ink sketch.)*

244. You would make them almost continuous? Yes, I think it might be done at a very trifling cost. The pontoons might be made of thin boiler-plate.

245. *By Mr. Couper:* There would be a sort of coupling of them together? Yes, and in addition to that, let them sustain a heavy chain underneath. They would sustain the chain then throughout, and there would be no tendency in the chain to sag down or to pull the pontoons together, as would be the case on Mr. Morell's plan.

246. *By the Chairman:* Mr. Morell calculated that the chain when fully stretched would be seven feet under water, these pontoons being ten fathoms apart, and the chain a 3-inch chain? Then there would be about two tons to be strained up; that would require very considerable force on shore; whereas by making the whole thing self-supporting—buoying it from end to end—you get rid of that.

247. That would increase the cost, I presume? I do not think it would; these pontoons might be constructed at a very trifling cost.

248. *By Mr. Hart:* According to Mr. Morell's plan, he does not place reliance on the chain itself for the purpose of keeping out an enemy's vessel, because he has a guarding apparatus to break the velocity of the vessel before reaching the chain. Would not something of the same kind be required if your plan were adopted? I think all these refinements are things you would find would not work just at the moment you wanted them; if a thing of this kind cannot be made simple it is of no use.

249. *By the Chairman:* This is intended to be placed some fifty yards in advance of the boom; and even if it did not succeed in stopping a vessel, it is supposed her machinery would get entangled amongst these pieces of timber and chain? Something of that sort might be advantageous. If the boom itself were a very long one, it would float on the surface and bend up and down with the tide; and in case of a vessel striking the centre, it would yield probably four or five hundred feet before it would be strained very much, so that it would, in fact, gradually bring her speed up instead of meeting her sharp; I think on that ground alone a long boom would be better than a short one.

250. Do you think a boom of that kind would resist a heavy steamer coming at full speed? I think it would, if it was not very tight. If it were left very slack I do not think any vessel could carry it away; the resistance of all these things dragged through the water, with the vessel, would be enormous. I think if it were possible to strain a boom quite taught across from one point to another, a heavy ship running against it would carry it away to a dead certainty; but if it were left very slack it would have a better chance of resisting the shock; and if you increase the length you increase its chance still more, by giving it greater slackness.

251. Would it not weaken it? I do not think it would.

252. *By Mr. Hart:* Your plan then is, to have pontoons in the form of a chain with a heavy chain attached? Yes, slung to them underneath.

253. What method would there be of stowing it away in time of peace? There would be no difficulty in the world about that. They might be wound up zigzag, or else moored in a line with the exact line of the current up and down the bank. The pontoons for a boom of that kind ought to be constructed of quarter-inch boiler plate, with proper air-tight compartments, so that if one were injured there would still be floating power: I do not think they would cost very much money.

254. *By the Chairman:* How would you propose to arrange these chains in time of war, so that the channel on one side might be constantly open, and yet be capable of being shut up at a moment's notice? I think it might be done in this way:—Supposing the boom were moored near the centre of the channel on either side, the eastern half and the western half being both folded up in a direction due south, and attached to a mooring which might be laid down at their extremity, they would lay in a north and south direction, or exactly parallel with the fairway of the channel, and would not in the slightest degree obstruct it. Then if it were wanted to obstruct the channel, a steam-tug might take hold of one end, and tow it to its place.

255. That would be very easy if an enemy came in sight during the day, but what would you suggest at night?—In the event of an enemy attempting to run in after dark, how could that be guarded against, without the necessity of putting these booms down every night? I do not see why you might not leave an opening of say two hundred feet, through the centre of the booms, with lights at each side of the opening; you might disconnect a certain portion of the boom, which, as it would be easily handled in the water, could be connected again in an hour or two, if necessary, by proper shackles; and by lighting well either extremity, vessels could come in and out with perfect ease.

256. *By Mr. Cowper* : Have you formed any opinion as to the probable sufficiency of the sum named to carry out these works in connection with the boom, as proposed by Mr. Morell? I do not think it could be done for the amount named—£25,700.

257. *By Mr. Hart* : I suppose it would be impossible to predicate exactly what the effect of the construction of these dykes would be on the navigation of the harbour? One would not undertake to say absolutely what the effect would be, but I think the chances are it would be very injurious.

258. Do you know what the foundation is between George's Head and the Sow and Pigs? I have no doubt at the bottom there is rock, but the question is, at what depth under the surface of the sand: I am not in a position to say.

259. Is the bottom sand or rock? It is sand; on the bank there is a little mud and shells, but not much.

260. I suppose it would take an immense quantity of stone to construct the dyke from George's Head, 150 yards in the direction of the Sow and Pigs? No, I think not very much, because the stone would probably rest on the sand; we do not find in works of the kind that the stone sinks very much in sand. I think you might look forward to something like £100,000 as the expense of constructing these works, that is, supposing the dykes are to have heads of masonry.

261. I had some idea that piers might be constructed at the two points where the heads of the dykes would be on Mr. Morell's plan, having the defensive apparatus attached to them; but from what I can understand, I imagine it could only be done at an immense expense? It would not be a very difficult matter, because it could be done by having a mass of heavy stone blocks first tipped in from barges, and allowed (say) a year to settle—to sink as far as it would be likely to go; and when it came to its bearings, then the foundation might be commenced at a certain distance under water—fifteen or twenty feet—with a diving bell, starting from this mass of rubble stone. You would not require to take it right down to the rock; that would be quite sufficient foundation for it.

262. A very large quantity would require to be thrown in, so much as to impede the navigation in the very deepest part of the channel? Yes, I suppose a work of that sort, 100 feet in diameter on the surface, would require about 300 feet of space.

263. *By the Chairman* : What would be the probable cost of your plan; that is, having no walls, no dykes, but simply stretching the chains across the navigable portion of the channel on each side? I have not made any estimate, but I could easily make an estimate of what it would cost to make a boom on a simple plan, without any stone-work.

264. These stone walls must necessarily be the most costly portion of the work? Considerably, I should say. I think a boom would be just as effective as the stone dykes for impeding the entrance of a ship.

265. *By Mr. Cowper* : And it would not damage the harbour? No.

266. *By Mr. Hart* : If necessary, we might have two booms, one to assist the other? Yes, you might have booms moored at as many points as you like.

E. O.
Moriarty,
Esq., C.E.

June, 1865.

HARBOUR DEFENCES.

APPENDIX.

(To Evidence given by G. Morell, Esq., C.E., 16 May, 1865.)

PLAN OF DEFENCE FOR PORT JACKSON.

I.

BEFORE entering upon a definite scheme of Fortification for our Harbour, we may briefly consider its necessity and feasibility, under the following heads:—

1. We are constantly exposed to unexpected attack through international complications involving the Mother Country in a war; and it is by no means certain that we should experience, at the hands of an enemy, conduct as noble as that of the Allied powers, in the Crimean war, who granted immunity to inoffensive communities. Attracted by the world-renowned riches derived from our commerce and our gold fields, an enemy would probably visit this port with the view of levying heavy contributions on the city, and of bombarding it if the Government resisted their demands. If we pay a ransom, we shall be subject to repeated attacks in war-time; and if we refuse to pay one, an enemy of moderate force may leave the city in ruins. Without enumerating the vast blocks of warehouses, the banks, and public buildings of Sydney, and the valuable property they contain, it is evident that their destruction would not be compensated for by probably ten times the amount of money demanded by a rapacious enemy; and the consequences of an additional tax to provide a sum of money to be expended in harbour defences, would not be one-tenth part as distressing to the people, as the destruction of their homes, the loss of valuable lives, and the total stoppage of trade, that must necessarily ensue if we permit an enemy to enter Port Jackson.

Possibility of an attack on Port Jackson.

The expense of fortification far less onerous to the people, than the probable destruction of property, stoppage of trade, and ransom, money.

2. It is the opinion of most of the authorities on defences that have been consulted, that it is advisable and possible to keep an enemy out of Port Jackson. We arrive at the same conclusion also, from experience of the fact that, at Cronstadt, Sebastopol, Charleston, &c., obstructions at the entrance of their several harbours proved successful in keeping an enemy out. I have endeavoured to attain this object, by devising a plan for closing and re-opening the channels at the entrance of the harbour, at a very short notice, by a mechanical arrangement of booms to be protected by forts.

Possibility of keeping an enemy out of Port Jackson.

Project of boom.

3. If we construct fixed batteries alone, without obstructing the channels, we weaken our defensive powers, by throwing away two-thirds of our natural advantages. An enemy's fleet could steam past our works in the night, and their vessels could, one by one, take up the best position for shelling the city and shipping—cutting off our communication with the North Shore, and being themselves exposed to the fire of but very few of our guns—whilst we could neither prevent their reinforcements from reaching them from outside the Heads, nor cut off their retreat, as the forts at the Heads could only fire a few uncertain shots at steamers passing at full speed. If hostile ships be kept outside, it would not be worth while for them to remain long at the entrance, exposed to encounter British men-of-war.

Fixed batteries alone an incomplete defence.

4. In looking over the strategical field of Port Jackson; with regard to defensive and offensive operations, those positions that at the first glance appear to offer the greatest natural advantages for our purpose, and which would undoubtedly be very desirable if we could command considerable forces to man the works erected thereon, become of less importance upon considering the amount of troops we can bring out to repulse an enemy's fleet bringing a few thousand men.

Consideration of position.

It is not to be presumed that an enemy would contemplate conquering and occupying the land; but they certainly might demand a heavy ransom, or destroy the city and shipping.

5. To arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, the following points must be considered:— 1st. Supposing an enemy came to Port Jackson, with the view of destroying the city, or obtaining its ransom (for occupying it is not admissible), what would be the tactics of that enemy, admitting that he could bring a fleet?—2nd. Supposing we had more forts and batteries, what strategics would enable us, with our very small force of men and guns, to prevent the simultaneous landing of large bodies of well-disciplined troops in different places, and, at the same time, to protect the harbour from the attack of the enemy's fleet? The consideration of these points must determine the position of our works, and the amount of forces at our disposal, and the state of our finances must determine their extent.

An enemy not likely to attempt permanent occupation of the country.

6. The destructive effect of heavy ordnance against masonry has induced England, France, Prussia, Russia, America, and other powers, to build new iron forts, or to cover their present exposed defences with plated armour. This seems a sufficient reason for us to have the exposed parts of our forts and batteries shell proof, and coated with iron; indeed it seems indispensable, when we consider the heavy ordnance carried by the vessels of foreign navies. Russia is known to possess large-bore Dahlgren, Parrot, Blakely, and heavy Rodnam guns, besides English rifled guns, and to have ordered for their navy from the Essen Ordnance Factory, fifty 9-inch, and a large number of 8-inch and 6-inch, besides 13-inch and 15-inch guns, all muzzle-loaders, rifled on the shunt plan, and all to be made of Krupp's best homogeneous steel. Some of these guns have been tested at Woolwich with such satisfactory results, that it is probable that the proper authorities may advise an order to be given to Mr. Krupp to supply a portion of the new ordnance. The Prussians have also large rifled guns, the Danes even possess 300-pounders, and the French have for their navy many "canons rayés," of the style of the "Marie Jeanne," a gun of 30 only, 6 3/4 inches bore, corresponding to the 100-pounder Armstrong rifled gun, and weighing 5,800 kilogrammes (5 tons 14 cwt. 21 lbs.), but capable of piercing 12 centimetres (4 3/4 inches) of iron at 1,000 metres (1,093 yards); and, although it is not officially known, they have larger guns than this 100-pounder, and every day they are making ordnance as heavy as any yet tried in England.

Our exposed forts must be covered with armour plates.

Heavy ordnance likely to be used against us.

Guns ordered by Russia from the Essen Ordnance Factory.

French ordnance. "La Marie Jeanne."

The Americans are known to have in their navy guns of an almost incredible calibre, such as 11-inch guns, throwing 130 lb. shells; 15-inch guns, throwing 450 lb. shot or shells; 20-inch guns, throwing 1,000 lb. shot or shells.

American ordnance.

7. We should be very short-sighted if we refused to admit the possibility of a fleet including some ironclads coming to this harbour, for it has been proved in several instances that armour-plated vessels can cross the ocean; particularly by the thirty-six days' cruise of the French ironclad squadron, which went from Brest to Cherbourg, and, touching at Madeira and the Canaries, traversed a distance of 3,500 miles, encountering very heavy weather, and riding out the severe tempest of the 1st of October, 1863, which caused so much damage on the coasts of France and England; also by the "Magenta," "Solferino," and other iron-plated vessels, having performed regular duty between France and Mexico.

Possibility of an attacking fleet containing some ironclads. Cruise of French ironclad squadron.

A very few years will enable almost every naval power to spare some ironclads to their foreign stations, therefore we ought to be prepared to resist the attack of a fleet consisting of a few ironclads and other vessels nearly as formidable; particularly if, like the "Keersage," they are coated with chain plating, or even some more ingenious defensive contrivance.

The artillery we require.

8. The artillery we must procure should consist of large-bore rifled guns, able to pierce armour-plates at a great range; either Armstrong's, or Whitworth's, or others.

Experiments at Shoe-buryness.
Report of Ordnance Committee.

Failure of 68-pounder, 70-pounder, and 110-pounder guns.

The decision of the Committee appointed to decide upon the relative merits of the Armstrongs and the Whitworths not being yet known, and opinions being very conflicting, we must decide upon which gun would best suit our batteries. At 200 yards our boasted 68-pounder, 95 cwt., had no effect on the Lord Warden target, with 16 lbs. of powder and 68 lbs. steel shot. (*See Appendix A.*) At fifty (50) yards the shots, bolts, and shells of the 70-pounder Armstrong shunt gun, and Whitworth rifled gun, could not penetrate beyond the 18 inches of teak of the Warrior target. (*See Appendix B.*) It is known that the 110-pounder rifled Armstrong gun (breech-loading) produces only an incomplete effect upon iron plates, because it cannot prudently be fired with more than 16 pounds of powder; although 100-pounder rifled guns (muzzle-loading), able to pierce armour-plate, have been made by Sir W. Armstrong, but their merit has not yet been officially tested.

150-pounder able to pierce armour plates.

220-pounder gun sends steel shots through the Lord Warden target of 6 inches of iron and 29 inches of oak.

300-pounder recommended for coast defences.

600-pounder Armstrong gun.

The Whitworth rifled guns, and also the muzzle-loading shunt gun called 150-pounder, are known to have pierced 6 inches of iron-plate, with the usual backing of timber.

The "Committee" gun, or 220-pounder muzzle-loading Armstrong gun, rifled on the shunt principle, weighing 12 tons 2 cwt., and firing steel shot or shell, with from 30 lbs. to 44 lbs. of powder, was fired at 200 yards distance, with astonishing accuracy, sending its 220 and 222 lbs. steel shots through the Lord Warden target, of 6 inches solid iron and 29 inches oak. (*See Appendix A.*)

The 300 pounder muzzle-loading Armstrong rifled shunt gun is one whose shot and shells have proved so destructive to plated armour, as to recommend its use in coast defences; its bore is 10½ inches, its weight about 12 tons; it is fired with from 35 lbs. to 45 lbs. of powder, and steel shot, (300 lbs.) or shell containing a bursting charge of 22 lbs. of powder. (*Appendix A.*)

The 600-pounder muzzle-loading Armstrong rifled shunt gun is the most formidable weapon of its kind ever constructed in England; its 603 lbs. steel shot can be said to have been sent, at 4,000 yards, through the strongest iron-sides that could be safely floated; its bore is 18.3 inches, its weight 23 tons, firing 600 lbs. steel shots, with a charge of 70 lbs. of powder, or shells containing a bursting charge of 45 lbs. (*Appendix C.*)

Other guns have pierced armour-plates; for instance, the Mackay gun, 9½ tons, 8 inches bore, sent its steel shot, 153 lbs. weight, fired with 30 lbs. of powder, completely through 5½ inches of iron, with the usual backing and angle irons.

Our guns must be able to pierce armour-plates at long ranges.

9. As far as we can judge from past experiments in piercing armour-plates, the Whitworth guns are quite equal to the Armstrong, and even superior to them in some respects; but we have no Whitworth of larger size than 150-pounders, although larger guns may soon be made by the Manchester Ordnance Company, and we require guns to pierce armour-plates at from 1,000 to 4,000 yards.

Hexagonal bore and projectiles disqualifies partly Whitworth's ordnance for colonial defence.

The advantages derived from the hexagonal bore and projectiles of Mr. Whitworth are, however, counterbalanced by certain disqualifications that they seem to have for coast defences in this Colony; and in case of our being reduced to firing round or cylindrical steel shot or shell during a prolonged attack, with an enemy's fleet cruising off our shores, the Armstrong guns are much better adapted for firing them accurately, and without injury to the guns, than the Whitworth, the windage being for the different ordnance, in proportion to the following data taken from actual measurement:—

Difference of windage in Armstrong and Whitworth 7-inch guns.

	Armstrong shunt gun..	..	..	area of bore.	..	..	area of windage.
	Whitworth .. .. .	..	..	32.37 in.	..	..	3.00 in.
		..	..	34.62 in.	..	..	4.65 in.

and allowing ⅓ in. for windage, round and cylindrical steel shot and shell case could, if required, be made with sufficient accuracy in the Colony, for the Armstrong guns; but round steel shot could not be planned to fit the hexagonal bore of the Whitworth guns, neither could elongated hexagonal steel projectiles be made with sufficient accuracy for that purpose, except in the admirable fitting-shops of Mr. Whitworth.

Superiority of Armstrong shells over the Whitworth's.

It is admitted that, for penetration at long range, the best form of *shot* is that used with the Whitworth guns, for which reason this ordnance is supposed to be superior to Sir William Armstrong's; but the small diameter of Mr. Whitworth's projectiles, and their tapering at each end, renders them useless as *shells*, for they are calculated, weight for weight with the Armstrong shells, to contain a much smaller charge of powder, and their form prevents them from ever being made segmental.

The trajectory of the Armstrong projectiles has been proved, by the latest experiments, to be flatter, at ranges of 1,000 yards, than that of the projectiles fired with the Whitworth guns, although the latter have a straighter trajectory at longer ranges.

Superiority of shells over solid shot fired against ships.

Mr. Whitworth's shells, from the impact on striking armour-plates, explode without a fuze, the instant of bursting being regulated by the thickness of the flannel containing the bursting charge of powder. Sir W. Armstrong has adopted shells to burst on the same principle, and the segmental shells used with his guns have been proved to be far more destructive, when employed against wooden ships or troops, than the Shrapnell's or Boxer shells used with the Whitworth guns.

Relative strength of materials used in building up the Armstrong and Whitworth ordnance.

The great advantage of firing shells instead of shot against ships, has again been incontestably proved in the late naval engagement between the Danish frigates and the Austrian frigates and Prussian gun-boats, off Heligoland; and also in the encounter of the Alabama and Kearsage. (*Appendix D.*)

Abstract of specification for iron for Armstrong guns.

It has been said, that guns built up by Mr. Whitworth's process, with hoops, are stronger than Sir W. Armstrong's shrunk coil tubes, on account of the homogeneous iron employed by Mr. Whitworth in the construction of his guns. This excellent material can now be procured without difficulty in England; and we find that the Elswick Ordnance Company is improving the manufacture of its guns, by using iron similar in every respect but in name to homogeneous iron; their specifications to the makers of iron, prescribe—"a tenacity (ultimate) of about 26 tons per square inch, not over 27, nor under 25, elongation not to become permanent under 13 tons tension per square inch, nor compression under 14 to 15 tons pressure on like surfaces." Most of this excellent material which is supplied by Messrs. Taylor, Bros., Leeds, is a mixture of about 85 per cent of Yorkshire iron, and about 15 per cent of cold blast Swedish charcoal pig. Mr. Anderson, of the Imperial gun factory at Woolwich, states that this iron is the best of seven or eight sorts he tried, and that it will not blister.

Mr. Anderson's opinion of the quality of the iron.
Time necessary to procure heavy guns.

Another consideration in favour of adopting Sir W. Armstrong's ordnance is, that the Elswick Ordnance Company can make and deliver guns of the largest calibre, within a comparatively short time (*Appendices E, F.*)

II.

THE late reports of the contemplated descent on the Australian Colonies of a Russian Fleet, bringing 200 guns and more than 3,000 men, shews us the possibility of an invading enemy's approaching our shores with the probable intention of landing troops, either to effect part of their military operations by land, or as a stratagem to lessen the resistance our forts could offer.

No enemy will venture here without knowing every particular of our defences and resources, and we must grant that they will be in possession of all necessary information before making an attack.

Defect of not having some of our heavy guns movable.

Should we confine all our forces in forts and batteries, even by covering every point, an enemy might still accomplish their object, by landing large bodies of men to carry on operations against the city. Again, constructing roads to every headland—without forts to protect them and our magazines, stores, materials, &c.—would be altogether ineffectual, if we had to repulse the attack of a fleet; for the enemy might make use of some of our roads to take up positions against us, like the Austrians, who made two successful descents into France, by making use of the roads that Napoleon I had constructed across the Alps, and neglected to protect by defensive works after their completion.

Every

Every position we may have to defend ought to be considered,—

- 1st. Strategically—with a view to relations and communication with head-quarters; and
- 2nd. Topographically—with regard to the adaptability of the nature of the ground, for being covered by other positions, and at the same time for commanding or covering them.

Choice of position.

Under the first of these points, considerations for a safe retreat ought not to be neglected; for an enemy might (under peculiarly favourable circumstances) succeed in landing a much larger force than we could bring out to repulse them at that particular point.

Middle Head and Bradley's Head might both prove insecure positions, unless fortified at the gorge, or on the highest point, to prevent an enemy from overpowering our troops.

Middle Head and Bradley's Head: retreat might be cut off, and reinforcements prevented from reaching our troops on those points.

From Middle Head no retreat would be possible, and the position would be lost. From Bradley's Head retreat by water might be effected, if boats were at hand, and no hostile vessel co-operating with the attacking party.

George's Head the best position for head-quarters on the North Shore.

The best strategical and topographical position on the North Shore seems to be George's Head, which stands between the two already mentioned. The height of its crest, in close connection with roads already begun—its two wings, capable of containing shot and shell-proof works, and barracks, &c.—secure retreat, and afford re-inforcements to our troops on the right and left. The materials at hand (in sloping the perpendicular rock above) to form dykes in the channel, its commanding all the works from Darling Point to the entrance of the harbour, and its being in line with the best situation for a boom, point it out as the best position on the North Shore for head quarters for the number of troops required to be permanently kept in readiness against the attack of an enemy.

Positions on south shore.

The topographical position of the south shore seems naturally adapted for strategical defence, in connection with the opposite shore.

Guns on Inner South Head, Green Point, Shark Point, Point Piper, and Darling Point, would in turn enfilade vessels before they could reach the anchorage; whilst each position would be under cover of nearly all the others, and of the guns on the North Shore.

Green Point, secondary head-quarters.

I should propose Green Point as the head-quarters for our troops on the south shore. It is exactly opposite to George's Head. It is more central than Inner South Head, and, in a logistical point of view, its proximity to Watson's Bay renders it invaluable, while an enemy would be under the fire of our strongest works in attacking it.

Inner South Head.

Inner South Head, by being in close communication with Green Point, would be equal in efficiency, on account of its great height and of its being able to engage an enemy at sea, besides being the best position for a look-out; but the guns on Green Point would have the advantage of raking point-blank any vessel attempting a passage through the eastern channel, and for this reason Green Point ought in preference to be permanently occupied.

Without a boom, the harbour might be easily entered by ironclads.

Without a boom, and with forts or fixed batteries only, we must admit that a fleet with armour protection of some kind, could enter the harbour. By coming at night, or when we are not perfectly ready to receive them at every fort, they might penetrate to an anchorage below Dawes' Point, and derive great advantage from being little exposed to the fire of our best guns, on account of these being at the outer positions; and our artillerymen would not be able to leave the forts or bring the guns to bear against the enemy, lest the entrance of the harbour should be left unprotected.

Advantages of obstructing the channels.

The number of our troops being so limited, they cannot be distributed over such an extended line as the shores of Port Jackson without being considerably weakened; but if obstructions be thrown across the harbour on the appearance of the enemy, or as soon as information is telegraphed to head quarters of the approach of suspicious craft, we can concentrate our forces round the boom where the enemy must be detained.

A boom will detain vessels, and if a ship passed the boom by stratagem or surprise, retreat would be cut off.

If a vessel should succeed in evading our vigilance, detachments from George's Head and Green Point would follow her up with heavy guns, whilst the boom would cut off her retreat, and prevent the remaining portion of a fleet from entering the harbour.

Opinions of all reliable authorities in favour of harbour obstructions.

A portion of our heavy artillery would require to be movable, and good roads would be necessary for rapid communication.

I need not advance more arguments in favour of a boom across the Sow and Pigs shoal: the most able and reliable authorities on the subject of defences have recommended it, and I have endeavoured to overcome the mechanical difficulties attending its construction.

Shark Point, Point Piper, Darling Point. Military roads to every position. Careening Point, Ball Head. North Head.

With a boom, Shark Point, Point Piper, and Darling Point, are still positions to be secured, and connected by good military roads with the head-quarters at Green Point and at Paddington barracks.

On the North Shore, also, good military roads ought to connect Balls' Head Point with Manly Beach, branching off to Careening Point, Bradley's Head, George's Head, and Middle Head.

The elevation of the North Head (363 feet) renders it a tempting position to an enemy. It would defilade almost all our works; but being, on account of our batteries, only accessible on the ocean side, and in very fine weather, we could easily prevent a landing. It is too isolated to be permanently occupied, and the erection of works there could only be advantageous to us in the event of our being able to spare many of our troops.

The harbour below Dawes' Point to be protected.

The inner part of the harbour below Dawes' Point must also be protected, in order to frustrate the tactics of an enemy firing on the city and holding our powder magazine, whilst our forces are engaged in other directions.

Remarks.

Having so far considered the "echiquier général" of Port Jackson, with regard to probable attacks and defence, before entering upon the plan I propose and giving its details, I shall make a few more remarks that have occurred to me as the consequence of repeated visits to all the different positions.

Unfinished battery on Middle Head.

Batteries have been begun on Middle Head, but their positions are defective, if they were not intended to be guarded from accessible and higher ground. Vessels could enter Middle Harbour for the purpose of landing troops in Hunter Bay, or in some of the smaller coves, being only exposed to the fire of these batteries for a few minutes. These batteries ought to have been constructed higher up to protect Middle Harbour, as well as the entrance to Port Jackson; and the small part of the western passage left unprotected at the foot of the batteries, ought to be commanded by other works placed on Inner South Head, Green Point, Shark Point, and George's Head.

Unfinished battery near Obelisk Bay.

The lateral range of guns placed in the unfinished batteries of Middle Head, would be too limited to prove useful against swift steamers.

The battery (four guns) near Obelisk Bay presents the same objections. However, both these unfinished batteries might be rendered available for two or more guns, to be brought from George's Head, when necessary to fire at an approaching enemy, or to engage him when detained by the boom.

Reasons for not considering Middle Head the best defensive position in the harbour.

Middle Head cannot be considered the best position in the harbour, for works erected thereon would be much exposed to the attacks of landing-parties, who could prevent reinforcement or retreat.

An enemy on coming to this port, would be quite aware that he should be exposed to the fire of the batteries on Middle Head and on South Head, and would naturally take great care to steam under cover of the Heads, until, entering by a sudden turn, he would force a passage to the anchorage; or passing under our works, he would land troops unexpectedly for a coup de main on our batteries.

The prospect of engaging vessels when riding on the swell of the ocean, does not present sufficient advantages to make Middle Head our strongest work.

Steamers also would run under the Middle Head batteries close to the shore, and having rounded George's Head, would have no more to fear from their guns.

Risk of assault for enclosed batteries.

Protecting enclosed batteries from escalade is not easily done. Deep dry ditches and draw-bridges and iron doors are not very formidable impediments in the way of thoroughly trained soldiers. A few ropes and ladders, bags of powder, hand grenades, petards, and asphyxiating hand-shells, &c., would be carried by a large assaulting party, and used with advantage against the strongest walls with loopholes

Bradley's Head the best position if we let an enemy come in the harbour.

Its open position advantageous to an enemy.

Impossibility of manœuvring an enemy's ships in the narrow channels at the Sow and Pigs shoal.

Present batteries and forts to be made available. Darling Harbour to be protected, and our powder magazine to be made shot and shell proof. Cockatoo Island, Long-nose Point, Goat Island, Fort Phillip. Botany. Objection to revolving turrets for land defences in the Colony.

Iron tower at the Sow and Pigs rock—3 guns.

Obstructions in the channel.

Movable booms.

Fort on George's Head. Barracks for 150 men, permanent garrison. Head quarters on North Shore.

Fort on Green Point. Barrack accommodation for fifty men.

Batterie blindée on Middle Head.

Unfinished battery at Middle Head to be converted into a sunken barbette battery. Batterie blindée on South Head.

Batterie blindée on Shark Point.

Batterie blindée on Bradley's Head.

Amount of ordnance required.

holes and *meurtrières*. If the defending force is small in comparison to the attacking party, the gunners must neglect their fire to repulse their assailants; and if reinforcement is not immediately at hand, the strongest iron forts could not hold long against a determined and ingenious enemy.

Bradley's Head is certainly a very good position—guns placed there will rake every vessel coming into the harbour; and it is also covered by the inner and outer defences, and covers them in return. A strong work is necessary there (if we intend to let a hostile fleet come in), and a large permanent garrison with heavy guns will be required.

But why should we let in a fleet, if we can keep it out—why give a fleet a chance of landing in some convenient place, under cover of their guns, a large body of troops and guns to attack us in the rear (as they could do at Bradley's Head, unless it be strongly fortified at the gorge on the higher ground), whilst their ships engage us by sea. This position being so open is no advantage to us; it is altogether in favour of an enemy, by facilitating the manœuvring of their vessels.

The many headlands and islands would shelter them occasionally; however, they would not be likely to remain under the fire of our fort whilst they shell the city; they would probably proceed to the entrance of Darling Harbour, and thus be able, in case of a reverse, to steam past the fort on Bradley's Head, which could not prevent their retreat.

If we have obstructions in the harbour, Bradley's Head is too far to protect them, and vessels could not attack a fort on George's Head, or Green Point, with the same advantage as on Bradley's Head. They would have a most dangerous and narrow passage for manœuvring; they could not turn round if once in the channel, unless they were twin-screw steamers; in fact, they would be exposed point-blank to the concentrated fire of half a dozen batteries, from which every shot would toll with unerring precision, as every gun may be laid with accuracy to any point in the channel.

Target practice would render the channels, on each side of the Sow and Pigs, perfectly untenable for any vessels, as they could be raked by at least two batteries at a time in whatever position they could take up.

Our military roads would enable us to secure every corner of the harbour, and our present batteries and forts being modified would be of great service in defending the anchorage.

We should have to secure Darling Harbour and Parramatta River as far as Spectacle Island, where the new powder magazine ought to be made shot and shell proof.

Perhaps guns kept on Cockatoo Island might (in connection with guns on Fort Phillip, Balls' Head, or Long-nose Point) deter a vessel from passing Goat Island.

Some works at Botany would also be advisable to prevent the landing of troops.

I have not proposed revolving turrets, because their defects as land defences are self-evident. Vessels may carry guns that can pierce 6 inches of iron and 29 inches of oak-backing (see Appendix A), and unless forts be covered with 8 inches or 10 inches of iron, shots will penetrate them. If a fixed work be damaged it can soon be repaired, but if a revolving fort be struck, it may be so injured in its machinery as to render the guns useless except in the direction of their last shot.

Traversing platforms may be moved rapidly by hand machinery in a fixed fort, but a 40 or 50 tons cupola with gun requires steam power to work it efficiently. Again, the guns of a revolving turret fire alternately in any direction required—the lateral range depending entirely upon the motion of the cupola; so that it can answer fire on only one point at a time, although obliged to receive fire from several points simultaneously.

The expense of maintaining revolving forts is very great, as they require a permanent garrison to keep them in thorough working order, and no proper accommodation can be provided for the men.

III.

The plan of defence I propose for Port Jackson consists of—

A tower covered with 6-inch armour plates, backed with timber and iron frames, armed with one 600-pounder Armstrong rifled shunt gun, mounted under a cupola (non-revolving), and with two 300-pounder Armstrong rifled shunt guns mounted on traversing platforms and turn-tables; the guns to fire through embrasures. (See drawings Nos. 2 and 3.)

Four dykes partly closing the entrance to the harbour at the "Sow and Pigs" shoal, and leaving two openings for navigation of 400 yards each, one in the western channel and one in the eastern. (See plan No. 2.)

Movable booms to be stretched across the channels between the dykes, or removed on each side of them when the passages are open. (Plan No. 2.)

A fort on George's Head to be used as head quarters on the North Shore, with secure shot and shell proof barracks for 150 men, stores and magazine towards Chowder Bay. The offensive and defensive works to consist of one 600-pounder Armstrong rifled shunt gun, under a non-revolving cupola, placed on the extreme height, the rock being sloped for depression.

Two (2) 300-pounder Armstrong rifled shunt guns, in an iron *batterie blindée*, about 50 feet below the crest, and four (4) 150-pounder Armstrong rifled shunt guns below the last, in four connected wells, with iron-plated shields and roofs. All these works are to be connected by covered ways, and surrounded by a ditch and loop-hole wall. (See plans Nos. 2 and 3.)

A fort on Green Point, consisting of a *batterie blindée* for two (2) 150-pounder Armstrong rifled shunt guns, surmounted by a cupola (non-revolving) for one 300-pounder Armstrong rifled shunt gun. Within a bastionette adjoining, on the Watson's Bay side, shot and shell proof barracks for fifty men to be constructed, so as to render this work a secondary head quarters. (See plans Nos. 2 and 3.)

A *batterie blindée* on Middle Head, situate on the extreme height, between the "Hut" and the north point of Middle Head. This battery to hold one or two 150-pounders, brought from George's Head, when necessary, to engage an enemy. Proper sling-waggons to be provided. Turn-tables, traversing platforms, and gun-carriages, to remain in the battery. The guns to be kept mounted in this work in war-time only, in charge of a detachment from head quarters on George's Head. (See drawing No. 4.)

Modifying the unfinished battery on Middle Head, so as to mount one or two heavy guns (up to 7 tons) taken there when necessary. The details of the works are similar to those for Point Piper, explained below. (See plan No. 5.)

A *batterie blindée* on the highest point of South Head, between Gap Bluff and the Inner South Head Light-house. This battery to contain one 150-pounder, to be taken there by a detachment from Green Point, in time of war, and in other respects to be similar to the *batterie blindée* on Middle Head. (See plan No. 4.)

A *batterie blindée* for two guns on Shark Point, similar to that on Inner South Head. (See plan No. 4.)

A *batterie blindée* on Bradley's Head for one (1) 300-pounder Armstrong rifled shunt gun, and one 150-pounder to be brought from George's Head when necessary. This battery to be similar to the above-mentioned *batteries blindées*. (See plan No. 5.)

NOTE.

Ordnance of the above proposed works to consist of—

2	600-pounder Armstrong rifled shunt guns.			
5	300-pounder	Do.	do.	do.
12	150-pounder	Do.	do.	do.

The 150-pounders only would be movable, and distributed over the works as circumstances require.

APPENDIX.

A sunken barbette battery on Point Piper, to consist of a well for a heavy gun (up to seven tons) brought there when necessary, and two platforms for field pieces.	Sunken barbette battery on Point Piper.
All the guns to fire <i>en barbette</i> , and the heavy piece to be mounted on a traversing platform with a double bed, raised or lowered at will, to fire over the parapet, by means of hydraulic machinery, or Morell's conical screw lift, which will not (like the hydraulic lift) require constant attention in time of peace, in order to secure its acting when wanted. (See plan No. 5.)	
A similar battery on Darling Point to that proposed for Point Piper. (See plan No. 5.)	Sunken barbette battery on Darling Point.
Similar battery to the last, on Goat Island, and Longnose Point.	Do. Goat Island.
A well for a heavy gun at Fort Phillip.	Fort Phillip.
Modification of our present batteries, so as to secure their efficient co-operation with the proposed scheme. (See Appendix G.)	Modification of present works.
The construction of good roads to connect the positions referred to.	Construction of military roads.
Stabling at George's Head for twenty-four horses, and at Green Point for sixteen horses. Twenty horses to be kept always trained, to move the heavy guns and ammunition to the different positions.	Stabling on George's Head.
Telegraphic communication to be established between the head quarters and Sydney, to avoid delays, and to obtain troops or volunteers at the shortest notice; many accessories to be provided to ensure the regular performance of the duties required of our troops and volunteers, so as to lighten the hardships they must necessarily endure in actual engagement, and afford them security when off duty.	Telegraphic communication and accessories.
The formation of a body of volunteer engineers, to act in connection with the naval brigade and volunteer artillery, to throw up earthworks at any place if required, as an additional security against the landing of an enemy.	Formation of a corps of volunteer engineers.
The erection of a sunken "barbette" battery at Botany, for one heavy gun, and two heavy field guns, brought there when required.	Works at Botany.

ESTIMATE of Cost for carrying out the complete plan of Harbour Defences.

Estimates.

	£	s.	d.
Iron tower on "Sow and Pigs" rock	8,500	0	0
Four dykes in the harbour, with 300 fathoms of chain cable, and eighty wrought-iron pontoons to float these chains; two self-acting booms, two hauling apparatuses, screw moorings and piles, and other accessories	25,700	0	0
Fort on George's Head, with batteries <i>en echelon</i> for one, two, and four guns each; barrack accommodation for 150 men and accessories	14,100	0	0
Fort on Green Point	6,200	0	0
Four batteries <i>blindées</i> for two guns each	17,200	0	0
Converting unfinished battery on Middle Head into a sunken barbette battery for two guns	1,000	0	0
Five sunken barbette batteries for three guns each	6,000	0	0
Circular well for one gun on Fort Phillip	750	0	0
Battery at Botany for three guns	2,000	0	0
Two 600-pounder Armstrong rifled shunt guns, at prices quoted in December, 1863 (see Appendix I)	7,900	0	0
Five 300-pounder Armstrong rifled shunt guns	8,000	0	0
Twelve 150-pounder Armstrong rifled shunt guns	12,600	0	0
Gun carriages, slides, and accessories	2,850	0	0
Total	£ 112,800	0	0

NOTE.—The whole scheme would not cost more than £100,000 by making use of convict labour in constructing dykes, excavating rock, and forming glacis, etc.

The amount of expenditure required for so complete a plan of defence, being probably larger than would be recommended at present, I submit a modification of this scheme, to provide for immediate defence, at a much smaller cost.

The estimate of this modified plan would be—

	£	s.	d.
Obstructions in the harbour at the Sow and Pigs shoal	25,700	0	0
Fort on George's Head for one 600-pounder, and one 300-pounder guns, and accommodation for a permanent garrison of 100 men	7,400	0	0
Batterie <i>blindée</i> on Green Point, for one 300-pounder, and one 150-pounder guns, and accommodation for permanent garrison of twenty-five men	4,600	0	0
One sunken barbette battery on Middle Head, and a similar one on South Head, for two guns each (150-pounders), brought from head quarters when required	3,500	0	0
Four sunken barbette batteries for three guns each (as shewn in drawing No. 5), for Shark Point, Bradley's Head, Point Piper, and Darling Point	4,800	0	0
Three circular wells for one gun each, on Fort Phillip, Goat Island, and Long-nose Point	2,250	0	0
Battery at Botany	2,000	0	0
Price of one 600-pounder, two 300-pounders, and eight 150-pounders, all rifled Armstrong shunt guns	15,400	0	0
Gun carriages, slides, and accessories	1,540	0	0
Total	£ 67,190	0	0

NOTE.—These works might ultimately be modified to some plan similar to the former, for the complete defence of the harbour; and as convict labour might advantageously be employed for all these works, the total cost of such a scheme would not exceed £60,000.

GUSTAVE MORELL.

13th May, 1865.

IV.

REFERENCE TO DRAWINGS.

In the accompanying plans I have sometimes departed from some of the rules and data given by the Royal Engineers, and by "*le Corps du Génie*," but I have adhered to their general principles; and the changes I have made, with regard to dimensions and arrangements, are rendered necessary by the late improvements in ordnance and vessels of war, and by the limited number of forces we have to extend over so vast a field of defence.

These designs must not be considered as working plans; they are merely intended to illustrate a scheme of defence, and to assist in estimating its expense. Ulterior alterations will, of course, affect the cost, increasing or diminishing the amount in proportion as it is more or less costly.

Drawings not intended for working plans.

Drawing No. 1.
Positions and tables of ranges.

Drawing No. 1.
Admiralty Chart of Port Jackson, shewing the positions recommended for the different works proposed.

Drawing No. 2.
Obstructions in the channels.

Drawing No. 2.

Dykes.

A plan of the "Sow and Pigs" shoal, with the Eastern and Western Channels.

The works on the "Sow and Pigs" rock, on George's Head, and Green Point.

Section across the shoal, shewing Dykes and Booms proposed:—

Dyke No. 1, from George's Head towards the proposed tower on the "Sow and Pigs" rock, length, 150 yards.

Dyke No. 2, from the tower towards George's Head, length, 433 yards, leaving an opening between these two dykes of 400 yards for navigation. (Western Channel.)

Dyke No. 3, from the tower towards Green Point, length, 366 yards.

Dyke No. 4, from Green Point towards the tower; length, 33 yards, leaving an opening between them of 400 yards for navigation. (Eastern Channel.)

Booms.

The average sectional area is shewn in the plan.

The boom consists of 3 in. x 3 in. x 3 feet links mooring chain cables, floated by wrought iron plated cylindrical pontoons.

One pontoon to every 10 fathoms of chain, or 20 pontoons for each boom.

The pontoons to be made each with four water-tight compartments, to be provided with guard pieces and fenders of creosoted timber, and each able to float 4·47 tons without sinking under the surface of the water.

The weight of 10 fathoms of chain cable being about 2 tons, two compartments of the pontoon might be damaged without affecting the safety of the boom.

The parameter of the catenary being 4 feet, the boom can be stretched sufficiently tight to prevent any vessels drawing more than seven feet of water from passing.

Time required in closing the channels.

The hauling apparatus is shewn in this drawing. It would take half-an-hour to haul taut each boom; or, in one hour from the signal being given, the channels might be closed altogether. Some of the horses kept at head quarters on George's Head and Green Point would be attached to the chain and tow it up; the work of hauling taut would be completed by manual labour with proper tackle and machinery.

Self-acting booms.

An advanced boom, composed of triangular frames of creosoted timber, as shown in plan, to be moored in front of the main booms, and 300 yards from them, to check the velocity of vessels attempting to force a passage. This small boom is self-acting, that is, the chains which the frames support are stretched tight nearly to the surface of the water on any attempt to separate them, and should the chains, although presenting a proof section of thirty-six tons, be broken, or the moorings give way, the timbers, some of them armed with iron, would be dragged away by the vessel and become entangled with her machinery.

Using timber of a specific gravity equal to 75, each set of two timber frames would float 5 cwt. more than the weight it would have to support.

In time of peace these timber booms could be run ashore in Camp Cove and Obelisk Bay, and placed on sleepers ready for launching.

The main booms will present each a sectional area of 36 in. of iron, able to sustain a proof strain equal to 500 tons, or a working stress of 348 tons; that is, a vessel could strike repeated blows at the booms equal to 348 tons, without causing its rupture.

Storage of booms in time of peace.

In time of peace the pontoons may be placed high and dry on the berms of the dykes, and in time of war they can be moored to a pile or moorings, ready to be swung round at a moment's notice.

Drawing No. 3.
Description of tower on "Sow and Pigs" rock, and of forts on George's Head and Green Point.

Drawing No. 3.

Tower on the "Sow and Pigs" rock.—Forts on George's Head and on Green Point.

The tower on the "Sow and Pigs" rock to be made of wrought iron frames, bound together with an inner skin of 1-inch thick plates, and having bolted on the outer part six inches armour-plates (as shewn in the drawing), with hardwood backing between the inner and outer skins.

In the lower chamber of the tower, two 300-pounder Armstrong guns are to be mounted on slides and turn-tables (as shewn), to fire through embrasures.

In the upper chamber, one 600-pounder Armstrong gun, to be mounted on navy-slide on a raised turn-table, with the latest improvements introduced by Sir W. Armstrong, compressors, double elevating screws, &c., &c., and to be fitted with a small travelling crane on the turn-table, to hoist the charge and shot from the chamber below.

Proper magazine, cistern, and accessories, are provided, and also a mess room and sleeping room for twenty-five men.

An opening between the dykes, at the rear of the tower, will allow boats to reach the draw-bridge without going outside the booms.

The work on George's Head to contain a well for a 600-pounder Armstrong gun, under a non-revolving cupola, mounted on a navy-slide, with turn-table, as shewn.

The rock round this work to be sloped to nine degrees to allow depression for the guns, which are to be fired through embrasures, as shewn.

Fifty feet below this work, at the foot of the now perpendicular rock, a *batterie blindée*, covered with 6-inch iron plates, to contain two 300-pounder guns, mounted on navy-slides and turn-tables.

Below this *batterie blindée* a covered way to connect four wells, each protected by a shield of 5-inch armour plates, and a roof of 3-inch armour plates. These four wells to contain each one 150-pounder, mounted on traversing platform, fitted with two movable screw pivots, to move the guns from one embrasure into another. Two of the 150-pounders might be replaced by two 68-pounder guns, smooth bore, in the event of the heavier guns being urgently required elsewhere.

A jetty in Chowder Bay, and roads, will establish communication between this fort and other positions.

A sufficient area is to be enclosed with loop-hole walls and ditches, to contain stores, forage, shell proof magazines, etc., and barracks for the accommodation of a permanent garrison of 150 men, as shewn on plan.

Green Point Fort.

Green Point, to consist of a *batterie blindée*, in an enclosed area, to contain one 300-pounder Armstrong gun, on a slide on a raised turn-table and two 150-pounders mounted similarly to the 300-pounder as shewn. The enclosed ground to contain accommodation for a permanent garrison of fifty men, stores, forage, &c.

NOTE.—

NOTE.—The cost of heavy artillery forming a great portion of the expense of my scheme, I would recommend the guns being kept principally at head quarters, on George's Head, Green Point, and at Sydney, to be conveyed to their proper positions by detachments of troops, when required to attack an approaching enemy. With proper sling-waggons and trained horses, no delay need occur by this arrangement; the traversing platforms and gun-carriages may be left in the batteries, ready to receive the guns at any moment. Thus, an enemy would not be tempted to surprise us, escalate our unoccupied batteries, and spike our guns.

The amount of our forces being so limited, I propose few guns, but of large calibre, and to have them mounted singly and independent of each other; for it is satisfactorily established that an enemy has more difficulty in answering the fire of half a dozen separate guns firing at him from six different points, than if the guns were all in one battery, and the powers of the opponents were concentrated on each other; for the bursting of a shell in a battery might silence every gun at once; but in the former case, every gun will have to be dismantled separately before it can be silenced, and the enemy must necessarily expose some of its weakest parts to the fire of the guns on shore.

I have regulated the extent of the works I propose, by the number of troops we have to man them. The force proposed to be granted by Her Majesty's Government to New South Wales, at a cost of £14,360 would be sufficient to man all the proposed batteries, with the assistance of the Volunteer Artillery (271), and the Naval Brigade (160). The proposal of Her Majesty's Government to allow Victoria an additional battery of Artillery, instead of their quota of Infantry, at a trifling additional expense, is a great boon, and it would be very desirable for the New South Wales Government to procure a similar exchange.*

The guns principally kept at head quarters and carried to other positions when required.

Our present forces sufficient to man the works proposed.

Drawing No. 4.

Drawing No. 4.

Iron batteries *blindées* proposed for Middle Head, Inner South Head, Shark Point, and Bradley's Head, a description of one of these will be sufficient.

Description of batteries *blindées*.

On the site marked for its position, a level space is cleared, and an excavation for a ditch made to surround the proposed battery. A floor is levelled on the rock, at a depth regulated by the height of the work above high water mark.

Excavations.

Wrought iron frames of 1-inch plates, and two 4-inch angle-irons on each side, as shewn in section, are liewised into the rock, and braced together by means of three iron bars 6 inches x 1 inch. The iron frames have a portion of the plate projecting, to which two bars, 2 inch x 2 inch, are bolted to form tongues for the grooves of the plates. The armour-plates are rolled 6 inches thick, planed and grooved to the proper angle to fit between the frames (dimensions principally 6 feet x 3 feet x 6 inches.) A backing of hardwood 8 inches x 16 inches is introduced between the angle-irons of the frames, and with the armour-plates is bolted to the bracing of the frames, as shewn in the drawing.

Armour-plateing.

[In all iron defences, great loss of life always takes place from the nuts of bolts flying off with a certain velocity imparted to them by the impact of the shot striking the armour-plates. To remedy this evil, I have devised a compression washer-cup which consists of a wrought iron cup filled with leaden washers, covered by an iron washer, on which the nut rests. The armour-plates being held in place by their grooves, only require bolting sufficiently tight to prevent vibrations; and on projectiles striking the armour-plates, the impact transmitted to the nuts of the bolts is deadened by the leaden washers within the cups becoming compressed. Thus, repeated blows to the armour-plates or a whole day of racking would cause no danger to the artillerymen. Morell's compression washer cup will also present another advantage, in preventing unnecessary strain on the bolts by the unequal expansion of the iron plates and wood backing.]

Morell's compression washer cup.

There are embrasures provided (4 feet x 4 feet) at distances regulated by the diameter of the work (usually 16 feet apart.) In these embrasures an extra armour-plate 3 inches thick replaces the timber backing, giving a total thickness of iron wall equal to 9 inches, which will allow of a much greater lateral range being obtained in each embrasure. Shutters are provided for the embrasures, made of 6½-inch forged armour-plates. One of the shutters, or both, may be opened for firing the gun, by means of the levers shewn in the drawing.

Embrasures and shutter.

The roof of the battery to be covered with 1-inch iron plates, which I consider sufficient to resist the splinters of shells striking the armour-plates, and to protect the interior from hand-grenades and other missiles; however, the girders supporting the roof are calculated to be strong enough for a covering of 3 inches thick of iron.

Roof of battery.

So thick a covering cannot be considered necessary, for the batteries are so placed that an enemy could not remain exposed to their fire sufficiently long to ascertain the exact range and elevation at which to fire, in order to drop a shell on the small area of any battery. They might indeed try many thousand shots before succeeding.

The armour-plates do not cover all the exterior of the battery, but only those parts exposed to the guns of vessels; for it is not to be supposed that an enemy could bring heavy guns to breach the batteries by land, as they are covered or commanded by several other works. A stone wall will therefore be sufficient towards the land approaches, and a drawbridge will establish safe communication. The back of the drawbridge to be coated with iron so as to present a smooth surface when up. Loop-holes to be made under the armour-plates where the shots could not strike even a distance of 2,000 yards from the battery.

The artillerymen need not neglect their fire during an assault on the battery, the area being large enough to hold a sufficient number of riflemen.

The guns are to be brought to the *batteries blindées*, and kept in them in time of war only under a detachment from head quarters; no maintenance hardly would be required, as the guard would not find it a hardship to move a light turn-table and traversing platform once a day.

The mounting of the guns is detailed in the drawing. The carriages will be supplied by the manufacturers, also the slides where wanted; Sir W. Armstrong having provided such accurate and easy apparatus for laying his guns (even the 600-pounder) and allowing for lateral deviations, that the largest pieces may be moved and read as delicately as any theodolite.

Method of mounting the guns.

The turn-table on which the traversing platform or slide is worked is detailed in the drawing. It would be segmental, and revolve easily on a pivot from one embrasure to another by means of proper gearing. The whole machinery is the simplest for the purpose, and is not likely to get out of order, on account of being on a lower level than the lowest point at which a shot could strike the iron wall.

Turn-table.

The battery is provided with a cistern to hold 2,000 gallons of water, and a magazine, shot and shell proof, able to contain 200 rounds for each gun. Garlands for shot and shells, and all other accessories are also provided to ensure accuracy with rapidity of firing, whilst the consciousness of safety will greatly enhance the coolness and usefulness of the artillerymen.

Accessories.

On this plan is a rough survey of the unfinished battery on Middle Head, which I propose to alter to a sunken barbette battery, as described below.

Unfinished battery on Middle Head.

The other positions for *batteries blindées* on Middle Head, Inner South Head, and Shark Point, are also marked with their proper bearings, the lateral range they command, and their connection with other works.

The outline of the *batterie blindée* for Middle Head will be found in plan No. 5, and also the appearance of this kind of battery from the sea.

Drawing

* The Legislative Assembly having this day (May 18th) passed the Military Contributions Bill, authorizing the exchange alluded to, this additional battery of Artillery would ensure with the Volunteer Artillery and Naval Brigade, a full complement of men for a general engagement, supposing all the proposed batteries and forts were fully manned.

Drawing No. 5.

Drawing No. 5.

Design of sunken barbette batteries for Point Piper, Darling Point, Careening Point, Goat Island, Long-nose Point, and Botany:—

These batteries are intended for one heavy gun each, mounted on a traversing platform described below, and for two heavy field pieces brought when necessary to assist on the particular point. All the guns to fire "*en barbette*."

Description of sunken barbette batteries.

The heavy gun, an 8-inch Armstrong rifled shunt gun, would be mounted in a deep well excavated out of the rock on the highest part of the position, not to be taken "*en defilade*."

The parapet, which may be made of any thickness, and surrounded by a small ditch, is sloped to allow proper depression for the guns.

Traversing platform.

The battery is entirely masked, the only indication of its position to an enemy being the appearance of the gun for one minute or two whilst firing.

The traversing platform is fitted with a double bed, the upper bed being raised to a sufficient height to fire over the parapet by means of a hydraulic lift, or any other contrivance, and lowered after firing. Proper guides and rollers, with an apparatus for securing the guns in position, are shewn in the drawing; also a pivot with keys, and two large forward racers, 3 feet diameter, moved by hand levers, to regulate lateral motion.

Means of raising guns.

With a hydraulic lift, it is found from calculations that two 5-inch rams will not raise the gun 4 feet high in less than ten minutes, unless steam power be applied to work the pumps. This induced me to use other means for raising the gun above the parapet. The apparatus which I have named "*conical screw lift*" is fully illustrated in plan No. 5. It need only be remarked that the gun could be raised by means of this apparatus in one minute, by a man working the handle, and that it will lower by its own gravity on unlocking the upper bed, and descend with rapidity and without any shock whatever.

Morell's conical screw lift.

The traversing platform and lift are intended to be left in the battery, but proper approaches are secured to bring the piece and place it on its carriage, without the help of any gyn or hoisting apparatus, so that the gun need only be taken to the battery, except when required against an enemy.

Accessories, such as expense magazine, tank, portable *genouillères*, palisading gates, &c., are shewn in the drawing.

G. M.

APPENDIX A.

Experiments at Shoeburyness, from *U. S. Mag.*, July, 1854.

On Friday the 17th of June, 1854, an interesting experiment was made to test the resistance of a target built on the same plan as the Lord Warden and Lord Clyde iron-plated frigates now in course of construction, and to ascertain the penetrating powers of some pieces of ordnance and projectiles not yet adopted in the Service. The result of the experiment, however, only goes to prove, in addition to so many former trials, that the superiority still remains with the artillery; and armour-plated vessels will, in all probability, be no more invulnerable to the improved guns and projectiles, than the old wooden walls were to the spherical cast iron balls fired against them. This target was made as follows:—

Lord Warden target.

The "frame-timbers" of the ship's side, 12½ inches thick of oak, with wrought iron diagonal riders or braces connecting the frame-timbers, 6 inches broad by 1¼ thick; inner planking, 8 inches of oak; iron skin, 1½ inches rolled iron outside the frame timber; outer planking, 8½ inches of oak; rolled armour-plates, 4½ inches thick and 20 feet long, by 4 feet 6 inches wide (made at Millwall, by the Millwall Company, in their very best manner.) The bolts were 2½ inches diameter, deck-beams 15 inches square—four of them, each supported by an iron knee weighing 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs. We have thus a thickness of 29 inches of solid oak wall in the ship's side, with an iron skin 1½ inches between the outer and inner thicknesses of it, besides the cross braces, and then 4½ inches of iron outside, altogether 35 inches of oak and iron, and yet unable to keep out the projectiles invented to destroy them.

The guns selected to test this target were placed at only 200 yards in front of it. We do not know why the Committee prefer such a short range, but probably the wish to see if armour-plated ships can be made shot proof at short ranges, because in that case they would be quite safe at longer ones. On the other hand, a gun which will drive its shot through a ship's side at 200 yards may possibly not be able to do so at 600 or 1,000 or more. Be that as it may, we give the results of the experiment as we have them. The guns were five in number, but one report says six, of the following kinds:—

1. An 8-inch cast iron smooth bored 68-pounder "of the old sort," 95 cwt.
2. The 7-inch shunt muzzle-loader, called after Admiral Frederick, weight 6 tons 14 cwt.
3. A 9-22-inch shunt muzzle-loader (called the "Somerset"), 6 tons 12 cwt.
4. A 9-22-inch shunt muzzle-loader, called the "Committee Gun," 12 tons 2 cwt.
5. A 10½-inch shunt gun, called a 300-pounder, 11 tons 15 cwt.

With the exception of the old smooth-bored 68-pounder, all the guns were made on the Armstrong coiled principle, and rifled on the shunt plan, but all different from one another in various details, as well as in weight and dimensions.

The *Times* report of the experiment seems to say, that the gun No. 4 is a 300-pounder, but only bored out to 9-22 inches instead of 10½ inches, and carried a 220 lb. bolt instead of a 300 lb. one. It seems, the intention of the Committee, on the present occasion, was to try these different guns, and ascertain their penetrating powers on the target at the short range of 200 yards, or "yard-arm and yard-arm" as it may be called, as well as the resisting powers of the target.

68-pounder smooth bore.

1. First, the 68-pounder (No. 1) was fired with 16 lbs. of powder, and steel shot (spherical) of 68 lbs. weight, and made, as might be expected, little or no impression.

Light 9-22 inch gun—Armstrong rifled shunt gun.

2. Second round. The light 9-22 inch gun (No. 3) with 25 lbs. of powder and a bolt of 114 lbs., buried the bolt in the thickest part of the target (wherever that may be). The inner skin had stopped the shot, no splinters in the rear.

7-inch gun or 100-pounder Armstrong rifled shunt gun.

3. Third round. Same gun, with 20 lb. charge and steel shells of 171 lbs. weight, and 7 lbs. of bursting charge; total, 178 lbs. Outer plate was penetrated, but not the inner skin. The explosion had lifted the outer upper plate bodily, separating it from the under one seven-eighths of an inch all along. The shell blew its head off, and split in two halves; wood-work slightly cracked.

10½-inch or 300-pounder Armstrong rifled shunt gun.

4. Fourth round. The 7-inch gun of 6 tons 14 cwt. (No. 2), with 25 lbs. charge, elongated shell weighing 100 lbs., pierced the outer plate near the right hand top corner of target, and glanced upwards dislodging the outer layer of backing.

5. Fifth round. The 10½-inch gun, 11 tons 15 cwt. (No. 5), with 50 lbs. charge, steel shot of 168 lbs. weight. This sized shot when of cast iron had pierced the Warrior target, but did not pierce this one. The inner planking, however, gave way a little, shewing that the inner skin had been bulged inwards, and some slight splintering occurred.

Heavy 9-22-inch gun (Armstrong's).

6. Sixth round. Heavy 9-22-inch gun, 12 tons 2 cwt. (No. 4), with 44 lbs. of powder and solid steel shot of 220 lbs. Struck at the weakest part of the structure, below the upper deck beam, and went right through all. Splinters flew about very thickly.

Light 9-22-inch gun.

7. Seventh round. Light 9-22-inch gun (No. 3), with 25 lbs. charge and a "chilled" cast iron shot of 168 lbs. Pierced the outer armour and buried itself in the backing. No result in the rear.

APPENDIX.

9

8. Eighth round. Heavy 9-22-inch gun (No. 4 again), with 30 lbs. charge and steel shot of 221 lbs. Grazed at the foot of the target, pierced the outer plate, and buried itself beneath it. No result in the rear.

9. Ninth round. The 10½-inch gun, (No. 5), with 45 lbs. charge and solid steel shot of 301 lbs. 300-pounder gun. passed right through, covered the deck with splinters, and broke one of the iron knees (which it struck), knocking the heavy fragment a good good way off. The effect of this gun in this round was complete.

10. Tenth round. Heavy 9-22-inch gun (No. 4), 30 lbs. charge and steel shot of 222 lbs. weight. Heavy 9-22-inch gun. Struck partly on the opening made by the sixth round, and of course went right through as it did in that round.

11. Eleventh round. Light 9-22-inch gun (No. 3), 22 lbs. charge and steel shell of 172 lbs., with Light 9-22-inch gun. 7½ lbs. bursting powder. Struck a previous hole, exploded afterwards forwards, blowing the head off without splitting; set the broken timber on fire for the moment. The damage was partly due to the part it happened to strike, and partly to the tenacity of the shell itself.

12. Twelfth round. Heavy 9-22-inch gun (No. 4), 30 lbs. charge and steel shot of 222 lbs. Heavy 9-22-inch gun. Struck partly on the opening made by the sixth and tenth rounds (same gun), and went clean through. It seems this Committee gun has a trick of always putting its shot in the same hole, at least at 200 yards, which is not a defect, and can be easily counteracted by aiming at another part, so as to make a fresh hole when required.

13. Thirteenth round. Light 9-22-inch gun (No. 3), with 25 lbs. charge and 106 lbs. spherical "chilled" shot. Broke up on striking, but pierced the outer plate.

The target was now so complete a wreck that it would have been of no use to fire at it any more, as no effects could be noted. Piles of splinters were collected; the damage was beyond repair. The resistance of the target is due to the superior quality of the iron plates, which, it is said, are the best ever yet seen at Shoeburyness. The bulging was slight, and the bolts stood well. Even when three shots had struck at the same place, no unfavourable symptom could be observed, beyond the absolute damage done by the shot in passing through and making a hole in the plate.

It results from this experiment, that though the outer armour-plates may never be shot proof, the inner "backing" may (except against the 300-pounders) keep out projectiles. It is stated in one report that the 300 lb. bolt, when it went not only through the target and backing, but carried away the knee (ninth round), continued its course to the distance of a mile, and fell into the water, so that it would probably have quite sufficient velocity to pierce the outward armour, and perhaps even the backing, at a considerable range. In our opinion it is desirable to ascertain whether the 10½-inch or 9-22-inch shunt gun, with steel shot and shells, is effective against an iron-plated ship like the "Lord Warden," for instance, at such a distance as will be requisite in real warfare. A gun on a shore battery on the coast, or in a sea fort at Spithead, must be able to sink a ship at 1,500 yards or a mile, and even at sea you cannot always lay your ship within 200 yards of an enemy to sink her. You may suffer great damage before you get so near, and we should like to know what guns we have to depend on at about a mile range. As for piercing armour-plates at 200 yards, there seems to be no doubt about most guns being able to do that, except the eternal old 68-pounders some people will swear by; and we think it is only wasting time and powder and shot to make any more practice with them against iron plates. If people want to amuse themselves, they may as well throw stones at the target, or fire arrows at it from a cross-bow at once.

Result of the experiment.

APPENDIX B.

The target used in trying the 70-pounder Armstrong shunt gun and Whitworth rifled gun were, on the 23rd of June, 1864, a Warrior target, composed of 4½-inch plates, backed by eighteen inches of teak, with an inner skin of iron, and the usual interior strengthening in addition. Experiments at Shoeburyness, U.S.M., July, 1864. 70-pounder Armstrong rifled shunt gun, and Whitworth rifled gun, useless against armour-plates.

From the experiments to which these guns were subjected, it has been satisfactorily proved that the calibre (5½") is too small; shot from them will not entirely pierce iron-plated vessels, even with the largest charge of powder (10 lbs.), consistent with safety, even at fifty yards range, although the endurance of the 70-pounders is very satisfactory, and their range, with a great elevation, is considerable, particularly that of the Whitworth.

APPENDIX C.

April, 1864.—"Big Will," Sir W. Armstrong's 13-inch gun, weighing twenty-two tons, was fired with 70 lbs. of powder only, instead of 90 lbs. as before, and with a shot of 612 lbs. made of steel, against a box target having an outer plate of 6½ inches of solid iron, backed with 24 inches of teak, lined with an inner skin of 1-inch iron, making in all 7½ inches of iron and 24 inches of teak; but the range was only 200 yards. But the experiment, as all knew before, was superfluous, for the shot, of course, went not only right through and through everything, but knocked the target "all to smash," so that it could not have been used again if the committee had wished to continue the useless experiment. In fact, the very best 6½-inch iron plate that can be made, backed by 24 inches of teak, offers no more resistance to "Big Will" than an old paper hat-box; and if such guns are mounted on our coast batteries, and well directed, no iron-plated ship can remain exposed for a minute to their fire, any more than our celebrated wooden walls dared to face the casemated granite forts of Cronstadt. Report of experiments at Shoeburyness. 600-pounder Armstrong rifled shunt gun.

July, 1864.—An experiment has again been made at Shoeburyness with Sir William Armstrong's 13-inch shunt gun or 600-pounder, called "Big Will," in which its capability to pierce an iron-plated ship's side at the long range of 4,000 yards, if necessary, has been satisfactorily demonstrated. As an iron target could not be built on the sands at even a less range than that (on account of the tide), and the largest that could be obtained in the Government property in the marshes is only 800 yards, it was calculated what velocity would be due to the projectile at the distance of 4,000 yards, on the known data ascertained by actual experiments of initial velocities and residual velocities at distances from 200 yards to 1,500 yards. It was found that 860 feet per second would be the term required for the initial velocity, and to obtain this initial velocity it was also found by experiment that forty pounds of powder were sufficient, and the gun was therefore loaded with this charge and its steel shot of 603 lbs. The target was the well known "box target," the strongest ever constructed, and at least twice as strong as the "Warrior." It is faced outside with one of John Brown and Co's 6½-inch armour-plates, behind which are 18 inches of teak strengthened with wrought iron, and a double skin of 1½-inch iron, the whole being backed by iron ribs of 10 inches. The shot left the gun with a velocity of 860 feet per second, and struck the target with a velocity of 840 at the distance of 200 yards, crashing through both plate and backing. The proof was conclusive, both by theory and practice; therefore, with a velocity of only 840 feet per second, this projectile can pierce the thickest armour-plated ship that can float. There is no doubt that the same results could be obtained by actual experiments at greater distances, and the gun is to be tested at long ranges up to 14 degrees. While the Americans, and every other nation but England have not only one but many such guns, even of still larger calibre, our Government is still only experimenting with this solitary piece. The Americans are even making a gun of 20-inch calibre to carry a shot of 1,600 lbs., of course, at a low velocity, but such a projectile would at once sink any ship if it were to hit it, while we have not even a 13-inch gun to put on one of our ships or batteries. The Armstrong 600-pounder is already an "accomplished fact," and needs no more experimenting to prove it. (Times of July 20, 1864; and for first trial of 600-pounder, see Times of January 4, and lecture delivered by Capt. Tyler, on the Defences of Spithead, at the U. S. Institution, January 18, 1864.) Experiments with 600-pounder.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX D.

Advantage of firing shells instead of solid shot against vessels.

That great advantage is derived from firing shells instead of solid shot in naval engagements, has been clearly shown in the engagement between the Danish frigates *Jylland* and *Niels Juel* and the corvette *Heindal*, against the Austrian frigates *Schwarzenberg* and *Radetzky*, and the Prussian gun-boats off *Heligoland*.

Abstract of official reports.

The captain of the *Schwarzenberg*, in his official report, says that one of the first shots that struck his vessel was a shell, "which exploded on the gun-deck, and put all the men serving one of the guns *hors de combat*," that fire broke out twice on board the frigate during the engagement—that "in consequence of a shell which passed through the fore-topsail," this sail and the rigging were set on fire, which obliged him to retire from the engagement. The Austrian commander reported that his fire was particularly good and evenly maintained, in spite of the broadsides they had to sustain; and the Danish commander reported that his vessels had not been unfit for service "either during the engagement or since." The Austrian frigates would probably have been sunk or taken if further from neutral waters, as the shells of the Danish vessels give the latter much advantage over the solid shot of the former.

The loss of the "*Alabama*" is shown by official report to have been caused by the shells from the guns of the "*Kearsage*." The "*Alabama*" was not able to derive the same advantage from her shells, on account of the chain-plating of the Federal vessel, and of being obliged to fire solid shot and shell alternately.

APPENDIX E.

"Story of the Guns." *Saturday Review* of 19th November, 1864, and *London Review* of same date.

NOTE.—After attentively following the reports of the experiments undertaken to test the rival guns, it seems difficult to decide whether the Armstrong guns are superior to the Whitworth, or whether the larger ordnance of the latter are superior to that of the former. Whilst searching into the merits of the rival ordnance, Sir J. Emerson Tennent's "*Story of the Guns*" came under my notice; and from the authorities he cites at almost every page, and the explicit manner in which the whole book is written, I had almost concluded that the Whitworth ordnance was far superior to the Armstrong in every respect; but having read every report that has appeared in the *Times* and other reliable sources of information, I could not help remarking some partiality in Sir J. E. Tennent's opinions, even whilst supposing him to be actuated only by his conviction of the superiority of the Whitworth guns to the Armstrong. But it now comes out that Sir J. E. Tennent, some seven months before he published his "*Story of the Guns*," in November, 1863, had joined John Whitworth & Co. in the Manchester Rifle and Ordnance Company, taking five one thousand pounds shares (five £1,000 shares) in the undertaking. As a public servant (Secretary to the Board of Trade), it is to be hoped that Sir J. E. Tennent will give a satisfactory account of his connection with Mr. Whitworth, otherwise the reasons of his partiality for the Manchester ordnance will be self-evident.

G. M.

APPENDIX F.

Communications from Sir W. Armstrong & Co., offering to supply heavy ordnance within six months, at £200 per gun less than their present current prices.

The great demand for heavy ordnance for every Power will delay the supply of future orders given to the manufacturers. The Imperial factory, at Woolwich, would, I have no doubt, supply us with a few heavy guns in a few years! the limit of time depending upon future international intercourse. The saving we should effect in cost of guns would not be equivalent to the danger we might incur through delay.

The Elswick Ordnance Works, as may be seen by the following communications from Sir W. Armstrong & Co., offer great advantages for securing heavy guns for New South Wales, at the rates quoted in 1863, effecting a saving for us thereby on every 300-pounder and 600-pounder of £200 each; and we could bind the manufacturers to deliver the guns within six months, according to their proposal, or to deliver some in six months and some in twelve months.

No. 1.

Sir W. Armstrong & Co., to G. A. Morell.

"Sir, "Elswick Ordnance Works, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, December, 1863.
"In answer to your letter of the 21st of October, addressed to Sir Wm. Armstrong, we send you (on other side) particulars of weight, price, &c., of our heaviest guns:—

"Nature of Guns.	Weight.	Charge of Powder.	Bursting Charge of Shell.	Price.
"150-pounder.	7 tons.	20 to 30 lbs.	12 lbs.	£1,050.
"300-pounder.	12 "	35 " 45 "	22 "	1,600.
"600-pounder.	23 "	60 " 70 "	45 "	3,800.

"The 110-pounder is a breech-loading broadside gun, designed for use against timber ships, and we should not recommend it for your purpose; but we could make a 100-pounder muzzle-loader, if the 150-pounder be thought too heavy, weighing about 5 tons, price about £750.

"Recent experiments with a 600-pounder gun of our make, have shown that there is little prospect of armour defences being devised capable of resisting such artillery, even at great ranges; and the 150-pounder and 300-pounder are both capable of penetrating any existing armour defences at considerable ranges.

"When this is said, it must be borne in mind that England is much in advance of other countries in the science of defensive armour, the Americans still limiting themselves to laminated armour, a system which careful experiments in England have proved to be enormously inferior to our own.

"We are, Sir,

"Your obedient servants,

"W. G. ARMSTRONG & CO."

No. 2.

Sir W. Armstrong & Co. to G. A. Morell. (Two Enclosures.)

"18 March, 1865.

"Sir, "In reply to your letter of 20th January last, we have the honor to inform you that the time in which we could execute an order for the guns you name would depend upon the extent of our engagements at the time of receipt of the order, but it is not likely that it would exceed six months.

"We enclose a complete list of shot and shell, with all accessories. This list also gives our present prices for guns; and you will observe that the prices of the 300 and 600-pounder guns are higher

"higher than what was stated to you in December of 1863. This is in consequence of our now adopting an improved but more expensive construction for these guns. We shall, however, be prepared to abide by the prices first quoted to you for any first order from your Government.

"We also enclose our price list for large quantities of ammunition, which are considerably lower than for small quantities, the economy of making in large numbers being very great.

"We, &c.,
"W. G. ARMSTRONG & CO."

The two enclosures referred to are—

1st. A list shewing the prices of cast iron ammunition, ordered in quantities of 200 tons or upwards, of each nature, for common shell or segment shells for the 9-pounder, the 12-pounder, 20-pounder, 40-pounder, 70-pounder, 150-pounder, 300-pounder, and 600-pounder; the fuze being the concussion fuze for F. S.

Screw concussion fuze, G. S., N. S.

Pillar and time fuze, G. S., F. S.

2nd. Prices of Armstrong guns, carriages, and ammunition (when ordered in small number) for 70-pounder, 150-pounder, 300-pounder, and 600-pounder.

Gun and naval carriages of wrought iron or timber.

Slides do. do.

All accessories.

Ammunition, cast iron and steel.

APPENDIX G.

Pending the modification of our present works, I would recommend the substitution of two 70-pounder Armstrong rifled shunt guns for the three 32-pounders in the casemate of Fort Denison. These, with the 68-pounder and the 10-inch guns, would be useful against timber ships or ordinary iron vessels. Modification to the present forts and batteries.

I propose no change at present to the battery at Lady Macquarie's Chair or Fort Macquarie, but I would dismantle Kirribilli, and place the five 8-inch guns of that battery in the upper work at Dawes' Point, instead of the 42-pounder barbette guns at present placed there.

It would not be prudent to undertake the re-arrangement of these batteries before the completion of the defensive works at the heads; but all these works could ultimately be made very effective with a few good guns, requiring only a small force to man them.

B.

(Paper ordered by the Committee to be appended, 6 June, 1865.)

DEFENCES OF PORT JACKSON.

Commodore Wiseman to Governor Sir John Young, Bart.

"Curaçoa," Sydney,
15 October, 1864.

Sir,

I beg to enclose herewith a memorandum on the Defences of Port Jackson, with a chart shewing the points on which I consider it desirable the guns should be placed; likewise a rough drawing of the proposed Cupola Towers.

I have, &c.,
W. S. WISEMAN,
Commodore.

Memorandum on the Defences of Port Jackson.

At present there is nothing to prevent one or two steamers of war from entering Port Jackson, and taking up, behind Bradley's Point, a position sheltered from every existing battery.

From this, if armed with two or three heavy rifled guns, she could seriously damage the town of Sydney and the shipping in the bays; or, during the night, run past the whole of the batteries to a position of equal safety in Darling Harbour.

The travelling battery of 40-pounders could do her little damage; as, from the quickness with which she would move compared to the battery, and the numerous headlands and islands that afford shelter, she would never be long exposed to its fire.

The sites of the forts at present existing may, at the time they were erected, have been admirably adapted for the defence of the town of Sydney and the anchorage in front of it, and they may have been equally well planned and constructed. At present, with the exception of Dawes' Battery, I think them of little use. They are not well placed, and, from many of the guns being mounted *en barbette*, the gunners would not be able to stand at them long when exposed to the fire of large shells from ships.

The fort on Kirribilli Point I look upon as a perfect shell-trap.

After carefully examining all the plans for the defence of Port Jackson, I incline to the one proposed by Colonel Gordon, R.E., in 1848, as he evidently intended to prevent the entrance of an enemy's ship into the port; and, with some additions in the shape of chains or booms, I think his plan might have effectually barred the entrance, and this is obviously the proper thing to do. There are, however, two serious objections to it:—The very great expense of erecting the works, and which expense would be increased now, from the necessity of making the foundations, &c., of sufficient strength to carry heavier guns than were contemplated when Colonel Gordon proposed his plan; the necessity there would be in war time of keeping a large permanent garrison in each of the works.

I consider the above objections render undesirable the erection of the works proposed by Colonel Gordon.

Whilst the seas are covered with British cruisers, there appears to be no necessity for providing against the attack either of a large fleet or of a combined naval and military force: the defence to provide is, rather, sufficient to prevent the attack of one or two hostile steamers.

I will now, in a few words, give my opinion as to the best mode of preventing a small force of hostile ships of war from getting far beyond the heads during daylight, or taking shelter in any of the bays or coves, if they should succeed in running in during the night.

I would erect at once seven towers, of the following description:—The base of the towers should be of strong masonry, of sufficient height to afford barrack accommodation for the garrison, and to contain the magazine; on the top of the masonry a revolving iron-plated cupola, carrying two heavy guns, either 68-pounders, or 40-pounder Armstrongs. The whole of the masonry to be protected by an earthen slope or glacis, and surrounded by a deep wide ditch.

The

NOTE.—For charts referred to in memorandum, see Separate Appendix A and B.

The foundation and masonry work of these towers should be sufficiently strong to bear guns of 12 tons weight, and iron plates 10 inches thick. For although guns and plates of this description are not at present available, there is no doubt they soon will be; and it would be much less expensive to construct the towers at first to carry these weights, than to have to construct new ones, or alter them hereafter.

The advantages of these towers would be as follows:—

Firstly—Their comparative cheapness.

Secondly—Their exposure of nothing to the fire of ships but a cupola protected by iron plating; owing to their smallness they would be difficult to hit from a ship in motion, whilst their iron plating would secure them and their garrisons from destruction or danger.

Thirdly—The towers if properly constructed cannot be carried by assault.

Fourthly—From the facilities of working the guns which Captain Coles has fitted to his cupolas, a very small number of men would be required to garrison each tower.

Fifthly—The guns mounted in these revolving cupolas sweep the whole circumference of the circle, and the men are not in any way exposed.

The sites for the towers should be of such an elevation as to give the guns the greatest possible sweep of the port and bays.

I have pointed out, on the accompanying chart, the positions I think best adapted for the towers, viz.:—

Near the Inner South Head,
Middle Head,
Bradley's Point,
Shark's Point,
Garden Island,
Fort Phillip, and
Goat Island.

The red circles on the chart shew the parts of the harbour commanded by the towers at a range of 2,000 yards.

One of the advantages of this system of defence is, that it can be multiplied to any extent that may hereafter be considered necessary, the chart showing the numerous headlands and points on which additional towers could be erected.

The expense of erecting these towers would not exceed (in Colonel Ward's opinion) £10,000 each, so that the whole could be erected for the sum of £70,000.

Each tower would require a garrison of eight trained men to work the guns, and eight men to supply the ammunition, turn the cupola, &c.

Therefore, the whole seven towers would only require 56 gunners and 56 other men—in all, 112, to man them.

Unless it were possible to altogether prevent the entrance of an enemy's ship into Port Jackson, the defence of the harbour cannot be considered quite complete without the assistance of a man-of-war. An enemy running in, might take up a position from which it would be difficult to dislodge him by the fire of forts or towers, without seriously damaging your own merchant vessels. As the shipping is mostly British property, doubtless the British Government would give the required vessel free of cost to this Colony, on their undertaking to keep her in working order, and man her when requisite.

W. S. WISEMAN.

Minute of His Excellency the Governor, of date 17 October, 1864.

That the thanks of the Government be conveyed to Sir W. S. Wiseman, for his memo. on the defences of Port Jackson, with the plans.

Send to Colonial Secretary.

J.Y.

Minute of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

I have been desired by the Executive Council to convey their thanks to Sir W. S. Wiseman, and have done so.

W.F.—Oct. 19, 1864.

Commodore Wiseman to Colonial Secretary.

"Curaçoa," Auckland,
30 November, 1864.

Dear Sir,

I beg you will be good enough to convey to the Executive Council of New South Wales, my thanks for their notice of trouble I have shewn and taken in drawing up a memorandum and chart on the defences of Port Jackson. I have also to thank you for the very courteous manner in which you have made the communication to me.

I have, &c.,

W. S. WISEMAN.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 29 December, 1864.

COMMODORE Wiseman tenders to the Executive Council his thanks for their notice of trouble he has shewn and taken in drawing up a memorandum and chart on the defences of Port Jackson.

WILLIAM FORSTER.

Minute 65/1.—Confirmed, 9 January, 1865.

THE Executive Council advise that the communication from Sir William Wiseman, herein referred to, be recorded in the proceedings; also, that the memorandum and chart relative to the defences of the port be laid before Parliament in due course.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,

Clerk of the Council.

4 January, 1865.

11 Jan., /65.

Approved—J.Y.

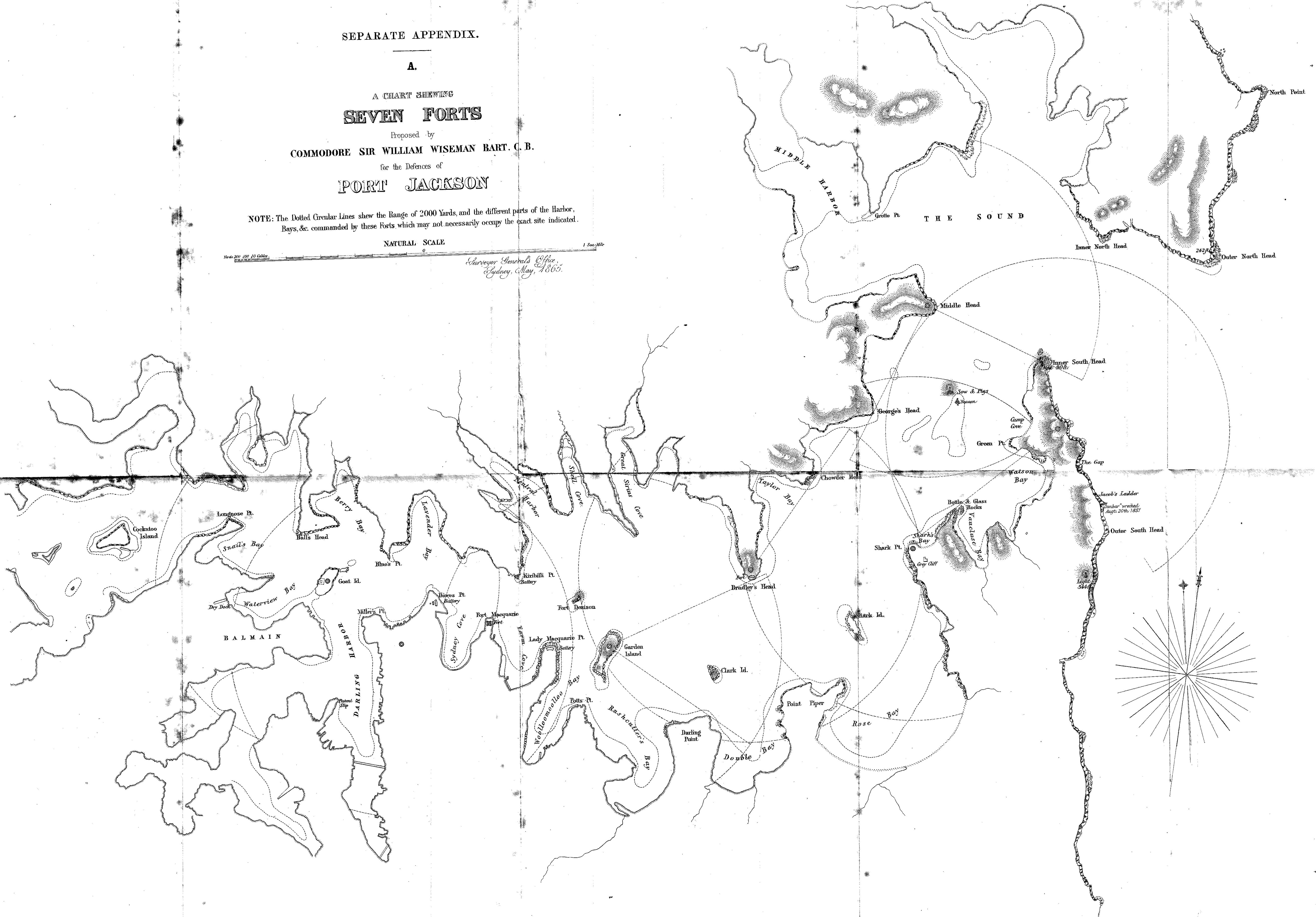
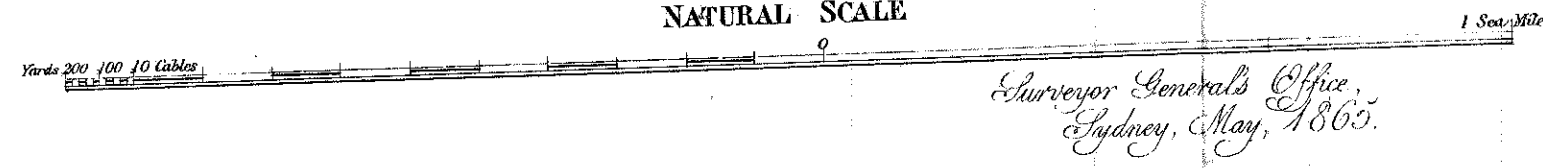
SEPARATE APPENDIX.

A.

A CHART SHOWING
SEVEN FORTS
Proposed by
COMMODORE SIR WILLIAM WISEMAN BART. C. B.
for the Defences of
PORT JACKSON

NOTE: The Dotted Circular Lines show the Range of 2000 Yards, and the different parts of the Harbor, Bays, &c. commanded by these Forts which may not necessarily occupy the exact site indicated.

NATURAL SCALE



SEPARATE APPENDIX.

B.

A PLAN
OF
A FORT FITTED WITH CAPT COLES'S CUPOLAS
as used in
The "Rolfe Krake" Danish Gunboat.

NOTE

The height of the Glacis must be regulated by the depression required to be given to the Guns

This Design is not drawn to any particular Scale

Surveyor General's Office, Sydney, April, 1865

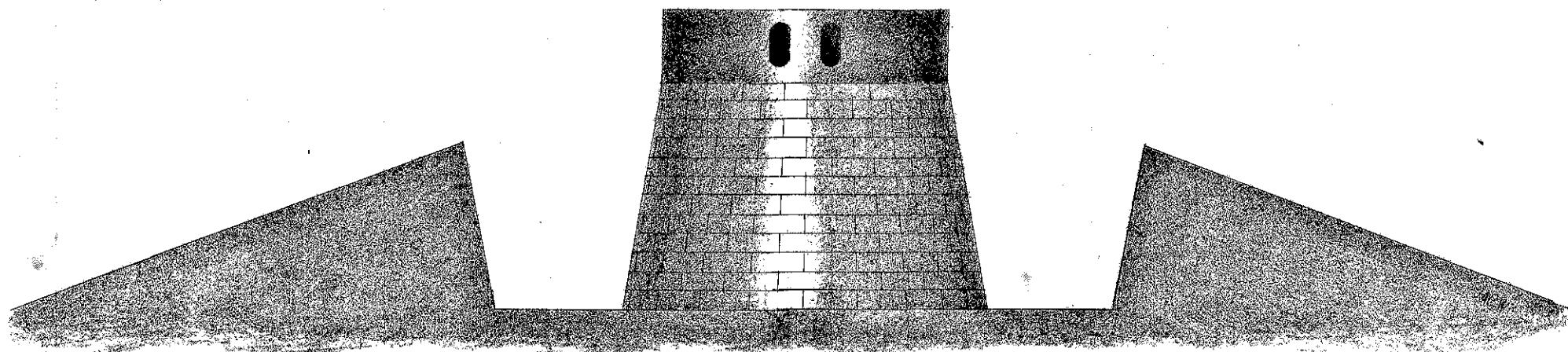
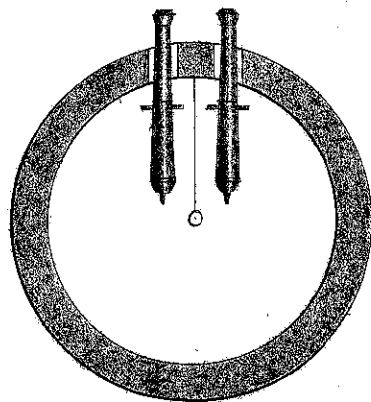


CHART OF PORT JACKSON

TO ILLUSTRATE THE PLAN OF HARBOUR DEFENCES

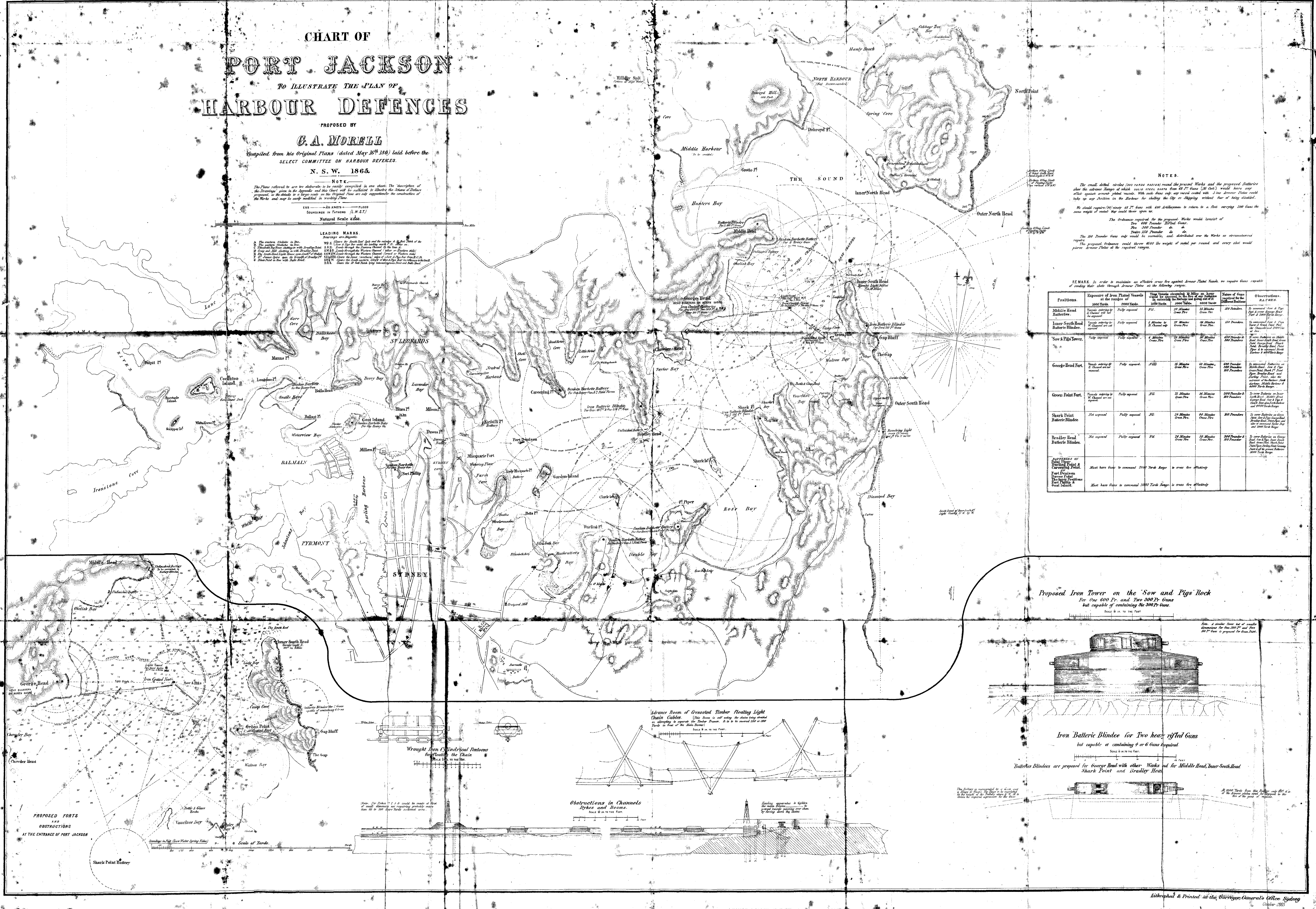
PROPOSED BY
C. A. MORELL
Compiled from his Original Plans (dated May 10th 1866) laid before the SELECT COMMITTEE ON HARBOUR DEFENCES.
 N. S. W. 1866.

NOTE.—
 The Plans referred to are too elaborate to be easily comprehended in one sheet. The description of the proposed works in the Appendix and this Chart will be sufficient to illustrate the scheme of Defence proposed. As the details in the Original Plans are only suggestions, the construction of the Works and may be easily modified in working Plans.

EDG. — IN ANKTS. — 1:500
 SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS (N.W.S.W.)
 Natural Scale 4000.

LEADING MARKS
 Bearings are given in the following Table.

1. The eastern Wharfedale in the Bay.
2. The western Wharfedale in the Bay.
3. The Light on the Point of the North Head.
4. The Light on the Point of the South Head.
5. The Light on the Point of the East Head.
6. The Light on the Point of the West Head.
7. The Light on the Point of the North Head.
8. The Light on the Point of the South Head.
9. The Light on the Point of the East Head.
10. The Light on the Point of the West Head.

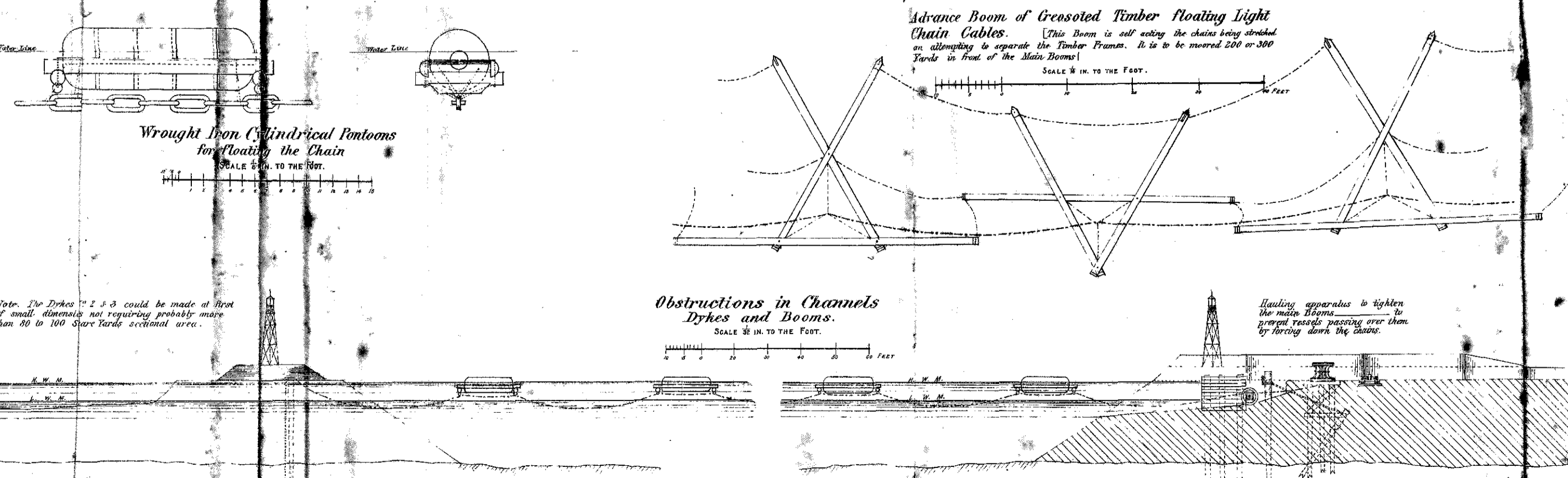
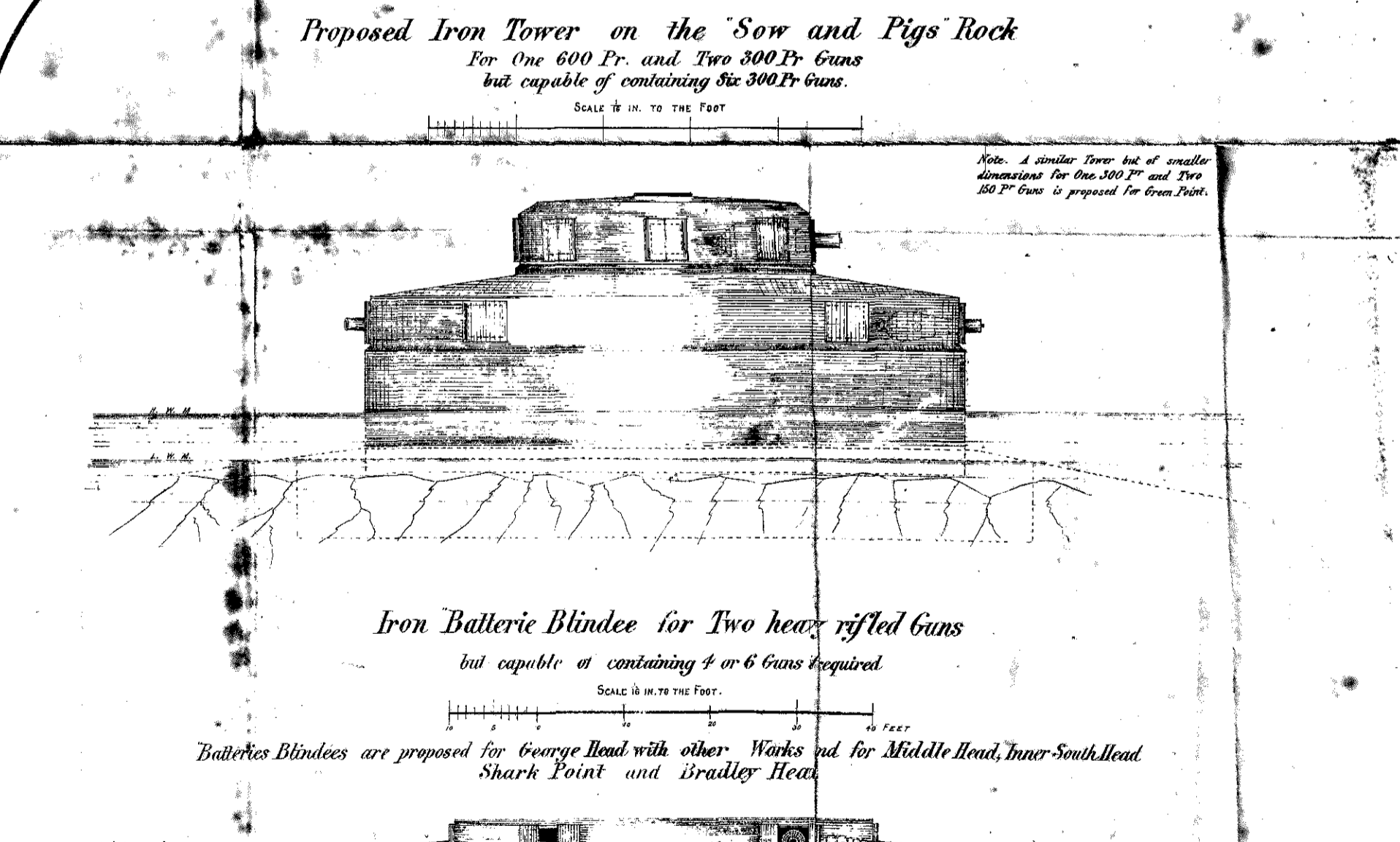


NOTES.
 The small dotted circles (two miles radius) round the proposed Works and the proposed Batteries show the radius of range of which each Work or Battery would have any effect against vessels at sea. With such Work as is marked with a circle, the effect would not take up any position in the Harbour for shipping outside the circle of being attacked. It should require 10 miles of 27 Guns with 6000 lbs. weight of shot to return to a fleet carrying 200 Guns the same weight of metal per gun as is shown.

The Ordnance required for the proposed Works would consist of:
 200 600 Pounder Rifled Guns.
 200 300 Pounder do do
 200 210 Pounder do do
 200 110 Pounder do do
 The 300 Pounder Guns only would be necessary, and distributed over the Works as circumstantial require.
 The proposed Ordnance would weigh 4000 tons weight of metal per round, and every shot would pierce Armour Plates of the required ranges.

REMARK: In order to maintain an effective cross fire against Armoured Fleet Ships, we require Guns capable of landing their shots through Armour Plates at the following ranges:

Positions.	Exposure of Iron Plated Vessels at the ranges of 1000 Yards.	Time Vessels remaining in range in hours.	Time Vessels remaining in range in minutes.	Number of Guns required for the different Batteries.	Observations.
Middle Head Batteries.	1000 Yards.	1/2 hour.	30 Minutes.	100 Guns.	100 600 Pounder Rifled Guns.
Inner South Head Battery Blindee.	1000 Yards.	1/2 hour.	30 Minutes.	100 Guns.	100 600 Pounder Rifled Guns.
Sow & Pigs Tower.	1000 Yards.	1/2 hour.	30 Minutes.	100 Guns.	100 600 Pounder Rifled Guns.
George Head Fort.	1000 Yards.	1/2 hour.	30 Minutes.	100 Guns.	100 600 Pounder Rifled Guns.
Green Point Fort.	1000 Yards.	1/2 hour.	30 Minutes.	100 Guns.	100 600 Pounder Rifled Guns.
Shark Point Battery Blindee.	1000 Yards.	1/2 hour.	30 Minutes.	100 Guns.	100 600 Pounder Rifled Guns.
Bradley Head Battery Blindee.	1000 Yards.	1/2 hour.	30 Minutes.	100 Guns.	100 600 Pounder Rifled Guns.



PROPOSED FORTS AND OBSTRUCTIONS AT THE ENTRANCE OF PORT JACKSON

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

COAL WHARF, NEWCASTLE.

(PETITION OF JAMES MITCHELL, ESQ.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 14 June, 1865.

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

The humble Petition of James Mitchell, of Cumberland Place, in the City of Sydney, Esquire,—

SH EWETH :—

1. That in or about the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, the Australian Agricultural Company obtained from the British Government, a grant of two thousand acres of coal-bearing land, at Newcastle, in the said Colony, together with other privileges, which virtually gave that Company the exclusive right to raise and sell coal in the said Colony, until the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

2. That in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, owing to the representations of your Petitioner and others, the monopoly thus created was waived or abrogated.

3. That thereupon, your Petitioner, who is the owner of a large tract of coal-bearing land at Burwood, near Newcastle, which was purchased from the Crown, made arrangements for working his own mines, and for combining therewith the smelting of copper and other ores.

4. That as an essential part of these arrangements, your Petitioner applied to the Government for permission to occupy a vacant portion of Crown Land, on the waterside of Newcastle, as a wharf for shipping coals and landing ores.

5. That such permission was granted by a letter dated the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, of which the following is a copy:—

*“ Colonial Secretary’s Office,
“ Sydney, 11th May, 1849.*

“ Sir,

“ In reference to my letter of the 5th of April last, I now do myself the honor, by direction of the Governor, to inform you, that His Excellency has been pleased to authorize your occupying the portion of vacant land at Newcastle alluded to by you, until required by the Government, for the purpose of being used as a wharf to load mineral ores and ship coal, &c.

“ I have the honor to be, &c.,
“ (Signed.) WM. ELYARD.

“ To James Mitchell, Esq.,
“ Sydney.”

6. That on receiving this authority, your Petitioner constructed a wharf on the vacant land in question, and also applied to the Legislature for an Act to authorize the construction of a tramway, from the boundary of his own land at Burwood, through the land of the Australian Agricultural Company, to the said wharf.

7. That on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, the Legislature passed an Act giving your Petitioner that power, which Act, with some amendments, has ever since been and still remains in force.

8. That after the passing of the said Act, and after having expended a considerable sum of money in or towards carrying out his plans, your Petitioner, with a view to their more complete fulfilment, organized a Company, called “The Newcastle Coal and Copper Company,” which was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, passed on the twenty-third day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

9. That your Petitioner granted to the said Company a long lease of his coal mines and other works at Burwood, and also transferred to that Company all the rights he had acquired from the Government and the Legislature.

10. That thereupon, the said Company entered vigorously upon its enterprise, and expended on the works at Burwood, the tramroad to the said wharf, the wharf itself, and otherwise in the prosecution of the objects for which it was formed, not only the capital originally subscribed, namely, one hundred thousand pounds (£100,000), but also about fifty thousand pounds (£50,000) more.

11. That the possession of the wharf in question is absolutely necessary to the useful employment of the works constructed at such an enormous expense, and was, in fact, one of the chief inducements that led the Company to embark in the speculation.

12. That the speculation was entered into, and the expense incurred, under the firm persuasion that the Company would not be disturbed in the occupation of the wharf during the currency of the lease granted by your Petitioner; and there can, as your Petitioner submits, be no doubt that, but for the value given to this land by the outlay of your Petitioner and the Newcastle Coal and Copper Company, and the rapid development of the coal resources of the district, arising from their exertions, no question would have arisen as to the necessity, real or assumed, of resuming it.

13. That nevertheless, whilst the wharf was in possession of the Company, though long after the greater part of the capital had been expended in the manner above stated, the Government on several occasions intimated its intention of resuming the land, but on hearing the Company's statement in opposition to that course, always allowed matters to remain in *statu quo*.

14. That within twelve months after the passing of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the Company applied by letter, dated the seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to be permitted to purchase without competition, the site of the wharf, under the provisions of that Act.

15. That this application was refused by letter from the Department of Lands, dated the nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, on the ground that the land was required for public purposes.

16. That your Petitioner is advised that such ground of refusal is invalid, inasmuch as the land has never been reserved or dedicated as provided for in section five of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, or at all events had not been so reserved or dedicated at the date of the application of the Company to purchase; and as that application has never been withdrawn, and as the land does not contain auriferous deposits (the only cases provided for in which such sales may not be required), the Company or its assigns are still entitled, or possess an equitable if not a legal right to purchase the site of the wharf, under section eight of the said Act.

17. That all the interests or rights possessed by the Newcastle Coal and Copper Company are now re-vested in your Petitioner, by virtue of a surrender and assignment, by which all his original rights, and all rights subsequently acquired by the Company, have been surrendered and assigned to him.

18. That since such assignment and surrender, your Petitioner has been required by the Government to remove and give up possession of the wharf.

19. That your Petitioner has made every effort to induce the Government to come to some more equitable arrangement, without any beneficial effect.

20. That your Petitioner is prepared and willing to purchase the land occupied by the wharf, and, as the assign of the Newcastle Coal and Copper Company, claims the right to purchase, in virtue of the application made by the Company on the 7th day of October, 1862.

21. That irrespective of this right, your Petitioner claims to be allowed to retain possession of the wharf on the same terms as it has hitherto been held, and bases that claim on the following grounds:—

- 1st. That he was authorized by the Government to occupy the site as a wharf, for the purpose of shipping coal and landing mineral ores.
- 2nd. That the Act authorizing the construction of the tramroad to the wharf, with the view of facilitating the shipment of coal and landing ores, confers the right of carrying the tramroad there, and of using the wharf for the purposes of loading and unloading, and that the assent of the Crown to the said Act was a clear recognition of that right.
- 3rd. That these two taken together, give or clearly imply a right to use the wharf for these purposes.
- 4th. That on the faith of this right, a large sum of money was expended by your Petitioner, or his assigns, as hereinbefore shewn, on the wharf, tramroad, and other works at Burwood.
- 5th. That prior to the erection of the improvements, the land now occupied by them was almost valueless, and but for them would probably have remained so to this day. That in fact, it is not the site which it is now sought to resume, so much as the wharf and staiths erected on it; and it would be obviously most unjust to resume it simply because it has been placed in a condition to be useful to the public.
- 6th. That if the wharf and staiths be taken and worked by the Government, the locomotives, rolling stock, and rails now in use, would be rendered almost valueless to your Petitioner, as the two former are neither fit nor would they be permitted to run upon the Great Northern Line, and the latter are too light for the Government locomotives.

22. Your Petitioner, therefore, would not only directly sustain a very heavy loss in the existing plant, but before he could carry on his operations, would have to incur the expense of constructing new rolling stock, and of relaying his railways with heavier rails, besides having his mines idle and the capital invested in them unremunerative, whilst the renewal of the plant was in progress.

23. Your Petitioner would further urge, that his case is not *sui generis*; on the contrary, he felt when adventuring on so great an outlay of capital, he was but doing what the earlier colonists (especially the late Mr. Campbell, of Campbell's Wharf), had done before him. The town of Sydney and its private wharves were built on leasehold allotments; the leases were granted for fourteen years, and in the event of a good deal of money being expended in the improvement of the lands, there was a recommendation to the next Governor to renew the leases. Campbell's Wharf was built on this kind of tenure: when the Governor was satisfied that money had been judiciously spent, he advised the Secretary of State for the Colonies to authorize the conversion of the lease into a grant.

24. Your Petitioner asks no such extreme concession as this, but simply seeks a fair and equitable adjustment of his claim.

25. If, however, the large sum of money expended on the site, which at the time of its being first occupied was, as before stated, of comparatively little value, be considered in connection with the value that his enterprise has given to that site, your Petitioner has abundant reason to feel confident that your Honorable House will concur in thinking that if one half of the wharf be now taken for public purposes, the residue might, under all the circumstances, be equitably granted to your Petitioner, either in fee simple by purchase, in exercise of the right already claimed, or by a long lease at a nominal rent.

26. That all your Petitioner's appeals to the Executive Government have been in vain, and your Petitioner is now about to be removed from the possession of the whole of the said wharf, by legal process, at the suit of the Crown, and your Petitioner has therefore no means of obtaining redress except through the intervention of your Honorable House.

27. Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays your Honorable House to take his case into consideration, and to adopt such course as your Honorable House shall, in its wisdom, deem right and just, in order to obtain for your Petitioner a fair and equitable recognition and settlement of his claims in the premises.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

JAS. MITCHELL.

Sydney, 13th June, 1865.

1865.

—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER HAWKESBURY
AT WINDSOR.

(PETITION, RELATIVE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 23 March, 1865.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Windsor, Wilberforce,
Portland Head, and the surrounding neighbourhood,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That for many years past, a ferry has been established over the River Hawkesbury, at Windsor, connecting Windsor with Wilberforce, at which a punt has been accustomed to be kept for the transmission of goods, horses, carts, and carriages.

That great delays and other inconveniences have frequently arisen to the public, in consequence of so slow a process as a punt only being available for the heavy traffic. Occasionally the punt has met with accidents; and only recently it was swamped, and sustained so much damage, and required such extensive repairs, that nearly three weeks elapsed before it could be brought into use again, to the great injury and detriment of the inhabitants of these districts.

That there being a large agricultural population at Wilberforce, Portland Head, and Lower Hawkesbury, the traffic of cattle, goods, and farm produce, across the river at Windsor, on the way to market, is very considerable; as is evidenced from the fact that the dues derivable from the ferry have been let some years past to a tenant, at the rate of £400 per annum. And your Petitioners believe that the gross receipts, even under the present low rates, are equal to about £600 per annum.

That, for the above and other reasons, your Petitioners are of opinion the time has arrived when it is very desirable that a bridge should be erected across the Hawkesbury, at Windsor, to be under the control and responsibility of the Government.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to take the premises into your favorable consideration, and to grant such relief to your Petitioners as to your Honorable House shall seem meet.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

[Here follow 551 Signatures.]

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BRIDGES.

(ERECTED SINCE INAUGURATION OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—COST OF, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 8 June, 1865.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 21 April, 1865, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ (1.) A Return setting forth all* Bridges erected in the
 “ Southern District since the inauguration of Responsible
 “ Government, where erected, cost of each, and sum total ;
 “ also, a Return of all Bridges in course of erection, and
 “ cost in terms of Contract, in said District.

“ (2.) Similar Returns for like improvements in the Western
 “ District.

“ (3.) Similar Returns for like improvements in the Northern
 “ District.”

(*Mr. Cummings.*)

* This Return has been prepared with the understanding that the expenditure on Railway Works should not be included.

BRIDGES.

RETURN shewing all BRIDGES erected in the NORTHERN, SOUTHERN, and WESTERN DISTRICTS; where erected; in progress of erection; cost of each, &c., since May, 1856.

WHERE ERECTED.	COST.	WHERE ERECTED.	COST.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.			
MAIN ROAD.		MAIN ROAD—continued.	
Bridge near Railway, at E. Maitland ..	300 0 0	Bendmeier	9,140 0 0
Jumpup	50 0 0	Rocky Gully	409 15 9
Rex's Creek	300 0 0	Chilcott's Swamp	140 0 0
Falbrook	2,522 10 9	Uralla	313 3 11
Foybrook	500 0 0	Saumaurez	315 18 9
Appletree Flat	506 3 6	Martin's Gully	162 11 6
Sandy Creek	100 0 0		£ 27,149 16 9
Cundy's Gully—Bridge at Aberdeen ..	340 15 0		
Gully Bridges	304 18 2	BRIDGES IN PROGRESS.	
Dangar's Creek	423 13 8	Blick's River	2,000 0 0
Warland's Range	1,574 18 1	Apsley River	1,400 0 0
Murrurundi	100 0 0	Deep Creek, Grafton and Casino Road ..	400 0 0
Sydneys	419 13 2	Sandy Creek, Laurence and Tabulam Road ..	250 0 0
Slip, No. 1 and 2		Christmas Creek	893 12 0
Doughboy Diversion, 1			4,943 12 0
Do. 2		Dunmore Bridge	4,427 1 11
Do. 3			9,370 13 11
Do. 4	2,857 0 0		
Do. 5		One-third of Singleton Bridge & Approaches ..	15,340 0 0
Do. 6			
Do. 7		MINOR ROADS.	
Do. 8		Wollombi Bridge	341 0 6
Do. 9	265 0 0	Millfield	365 0 0
Chilcott's Creek		Warkworth	400 0 0
Slaty Creek	731 10 1	Stony Creek	1,494 9 4
Dry Creek		Namoi, at Narrabri	2,950 12 10
Colley Creek		Tenterfield	782 0 0
Kangaroo Flat	216 6 4	Nimulo	1,120 0 0
Wallabadah Gap, 1		M'Dougal's Creek	286 16 0
Do. 2	823 16 0	Do.	120 16 0
Do. 3		Sandy Creek	267 11 0
Do. 4		Myall Creek	150 0 0
Goonoo Goonoo N.	463 13 3	Largs Bridge	150 0 0
Do. S.	996 4 0		£ 8,428 4 8
Tamworth	1,650 0 0		
Bridge N. of Moonby Township, 1 ..	74 0 0		
Do. do. 2	44 0 0		
Do. do. 3	70 0 0		
Do. do. 4	42 0 0		
Bridge at foot of 2 Pinch Moonby ..	140 0 0		
Poison Swamp	395 12 1		
Quarry Flat	116 0 0		
Perry's Bridge	340 17 9		
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.			
MAIN ROAD.		MAIN ROAD—continued.	
Bark Huts	562 14 1	Cooney's Creek	623 5 11
Cabramatta Creek	300 0 0	Black Springs	203 16 5
Camden	2,242 4 10	Money Money, No. 1	331 8 2
Between Razorback and Camden ..	150 0 0	Do. No. 2	300 0 0
Do. Picton and Razorback	360 0 0	Coolac Creek	1,056 19 2
Picton	1,945 7 7	Carbury's Creek	203 16 5
Cutaway Creek	300 0 0	Morley's Creek	916 1 11
Berrima	2,393 17 0	Stueky's Flats, 1	172 0 0
Black Bob's Creek	172 5 0	Do. 2	172 0 0
Run of Water	827 3 9	Do. 3	139 0 0
Plain Creek	142 5 0	Big Ben and Snowball	145 0 0
Mutbilly Creek	178 18 8	Adelong Creek	411 18 3
Black Springs	166 15 9	Oakey Creek	404 19 5
O'Brien's Bridge, Yass River	3,152 19 4	Jellingro Creek	585 19 2
Jones' Creek	550 0 0	Hills' Creek	431 10 6
Barber's Creek	623 0 0	Tarcutta Creek	592 6 8
Bowling Creek	590 0 0	Kaagery Creek	267 10 2
N. side of Bogolong Inn	443 12 1	Little Billabong	278 15 3
S. side of ditto	489 1 10	Do.	316 1 10
Cooney's Hill, Bridges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ..	1,080 0 0	Big Billabong	951 10 5

BRIDGES.

WHERE ERECTED.	COST.	WHERE ERECTED.	COST.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
SOUTHERN DISTRICT—continued.			
MAIN ROAD—continued.		MINOR ROADS—continued.	
10-mile Creek, at German Town	782 10 9	Jones' Creek (Kimo Road)	615 10 0
Adams' Creek	439 13 1	Kimo	438 1 6
Cut Creek	829 10 5	Mangoplah	413 18 9
Mullangandra	316 1 10	Billybong (on Albury to Wagga Wagga Road;	579 8 2
Berry's Creek and Deep Creek	496 4 2	Young (at Blackguard Gully)	938 16 6
Bowna	714 3 3	Lynch-street	952 6 0
8-mile Creek	778 5 6	Spring-street	590 0 0
6-mile Creek	250 0 0	Moulamein	7,000 0 0
4-mile and 3-mile Creeks	315 10 0	Denliquin	895 16 1
Albury Bridge and Approaches, Nos. 1, 2,	13,846 18 6	Do. Ana Branch	148 0 0
and 3.. .. .		Tumut	1,061 12 10
	43,893 2 1	Warnambucca (Clyde Road)	150 0 0
		Wanganella	
MINOR ROADS.		Gerogery Bridge	
Mulwarae Ponds	410 0 0		£ 20,527 18 3
Wollondilly (Marsden's Crossing)	684 9 5		
Bungonia	900 0 0	BRIDGES IN PROGRESS.	
Wollondilly Lagoon	700 0 0	<i>Main and Minor Roads.</i>	
Barrowa	700 0 0	Wagga to Young	520 0 0
Tumut	2,399 19 0	Gundagai Bridge and Approaches	19,210 0 0
Baw Baw	950 0 0		£ 19,730 0 0
WESTERN DISTRICT.			
MAIN ROAD.		MINOR ROADS.	
Duck River	500 0 0	Jordan Creek	149 11 0
Beckett's Bridge	997 4 0	Vale Creek	630 0 0
Prospect	295 0 0	Cudgong (at Mudgee)	1,126 18 3
Luke Hughes	100 0 0	Rylstone	1,200 18 6
Rope's Creek	500 0 0	Eugowra	1,199 10 4
Junction Creek	500 0 0	Forbes	5,000 0 0
Cox's River	1,600 0 0	Vale Creek	651 2 0
Molong Creek	503 7 10	South Creek	1,000 0 0
Newra	1,499 10 4	Cattai Creek	1,200 0 0
Evans' Plains	785 4 7	Yalli Mundi Lagoon	800 0 0
Rock's Creek	461 2 10	Toogong Creek	237 15 5
Upper Rock's Creek	267 0 0		
Frederick's Valley (1)	160 0 0		£ 13,195 15 6
Do. (2)	215 0 0		
Summer Hill (1)	300 0 0	BRIDGES IN PROGRESS.	
Do. (2)	137 0 0	Macquarie (at Dubbo)	6,500 0 0
Gosling Creek	330 0 0	One-third of Penrith Bridge and Approaches	32,954 0 0
	£ 9,140 9 7		£ 39,454 0 0
TOTALS.			
No. of Bridges.			£ s. d.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.			
50 Main Road			27,149 16 9
12 Minor Roads			8,428 4 8
6 In progress			9,370 13 11
.. One-third of Singleton Bridge and Approaches			15,340 0 0
			£60,288 15 4
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.			
61 Main Road			43,893 2 1
21 Minor Roads			20,527 18 3
2 In progress			19,730 0 0
			£84,151 0 4
WESTERN DISTRICT.			
17 Main Road			9,140 9 7
11 Minor Roads			13,195 15 6
1 In progress			6,500 0 0
.. One-third of Penrith Bridge and Approaches			32,954 0 0
Total.. 181			£61,790 5 1
NORTHERN DISTRICT		£60,288 15 4	
SOUTHERN DISTRICT		84,151 0 0	
WESTERN DISTRICT		61,790 5 1	
		£206,230 0 5	

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BRIDGES.

(BRIDGE OVER RIVER COX, AT GLEN ROY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 June, 1865.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 26 April, 1865, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Copy of all Correspondence, Petitions, Minutes, and
“ other Documents in the possession of the Government,
“ with reference to the erection of a Bridge over the River
“ Cox, at Glen Roy.”

(Mr. Lucas.)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Inhabitants, District Hartley, petitioning for funds for Bridge at Glen Roy, Cox's River. April, 1861	2
2. Under Secretary for Lands to H. Rotton, Esq., M.P., acknowledging receipt, &c. 9 April, 1861	2
3. Acting Surveyor General to Surveyor Davidson, for report. 17 June, 1861	2
4. Surveyor Davidson's Report, &c. 10 October, 1861	3
5. Engineer for Roads to Commissioner for Roads, reporting that Bridge will cost £911. 17 December, 1861	3
6. Under Secretary for Lands to Under Secretary for Works, requesting that, as money has been voted, the work may be proceeded with. 2 February, 1863	4
7. Commissioner for Roads to Overseer Philben, to examine site, &c. 18 February, 1863	4
8. Overseer Philben, reporting that Bridge cannot be built for amount voted. 23 March, 1863	4
9. Mr. W. P. Macdermott, relative to bad state of Road leading to proposed Bridge, on which Commissioner for Roads suggests that Vote for Bridge should be spent on the Road. 8 and 23 June, 1863	5
10. Under Secretary for Works to Mr. Macdermott; matter referred to Lands. 1 July, 1863	6
11. Acting Surveyor General's Report, recommending Bridge Vote to be spent on Road. Minutes of Ministers thereon, approving of further sum being placed on Estimates, for Bridge, &c., &c. 8 August, 1863, to May, 1864	6
12. Henry Rotton, Esq., to Under Secretary for Lands, forwarding a letter received from his constituents at Hartley, urging erection of Bridge. 19 September, 1863	7
13. Under Secretary for Lands to Acting Surveyor General, as to line of Road on which proposed Bridge is to be erected. 6 May, 1864	7
14. Surveyor General to Surveyor Fisher, as to line of Road. 11 May, 1864	8
15. Surveyor Fisher's Report. 14 June, 1864	8
16. Acting Surveyor General to Surveyor Fisher, for further information. 22 July, 1864	8
17. Surveyor Fisher to Surveyor General, in reply. 10 August, 1864	8
18. Surveyor General to Under Secretary for Lands, that until approved survey of Road is made, money for approach to Bridge should not be spent. 31 October, 1864	9
19. Surveyor General to Surveyor Knapp, to survey Road. 3 December, 1864	9
20. Under Secretary for Works to Mr. Lucas, informing him that Vote for £900 for Bridge has been written off; but that Commissioner for Roads would be requested to again report on this subject. 23 December, 1864	9
21. Commissioner for Roads to Under Secretary for Works, recommending delay of work until proper survey is made. 16 January, 1865	10
22. John Lucas, Esq., M.P., to Honorable Secretary for Works, requesting that £1,500 may be placed on Estimates for 1866, for Bridge at Glen Roy. 9 June, 1865	10
23. Under Secretary for Works to Mr. Lucas, acknowledging receipt. 14 June, 1865	10

BRIDGES.

No. 1.

Petition of the Inhabitants, District of Hartley, for funds to erect a Bridge over Cox's River, at the junction of Rivers Cox and Lett,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :—

1st. That your Petitioners request you may be pleased, during the sittings of the present Parliament, to cause a sufficient sum of money to be placed on the Estimates, for the erection of a bridge over Cox's River, contiguous to the junction of the Rivers Cox and Lett, on the old line of road, at a place known formerly as the Old Barracks, and latterly as Glenroy, and leading to the Old Fish River Bridge at the Fish River.

2nd. That inasmuch as several accidents, in times of floods, even to the loss of life, occur from the want of a bridge on this part of Cox's River, your Petitioners respectfully submit that the erection of a bridge across the river, at the point indicated, would be a great public benefit, and in fact necessary to the safety of those who have to cross it.

3rd. That by having the river bridged over at the place alluded to, it would afford safe and easy access to and from the Fish River, Fish River Creek, Blaxland's Swamp, Antonio's Creek, Lowther, and several other important places, to the main line of Bathurst Road, which would be of inestimable value to them in the transport of their goods to and from market.

4th. That your Petitioners learn that there are little or no engineering difficulties in the construction of a safe and permanent bridge at this place, and therefore request you may be pleased to give the matter your early consideration, as soon as you conveniently can ; and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, &c., &c.

J. PHELAN, C.C.
THOS. BROWN, P.M.
CHAS. SIDNEY, J.P.
ROBT. RYGATE, J.P.

To the Honorable
Secretary for Public Works.

And 124 signatures.

Recd. Sur. Genl. Office.—12 Oct., /61.

Refer to the A. S. General.—JOHN R.—9 April.

Mr. Rotton.—9 April, /61.

Acting Surveyor General accordingly.—B.C., 9 April, 1861.—M.F.

Mr. Davidson to report as to the necessity, with plan, section, &c., as usual.—

A.G.M.—12 June.

W. S. Davidson.—17 June, /61.

No. 2.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to H. ROTTON, Esq., M.P.

*Department of Lands,
Sydney, 9 April, 1861.*

SIR,

With reference to the Petition presented by you from the inhabitants of the District of Hartley, relative to the provision of funds for the erection of a bridge over Cox's River, near the junction of the Rivers Cox and Lett, I am directed to inform you that the same has been referred to the Acting Surveyor General.

2. As soon as that officer's report shall have been received, a further communication will be made to you upon the subject.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 3.

ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL to SURVEYOR DAVIDSON.

*Surveyor General's Office,
17 June, 1861.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward a Petition which has been received from certain of the residents in the District of Hartley, praying that a sum of money may be placed on the Estimates for the erection of a bridge over Cox's River, near its junction with the River Lett, on the old line of road, at a place known as Glenroy, and I request, should you be of opinion that a bridge is necessary, that you will make the survey and sections, and furnish the report by the enclosed printed instructions.

I have, &c.,
A. G. M'LEAN.

Petition to be returned.

No. 4.

SURVEYOR DAVIDSON'S REPORT.

Kirkconnell, 10 October, 1861.

SIR,

In attention to your letter of the 17th June, No. 61/794, forwarding a Petition from certain of the residents in the District of Hartley, praying that a sum of money may be placed on the Estimates for the erection of a bridge over Cox's River, near to its junction with the River Lett, on the old line of road, at a place known as Glen Roy, and you request, should I be of opinion that a bridge is necessary, that I will make a survey and section, and furnish the report required according to the printed instructions forwarded,—I have the honor to refer to my letter of the 19th June, No. 61/17, recommending the opening of a road by Bindo, from the sources of the Fish River and Fish River Creek. In that letter I pointed out the advantages of this line of road, as being so very direct a communication with Sydney, not only from the places above named, but from many other localities mentioned in that letter. The site where the inhabitants of Hartley have prayed for the money for the erection of a bridge, is the place where the road which I have recommended now crosses the River Cox. Considerable traffic already exists over the river at Glen Roy, and if the Government conclude on opening the road by Bindo, it will no doubt be greatly increased. Under the circumstances, I have made a survey of the locality. The plan is forwarded under separate cover, shewing the river section, and a new line of road that will considerably lessen the ascent from the valley of the Cox towards Hartley, as compared with the line of road now used.

Plan with Map under separate cover.

I have now the honor to reply to the printed general directions to be observed in the selection of sites for bridges:—

1st. The bed of the Cox, at the site proposed, is a granite formation of solid rock; it would therefore, if a bridge is to be built, be necessary to have it on stone piers, similar to the one recently erected over the Cox on this line of road from Bathurst to Sydney. The approaches are shewn on the plan, and the gradient given.

2nd. The rate of rising is very rapid; the flood would have a direct course through the proposed bridge, and I am of opinion no better site offers than where the present crossing place is. The span, it will be observed, is considerable (264 feet). The bridge on the Bathurst line of road, recently erected, is, I think, only about 177 feet.

3rd. There is no hardwood suitable for bridge-building purposes, in the immediate neighbourhood. Swamp oaks line the river; mountain ash, black butt, to be had about seven or eight miles off, towards Lowther. If this description of timber is not suitable, the nearest place to procure iron and stringy bark would be towards Kinimbla, behind Little Hartley. It was from this locality the timber used in the construction of the bridge already erected over the Cox was taken. The distance to Glen Roy from this locality would be about eight or nine miles.

I have, &c.,
W. R. DAVIDSON,
District Surveyor.

Forwarded to the U. S. Lands, with a suggestion that an approximate estimate of the cost of a bridge be obtained from Works Department, in order that the desirability of erecting a bridge may be considered.—A. G. M.—8 Nov., /61.

Approved.—JOHN R.—18 Nov.

U. S. for Works.—B.C., 18 Nov.

Engineer for Roads, for approximate estimate.—W. R. C.—22/11/61.

No. 5.

ENGINEER FOR ROADS to COMMISSIONER FOR ROADS.

Bridge over Cox's River, at Glen Roy.

IN compliance with the Commissioner's instructions of the 22nd November, I have the honor to report that a common stringer bridge, founded on sills, and extending from bank to bank, above flood level, can, it is estimated, be built for the sum of £911 (nine hundred and eleven pounds).

ALEXR. BEAZELEY,
Engineer for Roads.

17 December, 1861.

Submitted; may be forwarded for the concurrence of the Minister for Lands.—17/12/61. W. M. A.—18/12/61.

Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., 18/12/61.—J. R.

Noted.—19/12/61.

Submitted.—27/12/61.

Provide on next Estimates.—JOHN R.—13 Jan., /62.

The amount having been provided on Estimates (£900), the Minister for Works may be requested to cause the work to be proceeded with.—Appd.—JOHN R.—21 Jan., /62.

U. S. for Public Works.—2 Feb., 1863.

No. 6.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

*Department of Lands,
Sydney, 2 February, 1863.*

SIR,

With reference to your B.C. communication of the 18th December, /61, submitting Report from Mr. A. Beazeley, as to the probable cost of erecting a bridge over Cox's River, at Glen Roy, I am now directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that the sum of £900 has been provided on the Estimates for the purpose in question, and to request that you will have the goodness to move the Secretary for Public Works to cause the work to be proceeded with.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

Forwarded to the Commissioner for Roads.—6/2/63.

I will give instructions for this bridge to be proceeded with, but I would like to have previous papers.—W. C. B.—12/2/63.

Submitted.—12/2/63.

Will the U. Secretary for Lands be good enough to send previous papers.

Forwarded.—16/2/63.

No. 7.

COMMISSIONER FOR ROADS to OVERSEER PHILBEN.

Instructions.

MR. PHILBEN to proceed, as soon as he has dismissed the flying parties and arranged maintenance men, to Glen Roy, near Hartley, and examine the bridge site set out by Mr. Davidson.

Mr. Philben, if he observes a more suitable place, will stake it out. He will then make a detailed survey of the spot, if possible, including both sites. This survey may be of the same character and scale as the Deniliquin survey given Mr. Philben for his guidance.

Mr. Philben will then carefully stake out the bridge site or sites, and make an accurate section on the centre line, to be plotted at $\frac{1}{4}$ th natural scale; both ends of his section, which must include a reasonable length of the approaches, to be marked by a stake securely driven in the ground, and the levels to be referred to a bench-mark, clearly cut on some rock not likely to be removed by any of the operations for construction of bridge.

Mr. Philben will have pits sunk at every thirty feet, where possible, to determine the character of the strata, and shew same on his section. He must be careful that his section is taken at right angles with the axis of stream in floods.

The plans to be forwarded to office, with report on site and facilities for obtaining timber, stone, &c., as soon as possible.

Mr. Philben can borrow any instruments he may require and get paper in the office.

WILLIAM C. BENNETT.

18 February, 1863.

No. 8.

OVERSEER PHILBEN to COMMISSIONER FOR ROADS.

*Seventeen Mile Hollow,
28 March, 1863.*

SIR,

I have the honor to state that, in compliance with your instructions of the 18th February, I proceeded to Glen Roy, and staked out the site of the proposed bridge, and now beg to report thereon as follows:—

1. The site set out by Mr. Davidson appears the most suitable in the locality for a bridge. I also fully concur with his report on the same, except as follows, viz. :—In the plan furnished by Mr. Davidson, the proposed bridge would obstruct the present crossing, and thereby interfere with the traffic. As the crossing has been made by the persons who now use it, and as no other suitable place for a crossing exists in the neighbourhood, I have staked out the centre line parallel with Mr. Davidson's centre line, and further down stream, so as not to interrupt the traffic during the construction of the bridge.

2. I also differ with Mr. Davidson in the span requisite for a bridge at the site set out. The plan and section which I have prepared and forwarded under separate cover, will more fully illustrate this point. According to Mr. Davidson, the span would be 264 feet. This certainly would be the width between bank and bank at the highest flood level; but as the bank on the south side is very steep, and as the fence and approach on the north side would not well admit of having so wide a span, I have marked the span at 208 feet. In all other respects I fully agree with Mr. Davidson's report.

3. I have sunk trial pits as directed, with the following results, commencing at No. 1 peg, or north abutment:—

- No. 1 peg, on the granite formation.
- No. 2 " 1 foot to "
- No. 3 " 4 " "
- No. 4 " 6 " "

Each peg is thirty feet apart, and trial pits could not be sunk at the other pegs, in consequence of water.

4. It will be necessary to have stone piers, as the bed of the river at the proposed site will not be suitable for piles, and the river rises very rapidly and carries down large logs of wood and trees in times of flood, which would endanger any other structure.

5. I was informed that good sandstone, suitable for building piers, could be got about four miles W. of the site of bridge, on the Fish River Road, and that blue and red gum, stringy and iron bark, could be procured within five or six miles of the site, at a place called Kinimbla.

6. The filling for the approaches, it will be observed, is considerable. I have taken the levels on the centre line and given cross sections, so that the quantities can be easily ascertained. On the south side the filling for the approaches can be taken from the side of the hill, and on the north side from the bed of the river. The bed of the river consists of large granite rocks and gravel, varying to a depth of from one to six feet, to the solid rock. The width and depth of water in the river is also variable. The bed of the river is lined with oak trees, averaging from nine inches to eighteen inches in diameter.

7. I am of opinion that a safe and permanent bridge cannot be constructed for the amount estimated by Mr. Beazeley, viz., £900.

I have forwarded, under separate cover, plan and section of proposed site, together with plans sent to me for my guidance, and the other documents are enclosed herewith.

I have, &c.,
GEO. PHILBEN.

No. 9.

MR. W. P. MACDERMOTT to SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Glen Roy, Hartley,
8 June, 1863.

SIR,

I beg leave most respectfully to call your attention to the almost impassable state of this "old line of road to Bathurst." For your information, I beg to state that the road I have alluded to is "the old Fish River Bridge line," *via* Hartley, Cox's River, Antonio's Creek, Fish River, and O'Connell's Plains.

I have been a resident of this locality for about twelve years, and I can confidently state that during that time the Government have not expended as much as one shilling on this end of the said old line of road. During the month of December last there was a sum voted for repairing this line, as also £900 for building a bridge over Cox's River, in front of Glenroy House, on said line; but up to this time we have heard nothing of the money either for the road or the bridge.

There is a very considerable traffic on this line, as very many settlers reside in the neighbourhood, and have no other available road to travel to market with their produce; besides many flocks of fat sheep, droves of fat cattle, and lots of horses, which travel this way to the Sydney market.

It is possible that the money voted for repairing this line has been, through mistake, expended on the other "old line" to Bathurst, *via* Lodwalls, &c., &c.

Again, I most respectfully and most earnestly, call your attention to the almost impassable state of this wretched old road.

I have, &c.,
W. P. MACDERMOTT.

Mr. Bennett, for report.—12/6/63.

This bridge, which is the only matter herein referred to with which this Department has to deal, is over the Cox, some miles below the bridge on main road. It is only three years since a bridge was put there, and the entire traffic of the Western Country did without a bridge until then. This is a mere by-road, and hardly passable to the bridge, if one was built. The money is inadequate, and would, I think, be wasted in building a bridge; but if to be expended at all in the vicinity, should be spent on the road, not on a bridge. The river is frequently fordable all the year round, and if flooded, only remains up for a few days. The ford wants improvement; I examined it two months ago.—W.C.B.—23/6/63.

Submitted.—26/6/63.—J.R.

£900 voted under Lands. Inform Lands.—W.M.A.—26/6/63.

Under Secretary for Lands.—1 July, '63.—B.C.

No. 10.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS to MR. W. P. MACDERMOTT.

*Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 1 July, 1863.*

SIR,

In reference to your letter of the 8th ultimo, relative to the repair of the old line of road from Hartley to Bathurst, and the erection of a bridge over Cox's Creek, I am directed to inform you that your communication has been forwarded to the Honorable the Minister for Lands, on the Estimates of whose Department the vote for the bridge at Cox's Creek was taken.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

No. 11.

ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

I AGREE with the Commissioner for Roads in thinking that the money would be more advantageously spent on the road; but as the £900 was placed on the Estimates expressly for the erection of a bridge, the money so voted could not, I apprehend, be applied to any other purpose. Unless the road is improved it could not be available for loaded teams, and the bridge would consequently be of little advantage. The floods in the River Cox speedily subside, and traffic is rarely interrupted for any length of time. If the vote could be taken for repairing the road instead of erecting a bridge, it would be more beneficial to the district.

W.R.D.
21 July, 1863.

The Acting Surveyor General, who is well acquainted with the road, recommends that the expenditure voted for the bridge should be spent upon the road, in order that it may be rendered passable. In the first instance, perhaps, an arrangement could be made during this Session for a transfer of the vote for the bridge to the road.—For the A. S. General, F. N. ADAMS.—8 August, /63.

This is a very dangerous, or at all events, a very objectionable course, to pursue. Understanding that the money was voted by Parliament for a bridge, I consider that it ought not to be diverted from that to another object. It may be desirable that the bridge be not erected, and that a sum of money be devoted to the road. The Surveyor General should say what he would recommend.—JOHN R.

Surveyor General, 18 September, /63.

The sum of £290 will be available from Schedule for 1864; and if a further sum of £200 could be granted, there would be no cause for delaying the erection of the bridge. Unless this amount could be spared, I think that the present almost impassable state of the road would render the erection of the bridge premature.—For the A. S. G., F. N. ADAMS.—4 March.

Is the whole of the £900 necessary for the bridge? if not, a part might be expended on the approaches, which, with the £290 on Schedule, and a small addition, might assist to put road in repair.—J.B.W.—19 March, /64.

Under Secretary for Works.—21 March, /64.—M.F.

Mr. Bennett, for report.—22/3/64.—J.R.

The £900 is inadequate for the building of a carriage bridge. I think it would be sheer waste of public money to build a bridge here. The Main Western Road did without a bridge over the same river until three years ago. Whatever money can be spared might be expended with advantage on the road, and the money voted for bridge might revert to the Treasury.—W.C.B.—23/3/64.

Submitted.—23/3/64.—J.R.

Lands.—23/3/64.—A.J.H.

Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., 24/3/64.—J.R.

Place the additional sum necessary for the bridge and approaches on the Estimates, which will bring the whole subject again before the Assembly.—J.B.W.—2 April.

£200 voted yesterday. Do what is still needful.—20 April.—M.F.

The sum of £290 has been voted on Schedule for 1864, for the line of road on which the proposed bridge would be (No. 43, W. Road).

Is it intended to issue the special sum of £200, voted as above, for the approaches to the bridges, to the Trustees, who annually spend the road money, or shall the Under Secretary for P. Works be asked whether both amounts had better be handed over to his Department?

Refer the question to U. Secretary for Works.—B.C., 25 April, /64.—M.F.

Mr. Bennett, for report.—25/4/64.—For U.S., G.H.

If

BRIDGES.

7

If the Government determine on building this bridge, which I again respectfully submit is quite unnecessary, the sum for approaches should be handed over to this Department. I am not aware how the amount was arrived at, nor can I hold myself responsible for its being sufficient.—W.C.B.—25/4/64.

U. Secretary for Lands.—B.C., 27/4/64.

The bridge must be gone on with.—J.B.W.—30/4/64.

Inform Works, and that this amount on approaches was fixed on the report of the Acting Deputy Surveyor General, who thought that if £200 were granted, in addition to £290 on Schedule for '64, and available for like purpose, the work might be proceeded with. U. Secretary for Works.—May.—M.F.

Mr. Freeman, note that £290 is to go to Works for this purpose. Treasury to open, 7 May, 1864.

No. 12.

HENRY ROTTON, Esq., to UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Victoria Club,

Sydney, 19 September, 1863.

SIR,

I have received the enclosed letter from some of my constituents, and shall be obliged if you can inform me that it is intended at once to commence with the bridge therein referred to. I believe it is nearly two years since the money was voted for it.

I am, &c.,

HENRY R. ROTTON.

A. Surveyor General.—Urgent.—M. F.—8/9/63.

See report on 63/819, herewith, marked No. 11.

[*Enclosure in No. 12.*]

Hartley, 7 September, 1863.

My dear Sir,

We, the undersigned, request that you may be pleased to see the Minister for Public Works, and inquire *what has been done with the £900 voted by Parliament for the erection of a bridge over Cox's River at Glen Roy.*

Every day's experience shew us *the necessity that a bridge in the place indicated is required.*

We trust this matter will meet your early attention, and that you request the Minister to call for tenders for the erection of the bridge.

We remain, dear Sir, &c., &c.

M. J. FINN.

W. P. McDERMOTT.

JAS. WALSH.

JNO. DELANY.

Henry Rotton, Esq., M.P.

No. 13.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL.

[Urgent.]

Bridge over Cox's River, at Glen Roy.

THE Acting Surveyor General is requested to state whether the proposed bridge at Glen Roy is on the line marked 43, on the Western Road Schedule for 1864, on either of roads Nos. 44 and 45.

M. F.

B.C., 6 May, /64.

From information received within the last few days, it appears that the description of Road No. 43 is erroneous, and that the road intended does not either start from Hartley or pass the site for the Glen Roy Bridge. A report from the Surveyor has been called for, but there is no doubt but that both roads, Nos. 44 and 45, pass at Glen Roy. I would further suggest that no steps should be taken in the disbursement of either Votes No. 43 or 44, until the Surveyor's report is received as to when the expenditure on the former road has been made. In any case, it appears certain that one road, for a portion of its length, draws support from two Votes for the same piece of road. For the S. Genl., F. N. ADAMS.—9 May, /64.

Dist. Surveyor Fisher.—11 May, /64.

No. 14.

No. 14.

SURVEYOR GENERAL to SURVEYOR FISHER.

*Surveyor General's Office,
11 May, 1864.*

SIR,

I have the honor to request your immediate report as to where the £290, voted for this year for Road 43, under Western Roads in the Schedule, has been expended, one half of the money having been given to Messrs. Brown, Delaney, and Whalan, as Trustees, and the other to Messrs. Fulton, Mackie, and Nowlan.

2. It has been the impression that the road on which the money has been expended by the Trustees, started from Hartley, and crossed Cox's River, at Glen Roy; but it has been stated that Lockyer's line does not pass through or start from Hartley, as per Schedule for 1863 and 1864, but from Bowenfels.

I have, &c.,
W. R. DAVIDSON,
Surveyor General.

No. 15.

DISTRICT SURVEYOR FISHER to SURVEYOR GENERAL.

*Survey Office, Bathurst,
14 June, 1864.*

SIR,

In reply to yours of the 11th ultimo, No. 64/968, I have the honor to inform you, Messrs. Fulton, Mackie, and Nolan, have expended their moiety of the money granted for No. 43, Western Road, for the year 1863; and Mr. Brown, whose letter I enclose, states there is a balance unexpended of the amount granted for the repair of this road to Messrs. Brown, Delaney, and Whalan, but the vote for this year has not as yet been expended.

2. The Committee also state the money has always been expended on the one line of road, viz., *via* the Sod Walls and Mutton Falls to O'Connell's Plains.

I have, &c.,
EDWD. FISHER,
D. S.

Mr. Fisher does not state if Lockyer's line starts from Bowenfels. The position of the Sod Walls, if not shewn on the maps, Mr. Fisher will be good enough to identify it.—E. N. A.—1 July.

Mr. Fisher.—22 July, /64.

No. 16.

SURVEYOR GENERAL to DISTRICT SURVEYOR FISHER.

*Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 22 July, 1864.*

SIR,

In reference to your report of the 14th ultimo, respecting the expenditure on Lockyer's line of road from Main Western Road to O'Connell's Plains, I have the honor to point out that you do not state in your report if Lockyer's line starts from Bowenfels; and as the position of the Sod Walls is not shewn on the maps, perhaps you will be good enough to identify it.

I have, &c.,
W. R. DAVIDSON,
Surveyor General.

No. 17.

DISTRICT SURVEYOR FISHER to SURVEYOR GENERAL.

For the information required, I would respectfully refer you to my letter of 5th July, 64/120, second paragraph.

10th August, 1864.

E. FISHER,
District Surveyor.

Extract from letter referred to herewith.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure in No. 17.]

EXTRACT from Mr. District Surveyor Fisher to the Surveyor General, transmitting report in connection with Schedule List of Minor Roads for 1865.

Survey Office,
Bathurst, 5 July, 1864.

Sir,

With reference to your letters of the 4th March and 21st April, &c., * * * * *
No. 2.—No. 5 on this list is intended to represent No. 43 on the Schedule. This road is in parts identical with the line cleared by Major Lockyer; it diverges from the Main Western Road, at the Junction Hill, west of Bowenfels; runs thence in a S.W. direction to the Sod Walls (the crossing of the head of Solitary Creek, on Hayes' 300 acres); thence down that creek to Mutton Falls, crossing Webb's land; thence westerly to the village of Kenliss; and thence to O'Connell's Plains, being the best road in this neighbourhood, and the one now used by teams.

No. 3.— * * * * *

I have, &c.,
ED. FISHER,
D. S.

Surveyor General,
Sydney.

No. 18.

SURVEYOR GENERAL to UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS:

From the reports of Mr. District Surveyor Fisher, it is ascertained that the road No. 45 on Schedule for /64, viz,—Hartley, *via* Glen Roy and Bindo Flats, to the Village of Oberon, is identical with the road on which the Glen Roy is situated. The amount on Schedule (£245) has been placed in the hands of Trustees for expenditure.

As the Commissioner for Roads is of opinion that the erection of the bridge is almost or wholly unnecessary (see his minute on 63/819 Lands, No. herewith), it is recommended that until some approved survey of the road is made, and the possibility of a less expensive crossing than that at Glen Roy is ascertained, the £200 voted for the approaches may be withheld.

(For the Surveyor General,)
F. N. ADAMS.
31/10/64.

Approved.—J. B. W.—11 Nov., /64.

Shall the matter be allowed to lie over until further motion by parties interested?
Yes.

Instructions issued for survey of road to Mr. Knapp on 3/12/64.

Inform Mr. Lucas that the sum of £900, voted for this bridge, was written off in December, '63, and the Engineer for Roads is requested again to report on the subject.—
J. B. W.—22/12/64.

Mr. Lucas informed.—22/12/64.

Mr. Bennett, for further report.—22/12/64.—For the Under Secretary, G. H.

No. 19.

Letter from Surveyor General to Surveyor Knapp, requesting him to make survey of road, Hartley, *via* Cox's River, at Glen Roy, &c., &c., dated 3 December, 1864.

[Copy of original cannot be traced.]

No. 20.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS to J. LUCAS, Esq., M.P.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 23 December, 1864.

SIR,

Referring to the interview you had this morning with Mr. Secretary Wilson, on the subject of the proposed bridge over Cox's River, at Glen Roy, I am directed to inform you that it appears that the £900 voted for this bridge was written off in the Treasury, in December, 1863. The Commissioner for Main Roads has, however, been requested to report further on this subject.

I have, &c.,
GERALD HALLIGAN,
For the Under Secretary.

No. 21.

COMMISSIONER FOR ROADS to UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS.

I SEE no reason to alter my former recommendation, but I would respectfully recommend that the advice of the Deputy Surveyor General be acted on, and an approved survey of the road be made, and the possibility of obtaining a more favourable crossing determined on.

W. C. B.
16/1/65.

Under Secretary.—B.C.—Submitted 16/1/65.
Approved.—J.B.W.—16/1/65.

No. 22.

J. LUCAS, ESQ., M.P., to SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Camperdown, 9 June, 1865.

SIR,

£1,500.

I do myself the honor to request that a sum of £1,500 may be placed on the Estimates for the year 1866, for the purpose of erecting a bridge over the River Cox, at Glen Roy.

I beg to remind you, that during the year 1861, the sum of £900, and again in 1864, the sum of £200, was voted for this service; but it was discovered, after the last-mentioned sum was voted, that the former sum had been written off, and, consequently not available without being again submitted to Parliament, which the Minister then in power promised should be done. I therefore hope you will cause the amount required for the construction of this bridge to be placed on the Estimates for the ensuing year.

I may also add that I have travelled over a great portion of this track of country, and I believe that there are few if any places where a bridge is more urgently required, and a few hundred pounds of public money more beneficially spent, than in this locality.

I have, &c.,
JOHN LUCAS.

No. 23.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS to J. LUCAS, ESQ., M.P.

*Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 14 June, 1865.*

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, on the subject noted hereunder, and to inform you that it will receive due attention.

I have, &c.,
GERALD HALLIGAN,
(For the Under Secretary.)

Subject:—That £1,500 may be placed on Estimates for 1866, for Bridge over Cox's River, at Glen Roy.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROADS.

(MINOR ROAD STATISTICS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 26 April, 1865.

RETURN to an *Order*, made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 8 September, 1863, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) A Return of all sums expended on Minor Roads,
 “ from 1st July, 1862, to 30th June, 1863, specifying each
 “ particular line of Road, and the amount expended on each
 “ Road.
 “ (2.) The name of the District, and whether performed by
 “ contract or day work.
 “ (3.) The names of the Local Road Superintendents and
 “ Overseers.
 “ (4.) The names of the Minor Road Trustees inspecting,
 “ and Districts, and under whose authority the expenditure
 “ was made on each particular Road.
 “ (5.) The number of laborers in each gang where an
 “ Overseer is employed.”

(*Mr. Danger.*)

ROADS.

ROADS.

RETURN of all Sums expended on **Minor Roads**, from 1st July, 1862, to 30th June, 1863, shewing—(1) The specific line of Road; (2) The period during which such expenditure was made; (3) The total amount expended; (4) The various divisions of the Votes for Subordinate Roads to which the expenditure has been charged; (5) Whether performed by contract or day work; (6) The names of the Local Road Superintendents and Overseers; (7) The names of the Minor Road Trustees inspecting, and parties by whom expended; (8) The number of laborers in each gang where an Overseer was employed; (9) Under whose authority the expenditure on each line of Road was made.

Specific Line of Road.	Period.	Amount Expended.	Main Division.	Contract or Day Work.	Name of Local Superintendents or Road Overseers.	Trustees.	Number of Laborers employed in each Gang.	Under whose Authority Expended.
Queanbeyan to Cooma	July to December, 1862	£ 72 s. 0	Southern	Contract and day work	E. McDonald.	Bench of Magistrates, Queanbeyan	3	The authority of a letter from the Government of Lands, dated—
Goulburn and Braidwood to Queanbeyan	July, 1862, to June, 1863	25 s. 10	"	"	"	"	5	30 May, 1861.
Goulburn Municipality to Gundaroo	"	122 19 0	"	Day work	E. McDonald.	"		30 March, 1861.
East Kempsey to Rolland's Plains	"	156 6 0	Northern	Contract	"	Macleay River		8 December, 1862.
Approaches to Kingdon Ponds Bridge	July, 1862, to February, 1863	79 3 1	Unclassified.	"	"	{		20 May, 1861.
Reconstruction of Bridge on Road from Gosford to Sydney, about 9 miles from Gosford	April to June, 1863	12 0 0	"	"	"	Scone		14 August, 1860.
Tunaworth and Manilla.	October, 1862, to June, 1863	182 15 2	Northern	"	"	Gosford		17 April, 1862.
Canden Haven to Port Macquarie	July, 1862, to June, 1863	110 17 4	"	Day work	P. Hughes.	Tamworth	5	17 April, 1862.
Port Macquarie to Kempsey	July to August, 1862	88 7 0	"	"	J. Bourne	Port Macquarie	5	20 May, 1861.
Clarence town to Dungog	July, 1862, to June, 1863	414 3 10	"	Contract	"	Dungog		17 April, 1862.
Dungog to Chichester River	"	22 3 0	"	Not specified	"	"		17 April, 1862.
Dungog to Stroud	"	47 3 0	"	"	"	"		30 May, 1861.
Stroud and Thimonee.	"	203 0 0	"	Contract	"	Stroud		17 April, 1862.
Stroud and Dungog.	"	49 0 0	"	"	"	"		14 August, 1860.
Stroud and Raymond Terrace	"	200 0 0	"	"	"	"		30 May, 1861.
Kiama Municipality to Nowra	"	74 6 0	Southern	"	"	Shoalhaven		17 April, 1862.
Nowra, via Kerrigs, to Braidwood.	July to December, 1862	284 7 11	"	"	"	"		17 April, 1862.
Bridge over Cabbage-tree Creek	January to March, 1863	18 5 8	"	"	"	"		6 August, 1862.
Repairs to Southern Road	October, 1862, to February, 1863	16 0 0	Unclassified.	"	"	"		8 December, 1862.
Repairs to Greenwell Point.	July, 1862, to February, 1863	70 0 0	"	"	"	"		20 May, 1861.
Bridge on Road from Nowra to Greenwell Point	October, 1862, to June, 1863	80 0 0	Southern	"	"	Goulburn		17 April, 1862.
Goulburn Municipality to Gundaroo	October, 1862, to June, 1863	60 0 0	Northern	"	"	Muswellbrook		16 May, 1863.
Muswellbrook to Merton	January to June, 1863	3 10 0	"	"	"	Clarencetown		17 April, 1862.
Raymond Terrace and Stroud to Raymond Terrace and Clarence town	July, 1862, to June, 1863	22 4 0	"	"	"	"		30 May, 1861.
Seaham to Clarence town	April to June, 1863	67 0 0	Unclassified.	"	"	"		17 April, 1862.
Ditto	July, 1862, to June, 1863	11 0 0	Northern	"	"	"		30 May, 1863.
Raymond Terrace and Hinton to Seaham	July, 1862, to June, 1863	60 0 0	"	"	"	"		17 April, 1862.
Hinton to Seaham	"	83 12 0	"	"	"	"		14 August, 1860.
Road from Raymond Terrace to Wollongong	July, 1862, to March, 1863	69 15 0	Southern	"	"	Raymond Terrace		17 April, 1862.
Road from Berry to Wollongong	October to December, 1862	105 0 0	"	"	"	Berrima		17 April, 1862.
Main Southern Road at Berrima to Bogan Bong	January to March, 1863	84 0 0	"	"	"	"		14 August, 1860.
Main Southern Road at Bogan Bong to Bogan Bong	January to June, 1863	80 0 0	"	"	"	"		17 April, 1862.
Aprils, via Broughton's Pass and Mount Keira, to Central Illawarra Municipality.	July, 1862, to January, 1863	100 0 0	"	Chiefly contract.	"	Wollongong		17 April, 1862.
Wollongong Municipality to Bulli	July, 1862, to March, 1863	76 7 0	"	Contract	"	"		14 August, 1860.
Moriya to Beal Alley	July, 1862, to June, 1863	256 0 0	"	"	"	Moriya	5	17 April, 1862.
Menaunge to Plecton	"	198 16 2	"	Day work	{ E. Rochford, } Overseers.	Plecton	5	17 April, 1862.
Plecton, via the Oaks, to Burrungong	"	117 12 0	"	"	{ F. Deetrick, } Overseer	"	5	17 April, 1862.
Conjela to Bateman's Bay	"	383 18 4	"	Contract	J. Toland, Overseer	Ulladulla	4	20 May, 1861.
Yass to Hoorewa	"	29 8 0	Unclassified.	"	"	Yass		17 April, 1862.
Frisbane Water to Maitland	April to June, 1863	77 16 0	"	Contract and day work	"	Frisbane Water		20 May, 1861.
Bombala and Delegate	May to June, 1863	175 0 0	Southern	Contract	"	Bombala		18 February, 1863.
Approaches to Government Wharf at Casino	July to September, 1862	15 0 0	Unclassified.	"	"	Casino		23 April, 1863.

ROADS.

Location	Date	Western	515	4	6	Day work	J. Power, Overseer	Road Trust, Parramatta	25	17 April, 1862.
Parramatta, towards Windsor, 12 miles.	July, 1862, to June, 1863	Western	515	4	6	Day work	J. Power, Overseer	Road Trust, Parramatta	25	17 April, 1862.
Main Western Road, near Parramatta, to Main Southern Road (Droop Road)	"	Southern	01	10	0	"	"	"	14	19 May, 1863.
Seaham and Hinton Road to Paterson	April to June, 1863	Unclassified	60	0	0	Contract	"	"		17 April, 1862.
West Maitland to Wollombi—Building Culverts and repairing Road.	December, 1862, to March, 1863	Northern	210	0	0	"	"	Maitland		28 April, 1863.
Morpeth to Largs	April to June, 1863	Unclassified	0	12	0	"	"	"		13 February, 1863.
Ditto	"	Unclassified	40	0	0	"	"	"		29 October, 1862.
Court House to Falls, West Maitland	"	"	23	11	4	"	"	"		18 May, 1863.
Falls, West Maitland, along right bank of River Hunter.	"	"	50	11	0	"	"	"		5 February, 1863.
Maitland to Raymond Terrace—Bridges and repairs	January to June, 1863	Northern	99	10	0	"	"	"		20 May, 1863.
East Maitland to Newcastle—Repairs of Road and Bridge	December, 1862, to June, 1863	Unclassified	60	0	0	"	"	"		17 April, 1862.
Bridges at Largs	January to March, 1863	Unclassified	55	0	0	"	"	"		18 May, 1862.
Morpeth to Four-mile Creek—Bridge and repair of Roads	January to June, 1863	Northern	148	0	0	"	"	"		29 October, 1862.
Old South Head Road	"	Metropolitan	175	0	0	Not specified	"	South Head		16 May, 1860.
New South Head Road	"	"	125	0	0	"	"	"		20 October, 1862.
Point Piper Road	"	"	55	0	0	"	"	"		23 April, 1863.
Darling Point Road	"	"	55	0	0	"	"	"		14 May, 1863.
Glenmore Road	"	"	25	0	0	"	"	"		17 April, 1862.
Main Western, near Prospect, to Richmond	July, 1862, to March, 1863	Western	265	7	0	Contract	"	Richmond		9 December, 1862.
Richmond to New Bridge	July, 1862, to June, 1863	"	30	0	0	Contract	"	Windsor		17 April, 1862.
Windsor to Richmond, Richmond end	January to June, 1863	"	37	10	0	Contract	"	"		14 August, 1862.
Windsor to Parramatta	July to December, 1862	"	83	0	0	"	"	"		17 April, 1862.
Windsor to Wilberforce	October to December, 1862	"	57	10	0	"	"	"		20 May, 1861.
Windsor to Richmond, Windsor end, 2 1/2 miles	July to December, 1862	"	94	4	0	"	"	"		17 April, 1862.
Windsor to the Blacktown Road	January to June, 1863	"	276	18	0	Contract and day work	"	Campbelltown		23 April, 1863.
Main Southern Road to Campbelltown	July, 1862, to June, 1863	Southern	276	18	0	"	"	"		17 April, 1863.
Campbelltown to Meungie	"	"	341	17	6	"	"	"		14 May, 1863.
Campbelltown to Main Southern Road, near Narellan	"	"	265	7	2	"	"	"		17 April, 1862.
Campbelltown to Appin	"	"	75	10	0	"	"	"		9 December, 1862.
Campbelltown Railway Station to Great South Road, near Narellan	January to June, 1863	Unclassified	403	7	6	Day work	"	"		17 April, 1862.
Randwick Road to Upper South Head Road, at Waverley	April to June, 1863	Unclassified	55	14	1	"	"	"		17 April, 1863.
Botany Road—Repairs	May to June, 1863	Metropolitan	100	0	0	"	"	Randwick and Congee		21 May, 1862.
Canterbury to George's River	July to December, 1862	"	150	0	0	Contract	"	Botany		23 April, 1863.
Main Western Road to Canterbury	"	"	75	0	0	"	"	Canterbury		17 April, 1862.
Cresford to Lostock	July, 1862, to June, 1863	Northern	67	15	0	Day work	"	District Council, Paterson		28 July, 1861.
East Maitland to Paterson, 3 miles, Paterson end	"	"	41	19	7	"	W. Burgess, Overseer	"	7	17 April, 1862.
Paterson and Cresford to Eccleston	April to June, 1863	"	137	4	5	"	J. Townes, Overseer	"	0	17 April, 1862.
Paterson to Cresford	July, 1862, to June, 1863	"	141	0	7	"	{ R. Wells, } Overseers.	"	4	24 April, 1862.
Road through the Town of Paterson	July to December, 1862	Unclassified	200	0	0	Contract	"	"	6	15 April, 1862.
Bridges and Harbours	October, 1862, to June, 1863	Western	127	9	0	Not specified	"	"		20 May, 1861.
Sludge to boundary of Mudgee Municipality	July to September, 1862	Unclassified	14	0	0	"	"	"		17 April, 1862.
Wollombi, from West Maitland to Cessnock	April to June, 1862	"	40	0	0	Day work	"	Municipal Council, Cudgong		2 September, 1861.
Ditto	"	"	210	0	0	"	"	{ Warden and Commissioner of die }		27 September, 1861.
Mount Vincent to Cresford	October to December, 1862	Northern	68	7	0	Contract and day work	"	{ Warden, Gosford, and } Scott, }		22 January, 1864.
Dural Road	July, 1862, to June, 1863	Western	167	14	0	"	"	{ Walmsey and others }		27 March, 1863.
Broughton's Pass, via Pheasant's Nest, to Great South Road	September, 1862, to June, 1863	"	110	0	0	Day work	"	Williams and Hunt		20 May, 1861.
Kogarah Road	July, 1862, to April, 1863	Southern	60	0	0	Contract	"	Larkin, Byrne, Wouson, & Sparling		30 August, 1861.
Rocky Point Road	July, 1862, to June, 1863	Metropolitan	150	0	6	Contract and day work	"	Carroll, Moore, and Clarke		17 April, 1862.
Madbank and Botany Road	July, 1862	"	20	0	0	"	"	Harris, Hanably, and Walker		8 July, 1862.
Wollombi to Wiseman's Ferry	July, 1862, to March, 1863	Northern	382	11	0	"	{ T. Charter, } Over-	{ Bolton, Fernance, Sternbeck, and }	11	17 April, 1862.
Bathurst to Carrair.	August, 1862	Western	360	0	0	Contract	scers.	Wilson	10	17 April, 1862.
Bathurst to Sofala	July to August, 1862	"	100	0	0	"	"	"	3	
Bathurst to Galoola	October, 1862, to June, 1863	Unclassified	35	0	0	"	"	"		
Narvine Creek, Lynch's, and other Bridges between Millfield and Wollombi	"	"	100	0	0	"	"	Cobcroft, Crotthers, and Jones		31 July, 1862.

ROADS.

Specific Line of Road.	Period.	Amount Expended.	Main Division.	Contract or Day Work.	Name of Local Superintendents or Road Overseers.	Trustees.	Number of laborers employed as in each grade (see page 76).	Under whose Authority Expended.
Appin, via Broughton's Pass and Mount Keira, to Wollongong.	September, 1862, to June, 1863.	£ 8. d. 69 19 3	Southern	Contract		Rose, Wanson, and Rymne	1	This authority of a letter from the Department of Lands, dated—
Albatour Road	July to December, 1862	20 4 8	Metropolitan	Day work		Beaunes, Perry, Lord, Lyons, and M'Kenzie	1	{ 17 April, 1862.
Leichhardt to the Albatour Road	January to April, 1863.	100 0 0	Unclassified	Contract		Beaunes, Perry, and Price.	1	{ 16 January, 1863.
Appin to Wollongong, via Bimons Pass, to Fujili Road	July, 1862, to January, 1863	265 0 0	Southern	"		Smith, Armstrong, and Cawley	1	{ 17 April, 1862.
Road through Wagoners Ecks, on the Appin and Illawarra Road	October to December, 1862	100 0 0	Unclassified	"		"	1	{ 19 October, 1862.
Main Western Road, near Paramatta, via Smithfield—repair of half the Road	September to December, 1862	87 7 6	Southern	"		Kenyon, Crook, and Carson.	1	{ 30 August, 1862.
Hartley to O'Connell, via Fish River, O'Connell and Mudgee Road, near middle, to Main Western Road, near Meadow Flat	July, 1862, to June, 1863.	155 0 0	Western	"		Fulton, Mackie, and Nolan	1	{ 20 May, 1861.
Warrah Station Road	"	100 8 10	"	"		Sidon and Lackie.	1	{ 17 April, 1862.
Wilberforce to Sackville Reach.	"	71 0 0	Unclassified	"		Tourle and Groves	1	{ 4 January, 1863.
St. Leonard's to Pennant Hills	"	59 0 0	Western	"		Tuckerman, Doyle, Coberoff, and Dunstan	1	{ 27 October, 1862.
Wogonga and Gulpf	October, 1862, to June, 1863	297 17 6	Metropolitan	"		Duffy, Porter, and Pattison.	1	{ 17 April, 1862.
Cundlicdown to and through Jones' Island, Manning River	September, 1862, to June, 1863.	550 0 0	Unclassified	"		Giles, Manusa, and Smith.	1	{ 3 July, 1862.
Goulburn to Taralga	April to June, 1863	112 18 9	"	"		Renwick, Bates, Gill, and Lee.	1	{ 4 March, 1863.
Thross and Bohneck	July, 1862, to June, 1863.	91 0 0	Southern	"		Cunningham, Charker, and Ross	1	{ 10 October, 1861.
Norwa to Greenwell Point	April to June, 1863	60 0 0	Northern	"		Polson, Belford, and Stitt.	1	{ 14 August, 1862.
Boat for Moruya Ferry	April, 1863	23 0 0	Unclassified	"		Elyard, Mackay, and Graham.	1	{ 8 December, 1862.
Warp for Moruya Ferry	July, 1862	5 14 8	Unclassified	"		Caswell, P.M., Moruya	1	{ 27 September, 1861.
Penrith, via Castlereagh, to Richmond	July, 1862, to March, 1863	114 0 0	Western	"		Stewart, Evans, and Colless.	1	{ 17 April, 1862.
Comleroy Road, between Bell's Line and Colo River	October, 1862, to June, 1863	126 0 0	"	"		Comrie and Wilshire	1	{ 3 February, 1863.
Cumiletown and Camden Haven	July, 1862, to June, 1863	497 12 3	Northern	Chiefly day work	P. Hughes, Overseer	Cuffrey, Cross, and Saville	5	{ 14 March, 1863.
Manly and Balgowlah Road	July to September, 1862	20 0 0	Metropolitan	Contract		Smith, Redman, and Darley	1	{ 17 April, 1862.
St. Leonard's and Pitt Water	July, 1862, to June, 1863	105 0 0	"	"		"	1	{ 17 April, 1862.
Manly and Pitt Water	March to June, 1863	212 1 8	"	Chiefly contract.		"	1	{ 17 April, 1862.
Balgowlah and Manly Cove to Pitt Water	October, 1862, to June, 1863	23 10 1	"	Day work		"	1	{ 14 October, 1862.
Bulga Road to Colo River	July to December, 1862	830 3 5	Northern	Contract	T. Reeves, Overseer	{ Brown, Dight, M'Donnell, Rodd, and Parnell	6	{ 23 April, 1863.
New Line between Bradwood and Queanbeyan	July to December, 1862	210 0 0	Southern	Chiefly day work		Larmer, Taylor, and Bush	1	{ 20 May, 1861.
Penrith, via Regentville and Mulgoa, to Greenbush	July, 1862, to June, 1863	48 2 6	Western	Day work		Cox, Riley, and Magarray	1	{ 17 April, 1862.
Penrith to Bringley, and Penrith to Greenbush, via Mulgoa	July to December, 1862	14 0 0	"	Contract		{ Caswell, Clarke, Ross, Spiden, and Francis	1	{ 20 May, 1861.
Moruya to the Heads	October, 1862, to June, 1863	298 2 0	Unclassified	"		"	1	{ 17 April, 1862.
Do.	"	7 0 0	Southern	"		"	1	{ 16 June, 1863.
Norwa Municipality to Conjola Creek	July, 1862, to June, 1863	183 1 6	"	Day work		M'Kenzie, Walsh, and Goolsell	1	{ 4 November, 1862.
Ashfield Railway Station to the Parramatta Road	"	15 15 9	Unclassified	Contract		Rodd and Learmonth.	1	{ 23 April, 1863.
Main Western Road at Little Hartley, to Gunbenang, Swamp	"	70 0 0	Western	"		Brown, Norton, and Jarvis	1	{ 17 February, 1862.
Main Western Road to Cible Island	February to June, 1863	121 5 0	Metropolitan	Day work		"	1	{ 17 April, 1862.
Do.	"	50 0 0	Unclassified	"		"	1	{ 20 May, 1861.
Main Western Road to Balmain Municipality	July, 1862, to June, 1863	80 0 0	Metropolitan	Contract		Shepherd, Bixland, and Farnell	1	{ 17 April, 1862.
Bedlam Ferry, Ryde, and Pennant Hills Wharf Road	December, 1862, to June, 1863	79 10 11	Western	"		Weber and Murray.	1	{ 20 March, 1863.
Bombala and Merimbula, at Cathcart, to Eden	August, 1862	1 0 0	Southern	"		"	1	{ 14 August, 1860.
Wollombi to Maitland	July to December, 1862	470 10 9	Northern	Chiefly day work	{ W. Stapleford, } Overseers.	{ Baker, Bridge, Harpur, Bridge, } { Crohens, and Dapyl } W. G. Caporn, Superin.	11	{ 20 May, 1861.
Albury to Wagga Wagga	July to September, 1862	92 6 6	Southern	Contract		Caporn, Rose, and Bayless	1	{ 22 May, 1862.
Raymond Terrace and Maitland to Morpeth	July to December, 1862	51 7 6	Northern	"		Whydew, Keating, and O'Keefe	1	{ 17 April, 1862.
Cobbly to Great South Road	"	44 2 0	Southern	Contract and day work		Downes and Oxley	1	{ 17 April, 1862.
Main Southern Road at Berrima to Sutton Forest	October to December, 1862	40 0 0	"	Contract		Badgery, Nicholson, and Fitzgerald	1	{ 17 April, 1862.
Vale of Clyde Road	July to September, 1863	20 0 0	Unclassified	"		Brown and Rygate	1	{ 16 June, 1863.
Raymond Terrace to Hinton	October to December, 1862	60 0 0	Northern	"		Portus, Sadler, and others	1	{ 19 September, 1862.
Stockton to Raymond Terrace and Saltash.	July, 1862, to March, 1863	38 12 6	"	"		{ Sadler, Bremblcombe, Myers, } { and Bolding } " "	7	{ 17 April, 1862.

ROADS.

Location	Period	Cost	Classification	Contract	Contractors	Completion Date
Raymond Terrace to Stroud	July, 1862, to June, 1863	145 0 0	Northern	Contract	Bolding, Barry, and Fenwick	17 April, 1862
Gabramatta to Cobbity	October to December, 1862	100 0 0	Unclassified	Day work	Barker and Lowe	18 May, 1863
Cook's River Road	July to August, 1862	44 10 0	"	Contract	Kern, Keenan, and Hill	8 April, 1862
Elrington to Araluen (Bridle track road)	July, 1862, to June, 1863	37 17 0	Northern	Contract and day work	Baichford, Dwyer, and O'Connor	4 April, 1862
Singiton and Jerry's Plains to Warkworth	"	34 18 6	Western	Chiefly day work	Farnell, Dight, and Ragny	17 April, 1862
Parramatta and Windsor to Pitt Town	"	169 0 0	"	"	Channing, Arncliffe, Johnson, May, and Pendergast	20 May, 1862
Windsor to Pitt Town	July to December, 1863	40 0 0	"	Day work	"	20 May, 1862
Pitt Town to Pitt Town Point	July to September, 1862	7 0 0	"	Contract	Murdoch, Werry, and Doherty	23 May, 1863
Louisa Creek to Pyramul Hill	June, 1863	75 0 0	"	"	Christie, McAleer, Woore, Oakes, Shepherd, and Churchill	8 December, 1862
Goulburn Municipality to Whoco	January to June, 1863	42 0 0	Southern	"	Ray, Uhr, and Walker	17 April, 1862
Concord, from Parramatta Road to the River	July, 1862, to June, 1863	44 16 0	Western	Day work	Young, Sparkes, Howden, and Brett	14 February, 1862
Raymond Terrace to Hexham	July to September, 1862	39 10 0	Southern	Contract	Boyd, Hardy and Hackley	17 April, 1862
Main Southern Road to Salt Pan Creek	July, 1862, to June, 1863	309 10 0	Northern	"	Flett, Crofton, and M'Donnell	10 October, 1861
Candle and Tinonee	February to May, 1863	400 0 0	Southern	"	M'Kenzie, Gale, Ross, and Maralen	18 May, 1863
Tuena, from Goulburn, viz Laggan, to Tuena	July, 1862, to June, 1863	32 12 4	Northern	"	Windsor, Bolding, and Barry	17 April, 1862
Black Creek to Cassino, on Wollombi Road	January to June, 1863	280 0 0	"	"	M'Donald, M'Grave, Leonard, and Bayless	9 December, 1862
Lismore and Ballina	October, 1862, to June, 1863	208 10 0	Unclassified	"	Fawcett, Brown, and Gerrard	17 April, 1862
Lungtins to the Pool	July to December, 1862	50 0 0	Western	Day work and contract	Day and Lawson	5 September, 1862
Pool to Kelso and Solata Road	April to June, 1863	60 0 0	"	Contract	"	27 March, 1863
Kelso to the Upper Tutton	July to December, 1862	180 0 0	"	"	"	2 September, 1862
Sofila and Tunbarroon	January to June, 1863	170 0 0	"	"	Maclean, Walford, and O'Connor	8 December, 1862
Pitt Town to Wiseman's Ferry	July, 1862, to June, 1863	179 12 6	"	Day work	{Walmsley, Butler, Bolton, Doyle, and Johnston}	17 April, 1862
Coahla to Coonabarabran	March to June, 1863	50 0 0	Unclassified	Contract	Watt and Parsons	21 September, 1861
Maitland and Raymond Terraces, Raymond Terrace end	July, 1862, to June, 1863	36 12 7	Northern	"	Fortus, Shaw, and McNamara	20 May, 1861
Glaucaster to Tinonee	"	482 8 8	Northern	Contract and day work	Vernon, Barling, and Poole	17 April, 1862
Darling Mills, viz North Rocks, to Pennant Hills	December, 1862, to March, 1863	28 0 0	Unclassified	Day work	Pye, Gregg, Blake, and Snape	31 October, 1862
Main Western, near Parramatta, through Domain, and by Old Windsor Road to Windsor Road	July, 1862, to March, 1863	90 0 0	Western	"	Pye, Pearce, Brien, and Staff	17 April, 1862
Blacktown to the Windsor Road	"	42 0 0	"	"	{Blaxland, Devlin, Shepherd, and Farnell}	10 October, 1861
Ryde to Field of Mars Common	January to March, 1863	30 0 0	"	Contract	Gowing, Darcy, and M'Gregor	"
Cutting, &c., rocks at Tadmra Jetty	July to December, 1862	208 0 0	Unclassified	"	T. Lindsay	17 April, 1862
Repairing Bridge, &c., at Jella Jelat	July, 1862, to June, 1863	187 18 0	Northern	"	{April, 1862	
Stanhope and Glendon Brook Roads	November, 1862, to June, 1863	150 0 0	Unclassified	"	{18 July, 1862	
Approaches for Ferry at Tom Ugly's Foot, George's River	January to June, 1863	70 0 0	"	"	{15 April, 1862	
Fish River to Duckmalol	April to June, 1863	133 5 0	"	"	{15 May, 1862	
Largs to Dunn's Creek	June, 1863	72 0 0	"	"	{25 November, 1862	
Approaches to Point at Nelson's Plains, Williams River	May to June, 1863	50 0 0	Northern	Contract	{9 February, 1863	
Raymond Terrace, by east side of Williams River, to Clarencetown	July, 1862, to June, 1863	105 0 0	Western	"	{30 April, 1862	
Fish River Road, viz O'Connell's Plains	March, 1863	4 0 0	Unclassified	"	{20 May, 1861	
Approaches to Bundarra River	July to September, 1862	4 10 0	"	"	{28 May, 1860	
Bendemeer to Bundarra	July, 1862, to June, 1863	303 9 7	Northern	Contract and day work	Bartlett, Child, and Hoods	5 June, 1862
East Maitland to Mount Vincent	January to March, 1863	35 0 0	Unclassified	Contract	Middleton, Mitchell, and Smith	17 April, 1862
East Maitland and Paterson, viz Duunore Point, to Seaburn	July to December, 1862	5 17 11	Western	"	Fearson and Jackson	17 April, 1862
Parramatta and Bedlam Ferry Road to Chadesville Wharf	October to December, 1862	13 10 6	Unclassified	Contract	Bleek, Downes, Lakeman, and Dunn	21 August, 1862
Main South Road, near Camden, towards Burrigorang	July to December, 1862	105 0 0	Southern	Contract and day work	"	21 November, 1860
Main South Road, at Cawdor, to Westbrook Bridge	March to June, 1863	27 10 0	"	"	{Betta, Mansfield, Watts, Critchley, and Williams}	10 October, 1862
Smithfield Road, near Cabramatta	July to September, 1862	43 0 0	Western	Day work	Roddi, Abercrombie, and Wright	20 May, 1861
Main Western Road to Beulam Ferry	"	27 7 6	Southern	Contract	Farnell, Comerford, and M'Guire	17 April, 1862
Novra and Ulladulla Junction to Jerry's Bay	"	40 0 0	Unclassified	"	Cox and Shadforth	5 September, 1862
Luddenham Bridge Approaches, Nepean River, to Blaxland's Crossing Place	"	38 10 0	"	"	Chisholm, Dawson, and Thompson	6 March, 1862
Main Southern Road, at Camden, to Road from Menangle to Main Southern Road	"	68 3 10	Southern	"	"	"

ROADS.

Specific Line of Road.	Period.	Amount Expended.	Main Division.	Contract or Day Work.	Name of Local Superintendents or Road Overseers.	Trustees.	Number of laborers employed.	Under whose Authority Expended.
Reid's Corner to Junction of Road from Menang's to foot of Razor-back	July to September, 1862	£ s. d. 14 0 0	Unclassified	Contract		{ Chisholm, Dawson, Thompson, and Macarthur.		The authority of a letter from the Department of Lands, dated— 6 March, 1862.
Main South Road, viz. Cavalier, to Road from Gamden to the Road from Menang's to foot of Razorback	"	14 0 0	"	"		"		"
Approad to point at Lismore	October to December, 1862	40 0 0	"	"		{ Garrard, Wilson, and Brova		11 June, 1861.
Road leading up Eastern or Main Dingo Creek	"	42 0 0	"	"		{ M'Pherson, Gibson, and Cameron.		14 August, 1862.
Bateman's Bay to Moruya	July, 1862, to June, 1863	121 13 3	Southern	"		{ Creswell, Collett, Comau, Gannon, and Flanagan		20 May, 1861.
Hunter's Hill Municipality to Road from Parramatta to Beulah Ferry	July to December, 1862	25 0 0	Metropolitan	"		{ Jobert and Brookes		17 April, 1862.
Braidwood to Jervis Bay	October to December, 1862	91 0 0	Unclassified	"		{ Walsh, Goodsell, and M'Kenzie		4 June, 1862.
Wollombi to Conguati	July to December, 1862	74 19 0	Northern	"		{ Bridge, Cudman, and M'Gann		21 June, 1862.
Main Western Road from Penrith to Richmond	"	84 0 0	Western	"		{ Clarke, Fraser, and Moxon.		{ 18 November, 1861.
Bridge over Gilmore Creek	"	109 2 6	Unclassified	"		{ Viner, Emanuel, and Mandelson		{ 17 April, 1862.
Old Turnut Bridge	July to September, 1862	1 0 0	"	Advertising Day work		"	"	25 November, 1861.
Road to Railway Station, at Liverpool	October, 1862	20 0 0	"	Day work		{ Moore and Jones		17 April, 1862.
Costord to Mangrove Creek, and up that Creek	July to December, 1862	175 0 0	Northern	Contract		{ Chaseling, Perry, Douglas, Pemberton, Atkins, and Woodbury		17 April, 1862.
Arnhem Line, from junction of Kiora and Muggindore Lines.	November, 1862	3 10 9	Southern	Day work		{ Comau, Inwood, and Ferguson		2 April, 1861.
Roads in the parish of Ulmarra, Clarence River	July, 1862, to March, 1863	213 5 0	Unclassified	Contract		{ Lesson, Blanche, and Parsons		4 February, 1862.
Wilberforce and Sackville to Pitt Town and Wiseman's Ferry Roads	October, 1862, to March, 1863	50 0 0	"	"		{ Johnston and Turnbull		10 December, 1862.
Dungog to Fosterton	July to December, 1862	42 0 0	Northern	"		{ Hanna, Hook, Campbell, and Lean		17 April, 1862.
Irishdown to George's River (Old Road)	August to September, 1862	21 0 0	Southern	"		{ Morrow, Dalton, M'Gweny		3 July, 1862.
Tumbarumba to Bald Hills	August to November, 1862	85 0 0	Unclassified	"		{ Feitzker, Phillips, Holston		31 July, 1862.
Mumumba Brook to Warkworth	July to September, 1862	179 2 6	Northern	"		{ Yates, Saunders, and M'Alpine		17 April, 1862.
Enurwood, leading from the Parramatta and Liverpool Roads	July to December, 1862	83 15 0	Southern	Chiefly contract.		{ Camer, Brown, and Ferguson		6 April, 1862.
Clearing the Road from Irishdown to Haslem's Creek Station	July to September, 1862	13 0 0	Western	Contract		{ Ryan, Molloy, and Ward		20 May, 1861.
Baldhurst to Fish River Creek	July, 1862, to March, 1863	170 0 0	Northern	"		{ P. M. Casino (Garrard) Grimes and Wilson.		17 April, 1862.
Casino to Lismore	October to December, 1862	50 0 0	Unclassified	"		{ Casperson, Compton, and Maher		14 October, 1862.
Erection of Bridge at Tumbarumba Creek	July to December, 1862	161 0 0	Western	"		{ Town, Stuthorpe, Lannock, and Comrie		17 April, 1862.
Burn's Line from Richmond Bridge to Mount Tomah	October to November, 1862	50 0 0	Unclassified	Contract and day work	J. Robinson	{ Bolton and Wilson		27 November, 1861.
Dumli to Wiseman's Ferry	July to September, 1862	100 0 0	Western	Contract		{ Campbell, Durack, and Linn		14 June, 1861.
Mitchell's Creek Gold Fields to Main Western Road	"	200 0 0	"	"		{ Keagley, Scott, and M'Philly		20 May, 1861.
Catoola Creek to Tuena	"	229 17 6	"	"		{ Bell, Cox, and Blonfield		"
Cullgoong Municipality to Ryestone	"	247 15 6	"	Contract and day work		{ Bellamy, Deigate, and Harrison		"
Pennant Hills Parish Road from Parramatta and Castle Hill	"	99 0 0	"	Contract		{ Cox, Walton, and Armstrong		17 April, 1862.
Mudgee to Ryestone	October to December, 1862	45 0 0	"	"		{ Spurway, Tut, and Ross		20 May, 1861.
Pennant Hills to Parramatta and Beulah Ferry	July to September, 1862	73 0 0	"	"		{ Bell, Jamison, and Bell		17 April, 1862.
Main Western Road, near Penrith, to Bringley Road	July to December, 1862	160 0 0	Southern	"		"	"	
Math Southern Road, at Carno's Hill, towards Bringley	"	45 11 0	Western	Not specified		{ Hughes, Falvey, and Whalan		14 August, 1862.
Bathurst to Bathurst, via Kelosher and Lower Turon	November, and December, 1862	11 0 0	"	Day work		{ Maclean, Rankin, Walford		8 December, 1862.
Stony Creek and Wellington	July, 1862, to June, 1863	164 0 0	"	Contract		{ Maxwell and Sibthorpe		17 April, 1862.
Stony Creek and Burrendong	"	112 0 0	"	"		"	"	
Tinnoc and Cundlic to Wingham	"	108 8 0	Northern	"		{ Abbot, Findley, and Kennedy		20 May, 1861.
Hinton and Paterson	July to December, 1862	82 3 6	"	"		{ Gardner, Newman, and Pearse		8 April, 1862.
Scott's Marriwa	"	274 19 10	"	"		{ Smith, Bell, and White		17 April, 1862.
Wingworth to Erake	December, 1862, to March, 1863	70 0 0	"	"		{ Watts, M'Alpin, and Blackland		20 May, 1861.
Wingah to Wheelbar First (Dingo Creek)	July, 1862, to June, 1863	77 0 0	"	"		{ Johnston, Campbell, and Thompson		23 July, 1861.
Confield to Kiramba	"	30 1 4	"	Day work		{ Nunn, Dunlop, and Woolfrey		"
Newcastle and East Maitland	"	85 0 0	"	Contract and day work		{ Sparko, Turner, and Weakly		20 May, 1861.
West Maitland to Paterson	"	100 0 0	"	Not specified		{ Jackson, Swan, and Moylin		"
Kiera, towards Araluen	July, 1862, to June, 1863	72 17 6	Southern	Contract and day work		{ Collett, Hadden, and Gannon		20 May, 1862.
Main Southern Road, near Lansdowne Bridge, to the Penrith and Bringley Roads (Orphan School Road)	November, 1862, to Feb., 1863	105 0 0	"	Contract		{ M'Keehan, Lawson, and M'Keehan		4 November, 1862.
Braidwood, viz. Dirty Butter Creek and Araluen, to Moruya	July, 1862	59 0 0	"	"		"	"	
Braidwood to Nelligen	"	538 15 8	"	Contract and day work		{ Weber, Griffin, and Dickson		"
Goulburn Municipality to Braidwood	"	47 0 0	"	"		"	"	
Goulburn and Braidwood, viz. Bangalore Gap, Lake George, and Bayundore, to Queanbeyan	July to December, 1862	153 13 0	"	Contract		{ Weber and Howcombe		17 April, 1862.
Campbelltown, near Denham Court, to Main South Road	"	21 0 0	"	Not specified		{ Lester and Dawson		"

ROADS.

Location	Period	Cost	Classification	Contract and day work	Supervisors	Contractors	Completion Date
Nerriga to Braidwood	July, 1862, to June, 1863	288 2 6	Southern	Contract and day work	M. Percy, } T. Kelly, }	Dunn, Aldcorn, and M'Grath	{ 17 April, 1862. { 23 April, 1863. { 29 May, 1863. { 8 December, 1862. { 9 August, 1862. { 29 November, 1862.
Goulburn Municipality, via Wollontilly River, to Mummell	March to June, 1863	98 13 10	Unclassified	Day work		Chisholm, Cameron, and Spackman	
Wollombi to Wiseman's Ferry	August to October, 1862	99 19 6	Unclassified	Contract		Cobcroft, Medhurst, Crothers, and Bridge	
Bridge over drain at Camden, where the Oaks branches off to Main South Road	February, 1863	15 0 0	"	Contract		Bleech and Lakeman	
Leon's Road, from Five Deck to Kangaroo Point	July, 1862, to April, 1863	8 0 0	"	Day work		Murray, Croker, and Amor	{ 3 April, 1862. { 8 January, 1862.
Road from Western Road to Hen and Chicken Bay	July to November, 1862	3 14 6	"	Contract		Cruikshank and McKillop	{ 7 February, 1860. { 14 October, 1862.
Smithfield to Fairfield	July to September, 1862	2 5 0	"	"		Lavson and Cummings	
Crossing place at Tabragan, near Dabbo	October to December, 1862	20 0 0	"	Day work		Conor, Moore, and Nash	{ 3 April, 1862. { 12 May, 1862.
Marine Western Road to Hen and Chicken Bay (Wharf Road to Breakfast Point)	July to August, 1862	50 0 0	"	Contract		Lord, Harris, Saxby, and Lord	{ 21 February, 1862. { 24 September, 1862.
Construction of two Bridges on Mudbank Road	"	150 0 0	Metropolitan	"		Lord and Prince	
Sydney to Botany Bay, Mudbank Road	November, 1862	75 0 0	Unclassified	"		Lord, Hancock, and Smith	{ 17 July, 1862. { 17 April, 1862.
Construction of two Bridges on Road from the Botany and Bunnalong Roads	July to December, 1862	380 0 0	Metropolitan	Contract and day work		Connolly, Downey, Flood, Brown, Woolfen, and Claggett	
Mudbank to Bunnalong	July to September, 1862	75 0 0	"	Contract		Lord, M'Inness, Whittingham, Mooney, and M'Keown	{ 2 September, 1861. { 12 September, 1862.
Rocky Point Road, near Dunn, to George's River Road	"	120 1 6	"	"		Whelan, Wilson, Lee, Campbell, and Walsh	
Pennant Hills Road, from Blue's Point to St. Leonard's	September, 1862, to June, 1863	18 0 11	"	"			
Bovenfels to Bullock Flat	April to June, 1863	108 0 0	Unclassified	Contract			{ 19 April, 1863.
St. Leonard's to Pitt Water Road	"	57 7 1	Metropolitan	Day work	J. Keefe, Supt. F. R. Goodchap, Working Overseer		
Newtown, via Enmore and Undercliff Bridge, to George's River Road	"	51 7 4	"	"	J. Keefe, Supt. J. Mulligan, Overseer		
Lawrence to the Grafton and Tenterfield Road, near Tubulam	January to June, 1863	221 0 11	Northern	Chiefly day work	J. Keefe, Supts. J. Hoskings, } J. Pursey, Overseer		{ 27 February, 1863 { 29 November, 1862. { 13 January, 1863.
Ditto	October, 1862, to March, 1863	352 9 6	Unclassified	Contract	J. Keefe, Superintendent		
Grafton to Tenterfield (new Line)	October, 1862, to June, 1863	479 2 3	Northern	Chiefly day work	J. Keefe, Supts. C. Fletcher, } J. Hoskings, } S. Avery, } S. M'Geeray, } Overs.		{ 27 February, 1863.
Ditto (ditto)	October, 1862, to March, 1863	782 19 9	Unclassified	Contract	J. Keefe, Superintendent		
Armidale to Glen Innes	October, 1862, to June, 1863	265 17 3	Northern	Contract and day work	T. Byrne, Overseer		{ 7 November, 1862. { 13 January, 1863. { 27 February, 1863.
Ditto	October, 1862, to March, 1863	71 7 9	Unclassified	Contract	J. Keefe, Superintendent		
Armidale to Kempsey	August, 1862, to June, 1863	900 0 3	Northern	Contract and day work	J. Keefe, Supts. C. Fletcher, } T. Clarke, Overseer		{ 17 April, 1862. { 27 February, 1863.
Ditto	October, 1862, to March, 1863	345 3 2	Unclassified	"	J. Keefe, Supt. T. Clarke, Overseer		{ 25 October, 1862.
Armidale, via Walcha, to Port Macquarie	January to June, 1863	120 0 10	Northern	Day work	J. Keefe, Supts. C. Fletcher, } T. Byrne, Overseer		{ 17 April, 1862. { 27 February, 1863.
Ditto	August, 1862, to March, 1863	796 14 0	Unclassified	Contract and day work	J. Keefe, Supt. T. Browning, Overseer		{ 13 January, 1863. { 4 July, 1864.
Armidale to Grafton	August, 1862, to June, 1863	782 5 4	Northern	Chiefly contract	J. Keefe, Supts. A. J. Carpenter, } Overs.		{ 17 April, 1862. { 27 February, 1863.
Ditto	August, 1862, to March, 1863	1,734 4 6	Unclassified	Contract and day work	J. Keefe, Supt. A. J. Carpenter, Overseer		{ 27 August, 1862 { 25 October, 1862. { 7 November, 1862.
Grafton to Casino	August, 1862, to June, 1863	740 12 5	Northern	"	J. Keefe, Supts. J. Hoskings, } J. M'Mahon, Overseer		{ 17 April, 1862. { 27 February, 1863. { 8 March, 1864. { 4 July, 1862.
Ditto	August, 1862, to March, 1863	181 15 4	Unclassified	Contract	J. Keefe, Superintendent		{ 17 April, 1862. { 27 February, 1863.
Glen Innes to Tenterfield	July, 1862, to June, 1863	413 10 2	Northern	Contract and day work	J. Keefe, Supts. C. Fletcher, } T. Byrne, Overseer		{ 13 January, 1863. { 4 July, 1864.
Ditto	August, 1862, to March, 1863	147 10 6	Unclassified	Contract	J. Keefe, Superintendent		{ 29 August, 1862. { 29 August, 1862.
Main North Road, at Currabubula, to Tumworth	January to June, 1863	400 0 0	Northern	"	A. Johnston, Supt.		{ 10 March, 1863.
Singleton, via Denman and Jerry's Plains, to Merriwa	August, 1862, to June, 1863	1,198 13 6	"	"	"		

ROADS.

Specific Line of Road.	Period.	Amount Expended.	Main Division.	Contract or Day Work.	Name of Local Superintendents or Road Overseers.	Trustees.	Number of laborers in each Gang.	Under whose Authority Expended.
Merrima to Cassilis	January to June, 1863	£ 70 0 0	Northern	Contract	A. Johnston, Supt.		.....	The authority of a letter from the Department of Lands, dated—
Cassilis to Coonabarran	September, 1862, to June, 1863	325 0 0	"	"	J. Keele, Superintendent		.....	{ 29 August, 1862.
Tonterریف to Murrayland	January to June, 1863	125 0 0	Western	Chiefly contract	{ K. Hill, Superintendent D. Buchanan, } Supts.		.....	{ 27 February, 1863. 17 April, 1862.
Orange to Forbes, via Boree	"	1,410 14 8	Unclassified	Contract and day work	{ K. Hill, Superintendent J. Hetherington, } Supts.		.....	{ 18 February, 1863. 23 October, 1862.
Ditto	January to March, 1863	2,914 17 9	Western	Chiefly contract	W. R. Palmer, Overseer		5	{ 28 February, 1862. 28 February, 1863.
Bathurst to Carcoar	October, 1862, to June, 1863	901 8 4	"	Contract	K. Hill, Superintendent		.....	{ 17 April, 1862.
Bathurst to O'Connell's Plains, via Fish River Creek	"	71 17 0	"	"	"		.....	{ 17 April, 1863
Safala to Mudgee Road	January to June, 1863	15 0 0	"	"	"		.....	{ 18 February, 1863.
Orange to Stock Creek	August, 1862, to June, 1863	268 8 1	"	"	"		.....	{ 17 April, 1863
Bathurst and Cahoola to Rockley	October, 1862, to June, 1863	22 2 6	"	"	"		.....	{ 29 August, 1862.
Bathurst to Sofala	"	466 8 6	"	"	"		.....	{ 17 April, 1862.
Orange to Boree, erection of a bridge	August to December, 1862	94 0 0	"	"	"		.....	{ 26 February, 1862.
Bathurst to Cahoola	August, 1862, to June, 1863	693 7 4	"	Chiefly contract	"		.....	{ 28 February, 1863.
Bathurst, via Gorman's Hill and Lagoon, to Campbell's River	October, 1862, to June, 1863	15 16 0	"	Contract and day work	"		.....	{ 17 April, 1863
Cowra to Young	January to June, 1863	257 11 3	"	Contract	A. Johnston		.....	{ 29 August, 1862.
Cudgong Municipality to Cassilis	April to June, 1863	7 7 0	"	Advertising	K. Hill, Superintendent		.....	{ 17 April, 1862.
Carcoar to Cawsewhera	"	337 18 6	"	Contract	"		.....	{ 26 February, 1862.
Carcoar to Cowra	October, 1862, to June, 1863	771 14 0	"	"	"		.....	{ 17 April, 1863.
Parramatta to Bediam Ferry	April to June, 1863	51 17 1	"	Day work	{ J. Keele, Supt. F. de Courcy Bremer, } Working Overseer	2	.....	{ 17 April, 1863.
Pitt Town to Wiseman's Ferry	"	21 7 8	"	"	{ J. Keele, Supt. J. Wainstay, } Overseer	3	.....	{ 19 April, 1863.
Albury Municipality to Wagga Wagga	"	964 13 6	Southern	Contract	W. G. Caporn, Supt.		.....	{ 22 May, 1862.
Braidwood, via Dirty Butter Creek and Araluen, to Moruya	October, 1862, to March, 1863	131 0 5	Unclassified	Contract and day work	A. Weber, Supt.		.....	{ 12 March, 1863.
Ditto	January to June, 1863	158 6 7	"	Contract	"		.....	{ 17 April, 1862.
Goulburn Municipality to Braidwood	August, 1862, to June, 1863	848 11 7	Southern	Contract	"		.....	{ 7 November, 1862.
Cooma to Kiandra	October, 1862, to June, 1863	499 14 0	"	"	"		.....	{ 17 April, 1862.
Braidwood to Nelligan	September, 1862, to June, 1863	711 13 8	"	Contract and day work	{ J. Duckhouse, Working Overseer	9	.....	{ 17 April, 1862.
Ditto	January to June, 1863	240 0 0	Unclassified	"	A. Weber, Supt.	9	.....	{ 10 February, 1863.
Bombala to Merimbula	"	499 19 6	Southern	Contract	{ A. Weber, Supt. J. Rowley, } Overseer	.....	.....	{ 7 November, 1862.
Gundagai to Tumut	October, 1862, to June, 1863	160 4 6	"	"	W. G. Caporn, Supt.	.....	.....	{ 17 April, 1862.
Braidwood to Oronnuff	September, 1862, to June, 1863	140 0 0	"	"	A. Weber, Supt.	.....	.....	{ 29 August, 1862.
Braidwood to Elrington	September to December, 1862	100 0 0	"	"	"	.....	.....	{ 17 April, 1862.
Bombala and Merimbula, at Cathcart, to Eden	August, 1862, to June, 1863	1,119 17 8	"	"	{ J. Rowley, Overseer A. Weber, Supt. } Overseer	.....	.....	{ 17 April, 1862.
Eden to Sturt	September, 1862, to June, 1863	155 1 9	"	Contract and day work	{ J. Rowley, } Overseer	9	.....	{ 20 May, 1862.
Cooma to Bombala	October, 1862, to June, 1863	450 0 0	"	Contract	A. Weber, Supt.	.....	.....	{ 10 February, 1863.
Queanbeyan to Cooma	August, 1862, to June, 1863	670 0 0	"	"	{ J. Rowley, } Overseer	.....	.....	{ 17 April, 1862.
Goulburn and Braidwood, via Bangalore Gap, Lake George, to Queanbeyan	September, 1862, to June, 1863	151 15 0	"	"	J. Rixon,	.....	.....	{ 10 February, 1863.
Main South Road, at Tarucuta, to Wagga Wagga	April to June, 1863	246 19 0	"	Day work	{ J. Rowley, } Overseer	.....	.....	{ 17 April, 1862.
Wellongong Municipality to Bulli	"	20 11 0	"	"	"	.....	.....	{ 29 August, 1862.
Main Southern Road, at Bowning, to Young	"	76 7 1	"	"	"	.....	.....	{ 9 April, 1863.
Ditto	January to June, 1863	305 14 0	Unclassified	Chiefly day work	W. G. Caporn, Supt.	.....	.....	{ 10 March, 1863.
Main Southern Road, via Cunningham and Murrumbidgee, to Wagga Wagga	September, 1862, to March, 1863	716 16 3	Southern	Contract	{ J. Keele, Supt. J. Kerwin, } Overseer	8	.....	{ 25 October, 1862.
Tumut to Adelong	September, 1862, to June, 1863	34 10 0	"	"	W. G. Caporn, Supt.	.....	.....	{ 29 August, 1862.
Norwa Municipality to Greenwell Point	April to June, 1863	70 0 0	"	Day work	{ G. E. Warren, Overseer	.....	.....	{ 9 April, 1863.
Braidwood to Queanbeyan	August to December, 1862	210 0 0	Unclassified	Not specified	W. G. Caporn, Supt.	.....	.....	{ 19 April, 1863. 14 March, 1862. 31 July, 1862.

ROADS.

Causeways on Roads in Southern Districts, viz. :-	Period	Amount	Classification	Contract	Supervisor	Completion Date
Southern Causeway in Braidwood, on Elmington Road	April to June, 1863	20 0 0	Unclassified	Contract	A. Weber, Supt.	12 February, 1863.
Northern ditto on Goulburn Road	"	30 0 0	"	"	"	"
Southern ditto in Braidwood Road	"	70 0 0	"	"	"	"
Cowper's Lodge to Main Southern Road	"	161 8 3	"	Day work	{ J. Keele, Supt. O. L. Harrington, Over.	14 May, 1863.
Bridge on Road from Lefevre's to Brownlow Hill	"	15 11 0	"	"	"	7 May, 1863.
Orange to Forbes	August to December, 1862	1,951 15 9	"	Contract	{ K. Hill, Supt. J. Hetherington, Over. }	25 October, 1862.
Wagga Wagga to Young	April to June, 1863	70 15 0	"	Day work	{ W. G. Caporn, Supt. G. E. Warren, Over. }	25 October, 1862.
Forbes to Young	October, 1862, to March, 1863	2,456 14 0	"	Contract	W. G. Caporn, Supt.	{ 25 October, 1862. 18 November, 1862.
Scots to Moonan	January to June, 1863	239 18 4	"	Contract and day work	{ A. Johnston, Supt. W. C. Clements, Over. }	19 January, 1863.
Cuttings on Narriga Gap	"	255 5 0	"	Contract	A. Weber, Supt.	7 November, 1862.
Carroon to Engowra Creek	October, 1862, to June, 1863	1,909 1 0	"	"	K. Hill, Superintendent.	"
Bathurst to Young	September, 1862, to June, 1863	2,621 7 0	"	"	"	"
Mudgee to Forbes, via Wellington	April to June, 1863	622 7 6	"	"	"	"
Elrington to Araluen Valley, bridle track	January to June, 1863	399 0 0	"	"	"	"
Salary as Superintendent of Southern Roads	June to December, 1862	233 6 8	Southern	"	A. Weber, Supt.	7 November, 1862.
Travelling Expenses as Superintendent of Northern Roads	July to December, 1862	37 10 0	Unclassified	"	"	"
Expenses on Road, via Currabubula, to Tamworth	August, 1862	2 15 0	Northern	"	"	"
Botany and Randwick Road	October, 1862, to January, 1863	245 8 3	Unclassified	"	"	"
Wharf at Kissing Point	May, 1863	27 0 0	"	Contract	W. G. Caporn	6 March, 1862.
Freight of Boat to Windsor	January, 1863	2 10 0	"	"	J. Keele	22 January, 1863.
Boat for Windsor Ferry	October to December, 1862	22 0 0	"	Contract	R. Quodling	6 January, 1863.
Remission of Rent due by Mrs. Bolger, Lessee of the Denham Court Toll-bar	February, 1863	32 0 0	"	"	E. O. Moriarty	29 November, 1862.
Boat for Ferry at Raymond Terrace	April, 1863	32 0 0	"	Contract	F. Hisson	7 January, 1863.
Warp for Moryua Ferry	January, 1863	19 9 6	"	"	Campbelltown Road Trust	23 April, 1863.
Warp for Seaham Punt	March, 1863	12 15 8	"	"	W. Looke	17 November, 1862.
Warp for Grafton Punt	"	34 6 8	"	"	A. Mitchell	15 December, 1862.
Warp for Punt between East and West Kempsey	May, 1863	7 19 0	"	"	"	15 January, 1863.
Carriage of Warp for Punt at Tuross River	June, 1863	1 10 0	"	"	H. M. Tezer	9 May, 1863.
Repairs to Punt Rope and Ferry Boat, Macleay River	April, 1863	0 12 6	"	"	T. Addison	6 June, 1863.
					T. Neats	14 April, 1863.

CHRIS. ROLLESTON, A. G.

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
31st March, 1865.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1955.

[Price, 9d.]

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUBORDINATE ROADS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(CLASSIFICATION AND PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION FOR 1865.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 23 May, 1865.

SUBORDINATE ROADS, under the Department of Public Works, Roads' Branch, provided for on the Estimates for 1865.

CLASSIFICATION AND PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION, 1865.

NUMBER.	CLASS.	LENGTH IN MILES.		PROPOSED EXPENDITURE.
Northern Roads.				
1	5	35	Port Macquarie to Kempsey	£ 245
2	3	72	Singleton, <i>via</i> Jerry's Plains, to Merriwa	1,080
3	5	27	Merriwa to Cassilis	189
4	5	75	Cassilis to Coonabaraban	525
5	5	26	Scone to Moonan, <i>via</i> Brushy Hill	182
6	...	...	Main Northern Road, north of Wallabadah, to Nundle, Hanging Rock, } and Peel River Gold Fields	133
7	5	19		
8	4	50	Main North Road, <i>via</i> Currabubula, to Tamworth... ..	500
9	4	25	Tamworth to Manilla	250
10	4	60	Armidale to Glen Innes	600
11	4	58	Glen Innes to Tenterfield	580
12	4	60	Kempsey to Armidale and Grafton Road	600
13	5	130	Armidale, <i>via</i> Walcha, to Port Macquarie	910
14	4	135	Armidale to Grafton	1,350
15	4	65	Grafton to Casino	650
16	4	17	Casino to Lismore	170
17	5	30	Lismore to Ballina	210
18	3	116	Lawrence to Tenterfield	1,740
				£ 9,914
Western Roads.				
19	3	3	Pennant Hills Road to Parramatta and Bedlam Ferry	45
20	5	8	Main Western Road, near St. Mary's, to Orphan School Road	56
21	5	8	Do. do. to Blacktown Road	56
22	5	12	Do. near Penrith, to Richmond	84
23	4	15	Do. do. to Bringelly Cross Roads	150
24	3	8	Bathurst to Peel	120
25	5	15	Sofala to Mudgee Road	105
26	5	35	Bathurst to Ophir	245
27	2	32	Bathurst to Carcoar	800
28	4	34	Carcoar to Canowindra	340
29	2	31	Carcoar to Cowra	775
30	5	44	Cowra to Young	308
31	2	20	Bathurst to Caloola	500
32	4	16	Bathurst and Caloola Road to Rockley	160
33	5	8	Do. do. to Limekilns	56
34	5	16	Rockley to Caloola and Tuena Roads	112
Carried forward				£ 3,912

SUBORDINATE ROADS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUMBER.	CLASS.	LENGTH IN MILES.		PROPOSED EXPENDITURE.
Western Roads—continued.				
			Brought forward	£ 3,912
35	5	29	Caloola to Tuena	203
36	4	30	Bathurst, by Gorman's Hill and Lagoon, to Campbell's River	300
37	5	29	Bathurst, <i>via</i> O'Connell Plains, to Fish River Creek	203
38	5	12	Orange to Ophir	84
39	4	38	Orange to Stony Creek	380
40	4	63	Orange, by Boree, to Forbes	630
41	5	40	Molong to Obley	280
42	4	22	Molong to Stony Creek	220
43	3	45	Mudgee to Wellington	675
				£ 6,887
Southern Roads.				
44	5	3	Main South Road, near Irishtown, to George's River Road	21
45	4	4	Menangle to Main South Road, at foot of Razorback	40
46	2	12	Menangle to Picton	300
47	4	10	Main South Road at Cairns Hill, towards Bringelly	100
48	5	3	Main South Road to Campbelltown Road, near Denham Court	21
49	5	7	Main Southern Road to Cobbitty	49
50	5	8	Cobbitty to Matavai, Westwood, and Vermont	56
51	4	4	Main Southern Road at Camden, to Road from Menangle to Main Southern Road	40
52	5	15	Main South Road at Camden, towards Burratorang	105
53	5	3	Main South Road at Cawdor, to Westbrook Bridge	21
54	5	4	Lefevre's to Brownlow Hill	28
55	3	5	That portion of the Picton and Burratorang Road, <i>via</i> the Oaks, from Picton to the Junction of the Mulgoa Road	75
56	5	13	That portion of the Picton and Burratorang Road, <i>via</i> the Oaks, from the junction of the Road to Mulgoa, to Burratorang	91
57	5	60	Goulburn Municipality to Braidwood	420
58	5	37	Goulburn and Braidwood Road, <i>via</i> Bangalore Gap, Lake George to Bungendore	259
59	5	17	Goulburn to Bungonia	119
60	5	45	Gunning to Burrowa	315
61	4	15	Bungendore to Queanbeyan	150
62	5	36	Wheo to Burrowa	252
63	5	67	Queanbeyan to Cooma	469
64	5	*50	Cooma to Kiandra	350
65	5	57	Cooma to Bombala	399
66	4	50	Bombala, <i>via</i> Cathcart and Tantawangalo, to Merrimbula	500
67	2	45	Cathcart, <i>via</i> Wyndham and Pambula, to Eden	1,125
68	2	6	Pambula to Merrimbula and Bombala Road	150
69	5	12	Eden to Sturt	84
70	1	15	Braidwood, <i>via</i> Dirty Butter Creek, to Araluen	750
71	5	27	Araluen to Moruya	189
72	4	10	Braidwood to Elrington	100
73	5	20	Braidwood to Oronmier	140
74	4	12	Monga to Major's Creek (Elrington)	120
75	4	4	Monga and Major's Creek Road at Reidsdale, to Bell's River	40
76	3	80	Wagga Wagga to Young, <i>via</i> Cootamundry and Wallandoo	1,200
77	5	30	Wallandoo to Binalong <i>via</i> Merrimbula	210
78	3	47	Bowning, to Young <i>via</i> Binalong	705
79	2	20	Gundagai to Tumut	500
80	5	40	Gundagai to Wagga Wagga (North side of River)	280
81	4	12	Tumut to Adelong	120
82	4	28	Middle Adelong to Tumberumba	280
83	2	9	Town of Adelong to Middle Adelong	225
84	3	15	Main Southern Road to Adelong	225
85	4	12	Downing's Inn at Gilmore Creek, to Reiby's Crossing at Adelong Creek	120
86	3	25	Main Southern Road at Tarcutta, to Wagga Wagga	375
87	3	34	Albury Municipality to Coorowa	510
88	5	77	" to Wagga Wagga	539
				£ 12,167
TOTAL				£ 28,968

*NOTE.—The amount per mile proposed to be expended on each class of Roads is as follows:—1st class, £50; 2nd class, £25; 3rd class, £16; 4th class, £10; 5th class, £7.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUBORDINATE ROADS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, UNDER THE
CONTROL OF THE MINISTER FOR LANDS.

(CLASSIFICATION AND PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 25 May, 1865.

CLASSIFICATION AND PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION FOR 1865.

NUMBER.	CLASS.	LENGTH IN MILES.		Proposed Expenditure out of £35,000 provided in Estimates for Roads other than Main Roads.
Sydney or Metropolitan Roads.				
1	2	7	Part of Road from Sydney to South Head (Upper South Head Road) ...	£ 175
2	2	5	Lower South Head Road ...	125
3	2	1	Road from Upper to Lower South Head Road (Point Piper Road) ...	25
4	2	1	„ Upper to Lower South Head Road (Glenmore Road) ...	25
5	2	1	„ Lower South Head Road to Darling Point ...	25
6	2	4	„ Sydney to Botany Bay (Mudbank Road) ...	100
7	4	2	„ Mudbank Road to Botany Bay (Gardener's Road) ...	22
8	4	2	„ Mudbank Road, at Williamson's, <i>via</i> Franksville to Cook's River Road ...	20
9	2	3	„ Mudbank Road to Banks' Meadow (Bunnerong Road) ...	75
10	4	4	„ Sydney to Coogee (Randwick Road) ...	40
11	4	3	„ Randwick Road to Upper South Head Road, at Waverley ...	30
12	4	6	„ Randwick and Coogee Road to Banks' Meadow ...	60
13	2	5	„ Sydney to Cook's River Dam (Newtown Road) ...	125
14	4	3	„ Undercliff Bridge to George's River Road ...	30
15	3	2	„ Newtown Road, near the Church, to the Botany Road ...	30
16	3	3	„ From Western Boundary of Newtown Municipality, along the Northern Boundary of Marrickville Municipality, to Canterbury (New Canterbury Road) ...	45
17	2	3	„ Newtown Road, <i>via</i> Unwin's Bridge, to Undercliff Road ...	75
18	2	6	„ Cook's River Dam to Rocky Point (Rocky Point Road) ...	150
19	2	8	„ Rocky Point Road, near Dam, to George's River (Forcst Road) ...	200
20	3	4	„ Rocky Point Road to George's River, at Tom Ugley's Point (Koggerah Road) ...	60
21	1	2	„ Main Western Road to Glebe Island ...	100
22	2	2	„ Main Western Road to Balmain Municipality ...	50
23	2	3	„ Main Western Road to Canterbury ...	75
24	3	10	„ Canterbury, <i>via</i> Salt Pan Creek, to George's River ...	150
25	3	1	„ Main Western Road to Hen and Chicken Bay ...	15
26	4	2	„ Main Western Road to Railway Station at Haslem's Creek ...	20
27	4	2	„ Great North Road to Kangaroo Point ...	20
28	4	5	„ Main Southern Road, near Burwood, over Cook's River, into Parish of St. George ...	50
29	4	2	„ Main Western Road to Government Wharf at Longbottom ...	20
30	4	2	„ Longbottom to Breakfast Point ...	20
31	3	7	„ St. Leonard's to Pitt Water Road ...	105
32	3	16	„ Manly Cove to Pitt Water ...	240
33	4	2	„ Manly Cove to Balgowlah ...	20
34	2	18	„ St. Leonard's to Pennant Hills ...	450
35	5	4	„ St. Leonard's and Pennant Hills Road, by Flat Rock Creek, to Middle Harbour ...	28
36	2	1	„ Hunter's Hill Municipality to Road from Parramatta to Bedlam Ferry (Onion's Point Road) ...	25
				£ 2,825

SUBORDINATE ROADS OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

NUMBER.	CLASS.	LENGTH IN MILES.		Proposed Expenditure out of £35,000 provided in Estimates for Roads other than Main Roads.
Northern Roads.				
1	4	17	Road from Newcastle Municipality to Maitland	£ 170
2	5	9	" Newcastle Municipality via Wallsend, to Maitland and Gosford Road	63
3	5	17	" Stockton to Raymond Terrace	119
4	5	5	" Stockton and Raymond Terrace Road to Saltash	35
5	4	31	" Raymond Terrace to Stroud	310
6	5	73	" Stroud, via Gloucester, to Tinonee	511
7	3	7	" Tinonee to Cundle	105
8	5	5	" Cundle to Jones's Island	35
9	5	11	" Tinonee to Bohnock	77
10	4	6	" Tinonee to Wingham, south side of Manning River Road	60
11	3	6	" Tinonee and Cundle Road to Wingham	90
12	5	11	" Wingham to Wherrol Flat, Dingo Creek	77
13	5	16	" Wingham on the left bank of the Manning River, to Black Flat	112
14	5	6	" Marlee Flat, up eastern branch of Dingo Creek	42
15	5	56	" Cundle to Port Macquarie	392
16	5	3	" Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road, to Raymond Terrace and Seaham Road (Miscal's Road)	21
17	5	6	" Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road to Raymond Terrace and Clarence Town Road (Caswell's Road)	42
18	5	4	" Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road <i>via</i> the Duck Hole Swamp towards the Parading Ground	28
19	4	19	" Raymond Terrace, by east side of William's River, to Clarence Town	190
20	3	8	" Raymond Terrace to Hinton	120
21	3	4	" Raymond Terrace and Hinton Road to Seaham	60
22	3	5	" Raymond Terrace, towards Maitland, to its junction with the Morpeth Road	75
23	4	5	" Junction of Morpeth Road with Raymond Terrace and Maitland Road to East Maitland	50
24	3	4	" Raymond Terrace and Maitland Road to Morpeth	60
25	5	6	" Raymond Terrace to Hexham	42
26	5	5	" Alnwick to Hexham	35
27	5	8	" Hexham to Fullerton Cove	56
28	2	4	" East Maitland Municipality to Oak Vale	100
29	3	14	" Oak Vale to the Broken Back Gap	210
30	2	28	" East Maitland, <i>via</i> Largs and Dunmore Bridge, to Patterson and Gresford	700
31	2	30	" Dunmore Bridge to Seaham, Clarence Town, and Dungog	750
32	4	17	" Gresford to Eccleston	170
33	4	12	" Gresford to Lowstock	120
34	3	9	" Largs, <i>via</i> Tocal, to Paterson	135
35	3	6	" West Maitland to Dunmore	90
36	4	3	" The North boundary of West Maitland Municipality up the right bank of Hunter's River	30
37	2	4	" Morpeth, <i>via</i> Hinton Punt, to Dunmore and Seaham Road	100
38	4	4	" Dunmore and Seaham Road, <i>via</i> Butterwick, to Dunn's Creek	40
39	2	3	" West Maitland, <i>via</i> Louth Park, to East Maitland and Brisbane Water Road	75
40	5	15	" West Maitland to Mulbring Creek	105
41	3	5	" Morpeth to Four-mile Creek	75
42	4	2	" Morpeth to Largs	20
43	5	4	" Morpeth Punt, through Phoenix Park, to Largs	28
44	5	9	" Clarence Town to half-way house, on Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road	63
45	4	8	" Dungog to Chichester River	80
46	5	6	" Dungog to Fosterton	42
47	5	15	" Dungog to Stroud	105
48	4	26	" The Broken Back Gap, <i>via</i> Wyee, to Wyong Creek	260
49	3	13	" Wyong Creek to Gosford	195
50	5	8	" Gosford to Kincaumber	56
51	5	10	" Wyong Creek to Bumble Hill	70
52	5	25	" Gosford to Mangrove Creek, and up that Creek	175
53	5	6	" The Blood Tree to Mangrove Creek at Pemberton's Hill	42
54	3	33	" Main Northern Road, near West Maitland, <i>via</i> Cessnock to Wollombi	495
Carried forward				£ 7,308

UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE MINISTER FOR LANDS.

3

NUMBR.	CLASS.	LENGTH IN MILES.		Proposed Expenditure out of £35,000 provided in Estimates for Roads other than Main Roads.
Northern Roads—continued.				
			Brought forward... ..	£ 7,308
55	5	4	Road from Town of Ellalong to Main Road from Maitland to Wollombi...	28
56	5	11	" Wollombi Road to Congewai	77
57	5	29	" Wollombi to Warkworth... ..	203
58	5	60	" Wollombi and Warkworth Road to Colo River (Bulga Road)...	420
59	4	44	" Wollombi to Wiseman's Ferry	440
60	2	1	" Tomago Crossing-place to Railway Station at Hexham	25
61	2	1	" Waratah to Railway Station	25
62	4	7	" Main Northern Road, near Anvil Creek, to Glendon Brook	70
63	4	4	" Anvil Creek and Glendon Brook Road to Stanhope	40
64	4	14	" Main Northern Road, near Black Creek, to Cessnock, on Wollombi Road	140
65	5	11	" Main Northern Road, near Black Creek, <i>via</i> Glendon, to Main Northern Road, near Singleton	77
66	3	12	" Main Northern Road, near Munnimba Brook, to Warkworth...	180
67	5	10	" Warkworth Road to Broke, Wollombi Brook	70
68	5	5	" Singleton and Jerry's Plains Road to Warkworth	35
69	5	15	" Musclebrook to Merton	105
70	5	39	" Scone to Merriwa... ..	273
71	5	8	" Scone to Page's River, at Gundy	56
72	5	8	" Box-tree Flat to Blandford	56
73	5	70	" Armidale Municipality to Inverell	490
74	5	55	" Main Northern Road, at Bendemeer, to Bundarra	385
75	4	30	" Bundarra to Inverell	300
76	4	40	" Glen Innes to Inverell	400
77	4	4	" Main North Road, at Uralla, to the Rocky River	40
78	5	25	" Frederickton to McLeay River Heads	175
79	5	4	" Kempsey to Frederickton	28
			£	11,446
Western Roads.				
1	2	3	Road from Main Western Road to Parramatta River at Bedlam Ferry ...	75
2	2	9	" Parramatta to Bedlam Ferry	225
3	3	1	" Parramatta and Bedlam Ferry Road to Pennant Hills Wharf ...	15
4	3	1	" Parramatta and Bedlam Ferry Road, at Ryde, to Parramatta River	15
5	2	1	" Parramatta and Bedlam Ferry Road to Gladesville Wharf ...	25
6	3	2	" Ryde towards Field of Mars Common	30
7	3	3	" Main Western Road towards Parramatta River (Concord Road)	45
8	2	10	" Parramatta to Castle Hill (Pennant Hills Road)	250
9	4	11	" Parramatta and Windsor Road, at Balkham Hills, to South boundary of G. Acres 1,500 acres, at Dural	110
10	5	15	" South boundary of G. Acres 1,500 acres, at Dural, to its junction with Pitt Town and Wiseman's Ferry Road (Great North Road)	130
11	4	3	" Wiseman's Ferry Road into Parish of North Colah	30
12	1	19	" Parramatta to Windsor	950
13	2	5	" Windsor Road to Pitt Town Punt	125
14	4	4	" Parramatta and Windsor Road through Pitt Town Bottoms ...	40
15	5	4	" Broken Back Bridge to Pennant Hills	28
16	4	20	" Pitt Town to Wiseman's Ferry	200
17	5	11	" Wiseman's Ferry to St. Alban's... ..	77
18	5	5	" Pitt Town Punt to Churchill's Wharf	35
19	4	4	" Windsor to Wilberforce	40
20	5	9	" Enfield to Windsor Punt... ..	63
21	4	1	" Wilberforce to Pitt Town Punt and Churchill's Wharf Road...	10
22	5	6	" Wilberforce and Churchill's Wharf Road, <i>via</i> Page's Punt, to Pitt Town and Wiseman's Ferry Road	42
23	5	2	" Churchill's Wharf and Page's Punt Road to Sackville Reach...	14
24	3	5	" Windsor to Richmond	75
25	3	6	" Windsor to Cornwallis and Richmond Bottoms	90
26	3	2	" Windsor to Blacktown Road	30
27	5	4	" Blacktown Road, <i>via</i> Dight's Hill, towards Richmond Bridge	28
28	3	2	" Richmond to New Bridge	30
			£	2,827

SUBORDINATE ROADS OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

NUMBER.	CLASS.	LENGTH IN MILES.		Proposed Expenditure out of £35,000 provided in Estimates for Roads other than Main Roads.
Western Roads—continued.				
				£
			Brought forward...	2,827
29	4	9	Road from Main Western Road, near Parramatta, through Domain, and by Old Windsor Road to Windsor Road ...	90
30	3	19	„ Main Western Road, near Prospect, to Richmond (Blacktown Road) ...	285
31	5	6	„ Blacktown Road to Windsor Road ...	42
32	4	12	„ Penrith, <i>via</i> Castlereagh, to Richmond ...	120
33	4	10	„ Richmond Bridge to top of the Big Hill (Kurrajong) ...	100
34	5	40	„ the Big Hill (Kurrajong) to Main Western Road, near Bowenfells (Bell's Line) ...	280
35	5	13	„ Bell's Line to Colo River (Comleroy Road) ...	91
36	5	10	„ Penrith, <i>via</i> Regentville and Mulgoa, to Greendale ...	70
37	5	2	„ Penrith and Greendale Road, at Mulgoa Church, to the Penrith and Bringelly Road ...	14
38	5	10	„ Main Western Road, at Little Hartley, to Ganbenang Swamp ...	70
39	4	30	„ Main Western Road, at Magpie Hollow, near Bowenfells, <i>via</i> the Sod Walls and Mutton's Falls, to O'Connell Plains (Lockyer's Line) ...	300
40	4	5	„ Hartley to Blaxland's Swamp ...	50
41	2	4	„ Bowenfells to Blaxland's Swamp ...	100
42	5	7	„ Blaxland's Swamp to Antonio's Creek (part of old Bathurst Road) ...	49
43	5	30	„ Hartley, <i>via</i> Glenroy and Bindo Flats, to Fish River Creek Bridge, near Oberon ...	210
44	5	10	„ Mudgee Road, near Middle River, to Main Western Road at Meadow Flat ...	70
45	5	14	„ Mudgee Road to Rylstone ...	98
46	5	40	„ Cudgegong Municipality to Cassilis ...	280
47	5	50	„ Mudgee and Cassilis Road to Merriwa and Cassilis Road ...	350
48	5	48	„ Cudgegong Municipality to Wellington ...	336
49	5	22	„ Cudgegong Municipality to Rylstone ...	154
50	4	21	„ Cudgegong Municipality to Hargraves ...	210
51	4	5	„ Mudgee and Hargraves Road to Windeyer ...	50
52	5	100	„ Wellington to Forbes ...	700
53	2	30	„ Main Western Road, at Woodside, Brown's Hill, <i>via</i> the Limekilns, to Sofala ...	750
54	4	13	„ Peel to Junction of Brown's Hill and Sofala Road ...	130
55	4	5	„ Coach and Horses, at Kelso, to its junction at Winburndale Creek with the Brown's Hill and Sofala Road ...	50
56	3	19	„ Peel to Sofala, <i>via</i> Wyagdon ...	285
57	5	9	„ Brown's Hill and Sofala Road, at Cheshire Creek, to Upper Turon ...	63
58	5	10	„ Green Swamp to Kelso and Upper Turon Road ...	70
59	4	30	„ Sofala, <i>via</i> Pyramul Hill and Dun Dun, to Hargraves ...	300
60	5	10	„ Tambaroora to Sofala and Hargraves Road, near Boiga ...	70
61	4	12	„ Tambaroora to Sofala and Hargraves Road, near Pyramul Hill ...	120
62	5	4	„ Bathurst Road, at Kirkeconnell, to Mitchell's Creek Quartz Reefs ...	28
63	5	40	„ Kelso to Tambaroora, <i>via</i> Kelloshiel and Lower Turon ...	280
64	5	22	„ Kelloshiel, <i>via</i> White's Crossing, to Little Forest ...	154
65	5	11	„ Bathurst and O'Connell Plains Road, <i>via</i> Dirty Swamp, to the road from Mutton's Falls to O'Connell Plains ...	77
66	5	2	„ Bathurst and Ophir Road, <i>via</i> Rankin's Bridge, to Kelloshiel ...	14
67	5	11	„ Mutton's Falls to Fish River Creek Bridge, near Oberon ...	77
68	5	20	„ Oberon to Swatchfield ...	140
69	5	50	„ Orange to Nanima ...	350
70	5	16	„ Stoney Creek to Burrendong ...	112
71	5	27	„ Stoney Creek to Wellington ...	189
72	5	54	„ Wellington to Dubbo ...	378
				£ 10,415
Southern Roads.				
1	3	2	Road from Main Western Road at Burwood to Main Southern Road ...	30
2	3	6	„ Main Western Road, near Parramatta, to Main Southern Road (Dogtrap Road) ...	90
3	4	10	„ Main Western Road, near Parramatta, <i>via</i> Smithfield, towards Cabramatta ...	100
Carried forward ...				£ 220

NUMBER.	CLASS.	LENGTH IN MILES.	Southern Roads—continued.		Proposed Expenditure out of £35,000 provided in Estimates for Roads other than Main Roads.
					£
				Brought forward	£ 220
4	3	2	Road from	Smithfield to Fairfield Railway Station... ..	30
5	4	6	"	Main Southean Road to Salt Pan Creek (Punchbowl Road) ...	60
6	5	15	"	Main Southern Road, near Lansdowne Bridge, to Penrith and Bringelly Road (Orphan School Road)	105
7	5	3	"	Liverpool to Orphan School Road	21
8	2	10	"	Main Southern Road to Campbelltown... ..	250
9	1	6	"	Campbelltown to Menangle	300
10	1	5	"	Campbelltown to Main Southern Road, near Narrellan ...	250
11	3	10	"	Campbelltown to Appin	150
12	4	22	"	Appin, via Broughton's Pass and Mount Keira, to Wollongong and Kiama Road	220
13	4	11	"	Broughton's Pass, via Wilton and the Pheasant's Nest, to Main Southern Road at Lupton's Inn	110
14	5	9	"	Broughton's Creek to Kangaroo Ground	63
15	2	5	"	Appin and Mount Keira Road, via Douglass Park Railway Station, to Menangle Road	125
16	5	4	"	Appin to Brooke's Point	28
17	3	17	"	Appin, via Rixon's Pass, to Wollongong and Bulli Road ...	255
18	4	8	"	Wollongong Municipality to Bulli	80
19	5	30	"	Minnamurra River, via Kiama, to Broughton Village ...	210
20	4	13	"	Broughton Village to Bomaderry Ferry	130
21	5	90	"	Nowra, via Tomerong and Ulladulla, to Bateman's Bay ...	630
22	5	7	"	Tomerong to Jervis Bay at South Huskisson	49
23	5	5	"	Tomerong and Jervis Bay Road to North Huskisson ...	35
24	4	17	"	Bateman's Bay to Moruya	170
25	3	16	"	Moruya to Bodalla	240
26	4	8	"	Nowra to Greenwell Point	70
27	5	75	"	Nowra, via Sassafras Range, Narriga, and Marlow, to Braidwood	525
28	5	8	"	Illaroo, via Brown's Mountain, to Bomaderry Ferry ...	56
29	3	2	"	Main Southern Road at Narellan, through Orielton, to Liverpool and Cobbitty Road	30
30	5	13	"	Main Southern Road near Mittagong to Bong Bong (Old Southern Road)	91
31	4	8	"	Main Southern Road at Fitz Roy Mines to Bong Bong (Gib Road)	80
32	4	4	"	Main Southern Road near Berrima to Sutton Forest ...	40
33	5	15	"	Old Southern Road near Berrima towards Wollongong ...	105
34	5	12	"	Bong Bong to Main Southern Road near Black Bob's Creek ...	84
35	5	10	"	Marulan to Bungonia	70
36	5	35	"	Bungonia, via Windellama to Braidwood and Goulburn Road at Larbert	245
37	5	30	"	Goulburn to Taralga	210
38	5	60	"	Goulburn Municipality, via Clear Hills and Laggan to Tuena ...	420
39	5	40	"	Goulburn Municipality to Weeho	280
40	4	42	"	Goulburn and Weeho Road to Binda	294
41	5	12	"	Weeho to Binda	84
42	5	14	"	Goulburn Municipality, via Wollondilly River to Mummell ...	98
43	5	37	"	Main Southern Road, at Breadalbane Plain, via Collector to Gundaroo	250
44	5	22	"	Bungendore, via Manar and Warri to Braidwood and Goulburn Road	154
45	5	25	"	Bombala to Delegate	175
46	4	19	"	Merrimbula, via Jellat Jellat to Bega	190
47	5	11	"	Braidwood and Moruya Road, via Kiora to Moruya	77
48	5	4	"	Moruya to the Heads	28
49	1	8	"	Elrington to Araluen	400
50	5	24	"	Braidwood to Molonglo	168
51	4	9	"	Braidwood to Sergeant's Point (Little River)	90
52	4	6	"	Molonglo to Queanbeyan	60
53	5	30	"	Main Southern Road at Sharpening Stone Creek to Boorowa ...	210
54	5	11	"	Tumut to Brungle	77
55	5	30	"	Main Southern Road, at Little Billabong, to Tumberumba ...	210
56	5	50	"	Deniliquin to Moama	350
					£ 8,961

SUMMARY of Proposed Distribution :—

Sydney or Metropolitan Roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,825
Northern Roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,446
Western Roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,415
Southern Roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,961
							TOTAL	£33,647

NOTE.—The amount per mile proposed to be expended on each class of Roads is as under :—

1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£50 per mile.
2nd Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 "
3rd Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 "
4th Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 "
5th Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 "

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 3 May, 1865.

SCHEDULE.

NO.		PAGE.
1.	Maitland Road, from July to December, 1864	2
2.	Campbelltown Road, do.	2
3.	Richmond Road, do.	3
4.	Windsor Road, do.	3
5.	South Head Road, from January to June, 1864	4
6.	Do. from July to December, 1864	5
7.	Randwick and Coogee Road, from July to December, 1864	5
8.	Parramatta Road, from July to December, 1864	6

ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.

No. 1.

MAITLAND ROAD TRUST.

ABSTRACT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners of the Maitland Road Trust, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1864.

Dr.			Cr.		
RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
		£ s. d.	1864.		£ s. d.
1864.	To rent of Hinton Punt	124 18 6	July 1	By balance on 30th June, 1864	290 6 9
July 1	" Morpeth Punt	27 13 6		" Salaries:—	
to	" Largs Punt	1 6 0		Secretary	25 0 0
Dec. 31	" Pitnacree Punt	141 7 0		" Miscellaneous:—	
	" Falls Punt	131 15 0		Repairs to Punts and ap- proaches	£ s. d. 291 11 7
	" Old Punt House, Morpeth ..	1 5 0	July 1	Purchase of boat for Largs Ferry	12 0 0
			to	Printing and advertising	33 3 0
			Dec. 31	Election expenses	13 8 0
				Stationery and postage ..	2 16 0
				Allowances to Lessees for losses sustained by floods, &c.	77 10 0
				Interest on overdrawn ac- count at Bank of Aus- tralias	15 8 4
	To balance, 31st December, 1864	392 18 8			445 16 11
		£ 761 3 8			£ 761 3 8

J. B. R. ROBERTSON, Warden.
JAS. McLAUGHLIN.
ABEL WHITEHEAD.

No. 2.

CAMPBELLTOWN ROAD TRUST.

THE Commissioners of the Campbeltown Road Trust, in Account Current for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1864.

Dr.			Cr.		
RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1864.	To balance from June 30th	12 14 5½	July 4	By sum paid for 12lbs of spikes, 5s.; augur, 3s.	0 8 0
July 1			" 9	" 13 lbs. of spikes, 5s. 5d.; linc, 2s. 3d.; augur, 3s.; axe, 7s. 6d.	0 18 2
Dec. 31	Six months' rent of Denham Court Toll- gate	68 0 0	" 19	" Rope, 6s. 6d.; 4 lbs. spikes, 1s. 8d.; 2 files, 1s. 6d.; 2 lbs. spikes, 10d.	0 10 6
			Aug. 1	" Candles, 1s. 3d.; 9th, candles, 1s. 3d. ..	0 2 6
			" 11	" 21 lbs. spikes, 5s. 9d.; 22nd, 2 hoes, 6s. ..	0 14 9
			Sept. 2	" 5 lbs. spikes, 2s. 1d.; augur, 2s. 6d. ..	0 4 7
			" 15	" 27 lbs. spikes, 11s. 3d.; 26th, candles, 1s. 3d.	0 12 6
			" 29	" 13 lbs. spikes	0 5 5
			" 30	" Labour on road, as per voucher	13 14 0
			Oct. 6	" 20 lbs. spikes	0 8 4
			" 13	" Axe, 7s. 6d.; postage stamps, 5s.	0 12 6
			" 25	" Stone ballast, as per voucher	9 10 0
			Dec. 16	" Spreading ballast, as per voucher	4 15 0
			" 21	" 49 lbs. spikes, at 5d.	1 0 5
			" 31	" Six months' salary to Secretary	15 0 0
				By balance	31 17 9½
		£ 80 14 5½			£ 80 14 5½

We certify to the correctness of the above Account.

WILLIAM FOWLER, }
GEORGE TABEL, } Commissioners.

Campbeltown, January 7th, 1865.

ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.

3

No. 3.

RICHMOND ROAD TRUST.

ACCOUNT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Richmond Road Trust, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1864.

Dr.				Cr.			
RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.			
1864.			£ s. d.	1864.		V.	£ s. d.
July 1	To balance on hand, 30 June		46 8 9	July 6	By paid Henry Pye, repairs, Blacktown Road	1	6 10 0
" 6	" Rent of Blacktown tolls for June		29 1 8	"	Thomas Buckton, do. do.	2	10 10 0
Aug. 10	" Ditto July		20 16 0	Oct. 5	" Secretary, quarter's salary	3	7 10 0
Sept. 12	" Ditto August		20 16 0	"	same, postages and stationery	4	0 5 0
Oct. 7	" Ditto September		20 16 0	"	Benjamin Isaacs, printing	5	0 6 0
Nov. 1	" Ditto October		20 16 0	Dec. 7	" Thomas Buckton, repairs, Blacktown Road	6	2 6 0
Dec. 3	" Ditto November		20 16 0	" 31	" Henry Pye, do. do.	7	34 10 0
				"	L. White, advertising	8	1 1 2
				"	Margaret Seymour, use of room	9	3 0 0
				"	Secretary, quarter's salary	10	7 10 0
				"	same, postages and stationery	11	0 5 0
					Balance on hand		105 17 3
			£ 179 10 5				£ 179 10 5

EDW. POWELL,
JOSEPH ONUS,
RICHARD GOW, } Commissioners.
GEO. M. PITT, }

No. 4.

WINDSOR ROAD TRUST.

ACCOUNT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Windsor Road Trust, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1864.

Dr.				Cr.			
RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.			
1864.			£ s. d.	1864.		V.	£ s. d.
July 1	To balance in hand, 30 June		122 3 3	July 20	By paid J. J. Hall, repairs, Windsor Road	1	1 5 0
Sept. 7	" Rent of Fitz Roy Bridge tolls for August (June and July being allowed for Hoods)		26 13 0	Aug. 25	" R. Hodson, posting notices	2	0 10 0
	" Amount overpaid E. Moran, 27 January, 1863, refunded		1 0 0	"	F. Watling, rebuilding toll-house	3	125 3 6
Oct. 7	" Rent of Fitz Roy Bridge tolls for September		26 13 0	"	same, rebuilding closet	4	9 9 6
Nov. 8	" Rent of Fitz Roy Bridge tolls for October		26 13 0	Sept. 30	" Secretary, quarter's salary	5	10 0 0
Dec. 8	" Rent of Fitz Roy Bridge tolls for November		26 13 0	"	same, postages and stationery	6	0 5 0
" 31	" Rent of Fitz Roy Bridge tolls for December (less allowance)		20 0 0	"	R. Hodson, posting notices	7	0 5 0
				Oct. 22	" J. Strachan, repairs, Windsor Rd.	8	0 15 0
				" 29	" J. Ridge, repairs to George-street	9	8 0 0
				"	Jno. Crew and W. Stubbs, repairs Main-street to Richmond Road	10	2 10 0
				"	Morgan O'Marra, do. do.	11	7 10 0
				Nov. 12	" John Ridge, repairs to George-st.	12	8 0 0
				"	John Hanley, do. do.	13	4 10 0
				"	Thos. Waters, repairs to Bridge-street	14	10 15 0
				"	Morgan O'Marra, repairs, Main-street to Richmond Road	15	5 2 0
				" 23	" John Ridge, do. do.	16	9 14 6
				"	same, repairs to bridges, George-street	17	7 10 0
				" 26	" Morgan O'Marra, repairs, Main-street to Richmond Road	18	4 11 6
				" 28	" Thos. Waters, repairs to Bridge-street	19	4 15 0
				Dec. 8	" L. White, advertising	20	1 8 2
				"	R. Hodson, posting notices	21	0 7 6
				" 10	" Thos. Waters, repairs to George-street	22	5 10 0
				"	John Holden, do. do.	23	6 10 0
				"	Morgan O'Marra, do. do.	24	2 10 0
				" 31	" Secretary, quarter's salary	25	10 0 0
				"	same, postages and stationery	26	0 5 0
					Balance on hand		2 13 7
			£ 249 15 3				£ 249 15 3

RICH. RIDGE,
JAMES BOURKE, } Commissioners.
JOHN WOOD, }
WM. J. CREW, }

No. 5.

ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.

No. 5.

SOUTH HEAD ROAD TRUST.

THE Commissioners of the South Head Roads Trust Account of Receipts and Disbursements, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

Dr.			Cr.		
RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
1864.		£ s. d.	1864.		£ s. d.
May 8	To contribution by Mr. James Norton towards repair of Ocean-street ..	15 0 0	June 30	By balance from last year	6,970 5 1
June 11	.. Government grant, viz. :—			.. Secretary's salary, six months £25 0 0	
	Old South Head Road £ 175 0 0			.. Surveyor's do., five do. 41 13 4	66 13 4
	New South Head Road 125 0 0			.. Miscellaneous expenditure, viz. :—	
	Point Piper Road .. 25 0 0			Tools, blacksmith, powder.. 7 3 9	
	Glenmore Road .. 25 0 0			W. W. Buckland, for drain pipes 37 4 0	
	Darling Point Road .. 25 0 0	375 0 0		Stationery, postage, &c. .. 1 18 0	
.. 30	.. Hosea Bennett, six months rent of toll-gates to date	1,375 0 0		Ridley, rent of quarry .. 5 5 0	
.. 30	.. Balance overdrawn at bank	6,868 9 1		<i>Herald and Empire</i> , for advertising 5 12 6	57 3 3
				.. Expenditure on undermentioned roads, as follows, viz. :—	
				Old South Head Road—	
				Blue metal 450 0 0	
				Gravel 87 13 10	
				Wages, ballast, &c. .. 138 18 9	
				Repairs to toll-house .. 15 0 0	691 12 7
				New South Head Road—	
				Blue metal 119 5 0	
				Gravel 67 4 0	
				Wages, ballast, &c. .. 180 14 7	
				Martin's contract, culvert, on account of .. 40 0 0	
				Iron grating 0 19 7	408 3 2
				Glenmore Road, wages, ballast, &c...	11 10 3
				Darling Point Road—	
				Gravel 20 16 3	
				Wages 40 6 3	61 2 6
				Point Piper Old Road—	
				Gravel 2 2 9	
				Wages, ballast.. .. 67 13 6	69 16 6
				Watson's Bay Road—	
				Wages, ballast, &c... ..	21 9 0
				.. Interest on overdraft at bank to date ..	275 13 5
		£ 8,633 9 1			£ 8,633 9 1

For the Commissioners of the South Head Roads Trust,

T. W. SMART, Hon. Treasurer.
GERARD PHILLIPS, Secretary.

ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.

5

No. 6.

SOUTH HEAD ROAD TRUST.

THE Commissioners of the South Head Roads Trust Account of Receipts and Disbursements, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1864.

Dr.			Cr.		
RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
1864. Dec. 31	To Hosca Bennett, six months rent of toll-gates to date	£ 1,375 0 0	1864. Dec. 31	By balance from last half-year	£ 6,368 9 1
	„ Balance	7,051 10 5		„ Secretary's salary, six months 25 0 0	
				„ Surveyor's do., one month 8 6 8	33 6 8
				„ Miscellaneous expenditure, viz. :—	
				Road lines, 2s. 6d.; horse hire for Overseer, 10s. ..	0 12 6
				T. Bayliss, repair to water-cart	6 15 0
				H. Pickering, timber and fencing	4 9 6
				Stationery, postage, cab-hire, &c.	2 2 6
				Use of Domain roller	0 10 0
				„ Expenditure on the undermentioned roads, viz. :—	14 9 6
				Old South Head Road—	
				Blue metal	222 9 0
				White metal	84 2 0
				Wages, ballast, &c. ..	142 18 5
				New South Head Road—	449 9 5
				Blue metal	165 15 0
				Wages, ballast, &c. ..	342 10 8
				Martin's contract, balance due him ..	8 10 6
				Hemming's contract ..	14 5 0
				Reuss, for tracings ..	1 11 6
				Glenmore Road, wages, ballast, &c. ..	532 12 8
				Point Piper Old Road, do. ..	56 7 9
				„ Interest on overdraft to date at bank ..	191 7 0
					280 8 4
		£ 8,426 10 5			£ 8,426 10 5

For the Commissioners of the South Head Roads Trust,

T. W. SMART, Hon. Treasurer.
GERARD PHILLIPS, Secretary.

No. 7.

RANDWICK AND COOGEE ROAD TRUST.

THE Commissioners of the Randwick and Coogee Road Trust, in Account Current for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1864.

Dr.			Cr.		
RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
1864.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
To toll receipts		350 0 0	By wages, as per vouchers herewith		324 2 2
„ Balance in hand, July 1st		105 19 0	„ Miscellaneous, as per vouchers herewith		113 15 6
			„ Secretary, as per vouchers herewith		7 10 0
			„ Balance, forward		10 11 4
		£ 455 19 0			£ 455 19 0

We certify to the correctness of the above Account,

SAML. HEBBLEWHITE, }
J. B. HOLDSWORTH, } Commissioners.
S. H. PEARCE, }

Sydney, 14th February, 1865.

No. 8.

PARRAMATTA ROAD TRUST.

RETURN of Receipts and Disbursements of the Parramatta Road Trust, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1864.

Dr.		Cr.	
RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Six months' rental of toll-gate at Broken Back Bridge	133 0 0	Salaries:—	
Cash, Chief Commissioner, towards repair of Dog-trap Road for 1864	60 0 0	Clerk and Treasurer	18 15 0
		Oversecr	4 10 0
			23 5 0
		Miscellaneous:—	
		Wages for labour	25 17 6
		Purchase of tools, stores, &c. .. .	23 15 9
		Repairs to tools	9 3 5
		Advertising	2 10 6
		Law expenses	2 2 0
			63 9 2
			86 14 2
Balance, 30th June, 1864	315 6 1	Balance, 31st December, 1864	421 11 11
	£ 508 6 1		£ 508 6 1

JAMES BYRNES,
Chairman.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAYS.

(REPORTS, &c., RESPECTING WINDSOR AND RICHMOND RAILWAY LINE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 31 January, 1865.

REPORTS, &c., on the Windsor and Richmond Railway Line, by the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, and the Superintendent of Permanent Way and Works. Laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly, the 31st January, 1865.

RAILWAYS.

REPORT of the Superintendent of Permanent Way and Works on the Windsor and Richmond Railway Works, to the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, for his Report.

WINDSOR AND RICHMOND RAILWAY.

*Redfern Station,
12 January, 1865.*

SIR,

Herewith I have the honor to forward my Report on the Permanent Way and Works on this line, pursuant to instructions received on the 22nd December, 1864.

I have, &c.,
D. TROTTER.

DURANT TROTTER, Esq., C.E., to COMMISSIONER FOR RAILWAYS.

*Redfern Station,
10 January, 1865.*

SIR,

In compliance with instructions received on the 22nd December last, I have the honor to report upon the state of the Permanent Way and Works of the above line, having made a careful examination of the same.

FENCING.

The fencing is of good quality throughout; but at and near South Creek, a considerable length was seriously damaged by floods, before the line was opened for traffic, and it ought to have been straightened and made good before the line was taken over.

LEVEL CROSSINGS.

The level crossings all require check rails, and they should be metalled or slabbed between and on both sides of the rails; as, in wet weather, the ballast is so soft that wheels of drays and wagons will sink in, and, if heavily loaded, very likely get stuck.

The gates are not in strict accordance with the specification, as unseasoned timber has been used in their construction; and from shrinkage, the joints of braces, &c., have opened very much indeed. Nearly all the gates have dropped or sagged, and they certainly ought to have been made to keep closed before the line was opened for traffic. I have no means of ascertaining beyond doubt whether the gates and posts have been painted as specified, viz.—four oils; but I should not judge so from their appearance; some of them cannot have been painted more than three oils, and that but indifferently.

OCC. CROSSINGS.

These crossings are not finished; a roadway between the rails and on each side of them should be made either of broken stone or sleepers laid longitudinally, or there will always be a probability of vehicles getting stuck in the soft sand, and accidents occurring in consequence. The carpentry in these gates is better than that of the level crossings, but the painting is much about the same.

The trunks leading the water under the roadway are many of them bad, and have not even been tarred before laying in. The approach to the crossing at 9 miles has never been made up, and there is a gap of nearly 4 feet under the bottom of the gates in consequence. The gates of the crossing at 12 miles are so much askew, that it is all but impossible for a vehicle to cross the line; one gate and the roadway will have to be altered.

BRIDGES.

The bridges are all of timber, and constructed in the same manner, some having 10 and others 20 feet openings.

The main girders are 12 in. × 12 in.; outside do., 12 in. × 6 in.; corbels, 12 in. × 12 in.; headstocks, 12 in. × 12 in.; transoms, 9 in. × 5 in., and 9 in. × 4 in., laid three (3) feet apart, centre to centre. The piers are formed of three round piles, one upright and two raking, braced, in the bridges of 20 feet span; and three upright piles, planked behind to keep up the embankment, in the bridges of one 10 feet opening. The girders have butt joints, fastened with a strap and bolts. All the bridges are built on a level, even on steep gradients; this has an exceedingly bad appearance, is no advantage to the bridges, and the bridge ends suffer in consequence.

Nearly all the bridges have a bad top on them, and many are so much out of centre, especially on curves, that the rails are not laid over the centres of the main girders, but run across them diagonally. The dog-spikes used to fasten the rails to the transoms throughout, are not long enough, and it will be necessary to replace them with longer jagged spikes. Two bridges at Windsor, two chains apart, deserve especial remark.

They

They were originally built on the level, the line having a gradient of 1 in 53, and were afterwards cut down, &c., (I am informed) to get the line over; still, with these alterations, it was found to be necessary to cut half through some of the transoms to get any sort of top on them; and on one bridge the rails do not run over the girders at all, although the curve appears to have been flattened to accomplish this.

In the case of two or three of the bridges, the curves appear to have been flattened to bring the rails over the girders. The transoms of a bridge at Richmond have, some of them (seven), been packed underneath with dog-spikes. Packings are required on nearly all the bridges.

VIADUCTS.

There are two viaducts on the line, one at South Creek, and one at the Chain of Ponds.

SOUTH CREEK VIADUCT—(11 miles 50 chains.)

This viaduct has 33 20-foot openings, and one laminated arch of 90 feet span; the girders, corbels, &c., are the same as those of the bridges, supported on piers formed of four piles 12 in. square, two upright and two raking, with walings and cross braces. The laminated arch is built on nine thicknesses of three-inch hardwood planking, with cross braces and iron suspension bolts of the ordinary form; the transoms of the 90 feet span are 9×12 , with cross braces underneath and between the girders, $9 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$. The arch springs from two piers, formed of three rows of piles, four in each row, with proper walings and braces; the square piles of all the piers rest on round piles, driven level or nearly so with the ground, and some of them do not stand directly over the centres of these round piles, as they ought to do. The top on this viaduct is very bad, being neither straight or level, and in places not over the centres of the girders. It will be necessary to take up the rails and straighten them, and also use a great many packings; the spikes also are beginning to draw, and must be replaced by longer ones. A centre plank has been laid over half the viaduct, and the remainder should be planked over at once. I have had no means of testing this viaduct, as no heavier engines than those used for the traffic have yet passed over the line. It would, I think, be prudent to run one of the heaviest of the goods engines over this viaduct.

CHAIN OF PONDS VIADUCT.

This viaduct is a short distance beyond Windsor Station, and consists of a timber framing having fifty-one 20-foot openings; the girders &c. being the same as those of the bridges, supported on piers formed of two upright and two raking piles, with cross braces and walings. There is a bad top on this viaduct, and longer spikes are required, as those in present use are drawing. The heads of the raking piles are strapped to the upright ones and the head stock; and owing to shrinkage, they are now loose, and must be tightened up with iron wedges. A centre plank should be provided at once for this viaduct, or there will be some accident, as it is very dangerous to walk across it on the transoms.

I think this viaduct ought to be tested.

Both bridges and viaducts require fresh tarring on the exposed portions.

STATIONS AND STATION YARDS.

Windsor.—A ladies' waiting-room and closet is much wanted. The station yard is very much cramped up; the goods shed and carriage dock sidings are so badly arranged, that if there are two trucks in the shed and two in the dock, the latter cannot be drawn out. The end of the goods shed requires some protection, as it has already been partly knocked out. The end of the carriage dock is also too low, and must be raised.

Richmond.—A road must be made from the goods shed at this station to the main road; at present the drays draw through a paddock which will soon be cut up, and become impassable in bad weather. The shed is built of corrugated iron, and underneath the loading doors, this has already been knocked into holes by the ends of drays. The iron must be removed, and replaced by strong planking.

The back of the station is very much exposed to the weather, and a verandah would be a great improvement and convenience; the expense would be small.

RIVERSTONE AND MULGRAVE STATIONS.

These stations, as now building, will have but two small rooms and a booking office. The plans provide for additional rooms when required. If the station masters have families, it will be hardly possible for them to live in these houses, unless the additional accommodation is at once provided, and I would suggest that it be added as soon as practicable. No closets are mentioned in the contract, and no water supply or guttering provided. Closets must be built; and if guttering be carried round the roofs, ample water supply could be secured. The contractor might be called upon to furnish guttering, and build closets as and where directed, and tanks could be furnished by the Commissioner.

GATE-HOUSES.

There are five gate-houses between Richmond and Windsor, all in course of construction. No closets are provided for in the contract for these buildings, although they are absolutely necessary; and although guttering is fixed round the roof, there is no provision made for storing the water. Tanks will have to be supplied, and they should be fixed as soon as the houses are finished. The contractor might be called upon to build

build closets as and where directed, for these houses, and the tanks could be furnished by the Commissioner. A gate-house is much wanted at the level crossing on Richmond Common, as there is a great deal of traffic, and the gates are continually left open, numbers of cattle straying on to the line in consequence.

RIVERSTONE STATION SIDING, &c.

This siding and the main line is very badly drained; the present channels for carrying off the water being entirely insufficient, a number of pipe drains must be laid across the lines, to prevent flooding.

PERMANENT WAY MATERIALS.

Ballast.—The whole line is ballasted with sand procured from the Richmond Common; it is of four qualities:—

- 1st. A fine white sand, of good quality, setting very hard.
- 2nd. Red sand of fair quality, containing a large quantity of iron oxide.
- 3rd. A coarse whitish sand, mixed with pebbles.
- 4th. A dirty dark red and chocolate coloured sand merging into loam.

I append to this report a tabulated statement shewing the average depth of ballast on the line for every $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, having made careful measurements of the depth at every few chains, also its average quality,—a calculation of the quantity actually on the line (exclusive of sidings), allowing for what has been washed away since the opening of the line, and of the quantity that ought to be on according to the specification. I may remark here, that the terms of the specification are contradictory; for if the depth and width given under the sleepers were adhered to, viz., 1 foot deep and 10 feet wide on the top, it would be impossible to put on 2 cube yards to the yard forward, as also specified. The greatest quantity of ballast that could be put on the line per yard forward, with 1 foot in depth under the sleeper, and a top width of 10 feet, would be, after deducting the sleeper, 46 cubic feet, or 8 feet less than 2 cube yards. I quote this portion of the engineer's specification. "The bottom ballast is to be of approved clean sand, procured from the Richmond Common or elsewhere, of equal quality, to be laid on the formation 12 inches deep, 10 feet wide at top, on which the sleepers are to be laid, and to be boxed up to within 2 inches of the top of the rails with the coarser sand or gravel procured from the same ballast pit on the Richmond Common, or elsewhere, of equal quality, free from all dirt, and the largest stones to be not more than 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter. There must be not less than 2 cube yards of ballast to every lineal yard of permanent way."

The white sand has been used chiefly for bottom ballast between Windsor and Richmond, the coarse white sand and pebbles for a thin top coat throughout the line; the sand, however, has nearly all washed off, leaving the pebbles. The dark-coloured loamy sand has been used exclusively for bottom ballast, for which it is quite unfitted. It will be seen from the appended tabulated statement, that the line has not been ballasted according to specification, either as regards quality or quantity.

Sleepers.—The sleepers are of the ordinary size and quality, laid 3 feet apart, centre to centre, with a sleeper under the joint.

Rails.—The rails are in a very bad state, a great number of them being crippled or crooked, owing to bad usage when ballasting the line. Many of the rails between Richmond and Windsor are spreading and laminating, and a few on other parts of the line; a number were also taken up before the line was opened, for the same cause.

Fish-plates.—The bolt holes in the fish-plates are not of a good shape, as they do not admit of free expansion, and the metal at the bottom of the plate under the hole is only about a quarter of an inch deep in the thickest portion, which is not sufficient.

Points and Crossings.—The points and crossings have been badly laid in; it has been found necessary to alter some of them, and others will have to be done.

MANNER OF LAYING THE PERMANENT WAY.

The permanent way on this line is very badly laid—

- 1st. Because it is not sufficiently ballasted.
- 2nd. Because much of the ballast is of very bad quality.
- 3rd. Because the sleepers have not been properly packed.
- 4th. Because a great number of the rails are crooked and crippled.
- 5th. Because no rule has been adhered to in fixing the elevation of the high rail on curves (see list of curves with cants, as measured).
- 6th. Because the sleepers are too far apart.
- 7th. Because the joint is the weakest part of the road.
- 8th. Because the sleepers ought to have been adzed with a slight inward inclination.

REMARKS.

1. On reference to the tabulated form shewing the average depth of ballast on the line, it will be seen that, for the greater part of it, it is deficient in quantity. In places, the bottoms of the sleepers are within three inches of the formation.

2. A large quantity of the bottom ballast is very bad indeed, being almost loam. It will be quite impossible ever to keep a good road with such material. The very best of ballast is not adapted for maintaining the line in good order, for it washes away with every

every shower, and the first wet season will, I believe, render the line all but impassable. Another objection to this sand ballast is, that the line will never improve, but get rough and crooked after every day or two's rain. In dry weather, too, it cakes and hardens on the surface, and the sleepers work loose, and it is as much as the permanent way men can do to beat them up, especially at the joints.

Ballasting will form a very large item in the expense of maintaining this line, unless some better material be used. The bottom ballast is not wide enough, and in consequence the outer ends of the sleepers are barely covered by the boxing; on several parts of the line they are already exposed. I believe the line throughout has settled into the ballast, proving how ill adapted the material must be for the purpose.

3. After the line came under my superintendence, it was found, on opening out to beat up the sleepers, that they had never been properly packed; and some of the exceeding roughness of the line immediately after opening is attributable to this important part of laying the permanent way having been neglected.

4. There are a very great number of crippled, strained, and crooked rails on the line, owing to bad usage when ballasting. They ought all to have been straightened before the line could be considered finished, and a great number will have to be taken out for this purpose.

5. The elevation of the outer rail on the curves varies very much indeed (see table). For instance, I measured $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches cant, on a curve of 150 chains radius; 20 chains, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 60 chains, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; 40 chains, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch, &c., &c.; proving that no rule has been observed in elevating the outer rail. It is possible that in some examples the outer rail may have gone down a little, thus reducing the cant.

6. I think the line would stand better, if the distance between the centres of the sleepers were reduced from 3 feet, as at present, to 2 feet 6 inches. The rail is too light to allow of so long a bearing; it makes the road springy, and helps to roughen it.

7. The line would also be much benefited by removing the joint-sleepers, and placing one on either of the joints, close to the fish-plates. The joints are now the weakest part of the road, the sleepers requiring more attention than any of the others. The additional sleeper would give stiffness; and as they would be barely 2 feet apart from centre to centre, the fished joints ought to be sufficiently strong.

In addition to the foregoing remarks, I may add that too much lead has been allowed to some of the joints; that many of the fish-bolts were found slack; and that the wood screws have been driven into the sleepers and not screwed in.

8. A slight cant or inward inclination should have been given to the adzed bed of the sleeper—the rails would have worn better, and the line been improved in appearance.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

From the foregoing remarks, it will be seen that the cost of maintaining this line must always be heavy. At present fifteen men and one walking gauger are employed, and it is as much as they can do to keep the road up. In bad weather a large number of extra men must be put on; and this will be the case not only for the first twelve months, but always, as, on account of the material used for ballast, as I have before stated, the road will get so bad in continued wet, that a very great amount of labour must be expended on it to keep it open for traffic. A great deal of ballasting will be required in twelve or eighteen months from the present time, should there be much rain.

I beg to recommend, for the consideration of the Commissioner, the desirability of providing stone ballast for a depth of 6 to 8 inches for the whole length of the line; the sleepers might be laid on this, and boxed up with the present material; were this done, the distance between the sleepers reduced 6 inches, and the joint sleeper removed as suggested, the line would be kept in order at far less expense than will be the case if no improvement be made. The expense of ballasting with broken stone for a depth of 8 inches, or say one cube yard per yard forward, would be about 6s. per yard, or £8,520 12s., for the whole of the main line.

FALLING TREES.

The ground for a certain distance outside the fences should be cleared of all trees at all likely to fall across the line; at present there is constant inconvenience and probable danger from trees falling across the metals.

On the 5th instant twelve trees large and small were blown on the line after dark, with a special goods train on the road; and on Sunday the 8th, the afternoon up train was stopped from the same cause.

I have, &c.,

DURANT TROTTER, C.E.

WINDSOR AND RICHMOND RAILWAY.

TABLE, shewing actual depth of Ballast, &c., for every quarter of a mile on the Main Line.

Distance.		Average Depth.		Quantity as measured.	Deficiency.	Remarks.
From m. cbs.	To m. cbs.	ft.	ins.	c. yds.	e. yds.	
0. 00	0. 20	full quantity		880	None.	Full quantity of ballast.
0. 20	0. 40	1	2	562	188	
0. 40	0. 60	1	4	654	96	Bottom ballast indifferent.
0. 60	1. 00	1	3	587	163	Do. do.
1. 00	1. 20	1	2	562	188	
1. 20	1. 40	1	4	654	96	
1. 40	1. 60	1	3	587	163	
1. 60	2. 00	1	3	587	163	
2. 00	2. 20	1	3	587	163	Bad bottom ballast.
2. 20	2. 40	1	5	654	96	Bottom ballast indifferent.
2. 40	2. 60	1	4	654	96	Do. do.
2. 60	3. 00	1	5	654	96	
3. 00	3. 20	1	2	562	188	Indifferent bottom ballast.
3. 20	3. 40	1	3	587	163	
3. 40	3. 60	0	11	494	256	Do. do.
3. 60	4. 00	1	3	587	163	
4. 00	4. 20	1	1	540	210	
4. 20	4. 40	1	5	654	96	
4. 40	4. 60	1	2	562	188	Very indifferent bottom ballast.
4. 60	5. 00	1	4	654	96	Bottom ballast indifferent.
5. 00	5. 20	1	6	734	16	Loamy.
5. 20	5. 40	1	2	562	188	Bottom ballast bad.
5. 40	5. 60	1	5	654	96	Bottom ballast good.
5. 60	6. 00	1	6	734	16	Do. do. fair.
6. 00	6. 20	1	6	734	16	Bad bottom ballast.
6. 20	6. 60	1	5	1,308	192	Do. do.
6. 60	7. 00	1	6	734	16	Tolerable ballast.
7. 00	7. 20	1	7	734	16	Good sample.
7. 20	7. 40	1	4	654	96	Bad quality of ballast.
		1	3	293	82	For 10 chains.
7. 40	7. 60	2	0	440		Do. do.
7. 60	8. 00	1	3	587	163	Pebbly at top.
8. 00	8. 20	1	2	562	188	Very indifferent ballast.
8. 20	8. 40	1	3	587	163	Very bad ballast.
8. 40	8. 60	1	2	562	188	Indifferent bottom ballast.
8. 60	9. 00	1	3	587	163	Bad bottom ballast.
9. 00	9. 20	1	4	654	96	
9. 20	9. 40	1	2	562	188	Bad bottom ballast.
9. 40	9. 60	1	1	540	210	
9. 60	10. 00	1	1	540	210	
10. 00	10. 20	1	3	587	163	
10. 20	10. 40	1	1	540	210	Bottom ballast indifferent.
10. 40	10. 60	1	1	540	210	
10. 60	11. 00	1	3	587	163	
11. 00	11. 20	1	3	587	163	
11. 20	11. 60	1	3	587	163	South Creek Viaduct.
11. 60	12. 00	1	2	562	188	
12. 00	12. 20	1	0	494	256	
12. 20	12. 40	1	1	540	210	Bad bottom ballast.
12. 40	12. 60	1	5	654	96	
12. 60	13. 00	1	5	654	96	Bottom ballast a fair sample.
13. 00	13. 40	1	2	1,124	376	
13. 40	13. 60	1	1	540	210	
13. 60	14. 00	1	0	494	256	
14. 00	14. 20	1	1	540	210	Bad bottom ballast.
14. 20	14. 40	1	2	562	188	Do. do.
14. 40	15. 00	1	3	1,174	326	
15. 00	15. 20	1	0	494	256	
15. 20	15. 40	1	1	540	210	
15. 40	15. 60	1	2	562	188	
15. 60	End.	1	3	989	173	
Total				37,835	9,482	
Deduct for Bridges 33 chains				967	252	
Total Ballasting				36,868	9,230	Total deficiency.

RAILWAYS.

7

Quantity that ought to be on Main Line, @ 2 yards per yard formed ...	56,804	cube yards.
Deduct bridges	1,452	
	55,352	
Quantity of ballast taken from pit as measured.....	44,000	
	Deficiency	11,352
Greatest quantity of ballast that could have been put on, according to specified dimensions—46 cube feet per yard forward=3,000 cube yards per mile	48,412	
	Deduct bridges	1,237
	47,175	
Actual quantity as measured, deducting bridges	36,868	
	Total deficiency.....	10,307

The ballast holes as measured, proves that about 44,000 cube yards of material was taken out of it. The greatest quantity that could have been put on the line is 48,412 cube yards, exclusive of sidings and station yards, proving without any further measurement that the ballasting is deficient in quantity. A careful measurement, however, of the depth of ballast at every few chains, gives a total quantity of 36,868 cube yards for the main line, leaving 7,132 cube yards to be accounted for. Probably two-thirds of this quantity was used to make up the bridge ends at South Creek and other places, and the remainder is in the sidings and station yards.

The measurements of the depths of ballast on the line are all *liberal*, and an allowance is made for the sand washed away.

WINDSOR AND RICHMOND RAILWAY.
List of Curves with Cant as measured.

MILEAGE.		RADIUS.	CANT.	REMARKS.
From	To	Chains.	Inches.	
0·00	0·13	13	.....	Not measured.
0·13	1·36	250	1½	Also level in part of curve.
1·36	1·51	40	¼	Outer rail ¼ inch low.
1·51	1·76	Straight.	.....	1½ cant.
1·76	2·10	20	2½ & 3½	
2·10	2·25	30	2	
2·50	2·68	40	.....	Not measured.
3·50	3·60	40	2¾	
4·36	4·46	40	.....	Not measured.
5·0	5·15	30	2 & 1¼	
6·75	7·15	140	1	
7·50	8·29	60	½ & 3¼	Reverse curves outer rail low in places.
8·63	9·10	50	2	
10·57	11·13	40	¾, 3¾ & 2	
11·13	11·34	30	3¼	
11·50	11·70	20	2½ & 1	
12·00	12·8	25	1½	
12·25	12·42	50	.....	Not measured.
12·42	12·56	20	2½	
12·63	12·74	150	1½	
13·50	14·10	60	1¼	Reverse curves.
15·54	15·70	40	½ & 1	

Mr. Whitton, for report.—J. R.—B.C., 13/1/65.

Mr. Trotter shews, by his measurements, that there is a deficiency of ballast on this line; but as Mr. Moore has given a final certificate in favour of the contractors, I do not see that any steps can be taken against them.

I fully agree with Mr. Trotter, that the railway can never be satisfactorily maintained with the ballast now on the line; and the cheapest course to adopt will be to take off the present ballast, and use broken stone for bottom ballast throughout.

Submitted.—J.R.—18/1/65.

J. W.—18/1/65.

HAS

HAS Mr. Whitton verified Mr. Trotter's report by personal inspection? If not, this should be done immediately.

J.B.W.—18 January.

Mr. Whitton.—B.C., 19/1/65.

I HAVE satisfied myself, by personal inspection, of the bad quality of the ballast, but I have not inspected the works generally.

The ballast is the only matter upon which I have, in my memo., 18/1/65, expressed an opinion.

J.W.—19/1/65.

SINCE writing the above minute, I have carefully inspected the works on the Windsor and Richmond Railway; and I consider that the line, in its present condition, is not safe for public traffic.

The ballast consists of a loamy sand, totally unfitted for the purpose for which it has been used, rendering the safe and satisfactory maintenance of the permanent way utterly impossible.

The bridges and viaducts, although a sufficient quantity of timber (for the traffic required) has been used in the construction, are in a very unsatisfactory condition, in consequence of the slovenly and unworkmanlike manner in which they have been erected.

The permanent way throughout has been laid in a most disgraceful manner, and reflects the greatest discredit both upon the officer who superintended and the contractors who carried out the work.

Before the line can be considered safe for public traffic, it is absolutely necessary that stone ballast or coarse gravel be used throughout, the whole of the rails taken up, straightened, and relaid with an additional number of sleepers, and considerable alterations made in the bridges.

J.W.—24/1/65.

SUBMITTED.—This matter is so serious, that I consider immediate steps should be taken by the Engineer-in-Chief to have the line made safe for public traffic, and that passenger trains should cease to run until the necessary alterations are made.

J.R.—24/1/65.

Mr. Whitton to report whether any steps can be taken to repair the line without absolutely closing it; if so, what?

J.B.W.

THE necessary alterations can be made without closing the line, but immediate steps should be taken to put the railway in safe working order.

I recommend that the rails over nearly all the bridges be at once taken up and relaid, and such alterations made in the superstructure of each bridge as may be found requisite.

That the ends of the bridges be boarded, to retain the ballast in its proper position, and timber wings built where necessary.

That stone ballast be procured as rapidly as possible, and the line reballasted and relaid with the utmost expedition; that until the necessary alterations are made to the bridges, an inspection of each bridge should be made after the passing of every train.

That the speed of all trains be reduced to ten miles an hour.

That during wet weather, an additional number of men be employed to repair the line, until the reballasting has been completed; and that a pilot engine precede every passenger train.

I also recommend that Mr. Trotter be at once instructed to carry out the necessary alterations.

Submitted for approval—25/1/65.—J.R.

Approved.—Every precaution must be taken to prevent accident.—J.B.W., 25 Jan.

Mr. Whitton.—B.C., 25/1/65.—J.R.

Messrs. Trotter and Scott informed.—W.H.Q.—25/1/65.

Mr. Owen.—B.C., 25/1/65.—J.R.

Informed.—R.M.—25/1/65.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAYS.

(NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CONVEYED BY WINDSOR AND RICHMOND RAILWAY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 16 March, 1865.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10 March, 1865, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ (1.) A Return, shewing the number of Passengers conveyed by the Windsor and Richmond Railway, and the amount of Passenger Fares received, during the months of December and January (before the publication of the Engineer-in-Chief’s Report on the Line).

“ (2.) The number of Passengers conveyed, and the amount of Fares received during the month of February (since the publication of the Engineer-in-Chief’s Report).”

(*Mr. Cunneen.*)

RAILWAYS.

RETURN shewing the number of persons who travelled on the Windsor and Richmond Railway, during the three months ending February, 1865, together with amount of Fares received for same.

MONTHS.	SINGLE.	RETURN.	TOTAL.	AMOUNT.
December 1864	3,590½	1,221	4,811½	£ s. d. 453 19 1
January, 1865	4,364	1,047	5,411	487 12 10
February, 1865	2,105	749	2,854	290 14 4½

R. C. WALKER,
Accountant.
183/65.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAYS.

(BRANCH LINE OF RAILWAY FROM MUSWELLBROOK TO MUDGEES—PETITION FOR.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 30 March, 1865.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Town and District of Muswellbrook, and of Persons interested in the same,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners are very desirous that the Branch Line of Railway from Muswellbrook to Mudgee, as recently surveyed, should be commenced at as early a date as is possible; as it will be the means of opening up an extensive pastoral and agricultural district, and of enabling farmers, graziers, squatters, and others, to bring their produce to market in a much easier and cheaper way, and of enabling storekeepers, and the persons before named, to take supplies into the interior, as well as to Jerry's Plains, Merton, Merriwa, Cassilis, Dubbo, and numerous other townships and places on the proposed line, which must tend to benefit the whole of the Northern Districts of the Colony, as well as the Colony itself.

Your Petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take the premises into your most favourable consideration, and will take such other steps to carry out the desire of your Petitioners, as to your Honorable House shall seem best.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[*Here follow 258 Signatures.*]

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

RAILWAY THROUGH ULTIMO ESTATE;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
9 June, 1865.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1865.

[Price, 1s. 6d.]

138—A

1865.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 21. FRIDAY, 31 MARCH, 1865.

15. Railway through Ultimo Estate:—Mr. Cunneen moved, pursuant to notice,
(1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and
papers, to inquire into, and report upon, the Petition of J. Harris and others, pre-
sented to the Legislative Assembly on the 15th October, 1862.
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Arnold, Mr. Morrice, Mr. Hart, Mr.
Penell, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Sutherland, Rev. Dr. Lang, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Terry, and
the Mover.
Question put and passed.

* * * * *

VOTES, No. 26. TUESDAY, 11 APRIL, 1865.

11. Railway through Ultimo Estate (*“Formal” Motion*):—Mr. Cunneen moved,
pursuant to notice,—That the Evidence taken during last Session of Parliament,
by the Committee appointed “to inquire into, and report upon, the Petition of
J. Harris and others,” be referred to the Committee appointed for the same
purpose this Session.
Question put and passed.

VOTES, No. 27. WEDNESDAY, 12 APRIL, 1865.

7. Railway through Ultimo Estate (*“Formal” Motion*):—Mr. Cunneen moved, pursuant
to notice, That the prayer of the Petition presented to this House on the 11th
April, from John Harris and others, praying to “be heard by themselves, their
Counsel, or Agents,” before the Select Committee now sitting on the Railway
through Ultimo Estate, be granted.
Question put and passed.

VOTES, No. 57. FRIDAY, 9 JUNE, 1865.

5. Railway through Ultimo Estate:—Mr. Cunneen, as Chairman, brought up the
Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of
Evidence taken before, the Select Committee appointed on 31 March, 1865, to
inquire into, and report upon, the Petition of J. Harris and others, having reference
to the Railway through Ultimo Estate,—together with Appendix.
Ordered to be printed.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings.. .. .	2
Report	3
Proceedings of the Committee	5
List of Witnesses	6
List of Appendix	6
Minutes of Evidence	7
Appendix	19
Separate Appendix (Plan)	

1865.

 RAILWAY THROUGH ULTIMO ESTATE.

 REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 31st of March last, "*to inquire into, and report upon, the Petition of J. Harris and others,*"—"with power to send for persons and papers," and to whom, on the 11th of April last, was referred "*the Evidence taken during last Session of Parliament,*" by the Committee appointed for the same purpose,—have agreed to the following Report:—

The importance of the allegations contained in the Petition, the large value of the property taken from the Petitioners, and the many years they have remained without compensation, have induced your Committee to devote the most careful attention to the investigation of the very complicated matters referred for their consideration; and in order that they might arrive at a just and satisfactory conclusion, they have taken the evidence of a large number of gentlemen, who, from their professional and business habits, and their knowledge of the facts and history of the matters under consideration, were peculiarly fitted to give evidence on the same; and have also examined plans, papers, and correspondence, and personally inspected the land taken for the railway and terminus on the Ultimo Estate.

It appears to your Committee that, in 1853, the 14½ acres of land in the city of Sydney, in respect of which the Petitioners seek relief, were taken from them under the compulsory provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the Colony, and appropriated for the purposes of the Sydney Railway Company.

In 1854, in accordance with the provisions of the same Act, the value of the land taken, and of the damages to be sustained by the proprietors from the Railway Works, was assessed by three surveyors, in whose election the proprietors had no voice, at £101,902; and, (under the principle which at that time prevailed but has since been abandoned in legislation,) the supposed increased value to be given to the residue of the estate, by the construction of the railway and terminus, was estimated and stated at £99,133; and this sum being deducted from the former, left a balance of £2,769 to be divided between the proprietors; and the railway and terminus to be constructed in satisfaction of the residue of the assessed value of the land and the damages sustained by the owners.

The

The plans of the works intended at the time the valuation was made have been laid before your Committee, and shew that a very extensive arrangement of sheds, storehouse, and other provisions for carrying on a large goods traffic, was in contemplation, involving, according to Mr. Whitton's estimate, an expenditure of £80,000 upon the $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres taken from the Petitioners, for the terminus. The extent of land taken, and the estimate of improved value to the residue of the estate, also afford evidence of the magnitude of the traffic intended to be provided for at the terminus.

In the year 1854, the Government of the Colony became purchasers, from the Sydney Railway Company, of their undertaking, and, as it appears to your Committee, of the obligations attending the acquisition of its property under the circumstances stated.

The evidence taken before your Committee, and their own inspection of the land, shew, that while a single line of rails has been laid extending to the waters of Darling Harbour—by which some small quantity of material is occasionally carried for railway use—not any goods terminus, storehouses, or other works contemplated by the valutors to give the additional value to the remainder of the estate, have been constructed, but considerable embankments and cuttings have been made; and all the circumstances of damage to the property of the Petitioners which could have flowed from the railway works have taken place, while not any possible benefit has arisen to them from the same.

It appears to your Committee, that the Petitioners, having waited many years for the construction of the terminus, in 1860 memorialized His Excellency Sir W. T. Denison, the then Governor, praying relief, upon which (and subsequent correspondence contained in the Appendix to the Progress Report made to your Honourable House on the 19th April, 1864,) the Minister for Public Works informed the Petitioners that “so soon as the question of the Pitt-street Tramway, which is now before Parliament, is determined, the Government will decide upon the question referred to by you.”

Four years have now elapsed since the Pitt-street Tramway became a fact, and above eleven years since the Petitioners were deprived of their property, without any relief being afforded them.

Your Committee having taken all the facts and circumstances of the matters referred to them into their deliberate consideration, are of opinion that the Petitioners' case for relief has been completely made out; and therefore recommend it to the immediate and favourable consideration of the Government.

J. A. CUNNEEN,
Chairman.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 8th June, 1865.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 20 APRIL, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Cunneen,	|	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Sutherland,	|	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Lucas,	|	Dr. Lang.

Mr. Cunneen called to the Chair.

Votes, Nos. 21 and 26, containing the Orders of Reference, and printed copies of the Evidence of last Session referred,—on the Table.

Committee deliberated as to their course of proceedings.

Motion made (*Mr. Sutherland*), and *Question*,—That in order to come to a just and reasonable conclusion upon the claim of the Harris family, this Committee deems it unnecessary to go into evidence as to the necessity of the Darling Harbour Railway,—*agreed to*.

Committee further deliberated.

Ordered,—That Mr. Whitton and Mr. Cowlshaw be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting; the former to produce a plan of the Buildings proposed to be erected by the Sydney Railway Company, at the Ultimo Railway Terminus.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at *Eleven o'clock*.]

TUESDAY, 25 APRIL, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Cunneen in the Chair.

Mr. Sutherland,	|	Mr. Lucas,
Dr. Lang,	|	Mr. Pemell.

Order of the House granting leave to Petitioners, John Harris and others, to be heard by themselves, their counsel, or agents, before the Committee.

Present:—H. B. Bradley, Esq., *Solicitor for Petitioners*.

John Whitton, Esq., *Engineer-in-Chief for Railways*, called in and examined.

Plan of Darling Harbour Station *produced*.

Witness withdrew.

Thomas Cowlshaw, Esq., *Railway Valuator*, called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Room cleared.

Motion made (*Mr. Lucas*), and *Question*,—That the Plan of Darling Harbour Station, *produced* by Mr. Whitton, be lithographed, and appended to the Evidence given before this Committee,—*agreed to*.

Ordered,—That Mr. John Kellick and Mr. Surveyor Knapp be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at *Eleven o'clock*.]

FRIDAY, 28 APRIL, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Cunneen in the Chair.

Dr. Lang,	|	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Sutherland.		

Present:—H. B. Bradley, Esq., *Solicitor for Petitioners*.

Edward James Howes Knapp, Esq., *Surveyor*, called in and examined.

And further examination of witness being postponed,—

Witness withdrew.

Mr. John Kellick, *Builder*, called in and examined.

Witness withdrew, and Committee

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at *Eleven o'clock*.]

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 2 MAY, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Cunneen in the Chair.

Mr. Morrice,	|	Mr. Pemell,
Dr. Lang,	|	Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Sutherland.		

Present:—H. B. Bradley, Esq., *Solicitor for Petitioners*.

E. J. H. Knapp, Esq., *Surveyor*, called in and examined.

The following Papers handed in by witness,—

1. Letter from James Wallace, *Engineer-in-Chief*, to E. J. H. Knapp, Esq., dated May 26, 1854, handing a description (with tracing) of land taken by the Sydney Railway Company, for a station on the Harris Estate.
2. Minutes of Proceedings of a meeting held by Valuers on the 30th May, 1854, to determine the value of said land. (*Vide Appendix.*)

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That the Evidence taken before this Committee be printed and *circulated* prior to next meeting.

Reassembling of the Committee to be arranged by Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

FRIDAY, 2 JUNE, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Cunneen in the Chair.

Dr. Lang,	|	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Sutherland,	|	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Lucas,	|	Mr. Arnold.

Committee met, pursuant to summons.

Copies of printed Evidence and of lithographed Plan of Darling Harbour Station *circulated* during the interval of adjournment.

Committee deliberated.

Chairman requested to prepare Draft Report, to be considered at the next meeting.

[Adjourned to Thursday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 8 JUNE, 1865.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Cunneen in the Chair.

Dr. Lang,	|	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Morrice,	|	Mr. Pemell.

Chairman submitted Draft Report.

The same read, considered, and agreed to.

Chairman to report to the House.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

	PAGE.
Cowlishaw, Thomas, Esq.	10
Kellick, John, Esq.	13
Knapp, Edward James Howes, Esq.	13
Whitton, John, Esq., C.E.	7

LIST OF APPENDIX.

	PAGE.
(<i>To Evidence given by E. J. H. Knapp, Esq., 2 May, 1865.</i>)	
A.	
Description and tracing of land taken by the Sydney Railway Company for a Station on the Harris Estate	19
B.	
Minutes of Proceedings on 30 May, 1854, when the property was valued	19

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

RAILWAY THROUGH ULTIMO ESTATE.

TUESDAY, 25 APRIL, 1865.

Present:—

Mr. CUNNEEN, | Mr. LUCAS,
Dr. LANG, | Mr. PEMELL,
Mr. SUTHERLAND.

JAMES A. CUNNEEN, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

H. B. Bradley, Esq., appeared as Solicitor on behalf of the Petitioners.

John Whitton, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, called in and examined:—

1. *By the Chairman:* Can you inform the Committee when the present station at Cleveland Paddocks was established—in what year it was opened for traffic? I think in 1855—I am not quite positive. J. Whitton, Esq.
2. When you were examined on the second occasion before this Committee, you produced a plan—drawn, I think, by Mr. Wallace, of the Sydney Railway Company—a plan of the buildings it was then intended to erect on the Harris Estate? Yes. 25 April, 1865.
3. Have you that plan with you? Yes. (*The witness produced the same. Vide Appendix.*)
4. I believe you stated that the expense of carrying this out would be about £80,000? That was the amount. That is the only plan I can find to shew what was the intention of the Sydney Railway Company.
5. Will you look at the plan, and describe to the Committee the improvements contemplated by this plan to be erected upon the land taken from the Harris Estate? A covered shed for loaded wagons, 340 feet long by 50 wide; a storhouse, 300 feet long by about 45 feet wide; one goods shed, 350 feet long and 200 feet wide; a goods platform, 300 feet long and about 40 feet wide, with lines of railway running through or in connection with most of them, a loading place for live stock, and a jetty extending into Darling Harbour 300 feet long, with two lines of way over it—the depth of the water at the extreme end of the jetty 20 feet at low water, with all necessary cranes and very extensive siding accommodation and every proper access from the road.
6. These public buildings were intended to be erected upon the seven acres taken for the terminus? I do not know the quantity of land, but it was intended to be erected at the foot of Darling Harbour, upon the land taken from the Harris Estate.
7. Is it your opinion that the additional value given to the Harris Estate would accrue more from these improvements than from the railway simply severing the estate? Yes; if the goods accommodation had been made equal to this plan, there would have been a great number of cottages built upon the land, and possibly it would have been of advantage to the estate

- J. Whitton,
Esq.
25 April, 1865.
- estate to have sold land in small allotments; but I must say that I think it a very inconvenient place for a terminus, and that it would have been of little use if it had been constructed.
8. Do you think the arbitrators, when they assessed the value that was to accrue to the Ultimo Estate, took into consideration that these buildings would be erected? That I cannot say.
9. Have you, in your office, any other plans of improvements that were intended to be made upon the line? No; this is the only plan I have got for any arrangement of buildings upon the Harris Estate, or at the foot of Darling Harbour.
10. You are of opinion that the station, as it now exists, at Cleveland Paddock, was not formed for a year or two after this land was taken from the Harris Estate? That I do not know. The station may have been formed at the time, but I believe it was not opened until 1855.
11. Have you any reason to know whether it was intended, when these seven acres of land were taken for the terminus on the Ultimo Estate, whether that was intended as the terminus of the Colony for goods? The arrangement appears to have been for goods.
12. To a large extent? To a large extent.
13. Such as would accommodate all the business now done at the Cleveland Paddock Station? Yes.
14. And a more extensive traffic? Yes, the storehouse is much larger.
15. It seems to have contemplated a larger business than is now carried on at the present station? Yes.
16. At present is there any business of that extent, or anything approaching to it, at the Ultimo Estate? No.
17. None of these buildings have been erected? No. I scarcely understand how that arrangement should have been made, for at that time there was no bridge over Darling Harbour connecting Ultimo with Sydney.
18. The Committee want to arrive merely at the fact of what the arbitrators at the time had in contemplation when they estimated that the Ultimo Estate would be enhanced in value £90,000? I could not say what they had in view, but it is very possible they had these station arrangements in view.
19. Very probable? Yes.
20. *By Mr. Lucas:* Have you made any estimate of the probable cost of carrying out this plan? An estimate has been made, and I have given it in evidence. I think that it would be something like £80,000.
21. Was that an accurate estimate? I could not make an accurate estimate from that drawing, as it gives no details—merely the length of the sheds and sidings.
22. What walls did you propose in your estimate—wood, or stone, or brick? I do not remember.
23. Does this shew what they should be? It does not. I could only assume—there are no details upon the plan, from which to estimate.
24. What roof did you estimate for? I do not remember. I think I took it as an ordinary timber shed.
25. Is it not desirable that the railway should be carried to the water frontage? My impression is, that the whole arrangement should be abandoned, that fair compensation should be given to the parties for the damage they have sustained, and for the land taken—that they should abandon their claim for £99,000 or £100,000, and for the claim to have the terminus on land belonging to the Harris Estate, and that we should continue the line over Union-street on to the Pyrmont Point, and run out a jetty there 300 or 400 feet into deep water.
26. And still continue this line? And still continue this line.
27. Merely to get rid of the terminus being erected on the Harris Estate? Only on that condition. I do not think it is worth £100,000.
28. That is a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence? Yes.
29. Are you not cramped for room at your present terminus? Yes.
30. You are now reclaiming a portion of Darling Harbour? Yes.
31. Would not that, together with the seven acres taken from the Ultimo Estate, be a very convenient reserve for work-shops, sheds, engine-houses, &c.? No, the only use you could make of this branch would be by continuing it through the Harris Estate, taking it over Union-street, and carrying out a jetty into deep water from Pyrmont Point.
32. That is as you pointed out to the Committee at the time they visited the estate? Yes.
33. Darling Harbour is now being reclaimed as far as Liverpool-street? Yes, but I think it would be advisable to put a jetty as I have already indicated, so that at any time ships could load or unload without the trouble of passing the bridge or of going into shallow water.
34. Are you aware that you can get twenty feet water where Liverpool-street crosses? No.
35. Would not that be sufficient water? Twenty feet would be sufficient, but vessels would have to pass through Pyrmont Bridge.
36. Any vessel could pass Pyrmont Bridge? I think not. There is another objection—there is a considerable difference in the level, and it would necessitate a steep incline to get from the wharf to the present line.
37. Are you not aware that the embankments here are very steep, and require some removing? I do not think they require removing. I propose to pay fair compensation for any injury done by the line, and for any land taken.
38. And to hand them over this seven acres? To hand over all that is not required for the purpose of the railway.
39. Have you sufficient land for the purposes of the railway at Redfern? We shall have when we get it all cleared out.

40. Looking forward twenty or thirty years, do you think there will be sufficient land at Redfern for all the requirements of the railway? I think so.
41. Is it not found, in England, that railways have taken up too small portions of land for the requirements of their stations? I never knew too much to have been taken.
42. Do you not find that you have taken too little land at the Newtown Station? Yes; at the time it was taken, it was probably not anticipated that there would have been so large a traffic.
43. When the railway is extended some hundreds of miles into the country, may it not be found that the traffic has so much increased that you will be cramped for room at Redfern, and that it would have been desirable to have taken the land at the head of Darling Harbour? No doubt it is desirable to provide land for any future contingency of that kind, but I think the arrangement I propose would be found to be far more convenient than that at the head of the harbour.
44. I think your estimate for carrying the railway from Bunn's cottage to the Point is £40,000? I think £35,000, exclusive of land.
45. Will that be sufficient to construct the pier? Sufficient to construct the pier about 300 feet long, with width enough for three lines of way.
46. Supposing there to be twenty feet of water at the head of Darling Harbour, and vessels of large size to be able to pass the bridge, there would be no necessity for extending the railway to Pyrmont Point? I think we should have greater difficulty in getting from the railway to this wharf than in going to Pyrmont Point, because we should be met with a sharp curve and a steep incline.
47. Supposing we were to extend the land to Bathurst-street, would not your objection then be met, as you would be able to go several hundred feet further? Even if it were extended to Bathurst-street, it must be worked with a sharp curve, or by turn-tables, and we should not have the advantage we should gain by continuing it to the Point.
48. Have you any idea what would be the cost of compensation to the proprietors of land, from Pyrmont Bridge or from Bunn's cottage? No, I have not. At the time this was first proposed, there were no buildings upon Major Christie's Point; but the moment it was ascertained that the Government were likely to want the land for the continuation of the railway, a number of small buildings were put up.
49. Major Christie asks £5,000 for his right, and there are several others? Yes; Mr. Holl, and several others. Major Christie's was valued by Mr. Cowlshaw at £3,500.
50. Is there any possibility of arriving at any conclusion as to the value of this land, within the next fortnight or three weeks? I assume, from the arrangements that would be made by the Government and the proprietors of the Harris Estate, that whatever their compensation might be, it would include the right from Bunn's up to Pyrmont Bridge, and there would be no difficulty in ascertaining the value of the rest.
51. There would be some compensation to Bunn? I think not; I do not think he has any property, except the right of way to the water.
52. Do you think Darling Harbour as reclaimed should be reserved for railway purposes? I hardly think it necessary to reserve the portion so far as Liverpool-street; I think it can only be used by coasting vessels.
53. If you find yourself cramped up for room, you may have difficulty in obtaining a large piece of land twenty years hence? I was always of opinion that the passenger station should come to Hyde Park, and that Redfern should be left for a goods station only.
54. Do you not perceive that Sydney is advancing to the southward and westward—that it cannot possibly go to the north, and that a few years hence the present site of the Redfern terminus will be the centre of the town? I would always keep Redfern as a calling station, but it would be far more convenient for passengers in Sydney generally and Woolloomooloo, that the terminus should be in Hyde Park, which is in fact the centre of the town; and I have no doubt that it will some day be done—perhaps when land becomes ten times more valuable than at present.
55. What would be the cost of the work to Hyde Park? About £60,000.
56. Exclusive of station? Yes.
57. And of compensation? The compensation would not be much, as a great portion of the land belongs to the Government. At the time it was first proposed, instructions were given to the Surveyor General to value the land required from the station to Hyde Park.
58. The whole would cost £100,000? Yes.
59. To carry the passenger traffic how far? About a mile and a quarter or a mile and a half.
60. Do you not think it would be better to expend that money in extending the railway ten miles further into the country? Perhaps it might be, but I think it desirable to secure the land which would be required to bring the railway into Hyde Park.
61. *By Mr. Sutherland:* I see by this plan, that where the jetty runs out into Darling Harbour you have sixteen feet of water at low water? Yes.
62. You have stated that twenty feet of water would be ample for any purpose connected with railways? Yes.
63. Could you not get twenty feet of water there, by running out the jetty a little further than it is at present? Yes, but that would be attended with expense; besides, I doubt whether ships of any size would pass Pyrmont Bridge, and the harbour above the bridge will silt up.
64. *By Dr. Lang:* I think I understand from your evidence, that you consider it would be inconvenient for the public service to have the terminus of the railway to the southward of the present bridge? I do.
65. You do not suppose that large vessels—sea-going vessels—would ever, in considerable numbers, pass the bridge? I do not think they would.

J. Whitton,
Esq.
25 April, 1865.

- J. Whitton, Esq.
25 April, 1865.
66. Supposing that you had the jetty constructed at this Point as you propose, would there not be a necessity for a considerable extent of ground for accommodation for goods in that locality? I think not; I do not think it would be necessary to store goods in that locality, for the only traffic up to Sydney would be wool, which would never come down there. We might have a large mineral traffic at some time or other, and in that case we might widen the jetty when required.
67. Supposing the railway were constructed to this Point, would it not relieve the goods station of traffic at the present terminus? I do not think it would, unless you purchased the Pyrmont Bridge, and gave access to the public generally, free of toll, from the city to the station which might be formed here. My proposition was to have no station here at all, but simply to bring down goods that were to be shipped direct, or to bring goods up from the harbour to the stores at Redfern.
68. *By Mr. Pemell*: Do you think it would be advisable to abandon this line altogether, and to have a line made to go to Circular Quay—would it not be more convenient to the merchants? It would be desirable, no doubt, if you could get down to the Circular Quay at anything like the expense; but I do not think the traffic is sufficient between the water and the railway to have a separate line. My proposition was, supposing the claim of the Harris Estate to be settled, and the Darling Harbour Branch abandoned, to have an underground railway from the proposed Hyde Park terminus, passing under Elizabeth-street, for goods traffic.
69. *By Mr. Lucas*: Have you ever made an estimate of that? No, it was never sufficiently matured.
70. Would it cost a great deal of money to make a tunnel? It would be an open cutting, with an arch curved over.
71. *By Dr. Lang*: What is the difference of level between the railway and the place where it would be required to cross Union-street? I have arranged to cross Union-street on a level, so that there would be no difficulty in that respect.
72. Would it not be extremely inconvenient to have the crossing upon the level? It is, no doubt, inconvenient to have crossings upon the level, but it is the only way by which we could cross, for we could not get underneath, for the water, and we could not get over without great expense. In England, they have crossings upon levels in the centre of large towns. In Lincoln, the main street is crossed upon the level by two railways.
73. *By Mr. Lucas*: Is it not only inconvenient, but expensive, because it involves the keeping of a watchman at the gate? The arrangement we have when we cross upon a level, is to build a house, which we give to one of the plate-layers rent-free, in consideration of his wife attending to the gate.
74. *By Mr. Sutherland*: Does not Bunn's land run down to the water, crossing the line? There is a raised road about the width of the gates, fourteen or fifteen feet wide, and that gave me the impression that he had simply a right of way from the gate to the jetty.

Thomas Cowlisshaw, Esq., again called in and further examined:—

- T. Cowlisshaw, Esq.
25 April, 1865.
75. *By the Chairman*: You are the Government Valuator of lands taken for railway purposes? Yes.
76. You were one of the arbitrators, in 1855, to decide upon the value of land taken from the Harris family, for railway purposes? I was.
77. On that occasion did you examine witnesses? Yes.
78. Have you any record of the evidence taken as to the value? The plan we adopted was for each of us to take down the answers that the witnesses gave; and I have here a memorandum of those answers taken down by me at the time. We had a certain number of questions drawn out, which were put to the several valuers. Mr. Langley, Mr. Shone, Mr. Kellick, Mr. Salamon the auctioneer, and Mr. Wallace, were asked to value this land; but Mr. Salamon declined, on the ground of other business engagements, and Mr. Wallace answered only a few of the questions. The several questions and answers were as follows:—First—"What do you consider the value of 100 feet frontage to Parramatta-street, by a depth of 132 feet, at the point where the railway crosses the street?" To this Mr. Langley replied £30 per foot, Mr. Shone £20, and Mr. Kellick £10 to £12. The second question was—"What is the value of each side of Harris-street per foot by a depth of 132 feet, from Parramatta-street to Union-street, Pyrmont?" Mr. Langley said "£5 to £6;" Mr. Shone, "an average of £9 per foot;" and Mr. Kellick, "£3 where any cutting away or filling in, and £5 where it is at all level." The third question—"What do you take the value of the south side of Union-street to be at per foot, by 132 feet deep, from Harris-street to within 132 feet of Darling Harbour?" Mr. Langley replied £7 a foot, Mr. Shone £8, Mr. Kellick £10 to £12 a foot. The fourth—"What do you think is the value of the water frontage between Bunn's and Union-street, say 420 feet by 132 deep?" Mr. Langley estimated it at £28 to £30 per foot, Mr. Shone at £40 a foot, and Mr. Kellick at £30 a foot. The fifth question—"What is the value per acre of that portion of the estate east of Harris-street, say 74 acres, exclusive of the land taken by the Company?" In answer to this, Mr. Langley said £2,500 to £3,000 per acre would be a very low average, Mr. Shone about £3,000, and Mr. Kellick £1,500 per acre. The sixth is—"What is the value of the land west of Harris-street, say 166 acres, at per acre?" Mr. Langley was of opinion that it was worth £1,500, Mr. Shone £1,200, and Mr. Kellick from £1,000 to £1,200 per acre. The seventh—"What is the increased value (if any) per cent. of the above land, caused by the Company constructing a goods terminus near Bunn's?" Mr. Langley replied—increased on

on the east side of Harris-street from 40 to 50 per cent., on the west from 15 to 20 per cent.; Mr. Shone, £200 per cent. on the east side, on the west 50 per cent.—amended by note, saying £40 per cent. upon the whole; Mr. Langley—increased on the east side of Harris-street from 40 to 50 per cent., on the west from 20 to 25 per cent. Mr. Wallace said, in answer to this question, that it would increase the value of the whole property 50 per cent.

79. Are you aware whether any such terminus is constructed? Not at present.

80. What is the eighth question? "What damage is caused to the estate by the severance of the land, at per cent. or otherwise?" Mr. Langley says 24 or 25 per cent., Mr. Shone 10 per cent. on the whole, Mr. Kellick 10 per cent. on the whole estate, and Mr. Wallace none. In answer to the ninth question—"To what extent is the land immediately adjoining the line, damaged by cuttings and embankments?"—Mr. Langley says, for 100 feet from the line, from 15 to 20 per cent.; Mr. Shone, to a certain extent about 130 feet; Mr. Kellick did not give any answer to that question, and Mr. Wallace's opinion was that it was not damaged at all. The tenth question was—"What per centage is customary to be allowed for compulsory sale?" And to this Mr. Langley answered, 10 per cent. on the whole estate, Mr. Shone 10 per cent. to the entire estate. Neither of the other gentlemen made any reply to that question. These are the questions that Mr. Knapp, Mr. Bibb, and myself, agreed to draw up and to submit to these gentlemen.

81. Are you aware whether these gentlemen are in Sydney? Yes, Mr. Kellick is; Mr. Langley is dead; Mr. Shone is away; and Mr. Wallace, is, I believe, in England.

82. Are your fellow arbitrators now living? Mr. Knapp is living, Mr. Bibb is dead.

83. Is Mr. Knapp residing in Sydney? I think so; I have not seen him very lately.

84. Do you think the Ultimo Estate has received any of those benefits which it was contemplated it would receive on account of the construction of the railway? No; if you refer to my former evidence you will see that I said it had not derived any benefit from the mere making of the line—that advantage to it could accrue only from the erection of a goods terminus there.

85. Everything has been done that it was contemplated would injure the estate? Yes.

86. And nothing has been done that would benefit it? No.

87. *By Mr Lucas*: From the answers you received from these witnesses, you arrived at the value of the land? Yes; aided by our own knowledge of the locality, and value of land generally.

88. Was there any difference between the arbitrators as to the value? No, it was unanimous. We took a great deal of time over it—I suppose two months—considering the matter thoroughly, as it involved a large amount.

89. *By Mr. Sutherland*: Was there any section of the embankments that would be raised, shewn to the witnesses before the questions were asked them? I think so; I know we had plans and sections laid before us. There was no plan of the line with the rails laid down.

90. Was not this plan (*referring to the plan produced by Mr. Whitton*)? No; we had merely a ground plan shewing the land required. I think there was a section shewing the cuttings; at all events, we knew there would be cuttings and embankments from the natural lay of the ground, and so did all the witnesses.

91. How did you suppose, then, that there would be a depreciation of only 15 per cent. upon the land, by the formation of an embankment sixteen or twenty feet high? That would not affect the whole of the estate.

92. You valued 100 feet on each side? Yes, they took generally the average of the line.

93. That valuation referred only to 100 feet from the railway? Yes.

94. Was it your opinion that the property would not be depreciated more than that by the embankment? That would depend upon the nature of the embankment; if heavy it might affect it further than that. It is so many years since I have been on it that I do not remember what the embankments are.

95. We have it in evidence that the embankments are from 16 to 20 feet high? It would depend upon the lay of the property; if the property rose it would not then affect it much—it would affect it only to the distance at which it would come to the level.

96. You have not been through the property, so as to enable you to answer the question correctly? No, I am not prepared to answer the question with any degree of accuracy, for I do not know what the extent of the cuttings or embankments really are; I know there are some, but to what extent I cannot say.

97. *By Dr. Jang*: Do you think it is desirable for the public service that the original intention to erect the buildings for the terminus of the railway and goods station on the Harris Estate should be carried out? No, I do not think so; I said before, that I think it was a mistake.

98. Do you think it would be an improvement upon the original idea, to carry the railway to the Point indicated on Mr. Whitton's plan—to Major Christie's Point? Yes; I think, if it is to be made available at all, it must go there.

99. Do you think vessels of any tonnage to perform a voyage on the ocean would pass through the present Pyrmont Bridge, so as to avail themselves of a terminus? It would not be necessary to do that.

100. I am referring to the terminus on the Harris Estate? No, I think not; vessels of 600 or 700 tons could not go to the present intended terminus.

101. Do you think the construction at Christie's Point of a terminus for the railway would relieve the present station at Redfern of a portion of the goods and traffic? To a very small degree.

102. Would it be requisite to have buildings erected at the terminus to any extent for warehousing goods, in the event of the railway being carried to that Point? I think, if any,

T. Cowlshaw, Esq.
25 April, 1865.

any, it would be to a very small extent. I should imagine that wool (which of course is the largest commodity brought down by railway) would not be stored there—if it were brought on that line at all, which I very much question, for it would have to be carted from there to the sheds where it must be compressed. Therefore I think it would not be necessary to erect large stores for storing wool.

103. In the event of a jetty being carried out to Christie's Point, do you not think merchants would desire to have stores for their wool erected in the immediate neighbourhood, to save intermediate cartage? I do not know; they might, but it would be for only a portion of the year that those stores would be available—only for two or three months in the year; and the question would be whether it would be sufficiently remunerative to justify them in going to the expense for the purpose.

104. Is there any other bulky article of produce likely to be exported from that Point? Wool and tallow are the only articles, I am aware of, that are likely to be shipped from there.

105. You are decidedly of opinion, that it would not be advantageous for the public service to carry out the original intention of erecting buildings for a terminus on the Harris Estate? I think it would be a complete waste of money, and useless for the purpose originally intended.

106. *By Mr. Pemell*: Did it strike you that the estimate of the value of the land given by these gentlemen was excessive? No.

107. You thought at the time that they had given a fair average? Yes, that was our opinion.

108. You did not think they would have given a value for the land without having gone to see it? No, they had all visited it, and were well acquainted with it. Mr. Langley was living there, and Mr. Kellick was there daily, for he had property almost immediately adjoining, at least on the northern side of Union-street.

109. If the land were revalued at the present day, would it be more or less? I think very much less, in consequence of the general depreciation of property. The valuation was made at the time property was at its very highest.

110. *By the Chairman*: You are of opinion, that if the Darling Harbour line is to be permanently established, the terminus should be at Christie's Point? Yes, I think so.

111. But when you made the appraisalment of the value to be given to the Harris Estate, £99,133, you contemplated that the terminus should be on that estate? Most decidedly.

112. If the terminus were shifted to Christie's Point, would not faith be broken, and would not the estate be deprived of the benefit? Yes, undoubtedly.

113. Could that be done equitably without compensating the Harrises to the full amount of the value—£101,902? If the terminus were removed, of course the ground upon which the improved value rests would be entirely knocked away. I was asked, when I was before the Committee on a previous occasion (q. 100.)—"Did you estimate the increase of value to be derived from the terminus alone?"—And I replied, "Yes; it was the fact of there being a terminus there, that would, in our opinion, give the increased value—not merely the railway running through the land."

114. Then do you think the shifting of the terminus to any other place—either to the head of Darling Harbour or to Christie's Point—will necessarily involve the Government in the duty of paying the Harris family the full value of the land? They will receive no benefit.

115. No terminus, no benefit? No terminus, no benefit.

116. *By Mr. Lucas*: Was it the terminus or the improvement in the way of goods sheds and other things, that were to be erected on the Harris Estate, that you valued as a benefit to the estate? As a natural consequence, if there were a goods terminus, there would be an establishment for the goods traffic.

117. You had no plan before you to shew the nature of the buildings to be erected? No detailed arrangements.

118. Without reference to the injury or improvement of the property, what did you at that time consider the value of the frontage to Parramatta-street? I believe we valued it at £30 a foot. I may say that we were unanimous in all our valuation.

119. What do you consider, without reference to the injury done or the benefit to be received, was the value of the fourteen acres, if cut up into allotments of 120 feet depth, leaving out the frontage to Parramatta-street, in its original state? We valued it at per acre; it was not laid out in streets.

120. Supposing a street to run from Parramatta-street where the line of railway now passes, and to go along the course of the present line, giving a depth of 120 feet, what do you think would be its value? I think about £3 a foot.

121. You think £3 a foot would have been its extreme value before the railway was formed? Yes; I think land in Union-street, which is in a better position, was sold or offered at £4 or £5 a foot. At that time it would have realized about that price.

FRIDAY, 28 APRIL, 1865.

Present:—

DR. LANG,

MR. SUTHERLAND.

MR. PEMELL,

JAMES A. CUNNEEN, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

H. B. Bradley, Esq., appeared on behalf of the Petitioners.

Edward James Howes Knapp, Esq., called in and examined:—

122. *By the Chairman*: You are a surveyor? I am.

123. Do you recollect, in 1854, being appointed one of the appraisers to value land taken for railway purposes from the Ultimo Estate? I do.

E. J. H.
Knapp, Esq.

124. At what amount did the appraisers value the land at that time? I cannot say without reference to my papers; and as I was not aware what questions would be put to me when I arrived here, I have not referred to them.

28 April, 1865.

125. Can you state to the Committee what proceedings the arbitrators took in order to ascertain the value at that time? In the first place, surveys were made by myself, and then we had sundry meetings, and we valued the land according to the prices which we affixed to them, judging of their value by the prices we knew lands in the vicinity had realized. We valued the whole according to that rule.

126. Are you of opinion now that the valuation you then made of these lands was the fair market value of them at the time? I thought so then, and I have had no reason to alter that opinion.

127. Do you think that, had the fourteen and a half acres of land taken for railway purposes been placed in the market then, it would have realized that price at the time? Perhaps not that identical fourteen and a half acres, because it was a narrow strip of land that was taken; but if a block of land had been taken, I have no doubt it would have realized that price. I cannot say precisely what course we adopted, without reference to my papers, but I believe we took the prospective as well as the then value into consideration, based upon the prospective increase of the value of the adjacent lands, arising from the fact of that constituting the terminus; but I can answer the question more positively if I refer to my papers.

John Kellick, Esq., called in and examined:—

128. *By the Chairman*: Have you been employed much in valuing land and buildings? Yes.J. Kellick,
Esq.

129. Were you in 1854 examined before the appraisers, with reference to the value of land taken for railway purposes from the Harris Estate? I was.

28 April, 1865.

130. Could you state to the Committee the particulars of the evidence which you gave then before the appraisers? I can; I valued the land, in some localities, at £5 per foot, in some at £10, and in some at £15, according to the situation.

131. Did you come to any conclusion, as to the value of the whole of the fourteen and a half acres taken from the Harris Estate? No, that I did not mention anything about. I think the allotments were supposed to be either 120 odd feet or 165 feet deep; and those allotments which were best situated I valued at £15 a foot; but the back allotments, where there was any cutting or filling in, I put at a lower figure—£5 or £10, where the land was not so available for building purposes—that was the reason I gave at the time.

132. Are you now of opinion that the valuation which you set upon the land then was the fair and reasonable market value of it? It was then.

133. Are you of opinion that, had that part of Ultimo Estate been cut up into suitable allotments, and placed in the market, it would have sold for that? I am.

134. Did you take into consideration the injury done to the Harris Estate on account of the frontage to Parramatta-street being cut off and rendered useless on account of the bridge erected there? Yes.

135. Was the bridge erected at that time? I think it was; I will not be certain, as it is eleven or twelve years since I was called in.

136. Were there certain tenements upon this ground at the time it was taken for railway purposes? A few; I think there was one held by a man named Austin, who gave it up, and received some compensation.

137. Do you think land now is much less valuable than it was at that time on the Ultimo Estate and other parts of the city? I do not think it would bring the same price now—I think it is depreciated.

138. As a business transaction in a trading community, if A sold B land for £100,000, ten years ago, when land was much more valuable than now, but the money were not paid till now, would it not be expected that the land should be paid for at the price agreed to when taken—at the market value at that time—and not at the value when the money was paid? I think so, and interest too.

139. That would be the usual way of doing business among a mercantile or business community? It would.

- J. Kellick,
Esq.
28 April, 1865.
140. Would you think it any excuse for getting away from a bargain, because land that was sold at £1,000 an acre was not paid for at the time, and was reduced in value to £5, therefore the smaller sum should be paid for it—would that be equitable? I think not.
141. Would it be so considered in a trading community? No.
142. Have you been on the Ultimo Estate of late? I was there about ten days ago.
143. Did you notice the railway? I was not on that part, but I was there about three months back, I suppose.
144. In its present state, do you think the railway is an injury or a benefit to the Ultimo Estate? A decided injury.
145. Has any benefit at all accrued to the estate on account of the railway, in its present state? None whatever.
146. Has any injury? Yes.
147. *By Mr. Sutherland:* You stated that you valued the allotments at £5, £10, and £15 a foot, for a depth of about 130 feet? Either 130 odd or 165 feet, I forget now.
148. What would be the value of these allotments now, seeing that an embankment has been raised some sixteen or eighteen feet high—what is the value of the land by that embankment? I consider that the embankment does not affect their value so much as a cutting would have done. I think that land is worth £5 a foot now.
149. Do I understand you to say that the embankment is not injurious to the land as it now stands? I do not see that it depreciates that land so much as it would have done if it had been cut through. In some places Harris-street has been cut through ten feet, and that does injure the land very much.
150. Would it not be attended with great expense to make the streets level? No doubt.
151. Consequently there must be great expense, as all the houses along the line must have cellars—would not that be an injury to the property? Yes.
152. And will it not also cost a considerable sum to fill up some hundreds of feet from the line, to bring the streets to the level? The railway has done the property no good, but it has not injured it so much by the embankments as by cuttings.
153. The land where it is cut through is depreciated more than that where there is an embankment? Decidedly; that is my opinion.
154. *By Dr. Lang:* Do you consider it desirable that the railway should be carried out agreeably to the original intention? I do.
155. Do you think the terminus should be at the place proposed when your valuation was made, or that it ought to be carried to Christie's Point? It ought to be carried down to the Point, for the benefit of the shipping.
156. Do you think the carrying out of the original intention, by erecting the warehouses on the ground proposed to be taken from the Harris Estate, would render the railway available for shipping generally? I do think that it would be an improvement to the Harris Estate if carried out.
157. Do you think it would be more desirable for shipping to have the terminus there or at the Point? At the Point.
158. What would you consider to be the per centage of depreciation property has undergone in Sydney during the last eleven years? I should say land has fallen at least 20 per cent.
159. *By Mr. Sutherland:* You have just stated that the terminus of the railway ought to go to Christie's Point? Yes.
160. If the terminus were formed at Christie's Point, would that benefit the Ultimo Estate? It would.
161. Would that be carrying out the arrangement made when the valuers valued the estate? No. At that time I do not think the bridge was in existence, and that would be a great obstruction, for the opening is not wide enough for a large vessel to pass.
162. That obstruction has been put in the way since you made your valuation? Yes.
163. When you valued the land, you did so with the idea that a station would be where it is marked on the plan? Yes; I did not know whether they were going to stop at Mrs. Bunn's house, or coming on to the water frontage. Now that the bridge is erected it will be necessary to go further.
164. If the railway were carried to the Point, would it be of the same benefit to the estate as it would have been if the station had been erected as originally contemplated? I think the estate would be more benefited by having the station where it was originally intended.
165. Have you ever observed the increased value put upon the estate by the valuers, upon the assumption that the station would be here? I think they valued the land at £90,000, and supposed that, if the station were put here, it would increase the value of the whole property fifty per cent.
166. Do you think it would increase the value of the estate to take the railway on to the Point, or that it would depreciate it? It will increase the value of the estate, no doubt, to take the railway to the Point, but not so much as it would if the station were in a more central part of the estate, as originally intended.
167. At the time you valued the property, was there not sufficient depth of water at the jetty that was run, to allow of ordinary vessels going alongside? Yes, there was water deep enough for a vessel of 600 tons.
168. *By Mr. Bradley:* What is the effect of the railway line upon that portion of the Harris Estate nearest to Darling Harbour? It has cut off their water frontage, which would have been very valuable to a rich proprietor or company who could carry out a jetty or form a wharf there.
169. Has it impeded the ordinary access from the back portion of the estate to the city? It has.
170. Had the land not been taken for the railway, is it probable that considerable portions of the Ultimo Estate would have been taken up for buildings, in the great demand for building

building allotments which existed about the time of the gold discovery? It would, I have no doubt, have sold well eleven years ago, and been much improved. J. Kellick, Esq.

171. Are you aware that the Riley, Redfern, Chippendale, Waterloo, and other Suburban Estates have been largely taken up and built upon since that time? Yes. 28 April, 1865.

172. In your judgment, has the demand for allotments of that description been largely supplied by means of the estates I have named? It has.

173. Is there now much demand for building allotments of that kind? Yes, people have to go further back; they cannot get the land near the city, and have to go outside.

174. Is it probable, if the railway line were removed from the Ultimo Estate, that the proprietors of that estate would now be able to indemnify themselves in some degree, by the sale of allotments, for the losses they have sustained by not being enabled to sell them during the last eleven years? I think they would be benefited if it were removed, if they are not to have a station there for the convenience of shipping; it is a nuisance as it is now.

175. Does it appear to you in its present condition to be of any practical public service? Very little.

176. Is it of such proportionate public service as to represent the value attached to the land? No, not in its present state.

177. Does its public usefulness bear any considerable proportion to the damage which it inflicts upon the proprietors of the estate? No.

TUESDAY, 2 MAY, 1865.

Present:—

MR. ARNOLD,	|	MR. MORRICE,
DR. LANG,	|	MR. PEMELL,
	Mr. SUTHERLAND.	

JAMES A. CUNNEEN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Edward James Howes Knapp, Esq., again called in and further examined:—

178. *By the Chairman*: Since you were before the Committee on Friday last, have you had an opportunity of referring to the documents connected with the appraisalment of the Harris Estate? I have done so. E. J. H. Knapp, Esq.

179. Will you be kind enough to state to the Committee the grounds upon which you arrived at your valuation? I will, in as short a way as I possibly can. We met, and it was then determined a survey should be made. I made the survey, and I have the plan here. We had several meetings—I think fifteen or more—when the matter was duly considered, and we took evidence. One witness was Mr. Kellick, a land proprietor; another was Mr. Langley, a civil engineer, a man in large practice; the third was Mr. Shone, a Government Surveyor. We took their evidence as to the value both present and prospective. We also submitted the question to an actuary (Mr. Thomson), as to the fair apportionment of the sum which we found among the several—I think there were seven parties among whom it was divided. We put in writing several questions to these witnesses, in the first instance, for them to answer when they appeared before our meeting. (*The witness produced the same, Vide Mr. Cowlishaw's evidence.*) Upon this evidence, and upon our own judgment, we based our valuation. 2 May, 1865.

180. And that valuation was? £101,902.

181. Before you decided upon this sum as the value of the land, I suppose you took every means that it was reasonable the arbitrators should take in order to ascertain that that was the value? Doubtless.

182. You examined witnesses who were fully competent to give evidence of the value of land? Yes.

183. You valued the land yourselves? We did.

184. You took into consideration what was the value of other land in the neighbourhood? Undoubtedly.

185. You considered what that land would bring if it were put into market for sale? We did.

186. And all those things led you to the opinion that it was worth £101,902? Yes, of course they did; certainly.

187. On the other hand, did you take into consideration what value would be given to the Harris Estate on account of the construction of the railway and terminus there? We did; both our witnesses and ourselves took into consideration how much the surrounding portion of the estate would be enhanced in value by the construction of a terminus there, and we therefore deducted that, as was customary, and was expected from us by the railway regulations.

188. Did you, in arriving at that amount, which I believe is £99,101 —? £99,133—I have it here.

189. In arriving at that as the value that would be given to the remainder of the Harris Estate, did you take into consideration that there would be a terminus upon the estate? Doubtless we did—the prospective value was affected by the projected terminus.

190. Have you been on the estate lately, or, to your knowledge, is there such a terminus as was then contemplated? I believe there is not. I have not been there for some years. I believe there is no construction of the kind at present.

- E. J. H. Knapp, Esq.
2 May, 1865.
191. Do you think the mere passing of the railway through the estate, and the severance of a great portion of it from water frontage, would be any benefit at all to the estate, without a terminus? No, certainly not—an injury.
192. Then if there is no such terminus there as the assessors contemplated, are you of opinion that the estate is only injured, and not benefited at all? Unquestionably it is damaged. Were the terminus constructed there, and a traffic carried on, it would be a very different feature.
193. *By Mr. Femell:* Would you advise that the terminus should be in the position where it was first laid out? I would rather not answer that question without again looking at it, for it is some years since I have been there, and I do not know what has taken place since.
194. *By Dr. Lang:* Do you think that the erection of the bridge to the northward of the proposed terminus would stand in the way of shipping and traffic, in the event of a terminus being where it was originally intended? I do not comprehend precisely in what part you mean —
195. I allude to the Pymont Bridge—the present bridge was not erected when the valuation was made—do you think that that bridge would prove an obstacle to vessels coming up to the terminus if it were to the south of the bridge? I think it would; that is my opinion only.
196. You think it would be more suitable for goods traffic if it were at Christie's or Pymont Point? Perhaps it would—I think most probably it might—but I do not give it as a fixed opinion without examination for the purpose.
197. Do you think large vessels could pass through the present bridge? I cannot say. I have seen vessels of not very considerable tonnage—about 300 tons—pass through.
198. *By the Chairman:* When the appraisers arrived at the conclusion that the additional value to the rest of the Harris Estate would be £99,000, had they in contemplation a railway terminus of considerable dimensions? Yes.
199. A general terminus? A general terminus. If you will allow me, I will refer to a plan. (*The witness referred to a plan.*) In pencil I find it is stated to be $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres.
200. Was not that intended for a terminus? Yes, but in that is embraced a considerable portion which was under water then,* and which of course the proprietors of the Harris Estate had no legal claim to.
201. Did the appraisers contemplate that on the $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres there would be a large terminus, such as would accommodate a large traffic? Decidedly, and they took that into their consideration in their reduced valuation.
202. Was it because they had in contemplation that such a large terminus would be there, that they allowed such a large amount as £99,000 in reduction of the value of the property generally? It was.
203. Were you unanimous in your appraisalment? Yes; at all events we agreed.
204. Without such a terminus as you contemplated, and with merely a railway running through the estate, and bringing no great traffic, do you think any additional value would be given to the estate? I do not; I think it would be damaged rather by the severance—the cutting off the water frontage.
205. *By Mr. Arnold:* At the time the land was taken by the Railway Company, was it all the property of one person? I do not know; it was all one estate, known as the Ultimo Estate, under several grants to the late Dr. Harris.
206. Who were the claimants? The family of the late Dr. Harris, the devisees—there were seven partitions, seven shares, I believe.
207. Was it valued as if it belonged to one person? It was in the first instance; but acting under the opinion of the actuary, Mr. Thomson, we apportioned to each claimant, or to each proprietor, his share according to Mr. Thomson's opinion. I find among my papers the following reply to the case submitted to Mr. Thomson:—"I have valued the various interests in the above estate, and find them to be as follows,—A, £101 6s. 11d.; B, £1,283 3s. 1d.; C, £138 12s. 6d.; D, E, F, G, and H, £207 12s. 11d." That was the apportionment of the balance we found due.
208. In making that appraisalment, was it taken into consideration how the different proprietors would be respectively affected by the erection of station buildings? It was not; that was taken into consideration upon the whole valuation in the first instance, but not in that which I have just read. That was merely the actual division of the balance which we found to be due to the claimants.
209. In making this valuation, did you find any undertaking to erect a terminus at any particular place? No, there was no undertaking from any official person to us, but I wrote, by order of one meeting, to the officials of the Railway Company, and a tracing was forwarded to me by Mr. Ebsworth, the Secretary, showing what was intended to be the terminus.
210. Have you that tracing? I have not; I cannot say what has become of it, but it was, I think, returned with our award.
211. Was any plan shewn to you describing the character of the buildings intended to be erected? None whatever.
212. Then do I understand that there was no definite engagement with regard to terminal buildings at all—merely that there was to be a terminus? That was all—that there was to be a traffic terminus, which would bring a great deal of traffic in and about the neighbourhood, therefore we took that into consideration in reducing the value of the whole.
213. Did the spot that was pointed out to you as the probable site of the terminus appear to you to be peculiarly eligible for that purpose? I cannot say that it was peculiarly eligible, because other places might have been found upon the estate equally eligible; but it had this advantage in it, that it was immediately opposite Bathurst-street, which is one of the most easy descents to the water from the streets of Sydney. 214.

* NOTE (on revision):—The portion under water at high tide is not included in the $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

214. Was Pymont Bridge erected at that time? I cannot speak positively, but I think not. It was in 1854 this took place.

E. J. H.
Knapp, Esq.

215. Then the terminus to be erected at the end of the Pymont line would not be a terminus for the Sydney traffic? If a similar bridge were built from the western end of Bathurst-street across to the terminus, it would be a great convenience.

2 May, 1865.

216. Nothing of that kind was contemplated at that time? I did not hear anything of it. I believe it was thought of, but I did not hear it positively.

217. Was there any engagement on the part of the Company to connect their terminus with Sydney in any way? Not that I am aware.

218. That was not taken into account by the valuers? It was not.

219. What is your opinion at the present time as to the most desirable place for a terminus; do you think the spot pointed out then as the probable site for a terminus is a more eligible place than a site nearer to the bridge road—I mean keeping in view the interests of this property? Unless the bridge were built at the western end of Bathurst-street, reaching across to Ultimo, I think with advantage the terminus might be constructed to the north of this terminus, at or near the bridge.

220. Do I understand you to mean that a station at the bridge would give equal value to the estate as at the site originally intended? Unquestionably it would to the whole estate, perhaps, if anything, a little more, because it would bring the goods terminus nearly to the heart of Sydney.

221. Then I suppose I may infer that, if the line were carried by the Government to the bridge road—as far as the bridge road—and a station were erected there, all the implied engagements of the Company with the Harris Estate would be fulfilled, in your opinion? I think so.

222. *By the Chairman:* After you came to an appraisalment, understanding that the terminus was to be on a particular $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, and as the Government or Company was but one party to that appraisalment, do you not think, in justice and equity, both parties should consent to the removal of the terminus—that the Harris family as well as the Government should be consulted? I would rather, if I may be allowed, decline to answer that question.

223. Do I understand you to state that you wrote to the Sydney Railway Company, on the part of the appraisers, inquiring whether they intended to have a terminus on this $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land? I wrote for a tracing shewing what they required for this terminus, and a tracing was transmitted to me by Mr. Ebsworth.

224. Can you state to the Committee what was the nature of that tracing—did it represent what sort of buildings were to be erected, what sort of accommodation there was to be for the traffic, and what traffic there was likely to be? The tracing, as well as I can remember, represented nothing but the area of the land they intended to take, and which I transferred to this plan.

225. How came it that you contemplated a station here which would be likely to give to the estate an additional value of £99,000? In the evidence I find one of the questions is—“What is the increased value per cent. which would be caused by the construction of a “goods station near Bunn’s?” and to this, Messrs. Langley, Kellick, and Shone reply; and from their evidence, and our own long experience, we decided what should be the value.

226. This estimate of the additional value of £99,000 was on account of the large population which you contemplated would be brought there by this terminus? No doubt.

227. If this terminus were not brought there, do you think that reduction of value ought to take place? Certainly not.

228. It would be a violation of your appraisalment and of your intentions? Unquestionably.

229. Do you think, taking all the facts and circumstances that were placed before you as appraisers, that you were warranted in coming to the conclusion that there was to be a large terminus there? I do—it was generally understood. In fact, as I have before stated, we had a tracing sent to us from the Railway Company shewing the area which they intended taking for a terminus.

230. What officer of the Company was it—the Chairman or Manager—who informed you this was to be the terminus, and sent you in a tracing of it? Mr. Ebsworth, the Secretary.

231. *By Mr. Bradley:* Do I understand you that the valuation which you placed upon the land taken, and the damages to be sustained by the family, was the actual valuation? No, it was the actual valuation as far as the damage done to it.

232. Was the deduction which you made for the value to be derived by the construction of a terminus, the prospective value? It was.

233. Had you any means of arriving at that prospective value without taking into account the magnitude of the intended terminus? No, we acted upon our own judgment and upon the evidence which I state we had before us—that formed one of the questions put to the witnesses.

234. Would the present construction of a small station upon any part of the estate, either nearer to the bridge or where it was originally intended, have the effect, after the lapse of eleven years, in compensating the family to the extent of ninety-nine thousand odd hundred pounds, in like manner as would have done the construction of a goods terminus at the time contemplated? I think not. I think a small station, as you state, erected now, would not have the same benefit upon the estate generally as would a large terminus, as we understood was intended to be erected upon the seven and a half acres—I think had that been done, the whole of the surrounding estate would have been highly benefited; but that has not been done.

235. Is not there the damage by severance, by embankments, by cuttings, which could have gone into your calculation of the £101,902? I believe it has in some measure; but it has not

- E. J. H. Knapp, Esq.
2 May, 1865.
- not been used generally, and therefore the severance is not complete, because the traffic across the railway line has not been impeded—it has not been fenced in—at least so I believe.
236. Could buildings have been erected with the same prospective right of access as if no railway line had been shewn there? I cannot say.
237. Has there been any loss to the family in being deprived of this £99,000 for eleven years? I do not know whether the rents have diminished, or anything whatever connected with them.
238. Have you any documents of importance you can lay before this Committee, bearing upon this inquiry? I have here a letter from Mr. James Wallace, the Engineer-in-Chief, giving a description and tracing of the land required for terminus or station, dated 26th May, 1854. (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix A.*) I have also a minute of our proceedings on the 30th May, 1854, when we valued the property. (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix B.*)
-

RAILWAY THROUGH ULTIMO ESTATE.

APPENDIX.

(To Evidence given by E. J. H. Knapp, Esq., 2 May, 1865.)

A.

Sydney Railway,
Engineer's Office, 26 May, 1854.

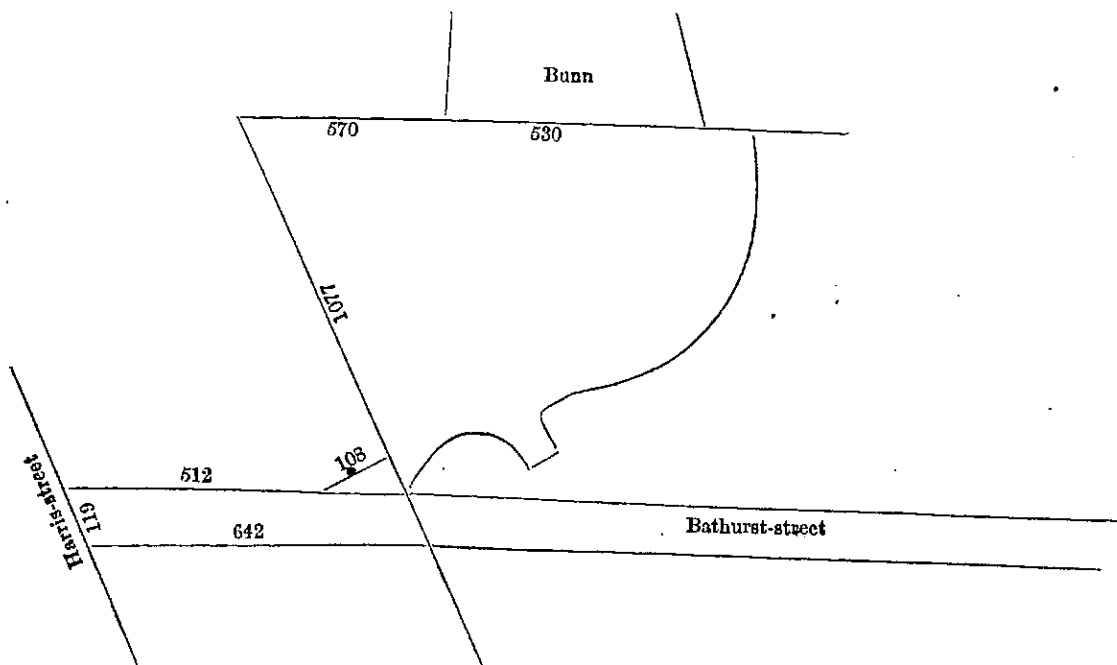
Sir,

I beg to hand you the following description of the land taken by this Company for a station in the Harris Estate, as required in your communication of the 25th:—

The portion taken commences at high water mark in Darling Harbour, on the southern boundary of Mrs. Bunn's land, and extends W. 1° N. 530 links to corner of said land; thence in same direction 570 links; thence parallel to Harris-street, S. 36° E. 1,077 links; thence S. 43° W. 108 links, W. 3° S. 512 links to Harris-street, in a line with the north side of Bathurst-street, S. 36° E. 119 links along east side of Harris-street, E. 3° N. 642 links in a line with south side of Bathurst-street to high water mark; and thence along high water mark to the starting point. Numbered on the proclaimed plan, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, and containing in all about 6a. 3r. 13p. more or less.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
JAMES WALLACE.

E. J. H. Knapp, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.



B.

30 May, 1854.

RAILWAY COMPANY AND HARRIS' ESTATE.

Minutes of meeting held this day at Mr. Knapp's office. Present—Messrs. Bibb, Cowlishaw, and Knapp.

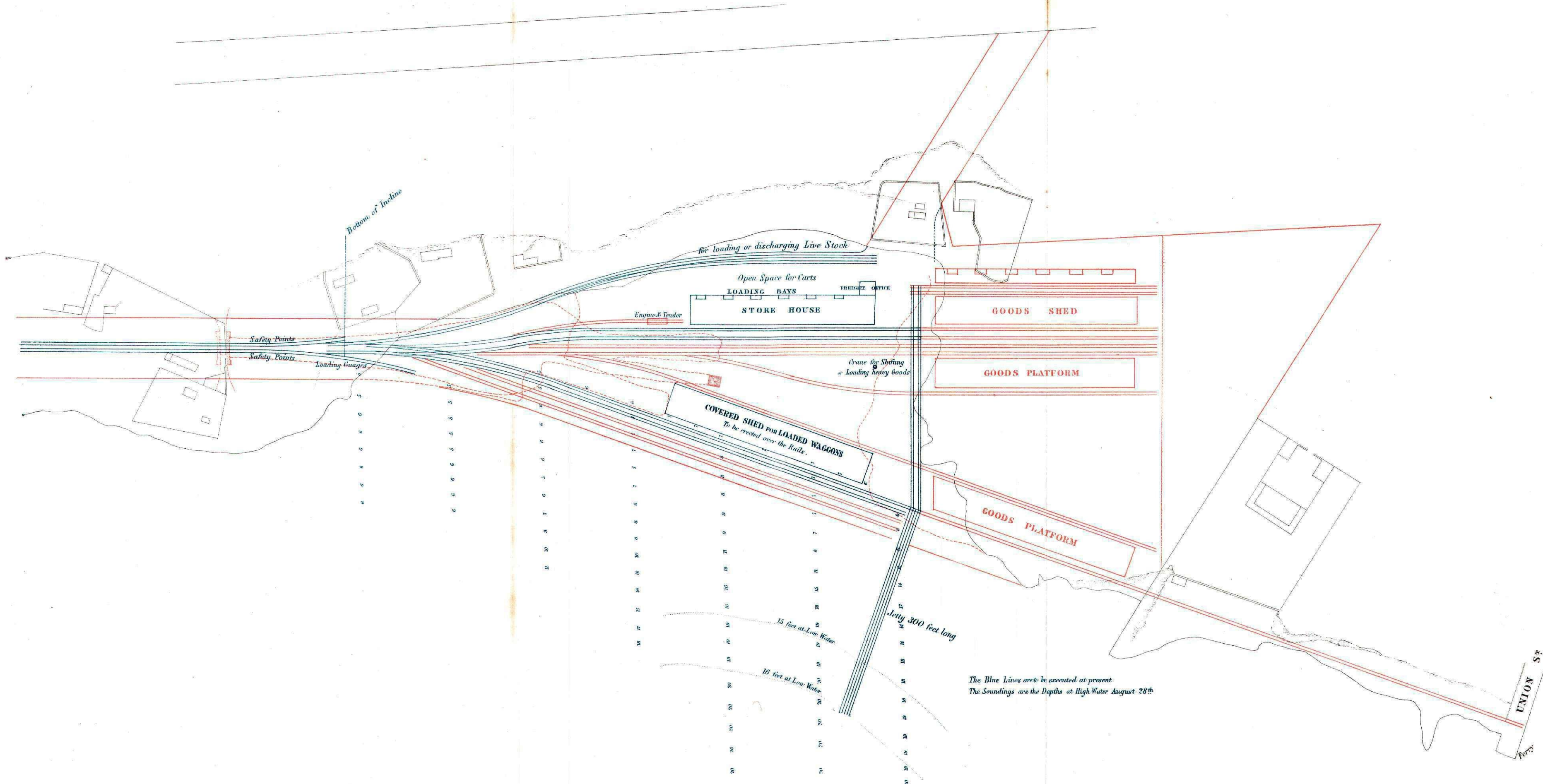
Mr. Knapp laid before the meeting a written description of the land required for the terminus, accompanied with a tracing received by him from the Railway Office—to accompany the award of the valuers; also, a letter from Mr. Shone, amending his estimate of the increased value of the Ultimo Estate. (See Appendix to Minute No. 12.)

The Board, after mature consideration and calculation, then concluded their estimate of value of the land taken by the Company for the railway and terminus, and their assessment of damage to the estate by the operations of the said Company, together with a calculation of the presumed increase in the value of the residue of the estate, arising from the construction of the terminus and works about to be effected thereon, as follows:—

Total for land taken by the Company, with allowance for loss of water frontage, damage, &c.	£61,965
For severance, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent upon the estimated value of the whole estate, less that required and taken by the Company—say 166 acres west side of Harris-street, at £1,500 per acre.....	249,000
And 74 acres east side of Harris-street, at £2,000 per acre	148,000
	397,000=29,775
20 per cent. for compulsory sale on £50,812	10,162
	101,902
Estimated increase of value on the whole estate, less the land taken by the Company	99,133
	2,769

It was then resolved that the mode of dividing the above sum of £2,769 should be referred to Mr. Archibald Campbell, accountant and actuary, whose fee is not to exceed £5 5s.

The meeting then adjourned till Friday next, the 2nd June, at 2 p.m., to settle these proceedings, &c.



The Blue Lines are to be executed at present
 The Soundings are the Depths at High Water August 28th

Scale. 2 Chains to an Inch
 Surveyor General's Office, Sydney, May, 1865.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

POSTAGE RATE ON NEWSPAPERS.

(PETITION—F. W. CHAPMAN, J.P., AND OTHERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 29 March, 1865.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly.

The Petition of the undersigned,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That the recent imposition of a Postal Rate on Newspapers, increasing their cost twenty-five per cent., falls oppressively on those of your Petitioners who continue to subscribe, and has caused others to cease their subscriptions.

That at the same time that the cost has increased, some of the papers, owing to the oppressive operation of the tax in question, have deteriorated, while the publication of others has been altogether discontinued.

That your Petitioners regard the Press as an active, and in many parts of the interior, the principal agent for promoting education, diffusing useful knowledge, preserving order, and inculcating principles of loyalty and virtue; and they believe that the restriction of its free circulation will at once limit its sphere of usefulness, and lower its general tone.

That many of your Petitioners reside at a considerable distance from any township; and while contributing as much to the general Revenue as the inhabitants of towns and cities, they practically receive scarcely any of the consequent benefits enjoyed by the latter. Without the means of profiting by public educational establishments and mechanics' institutes supported from the public funds, and without the blessing of a resident clergyman, or the protection of a stationary police force, the free carriage of their paper constitutes the chief advantage they receive from the Government of the country.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will take steps for the repeal of the Newspaper Postal Rate, at as early a date as the state of business in your Honorable House will permit.

[Here follow 78 Signatures.]

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

POSTAGE RATE ON NEWSPAPERS.
(PETITION—GUNDAROO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 29 March, 1865.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Gundaroo,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :—

That the recent imposition of a Postal Rate on Newspapers, increasing their cost twenty-five per cent., falls oppressively on those of your Petitioners who continue to subscribe, and has caused others to cease their subscriptions.

That, at the same time that the cost has increased, some of the papers, owing to the oppressive operation of the tax in question, have deteriorated, while the publication of others has been altogether discontinued.

That your Petitioners regard the Press as an active, and in many parts of the interior, the principal agent for promoting education, diffusing useful knowledge, preserving order, and inculcating principles of loyalty and virtue; and they believe that the restriction of its free circulation will at once limit its sphere of usefulness, and lower its general tone.

That many of your Petitioners reside at a considerable distance from any township; and while contributing as much to the general Revenue as the inhabitants of towns and cities, they practically receive scarcely any of the consequent benefits enjoyed by the latter. Without the means of profiting by public educational establishments and mechanics' institutes supported from the public funds, and without the blessing of resident clergymen, or the protection of stationary police force, the free carriage of their paper constitutes the chief advantage they receive from the Government of the country.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will take steps for the repeal of the Newspaper Postal Rate, at as early a date as the state of business in your Honorable House will permit.

[Here follow 65 Signatures.]

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POSTAGE RATE ON NEWSPAPERS.

(PETITION—GOULBURN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 11 April, 1865.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Goulburn,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That the recent imposition of a Postal Rate on Newspapers, increasing their cost twenty-five per cent., falls oppressively on those of your Petitioners who continue to subscribe, and has caused others to cease their subscriptions.

That at the same time that the cost has increased, some of the papers, owing to the oppressive operation of the tax in question, have deteriorated, while the publication of others has been altogether discontinued.

That your Petitioners regard the Press as an active, and in many parts of the interior, the principal agent for promoting education, diffusing useful knowledge, preserving order, and inculcating principles of loyalty and virtue; and they believe that the restriction of its free circulation will at once limit its sphere of usefulness, and lower its general tone.

That many of your Petitioners reside at a considerable distance from any township; and while contributing as much to the general Revenue as the inhabitants of towns and cities, they practically receive scarcely any of the consequent benefits enjoyed by the latter. Without the means of profiting by public educational establishments and mechanics' institutes supported from the public funds, and without the blessing of resident clergymen, or the protection of a stationary police force, the free carriage of their paper constitutes the chief advantage they receive from the Government of the country.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will take steps for the repeal of the Newspaper Postal Rate, at as early a date as the state of business in your Honorable House will permit.

[*Here follow 551 Signatures.*]

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POSTAGE RATE ON NEWSPAPERS.

(PETITION—SUTTON FOREST.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 May, 1865.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Sutton Forest,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That the recent imposition of a Postal Rate on Newspapers, increasing their cost twenty-five per cent., falls oppressively on those of your Petitioners who continue to subscribe, and has caused others to cease their subscriptions.

That at the same time that the cost has increased, some of the papers, owing to the oppressive operation of the tax in question, have deteriorated, while the publication of others has been altogether discontinued.

That your Petitioners regard the Press as an active, and in many parts of the interior, the principal agent for promoting education, diffusing useful knowledge, preserving order, and inculcating principles of loyalty and virtue; and they believe that the restriction of its free circulation will at once limit its sphere of usefulness, and lower its general tone.

That many of your Petitioners reside at a considerable distance from any township; and while contributing as much to the general Revenue as the inhabitants of towns and cities, they practically receive scarcely any of the consequent benefits enjoyed by the latter. Without the means of profiting by public educational establishments and mechanics' institutes supported from the public funds, and without the blessing of resident clergymen, or the protection of a stationary police force, the free carriage of their paper constitutes the chief advantage they receive from the Government of the country.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will take steps for the repeal of the Newspaper Postal Rate, at as early a date as the state of business in your Honorable House will permit.

[*Here follow 20 Signatures.*]

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

POSTAGE RATE ON NEWSPAPERS.
(PETITION—QUEANBEYAN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 17 May, 1865.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly.

The Petition of the undersigned,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :—

That the recent imposition of a Postal Rate on Newspapers, increasing their cost twenty-five per cent., falls oppressively on those of your Petitioners who continue to subscribe, and has caused others to cease their subscriptions.

That at the same time that the cost has increased, some of the papers, owing to the oppressive operation of the tax in question, have deteriorated, while the publication of others has been altogether discontinued.

That your Petitioners regard the Press as an active, and in many parts of the interior the principal, agent for promoting education, diffusing useful knowledge, preserving order, and inculcating principles of loyalty and virtue; and they believe that the restriction of its free circulation will at once limit its sphere of usefulness, and lower its general tone.

That many of your Petitioners reside at a considerable distance from any township; and while contributing as much as possible to the general Revenue as the inhabitants of towns and cities, they practically receive scarcely any of the consequent benefits enjoyed by the latter. Without the means of profiting by public educational establishments and mechanics' institutes supported from the public funds, and without the blessing of resident clergymen, or the protection of a stationary police force, the free carriage of their paper constitutes the chief advantage they receive from the Government of the country.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will take steps for the repeal of the Newspaper Postal Rate, at as early a date as the state of business in your Honorable House will permit.

Queanbeyan, 29th April, 1865.

[*Here follow 323 Signatures.*]

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POSTAGE RATE ON NEWSPAPERS.
(PETITION—KIAMA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 30 May, 1865.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly.

The Petition of the undersigned,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That the recent imposition of a Postal Rate on Newspapers, increasing their cost twenty-five per cent., falls oppressively on those of your Petitioners who continue to subscribe, and has caused others to cease their subscriptions.

That at the same time that the cost has increased, some of the papers, owing to the oppressive operation of the tax in question, have deteriorated, while the publication of others has been altogether discontinued.

That your Petitioners regard the Press as an active, and in many parts of the interior the principal, agent for promoting education, diffusing useful knowledge, preserving order, and inculcating principles of loyalty and virtue; and they believe that the restriction of its free circulation will at once limit its sphere of usefulness, and lower its general tone.

That many of your Petitioners reside at a considerable distance from any township; and while contributing as much to the general Revenue as the inhabitants of towns and cities, they practically receive scarcely any of the consequent benefits enjoyed by the latter. Without the means of profiting by public educational establishments and mechanics' institutes supported from the public funds, and without the blessing of resident clergymen, or the protection of a stationary police force, the free carriage of their newspapers constitutes the chief advantage they receive from the Government of the country.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will take steps for the repeal of the Newspaper Postal Rate, at as early a date as the state of business in your Honorable House will permit.

[*Here follow 150 Signatures.*]

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

STEAM POSTAL SERVICE *via* PANAMA.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 5 April, 1865.

COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW ZEALAND, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, New Zealand,
11 February, 1865.*

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that the Government of New Zealand has concluded an arrangement with the Panama and New Zealand Steam Company, for the establishment of a Postal Service with Great Britain, by way of Panama. Dr. Featherston, the Superintendent of the Province of Wellington, has been appointed, on behalf of the Government of this Colony, to proceed to Australia, with a view to negotiate with the respective Governments of the Australian Colonies, in order, should such be their desire, to admit them to a participation in the benefit of the service, in consideration of their contributing towards the subsidy agreed upon.

I shall be obliged by your communicating upon this subject with Dr. Featherston, as the duly authorized Agent of the New Zealand Government.

I have, &c.,
FRED. A. WELD,
Colonial Secretary.

DR. FEATHERSTON to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

DR. FEATHERSTON, who has been deputed by the Government of New Zealand to confer with the several Governments of the Australian Colonies, on the subject of the contract into which it has recently entered with the Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Company, for the establishment of a Monthly Postal Service between Great Britain and Australia, *via* Panama and New Zealand, begs to submit to the consideration of the Ministers of New South Wales, the following statement in explanation of the contract, and with the view of obtaining their assistance and co-operation.

The contract is for a period of five years, and the service is to commence not later than the 1st January, 1866. Wellington is to be the port of call and departure in New Zealand, and Sydney the terminus of the line in Australia.

If the Company perform the service between Panama and Sydney at the rate of 8½ knots an hour, they are to receive a subsidy of £90,000 per annum. If a ten knot service be insisted on—by which Sydney will be brought within a four months' course of post, with two clear days for reply—the subsidy is to be increased to £110,000. A premium of £50 is to be paid to the Company for every complete period of twenty-four hours by which the mails shall be delivered within the contract time.

Passengers' fares between Panama and Sydney, and New Zealand and Panama, not to exceed, for chief cabin, £65 and £55 respectively.

Although New Zealand has thus taken upon itself the responsibility of establishing the Panama service, relying on the co-operation of the Australian Colonies, and is fully prepared, under any circumstances, to carry out the contract if such co-operation be declined; yet Dr. Featherston submits that, having regard to the careful manner in which the interests of Australia have been guarded in this contract, to the desire evinced by the New Zealand Government to allow all the Colonies to participate in its benefits, and especially to the great advantages which have been secured to New South Wales by making Sydney the terminus, he is fully justified in asking that New South Wales should guarantee a moiety of the subsidy of £110,000, in the event of Victoria and the other Colonies declining to contribute, which Dr. F. scarcely anticipates, should New South Wales join New Zealand in the contract.

The Imperial Government having agreed not merely to convey the mails from Southampton to Colon, free of charge, but also to credit New Zealand with the sea postage of all letters forwarded by the Panama route, the amount of the subsidy will be reduced in all probability to £90,000; so that if New South Wales bears an equal share of the cost with New Zealand, its contribution will still be £5,000 less than the amount appropriated by the Parliament of New South Wales in 1858 for the establishment of the Panama service.

It should also be borne in mind, that should Victoria and the other Colonies refuse to afford any assistance, it is competent for the New Zealand Government to levy on their correspondence any rate of postage it may deem expedient, or to decline to carry their mails.

It is, however, extremely improbable that Victoria will refuse to avail itself of the Panama line, now that it is *un fait accompli*, or will decline to pay a fair and reasonable portion of the cost; thus reducing the contributions of New South Wales and New Zealand to an amount much less than that they have hitherto professed their readiness to pay for the attainment of this great boon.

It is not to be understood that New Zealand has any desire to withdraw its support to the Suez line; on the contrary, in the event of New South Wales joining New Zealand in the Panama contract, Dr. Featherston is instructed by the Government of New Zealand to suggest to the Government of New South Wales the expediency of their jointly proposing to Victoria and the other Colonies, that the two lines of Suez and Panama should be regarded as constituting one aggregate line of postal communication between Great Britain and the Australian Colonies; the services being so organized, that the one shall be made to alternate fortnightly with the other.

Under such a scheme, it is obvious that Victoria, New South Wales, and New Zealand, would derive almost equal advantages. For while Victoria would be the first port of call and last of departure in the Suez route, she would receive the Panama mails by a branch steamer from Wellington about the same time as the Panama steamer would arrive at Sydney. New South Wales would reap the advantages of being the terminus of both lines, and would equally with Victoria be brought fortnightly within a four months' course of post of Great Britain. New Zealand, by the Panama line, would be the first port of call and last of departure, and its seat of Government might possibly, by running a branch steamer between Wellington and Melbourne, be brought within a four months' course of post by the Suez line.

It is confidently anticipated that not many months will elapse after the commencement of the Panama service, before the voyage between Panama and Sydney will be performed within thirty days.

The questions which arise in respect to this proposal are,—1st, the cost of the proposed aggregate service; and 2nd, the basis upon which the apportionment of the expense is to be made,—1st, as between the Australian Colonies and Great Britain, and 2nd, as between the Australian Colonies *inter se*.

With respect to the probable cost, there is no difficulty in making an approximate estimate.

The present cost of the Suez line, is	£175,000
The cost of the Panama and Sydney line will be	110,000
	<hr/>
	£285,000
Branch steamer between Wellington and Melbourne.....	8,000
Probable contribution required by the Home Government for the line between Southampton and Colon, being at about the same rate as is charged against the Colonies for the service between Southampton and Galle	7,000
Branch steamers from Melbourne and Sydney to South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania.....	5,000
	<hr/>
Total cost of the two lines.....	<u>£305,000</u>

In this estimate, it is to be observed that the cost of the Suez line is taken at its present amount. The contract expires in February, 1866, and the probability is that the service will be undertaken for a much smaller sum.

With regard, then, to the basis upon which the apportionment of the expense of this aggregate service is to be made; and 1st, as between the Australian Colonies and Great Britain :—

As the benefits of the service may be safely assumed to be equally divided, it follows that the cost should also be divided equally. This has been admitted by the Imperial Government; for in a Minute of the 29th of April, 1859, the Lords of the Treasury, after stating that “the Colony of New South Wales had actually appropriated a sum of £50,000 a year, for ten years, for this monthly service *via* Panama, and that their Lordships were informed by Mr. Merewether, that he had no doubt that the Colony “would be prepared to take upon itself the responsibility of one half of the cost of the “service,” go on to say, that “considering the vast importance to the Australian Colonies, “especially to New South Wales and to New Zealand, of a communication which, “amongst other advantages, will afford them facilities of intercourse with the whole “Continent of America, from which they are at present comparatively excluded,” “and looking to the very liberal manner in which the Government of New South Wales “has

"has come forward in support of the scheme, their Lordships are of opinion that they ought no longer to delay fulfilling the intention which they formerly announced, of inviting tenders for the Panama service," provided that they are fully satisfied—

1. "That the amount is reasonable, and such as they would be justified in incurring ;"
2. "That the times and rates of speed are such as to harmonize perfectly with the Suez service, so as to make the two alternate fortnightly with each other ;" and
3. "That the Governments of the Australian Colonies will undertake one entire half of the cost of both services, *via* Suez as well as *via* Panama, whatever that may be."

It is scarcely necessary to point out that these conditions have been fully complied with. The subsidy agreed to be paid for the Panama service, is about one-third less than the amount specified by the Lords of the Treasury as a reasonable sum. There can be no difficulty in so harmonizing the two services, that the one shall be made to alternate fortnightly with the other. New Zealand has made itself liable for the whole of the Panama subsidy ; and it is understood that Victoria has guaranteed a moiety of the cost of the Suez lines.

The cost of the two lines, <i>i.e.</i> , of the aggregate service, has already been estimated at	£305,000
The Imperial moiety will be.....	£152,500
The Colonial moiety	152,500
	£305,000

With regard to the apportionment of the Colonial moiety of £152,500, no fairer rule of apportionment suggests itself than the number of letters despatched to and from the respective Colonies.

Adopting this rule of apportionment, the proportions between the respective Colonies may be stated as follows :—

Victoria would have to contribute 49·3 per cent. =	£75,781
South Australia " 8·2 " =	12,504
New South Wales " 17·9 " =	27,293
New Zealand " 16·3 " =	24,866
Tasmania " 4 " =	6,100
Queensland " 3 " =	4,575
Western Australia " 1·3 " =	1,981

But however equitable this rule of apportionment may be, it would scarcely be wise to insist upon it, should it be objected to by some of the Colonies, more especially by Victoria ; for without Victoria's acquiescence, this proposal for an aggregate service could not be carried out.

Dr. F., therefore, suggests that New South Wales and New Zealand, as being the two Colonies which would derive the greatest benefit from the Panama line, should each contribute (say) £32,500, so as to reduce Victoria's contribution to about £62,500. Upon such terms, Victoria would almost be compelled to fall into the arrangement ; for after the Panama line is in operation, the £35,000 at present paid by New South Wales and New Zealand, towards the Suez service, will probably be reduced to £15,000 a-year, thus entailing upon Victoria a payment of £20,000 a-year in addition to the £40,000 she at present pays for the Suez line ; whereas, under the arrangement now suggested, Victoria's contribution to the two services, comprising a fortnightly postal communication with Great Britain, would amount, as already stated, to about £62,500 a-year.

Dr. Featherston wishes it to be understood that his proposal for the aggregate service is contingent upon New South Wales joining New Zealand in the Panama contract ; for unless the two Colonies are prepared to act in complete unison in this matter, there is little or no chance of their obtaining the assistance and co-operation of the other Colonies in carrying out either the Panama or the aggregate service.

Dr. F. would only further point out that, as the Lords of the Treasury have notified that the existing Suez service will terminate next February, it is extremely desirable that no delay should occur in determining the future postal arrangements between the Colonies and Great Britain.

J. E. FEATHERSTON.

Petty's Hotel, Sydney,
March 10th, 1865.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

STEAM POSTAL SERVICE *via* PANAMA.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 June, 1865.

No. 1.

COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW ZEALAND, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

New Zealand.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 7 April, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor, on behalf of the General Government of New Zealand, to forward to you herewith, copy of a contract between the Honorable Crosbie Ward, late Postmaster General of this Colony, and the Intercolonial Royal Mail Company, for the establishment of a Mail Service between Panama, New Zealand, and Sydney. This contract, which requires the ratification of the Legislature of New Zealand, the Government of New Zealand do not see their way to adopt on behalf of the Colony, unless the neighbouring Colonies which will be benefited thereby are prepared to contribute liberally towards the cost thereof. May I request you to bring the subject before the Government, and, if necessary, the Legislature of your Colony, with a view to inducing them to aid in the establishment of the Panama Route, which has been so long desired by the Colony of New South Wales, and which would confer upon that Colony even greater advantages commercially than upon this Colony.

I need hardly say that the Government of this Colony will be disposed, so far as possible, to meet the views and wishes of your Government in this matter; and I may add, that the Honorable the Postmaster General of this Colony (Mr. Gillies) proposes to be in Sydney about the 8th proximo, when he will be able to afford your Government any information or explanations you may desire.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM FOX.

[*Enclosure.*]

NEW ZEALAND MAILS.—PANAMA AND INTERPROVINCIAL.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made this 17th day of December, 1863, between the Honorable Crosbie Ward, the Postmaster General of the Colony of New Zealand, and a Member of the Executive Council of the said Colony, of the one part, and The Intercolonial Royal Mail Steam Packet Company (Limited) of the other part.

WHEREAS by Articles of Agreement dated the 28th day of May, 1858, and made between Zachariah Charles Pearson and James Coleman of the one part, and the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (for and on behalf of Her Majesty) of the other part, a Contract was entered into between the said Zachariah Charles Pearson and James Coleman and Her Majesty's Government, for the carriage of the New Zealand and Australian Mails: And whereas by a Deed Poll dated the 11th day of October, 1853, the said Commissioners did, in pursuance of the power in that behalf in the said articles contained, delegate during their will and pleasure to the Governor of New Zealand for the time being, or to the officer acting as such, all and

every the powers, authorities, and privileges, given or reserved to them by the said articles: And whereas by an Indenture dated the 27th day of October, 1858, and made between the said Zachariah Charles Pearson and James Coleman of the one part, and the said Company of the other part, the said Zachariah Charles Pearson and James Coleman did, with the consent of the said Commissioners, previously signified in writing under the hand of one of their Secretaries, assign to the said Company the said articles and all the right, title, interest, benefit, claim, and demand whatsoever of them the said Zachariah Charles Pearson and James Coleman, or either of them thereunder: And whereas by an Act of Parliament passed in the 23rd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, all the interests, rights, powers, and authorities of the said Commissioners, under any contracts entered into with them for the conveyance of mails by sea, were transferred to and vested in the Postmaster General of the said United Kingdom for the time being, as if he had been contracted with and named in all such contracts: And whereas the said Company has agreed with the said Postmaster General of the Colony of New Zealand, who enters into this contract under and by virtue of the powers and provisions of the New Zealand Post Office Act 1858, and acting under instructions to him for that purpose given by the Governor of New Zealand for the performance of the services hereinafter expressed, and for the extension as hereinafter mentioned of the contract made by the said articles of the 28th day of May, 1858: Now these articles witness that the Company, for themselves and their successors, hereby covenant with the said Postmaster General of the Colony of New Zealand, his executors and administrators, and with his successors and assigns, the Postmasters General of the Colony of New Zealand for the time being, hereinafter collectively called the Postmaster General, in manner following (that is to say):—

Covenants by the Company

Company agree to provide a sufficient number of steam vessels to convey mails between Wellington and Panama (each way) once in each calendar month, and for the Interprovincial Service.

Vessels to be provided with machinery, furniture, &c., and manned with competent officers, &c.

Vessels, officers, and crew subject to approval of Postmaster General.

Vessels not to be permanently employed until tried under way and finally approved.

Departure of vessels.

Vessels shall delay departure from any port for twenty-four hours, if deemed requisite by the respective Postmaster or his officers.

Company to convey ocean mails in 720 hours each way, and interprovincial mails at eight knots.

Penalties for delay.

1. That at all times during the continuance of this agreement, or so long as the service hereby agreed to be performed between New Zealand and Panama ought to be performed in pursuance thereof, the Company will, for the purpose of conveying as hereinafter provided all Her Majesty's Mails (in which term "Mails" all letters, boxes, bags, or packets of letters, newspapers, books, or printed papers, sent by the post, to whatever country or place they may be addressed, or in whatever country or place they may have originated, and all empty bags and other stores used or to be used in carrying on the Post Office Service, which shall be sent by or to or from the Post Office, are agreed to be comprehended), which shall at any time, and from time to time, by the Postmaster General, or any of his officers or agents, or in the case of departures from Panama, by Her Majesty's Postmaster General of the United Kingdom, or any of his officers or agents, be required to be conveyed, provide, keep seaworthy, and in complete repair for such conveyance, once each way in each calendar month, between Wellington in New Zealand and Panama, a sufficient number of good, substantial, and efficient steam vessels, three of which, until the 1st day of September, 1865, and after that date, four of which shall be of not less than 1,250 tons burden, builders' measurement, and supplied with first-rate appropriate steam engines, of not less than 250 nominal horse power: And for such conveyance between the different ports of New Zealand as hereinafter mentioned (hereinafter called the Interprovincial Service) a sufficient number of good, substantial, and efficient steam vessels, of not less than 350 tons burden, builders' measurement, and supplied with first-rate appropriate steam engines of not less than seventy nominal horse power, in addition to the steam vessel of that minimum tonnage and horse power which the Company is now obliged to maintain by the said articles of the 28th day of May, 1858.

2. That the vessels to be employed under this agreement shall be always furnished while in actual use with all appropriate and necessary machinery, engines, apparel, furniture, stores, tackle, boats, fuel, lamps, oil for lamps and engines, tallow, provisions, anchors, cables, fire-pumps and other proper means for extinguishing fire, lightning-conductors, charts, chronometers, proper nautical instruments, medicines, and whatsoever else may be requisite for equipping the said vessels, and rendering them constantly efficient for the service hereby agreed to be performed; and also manned and provided with competent officers, and with a sufficient number of efficient engineers and a sufficient crew of able seamen and other men, to be in all respects, as to vessels, engines, equipments, officers, engineers, and crew, subject, in the first instance, and from time to time, and at all times afterwards, to the approval of the Postmaster General, or of such other person or persons as he shall at any time or times, or from time to time, authorize to inspect and examine the same. And no vessel shall be permanently employed under this agreement until it and its machinery shall have been previously tried under way, and finally approved as aforesaid; and every vessel which may at any time be employed under this agreement shall be so arranged for the purposes of this agreement as the Postmaster General or such other person or persons as aforesaid may at any time or times direct.

3. That one of such larger vessels so approved, equipped, and manned as aforesaid, shall, on such days and at such hours as are mentioned in the first Table hereunto annexed (until and unless any other day or hours shall under the power herein in that behalf contained be substituted instead thereof), put to sea from and arrive at the ports or places respectively mentioned in such Table. And either one of such smaller vessels so approved, equipped, and manned as aforesaid, or the said vessel provided for by the said articles of the 28th day of May, 1858, (which last-mentioned vessel shall be deemed for all purposes of this agreement to be employed thereunder), shall on such days and at such hours as are mentioned in the second Table hereunto annexed (until and unless any other days or hours shall under the said power be substituted instead thereof), and immediately after the mails are embarked, put to sea from, touch, and arrive at the several ports or places mentioned in the same Table. And all the stipulations, matters, and things in such Table contained shall form part of this agreement, and be observed and performed by the Company accordingly; and the Company shall convey in such vessels to and from, and cause to be delivered at and received from such of the ports or places mentioned in the said Tables respectively, from or at which the said vessels are to start, touch, and arrive in performance of this agreement, all such mails as shall or may be tendered or delivered to or received by the Company, or any of their agents, officers, or servants, by or from the Postmaster General, or any of his officers or agents; or, in the case of departure from Panama, by or from Her Majesty's Postmaster General of the United Kingdom, or any of his officers or agents.

4. That should it be deemed by the Postmaster General, his officers or agents, or in the case of departure from Panama, by Her Majesty's Postmaster General of the United Kingdom, his officers or agents, requisite for the Public Service that any vessel to be employed under this agreement should at any time or times delay her departure from any port from which the mails are to be conveyed under this agreement, beyond the period appointed for her departure therefrom, the respective Postmaster General, his officers or agents, shall have power to order such delay (not, however, exceeding twenty-four hours), by letter addressed by him or them to and delivered to the master of any such vessel, or the person acting as such, and such letter shall be deemed a sufficient authority for such detention.

5. That the Company shall convey the said mails from Wellington to Panama, and from Panama to Wellington, in 720 hours each way; and on the average of each voyage on the Interprovincial Service, the speed of each vessel under this contract shall not be less than eight knots or eight nautical miles per hour.

6. And it is hereby agreed that if the Company shall fail to deliver the said mails, either at Panama or at Wellington, in 720 hours from the time of departure from the other of those ports, or shall fail to start a vessel from any port in the Interprovincial Service for a complete period of twenty-four hours after the hour from time to time appointed for that purpose, then and so often as the same shall happen, the Company shall forfeit and pay to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, for the benefit of the postal revenue of the Colony of New Zealand, in the case of a voyage between Wellington and Panama or between Panama and Wellington, the sum of £100, and in the case of an interprovincial voyage the sum of £50 for every complete period of twenty-four hours beyond the periods hereinbefore respectively

respectively specified: Provided always that the full amount of such sums payable on any one voyage shall never exceed the sum of £2,625 for a voyage either way between Wellington and Panama; nor, for an interprovincial voyage, the amount of 5s. per statute mile on the length of such voyage: And provided also, that such penalty shall accrue and be levied in respect of one only of the ports of arrival, call, or departure, for each interprovincial voyage to be performed under this contract: And provided further, that the payment of any such sum shall not be enforced against the Company, if it be shown by them, to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, that the delay has arisen from causes over which they had not and could not have any control.

7. And the Postmaster General doth hereby covenant with the Company to pay to the Company, for every complete period of twenty-four hours by which the said mails shall be delivered within the time hereby covenanted for delivery of the same, a premium of £100 in the case of any voyage either way between Wellington and Panama.

The Postmaster General may at any time alter the port of departure in New Zealand, or the days, times, or hours of departure and arrival on Panama Service, on giving the Company notice, but under certain restrictions.

8. And the Company hereby covenants as aforesaid in manner following (that is to say): That if at any time or times the Postmaster General shall desire to alter the particular port in New Zealand for departure and arrival on the service between New Zealand and Panama, or the particular days, times, or hours of departure, either from Panama or from Wellington, or from any other the port of departure in New Zealand, for the time being, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between those places under this agreement, he shall be at liberty so to do, on giving six calendar months previous notice in writing to the principal Agent of the Company in New Zealand: Provided that the same number of hours as hereinbefore mentioned be always allowed for the voyage between New Zealand and Panama either way; and that no alteration to be made under this clause shall involve the employment of any more vessels than suffice for the service, as specified in Table No. 1 to this contract, or compel the departure of any vessel from Panama without allowing a reasonable time for the landing at and transshipment from Colon and embarkation at Panama of the mails and passengers' baggage arriving at Colon by the vessels of the West Indian Mail Company; and that if at any time he shall desire to alter the particular days, times, or hours of departure from, or arrival at, any of the ports or places on the Interprovincial Service under this agreement, he shall be at liberty to do so on giving three calendar months previous notice in writing to the principal Agent of the Company in New Zealand: Provided that such last-mentioned alteration do not necessitate any greater speed than eight nautical miles per hour, nor lessen the time during which any vessel may remain at any port of call, arrival, or departure.

The Postmaster General may at any time alter the port of departure in New Zealand, or the days, times, or hours of departure and arrival on Panama Service, on giving the Company notice, but under certain restrictions.

Similarly as to Interprovincial Service.

9. That if at any time or times the Postmaster General shall desire otherwise to modify the services hereby agreed to be performed (as for example, to increase the frequency of the conveyance of mails between any of the ports or places between which such mails are to be conveyed under this agreement, or to extend the conveyance of such mails to any other ports or places not specified in this agreement), he shall be at liberty so to do on giving reasonable notice to the Company, and on paying to them for all increased or extended services resulting from such modification, such further consideration as may be mutually agreed upon between the Company and the Postmaster General, or failing such mutual agreement, by arbitration in the manner hereinafter expressed.

The Postmaster General may at any time otherwise modify the services as stated, on reasonable notice to the Company, and on certain considerations.

10. That the particular ports of departure and arrival, the particular days, times, and hours of departure from, and arrival at, any ports or places, and all other services, if any, which may be appointed by any alteration under either of the two preceding clauses, shall for the time being be deemed to be the ports, days, times and hours of departure, and arrival of mails and other services under this agreement, and shall be observed and kept by the Company accordingly; and these articles, and everything therein contained, shall apply thereto as if the same had been originally named herein and in the Tables hereto annexed.

The services as altered under the two preceding clauses, to be deemed for the time being those to be performed under this agreement.

11. That if the Company shall at any appointed day and hour, and at either of the ports named in Table No. 1, fail to put an efficient vessel to sea, in accordance with the terms of this agreement, then and so often as the same shall happen, the Company shall forfeit and pay unto Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, for the benefit of the postal revenue of the Colony of New Zealand, the sum of £10 per hour for the first twenty-four hours, and the further sum of £5 per hour for every hour after the first twenty-four hours which shall elapse until such a vessel actually proceeds to sea on her voyage in performance of this agreement; but so that the whole amount of such penalty shall not for any one voyage exceed the sum of £2,625: And provided that the payment of any such sum shall not be enforced against the Company if it be shown by them, to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, that the default has arisen from causes over which they had not and could not have had any control. And it is hereby declared that, in the event of the loss of or damage to any vessel belonging to the Company, the Company shall be at liberty to substitute any suitable vessel that can be hired for the purpose.

Penalties for not sailing from Wellington or Panama in due time.

12. That the Company shall receive and allow to remain on board each of the vessels, while employed in the performance of the service comprised in Table No. 1, and also while remaining at any of the ports or places named in the said Table No. 1, whether with or without mails on board, two officers in the service of the Postmaster General, or a single such officer and his servant, to have charge of the said mails.

An officer or officers to remain on board the vessels on the New Zealand and Panama Service, and to take charge of mails.

13. That a suitable first class cabin, with appropriate bed, bedding, and furniture, shall, at the cost of the Company, be provided, and appropriated by them for the exclusive use and accommodation of every such single mail officer, or for the joint but otherwise exclusive use and accommodation of such mail officers, if two: And also (to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General) a proper and convenient place of deposit on board, with secure lock and key for the mails; And that every of the said officers shall be victualled by the Company as a chief cabin passenger, without any charge either for his passage or victualling: And that should any such single officer require an assistant or servant, such assistant or servant shall also be provided with a proper and suitable berth, and be duly victualled by and at the cost of the Company as a fore cabin passenger, without any charge being made for the same.

A first class cabin, with bed and bedding, to be provided for such mail officers; also a proper place for the deposit of the mails.

The officers to be victualled by the Company as chief cabin passengers, and their assistants or servants (when permitted) as fore cabin passengers.

14. That the Company shall provide on board each of the vessels to be employed under this agreement in the service between New Zealand and Panama, all necessary and suitable accommodation, to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, for the purpose of sorting and making up the mails thereby conveyed: And on being required by the Postmaster General so to do, will, at their own cost, erect on each of such vessels a separate and convenient room for such purpose: And that the crew of each of the said vessels shall assist in conveying the mails between the mail-room and the sorting-room (if any), to be erected as aforesaid, or other separate sorting-room used as such for the time being.

The Company to provide suitable accommodation for sorting and making up the mails, and, if required, to erect a sorting-room.

Crew to assist in conveying mails between mail-room and sorting-room.

15. That at each port or place named in Table No. 1 the mail officer or officers shall, whenever and as often as by him or them shall be deemed practicable or necessary, and either with or without such assistant or servant as aforesaid, be conveyed on shore, and also from the shore to the vessel employed for the time being in the performance of this agreement, together with or (if such officer or officers shall consider it requisite for the purposes of this agreement so to do) without mails, in a suitable and seaworthy boat of not less than four oars, to be furnished with effectual covering for the mails, and properly provided, manned and equipped by the Company, and that the directions of such officer or officers shall in all cases be obeyed, as to the mode, time, and place of receiving and delivering such mails.

Company to convey the mail officers on shore.

16. That as often as the Postmaster General, during the continuance of this agreement, shall think fit to entrust the charge and custody of the mails to the master or commander of any vessel to be employed for the time being in the performance of this agreement, and in all cases where the officer or other person appointed to have charge of the mails shall be absent, the master or commander of such vessel

The Postmaster General may entrust the masters or commanders of the vessels with the custody of the mails.

vessel

vessel shall, without any charge (other than that herein provided to be paid to the Company), take due care of, and the Company shall be responsible for the receipt, safe custody, and delivery of the said mails. And each of such masters or commanders shall make the usual oath or declaration or declarations required, or which may hereafter be required, by the Postmaster General in such and similar cases, and furnish such journals, returns, and information, and perform such services as the Postmaster General or his agents may require. And every such master or commander, or officer duly authorized by him, having the charge of mails, shall himself, immediately on the arrival of any such vessel at any of the said ports or places, deliver all mails for such port or place into the hands of the Postmaster, or such other person at the same port or place as the Postmaster General shall authorize to receive the same, receiving in like manner all the return or other mails to be forwarded in due course.

The master or commander to deliver the mails to the Postmaster of the port or place where they are to be delivered.

The Company not to receive on board any letters for conveyance other than those in charge of the mail officers, &c.

Power for the Postmaster General or his officers to survey the vessels, &c.

17. That the Company shall not, nor shall any of the masters of any of the vessels employed or to be employed under this agreement, receive or permit to be received on board any of the vessels employed under this agreement, any letters for conveyance other than those duly in charge of the said mail officer or officers, or other person authorized to have charge of the said mails, or which are or may be privileged by law, nor any mails for conveyance on behalf of any other British Colony or any foreign country, without the consent of the Postmaster General. And the said mail officer or officers, or other person, shall report to the Postmaster General any default in these respects; and in case of any such default, the Company shall be liable to be proceeded against for a breach of this agreement.

18. That the Postmaster General shall have full power, whenever and as often as he may deem it requisite, to survey by any of his officers or agents, all or any of the vessels employed and to be employed in the performance of this agreement, and the hulls thereof, and the engines, machinery, furniture, tackle, apparel, boats, stores, equipments, and the officers, engineers, and crew of every such vessel; and that for the purposes aforesaid, the said vessels shall (if necessary) be opened in their hulls whenever the said officers or agents may require. And if any of such vessels, or any part thereof or any engines, machinery, furniture, tackle, apparel, boats, stores, or equipments, shall, on any such survey be declared by any of such officers or agents unseaworthy, or not adapted to the service hereby agreed to be performed, every vessel which shall be disapproved of, or in which such deficiency or defect shall appear, shall be deemed inefficient for any service hereby agreed to be performed, and shall not be again employed in the conveyance of mails until such defect or deficiency has been repaired or supplied to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General.

The Company, &c., to attend to the orders of the Postmaster General or his officers as to delivering and receiving the mails.

The sums payable by the Company to be considered as stipulated damages.

19. That the Company and all commanding and other officers of the vessels employed in the performance of this agreement, and all agents, seamen, and servants of the Company, shall at all times punctually attend to the orders and directions of the Postmaster General, his officers or agents, as to the mode, time, and place of landing, delivering, and receiving mails.

20. And that all and every the sums of money hereby stipulated to be paid by the Company unto Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, shall be considered as stipulated or ascertained damages, whether any damage or loss have or have not been sustained, and shall and may be retained by the Postmaster General, out of any moneys payable or which may thereafter become payable to the Company, or the payment may be enforced as a debt due to Her Majesty, with full costs of suit, at the discretion of the Postmaster General: Provided, however, that the payment by the Company of any sums of money (by way of penalties) shall not in any manner prejudice the right of the Postmaster General to treat the failure (if any) on the part of the Company, to put to sea with a proper vessel, or to perform any voyage at or within the times in the said Tables respectively mentioned as a breach of this agreement.

Payments to the Company for services.

21. And in consideration of the covenants and agreements hereby entered into by the Company, the Postmaster General doth hereby covenant with the Company, that there shall be paid to the Company during the continuance of this agreement, in respect of the said services comprised in Table No. 1, the sum of £63,000 per annum in monthly payments; and, during the continuance of the agreement for the performance of the said Interprovincial Service, the further sum of £6,000 per annum, in addition to all moneys payable under the said articles of agreement of the 28th day of May, 1853, by monthly payments, for all distances not exceeding 5,000 statute miles per calendar month, which they shall run in the performance of the Interprovincial Services by these presents and the said articles agreed to be performed; and for all mileage in excess of the said limit, the sum of 5s. per statute mile; and the said respective sums shall be received by the Company as full compensation for all costs and expenses which they may incur or be put unto by reason of all and singular the services hereby contracted to be performed, subject, however, to the abatement of any sums of money in respect of forfeitures which the Company may have incurred, or to the addition of any sums in respect of premiums (as the case may be) as herein provided; and such payments, as well for the service comprised in Table No. 1 as for the Interprovincial Service, shall be made monthly: Provided that the first of such payments shall not be made until the completion of one voyage from Wellington to Panama, and of the return voyage from Panama to Wellington; and that such monthly payments shall, in case of the Interprovincial Service, be in ratable proportion to the length of the voyages made.

The postage of all mails to belong to Her Majesty for the New Zealand revenue. Contract not to be assigned.

And it is hereby further agreed and declared between and by the said parties to these presents:—
22. That the whole of the postage of all mails conveyed in the vessels employed under this agreement, whether carried from or out of Her Majesty's dominions or otherwise, shall belong to Her Majesty, and shall be at the disposal of the Postmaster General of the Colony of New Zealand.

The Postmaster General may determine this agreement without any previous notice in case of breach by the Company.

23. That the Company shall not assign, underlet, or dispose of this agreement, or any part thereof, without the consent of the Postmaster General, signified in writing under his hand, or under the hand of the Secretary of the Post Office of New Zealand; and that in case of the same or any part thereof, being assigned, underlet, or otherwise disposed of, or of any gross or habitual breach of this agreement, or any covenant matter or thing herein contained, on the part of the Company, their officers, agents or servants, and whether there be or be not any penalty or sum of money payable by the Company for any breach, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General, if he shall think fit (and notwithstanding there may or may not have been any former breach of this contract), by writing under his hand, or under the hand of the Secretary of the Post Office of New Zealand, to determine this agreement without any previous notice to the Company or their agents, nor shall the Company be entitled to any compensation in respect of such determination.

Commencement and duration of agreement.

24. That this agreement shall commence on the 1st day of March, 1865, by which day the Company shall have three of the larger steam vessels, such and so approved of, equipped and manned as aforesaid, ready for the performance of the service between Wellington and Panama hereby contracted for; and by the 1st day of September, 1865, the Company shall have a fourth such steam vessel, such and so approved of, equipped and manned as aforesaid, ready for the performance of the same service. And this agreement shall continue in force till the 28th day of February, 1870, and shall then determine, if the Postmaster General shall by writing under his hand or under the hand of the Secretary of the Post Office of New Zealand for the time being, have given to the Company, or the Company have given to the Postmaster General, twenty-four calendar months' previous notice in writing that this agreement shall so determine. But if neither party hereto shall give any such notice, this agreement shall continue in force even after the time hereinbefore fixed for the determination thereof, until the expiration of twenty-four calendar months' notice in writing as aforesaid given at any time by either of the parties hereto to the other of them.

If, when the agreement terminates, any vessel shall have started with the mails, the voyage to be continued and performed as if the agreement had remained in force.

25. That if, on the determination of this agreement, any vessel or vessels should have started or should start with the mails in conformity with this agreement, such voyage or voyages shall be continued and performed, and the mails be delivered and received during the same as if this agreement had remained in force. And with respect to such vessels and services as last aforesaid, this agreement

shall

shall be considered as having terminated when such vessels and services shall respectively have reached their port or place of destination, and been performed.

26. From and after the 1st day of January, 1865, all services performed by the Company under agreement with the Government of New Zealand, other than those stipulated for by the said articles of the 28th day of May, 1858, shall, if so required by the Postmaster General, be discontinued, and the Company shall have no claim to any compensation on account of such discontinuance. Discontinuance of certain services.

27. The Postmaster General shall give to the Company the option of performing, on reasonable terms and conditions, any Intercolonial or Interprovincial postal service which he may desire to establish or maintain during the continuance of this agreement, other than those provided for by this agreement and the said articles of the 28th day of May, 1858. Company to have option of new services.

28. That from and after the expiration of the contract made by the said articles of the 28th day of May, 1858, or other sooner determination thereof, under any power in that behalf in the said articles contained (other than a power to determine the same for the assignment or breach thereof), the said contract, and all and every the covenants, clauses, and agreements in the said articles contained, shall be revived and come into force as a new contract, and endure as such until the end or other determination of this contract between the Postmaster General of New Zealand and the Company, as if they had been parties to and everywhere named in the said articles, instead of the said Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the said Zachariah Charles Pearson, and James Coleman respectively, and as if the end or other determination of this contract had been named therein, instead of the term of ten years from the date thereof; all powers thereby reserved to determine the contract thereby made at any earlier period for the assignment or breach thereof being nevertheless hereby also reserved, as if they, in common with all the other clauses of the said articles, were herein repeated. Contract for Australian and Interprovincial mails to be renewed for term of this contract.

29. That the Company shall from time to time, and at all times during the continuance of this agreement, and also from time to time and at all times during the continuance of the agreement made by the said articles of the 28th day of May, 1858, when and as the same shall have been hereby revived or renewed as aforesaid, become and be bound to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, with two good and sufficient sureties, in two several penal sums of £4,000 each, the one by an obligation conditioned for the performance of this agreement, and the other by an obligation conditioned for the performance of the said revived or renewed agreement. And that in case of dispute, the sufficiency of any surety or sureties from time to time proposed by the Company, shall be determined by arbitration, in manner hereinafter expressed. Provided that, if such obligation as hereinbefore mentioned for the performance of the said revived or renewed agreement shall not be entered into by the Company and such sureties as aforesaid, at or before the expiration or other sooner determination of the contract made by the said articles of the 28th day of May, 1858, the Postmaster General shall not be bound to treat the last-mentioned agreement as revised or renewed, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. Company to give bonds with sureties.

30. That all notices or directions which the Postmaster General, his officers, agents, or others, are hereby authorized to give to the Company, their officers, servants, or agents (other than any notice of termination of this contract, or except where otherwise provided by this contract), may, at the option of the Postmaster General, his officers, agents, or others, either be delivered to the master of any of the said vessels, or other officer or agent of the Company in the charge or management of any vessel employed in the performance of this agreement, or left for the Company at their usual or last known office or house of business in London or New Zealand; and any notices or directions so given or left shall be binding on the Company: Provided always that any notice of termination of this contract shall be served on the Company, their officers, servants, or agents, at their office in London. As to the service of notices.

31. That if at any time during the continuance of this agreement, or after the determination thereof, any disputes shall arise between the parties hereto or their successors respectively, concerning any breach or alleged breach by or on the part of the Company of this agreement, or the sufficiency of any such breach to justify the Postmaster General in putting an end to the same, or concerning the amount of consideration to be paid to the Company for such altered services as hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, or concerning any of the covenants, matters or things herein contained or in anywise relating thereto, and notwithstanding the power herein contained to determine this agreement, and any execution or attempted execution of such power, such dispute shall be referred to two arbitrators, one to be chosen from time to time by the Postmaster General, and the other by the Company; and if such arbitrators should at any time or times not agree in the matter or question referred to them, then such question or difference shall be referred by them to an umpire to be chosen by such arbitrators before they proceed with the reference to them; and the joint and concurrent award of the said arbitrators, or the separate award of the said umpire when the said arbitrators cannot agree, shall be binding and conclusive upon both parties. Disputes to be referred to arbitration.

And that any submission to arbitration in pursuance of this agreement shall, on the application of either party, be made a rule of any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record, either in England or in New Zealand, pursuant to the laws in that case made and provided. Any submission to arbitration to be made a rule of Court.

In witness whereof, the said Crosbie Ward, the Postmaster General of the Colony of New Zealand, hath hereunto set his hand and seal, and the said Intercolonial Royal Mail Steam Packet Company (Limited) have caused their Common Seal to be hereunto affixed, the day and year first above written.

CROSBIE WARD,

L.S.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, by the above-named Crosbie Ward, the Postmaster General of the Colony of New Zealand, in the presence of—

W. H. ASHURST,
Solicitor to the General Post Office,
London.

The Corporate Seal of the above-named Intercolonial Royal Mail Steam Packet Company (Limited) was hereunto affixed, in the presence of—

GEO. PAULET,
RD. LEVINGE,
Two Directors of the Company.

L.S.

JAMES WORLEY, Secretary.

STEAM POSTAL SERVICE *via* PANAMA.

TABLE No. 1.

SERVICE BETWEEN WELLINGTON AND PANAMA.

<i>Departures</i>	<i>Arrivals</i>
From Panama, 25th of each month, or such later day and at such an hour on such later day as may allow 24 hours from the landing at Colon of the Mails from Southampton.	At Wellington, in 720 hours from the time of departure from Panama.
From Wellington, 7th of each month.	At Panama, in 720 hours from the time of departure from Wellington.

TABLE No. 2.

INTERPROVINCIAL SERVICE.

<i>Departures</i>			
From Auckland		on the 20th of each month.	
.. Napier		.. 23rd	.. ..
.. Wellington		.. 27th	.. ..
.. Lyttelton		.. 28th	.. ..
.. Port Chalmers (for Bluff)		.. 30th	.. ..
.. Bluff		.. 3rd	.. ..
.. Port Chalmers		.. 5th	.. ..
.. Lyttelton		.. 6th	.. ..
.. Wellington		.. 9th	.. ..
.. Napier (for Auckland)		.. 11th	.. ..
.. Auckland		.. 2nd	.. ..
.. Napier		.. 5th	.. ..
.. Wellington		.. 9th	.. ..
.. Picton		.. 10th	.. ..
.. Nelson		.. 12th	.. ..
.. Taranaki (for Manukau)		.. 13th	.. ..
.. Manukau		.. 20th	.. ..
.. Taranaki		.. 21st	.. ..
.. Nelson		.. 23rd	.. ..
.. Picton		.. 24th	.. ..
.. Wellington		.. 27th	.. ..
.. Napier (for Auckland)		.. 29th	.. ..

COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW ZEALAND.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, New South Wales,
16 May, 1864.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th ultimo, forwarding the copy of a contract between the Honorable Crosbie Ward, late Postmaster General of New Zealand, and the Intercolonial Royal Mail Company, for the establishment of a Mail Service between Sydney, New Zealand, and Panama; and observing that the Government of New Zealand do not see their way to adopt the contract in question, which requires the ratification of the Legislature, unless the neighbouring Colonies, which will be benefited thereby, are prepared to contribute liberally towards the cost of the service in question.

2. In reply, I do myself the honor to inform you that the Government of New South Wales are not unwilling to co-operate with the other Australian Colonies, and with New Zealand, in a general scheme of steam communication with Great Britain, but are not at present disposed to commit themselves to any expenditure for the Panama project.

I have, &c.

WILLIAM FORSTER.

[NOTE.—For other Correspondence, see Papers printed by order of the Assembly, on 5th April, 1865. It was resolved by the Legislative Assembly, on the 20th April, 1865,—“That it is expedient to agree to the proposal made by the Government of New Zealand, “for establishing Steam Postal Communication with England by way of Panama.”]

COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW ZEALAND, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 13 May, 1865.*

SIR,

Dr. Featherston having returned from his mission to Australia, has reported to me the successful issue of his negotiations with your Government, in respect to the Panama contract. I avail myself of this opportunity of expressing the sincere gratification which the co-operation of New South Wales has afforded to the Government of New Zealand, and I beg to assure you that no effort will be wanting to ensure that cordiality and unity of action by which the interests of both Colonies, and the success of this great undertaking, may be most effectively promoted.

I have, &c.,

FRED. A. WELD.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

STEAM POSTAL SERVICE.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RESPECTING TORRES STRAITS ROUTE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 June, 1865.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 21 March, 1865, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence between the Government of
“this Colony and that of Queensland, or any person or
“persons, and of all minutes and other documents, having
“reference to the proposed establishment of Steam Postal
“Communication between Great Britain and all or any of
“the Australian Colonies, by way of Torres’ Straits.”

(Mr. Forster.)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Edward Hamilton, Esq., to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales	2
2. Colonial Secretary, Queensland, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales	2
3. Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to Colonial Secretary, Queensland	4
4. Telegram from Colonial Secretary, Queensland, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales	4
5. Telegram from Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to Colonial Secretary, Queensland	4
6. Colonial Secretary, Queensland, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales	4
7. Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor Sir John Young, Bart.	4
8. Minute Paper for the Executive Council	7
9. Governor Sir John Young to Secretary of State for the Colonies	10
10. Telegram from Colonial Secretary, Queensland, to Colonial Treasurer, New South Wales	10
11. Telegram from Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to Colonial Secretary, Queensland	10
12. Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor Sir John Young, Bart.	10
13. Governor Sir John Young to Captain Van Rees	11
14. Colonial Secretary, Queensland, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales	12

STEAM POSTAL SERVICE.

No. 1.

EDWARD HAMILTON, ESQ., to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.
(No. 38/63.) 5 Cannon-street, London, E.C.,
26 May, 1863.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose copy of a communication received from gentlemen who propose to establish an independent Postal Service between London and Hong Kong, with a branch service between Singapore and Sydney, *via* Torres Straits.

I have also forwarded by book post, copies of the following Parliamentary Papers:—
Copy of Despatch from the Duke of Newcastle to the Governor of New Zealand, and Report from Commodore Seymour about Australian Coal, &c.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD HAMILTON,
Rep. Agent of New South Wales.

[Enclosure in No. 1.]

16 Bridge-street, Southwark, London,
24 April, 1863.

Sir,

I beg permission to inform you that active steps are being taken to establish a second and distinct line of British steamers between the Mother Country and India, Australia, and China, by the Overland Route.

The Company now in course of formation, with the object in view, propose to carry out a monthly service with Sydney, by Torres Straits. I subjoin a sketch of the proposed entire service, the time for the performance of which will be probably reduced when certain portions of the route are buoyed, and lights established, and become generally better known.

A private meeting of influential persons in favour of the establishment of the intended Company was held at the London Tavern on Monday last, when the following resolution, moved by Sir Stuart Donaldson, Bart., and seconded by Sir Charles Nicholson, was unanimously carried:—

“That, in the opinion of this meeting, the vast and rapidly growing interests of India, Australia, and China, require increased facilities of communication with the Mother Country, for passengers, specie, and freight, by the Overland Route.”

As it would be difficult to overrate the advantage of the proposed increased facilities of communication between England and New South Wales, we are encouraged to hope that the Government of that Colony will support the Company, by the granting of a subsidy for the conveyance of mails between Sydney and Singapore, or between Sydney and this country.

May we beg that you will obligingly lay the subject of this letter before your Government, and give to our application your influential support.

We are led to hope that a similar application about to be forwarded to Queensland will be favourably entertained by the Government of that Colony.

Edwd. Hamilton, Esq.

I have, &c.,
JOHN GILWALL.

P.S.—I take leave to enclose some copies of the preliminary Prospectus.

J. GILWALL.

Sketch of Proposed Operations above referred to.

THE main line of the Company will be between London and Hong Kong, on which vessels of 2,000 tons and 400 horse power will be stationed. The branch lines will be—one between Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta; another between Singapore and Sydney, calling at Batavia, Copang, Albany Island, Moreton Bay, and such other ports on the coast as may be hereafter thought desirable. The vessels on the latter line will be from 900 to 1,000 tons, and 200 horse power—very fast, and specially built for the service; adapted for carrying coolies to the Colonies, and horses up to India.

The time between London and Singapore will be the same as that of the existing line; thence to Sydney, twenty days; or fifty-eight days from London to Sydney, *via* Gibraltar; and fifty *via* Trieste.

The services could be so arranged that answers to letters carried out by the present route, *via* Cape Lewin, might be returned by Torres Straits, and *vice versa*.

The completion of a land telegraphic communication between Sydney and Brisbane, and the extension on to Cape York, or Port Essington, will, in the first case, reduce the time between the Australian Colonies and Singapore fully a week, and in the latter, about eleven days, independent of submarine telegraphy.

J. G.

No. 2.

COLONIAL SECRETARY, QUEENSLAND, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.
Queensland.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Brisbane, 13 July, 1863.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegraphic message of the 7th instant; and with further reference to the British and Eastern Steam Company, which proposes to establish a line between London and Sydney, *via* Torres Straits, I beg herewith to forward a copy of their communication (with enclosure), addressed to this office, and of my reply.

2.

2. You will perceive that this undertaking is of a very different character from that set on foot in Melbourne; and I have only now to express a hope that the Government of New South Wales may be able to offer encouragement to a scheme by which very important advantages may be afforded to New South Wales, as well as to this Colony.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

[Enclosure No. 1 in No. 2.]

16 Bridge-street, Southwark,
London, 25 April, 1863.

Sir,

I beg permission to inform you that active steps are being taken to establish a second and distinct line of British steamers between the Mother Country and India, Australia, and China, by the Overland Route.

The Company now in course of formation, with this object in view, propose to carry out a monthly service with Queensland and Sydney by the Torres Straits. I subjoin a sketch of the proposed entire service, the time for the performance of which will be probably reduced, when certain portions of the route are buoyed, and lights established, and become generally better known.

A private meeting of influential persons in favour of the establishment of the intended Company was held at the London Tavern, on Monday last, when the following resolution, moved by Sir Stuart Donaldson, Bart., and seconded by Sir Charles Nicholson, was unanimously carried:—

“That in the opinion of this meeting, the vast and rapidly growing interests of India, Australia, and China, require increased facilities of communication with the Mother Country for passengers, specie, and freight, by the overland route.”

As it would be difficult to over-rate the advantages of the proposed increased facilities of communication between England, Brisbane, and Sydney, which has been so strongly and repeatedly advocated by His Excellency Governor Sir George Bowen, in his Despatches to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as shown in the Parliamentary Papers on the affairs of Queensland, 1861,—and as the Private Secretary to His Excellency Sir George Bowen, in a letter addressed to C. Y. Ward, Esquire, dated 5th May, 1862, stated that “the Government of Queensland will at all times be glad to take into favourable consideration, any proposal for establishing steam communication between Brisbane and Singapore,”—we are encouraged to hope that the Government of that Colony will support the Company, by the granting of a subsidy for the conveyance of mails between Brisbane and Singapore, or between Brisbane and this country.

May we beg that you will obligingly lay the subject of this letter before your Government, and give to our application your influential support.

We are led to hope that a similar application, about to be forwarded to New South Wales, will be favourably entertained by the Government of that Colony.

I have, &c.,

J. GILWALL.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Queensland.

P.S.—I take leave to enclose some copies of the preliminary Prospectus.

[Sub-Enclosure in No. 2.]

Sketch of Proposed Operations above referred to.

The main line of the Company will be between London and Hongkong, on which vessels of 2,000 tons and 400 horse power will be stationed. The branch lines will be, one between Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta; another between Singapore and Sydney, calling at Batavia, Copang, Albany Island, Moreton Bay, and such other ports on the coast as may hereafter be thought desirable.

The vessels on the latter line will be from 900 to 1,000 tons, and 200 horse power, very fast, and specially built for the service; adapted for carrying coolies to the Colonies, and horses up to India.

The time between London and Singapore will be the same as that of the existing line, thence to Sydney twenty days, or fifty-eight days from London to Sydney *via* Gibraltar, and fifty *via* Trieste.

The services could be so arranged that answers to letters carried out by the present route *via* Cape Lewin, might be returned by Torres Strait, and *vice versa*.

The completion of a land telegraphic communication between Sydney and Brisbane, and the extension on to Cape York or Port Essington will, in the first case, reduce the time between the Australian Colonies and Singapore fully a week, and in the latter about eleven days, independent of submarine telegraphy.

[Enclosure No. 2 in No. 2.]

Queensland.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Brisbane, 13 July, 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th of April, intimating that a Company is in course of formation for the purpose of establishing a second and distinct line of British steamers by the Overland Route.

2. Your communication, and the prospectus accompanying it, has received the consideration of the Governor in Council; and I lose no time in assuring you, that the undertaking which your Company propose to carry out is one in which this Government feels the deepest interest.

3. The contribution that could be given by this Colony to a subsidy for the conveyance of mails between England and Australia must, owing to the smallness of its population, for the present be comparatively inconsiderable; but as it is probable that the Company's steamers would stop, either for the purpose of coaling, or by arrangement to take up and set down passengers and mails, at Port Albany, Port Denison, and Moreton Bay, contracts might also be entered into for the conveyance of the local mails between those places, and there would be a considerable local passenger traffic.

4. I have communicated with the Government of New South Wales, in the hope that your undertaking may be favourably received in that Colony, and it is possible that it might also receive support in New Zealand.

These matters, however, can be far better arranged by the presence in Australia of an accredited Agent of the Company; and there are many details of considerable importance which this Government would be glad to discuss, should such an opportunity present itself, but to which I am not now able to advert.

I beg, in conclusion, to assure you that any further communication will receive the early attention of this Government.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The Secretary of the British and Eastern Steam
Navigation Company, 16, Bridge-street, Southwark, London.

No. 3.

COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, QUEENSLAND.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, New South Wales,*

3 December, 1863.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that, on my assuming office on the recent change in the Ministry of this Colony, your letter of the 13th July last, on the subject of a proposal of the British and Eastern Steam Navigation Company to establish a line of British steamers between London and Sydney *via* Torres Straits, was brought under my notice.

2. The Government of this Colony are not unfavourable to the proposed establishment of steam communication between Great Britain and the Australian Colonies by way of Torres Straits, or insensible of the great collateral advantages likely to accrue thereby to New South Wales, as well as to the more northern settlements. This Colony is, however, already a party to an arrangement of a similar kind, by a totally different route, which involves a very large expenditure; and in the event of New South Wales joining in another such arrangement by way of Torres Straits, it is probable the expenditure would be doubled for the purposes of steam communication with Great Britain, so far as this Colony is concerned, without corresponding, or at least without any proportionate benefit. It appears to this Government, therefore,—although they would be most unwilling to exhibit coldness or discouragement towards any such proposal as is embodied in the papers received from you,—before it could be properly entertained by this Colony, the whole question of steam communication with Great Britain by all the different routes, would be required to be placed in such a shape as would be calculated to secure the co-operation of all the Australian Colonies in one general and comprehensive scheme, embracing whatever lines may be considered most practicable for common benefit, and distributing the expenditure in due proportion.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

No. 4.

TELEGRAM from COLONIAL SECRETARY, QUEENSLAND, to COLONIAL SECRETARY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

8 September, 1864.

As Victoria and South Australia object to the continuance of the Mail Service *via* King George's Sound, will your Colony join Queensland in establishing a Mail Service from Singapore, *via* Torres Straits? The electric telegraph will soon be open along this route, and smaller, cheaper, and faster steamers could perform the service. Please reply by telegraph, to save outward mail.

No. 5.

TELEGRAM from COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to COLONIAL SECRETARY,
QUEENSLAND.

9 September, 1864.

THE present Government cordially approve of the project for establishing steam communication *via* Torres Straits, and if the Government of Queensland will enunciate a tangible proposal, the Government here will submit it to Parliament.

No. 6.

COLONIAL SECRETARY, QUEENSLAND, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Brisbane, 13 September, 1864.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegraphic message, in reply to one from myself, on the subject of the establishment of a Mail Steam Service, *via* Torres Straits, and to acquaint you that this Government will endeavour, at an early date, to submit a practicable proposal for the consideration of the Government of New South Wales.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 7.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.
(Circular.)*Downing-street,
26 September, 1864.*

SIR,

I transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, with the accompanying enclosures, stating the conditions upon which they will be prepared to establish, with the concurrence of the Colonies concerned, a second monthly mail communication with the Australian Colonies, *via* Point de Galle.

I

I have to request that you will lay this communication before your advisers, for their consideration, and that you will inform them that it is very desirable that their decision upon the proposal should be made known to the Home Government with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD CARDWELL.

14 Nov., /64.—To the Executive Council, for early consideration.—J. Y.
Colonial Treasurer, for early consideration.—W. F.—B. C., Nov. 26, 1864.

[Enclosures in No. 7.]

Mr. Peel to Sir F. Rogers.

Treasury Chambers,
23 September, 1864.

Sir,

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, copy of a letter from the Postmaster General, dated the 11th July, 1863, in regard to the establishment of a second monthly mail communication with the Australian Colonies, *via* Point de Galle, together with copy of their Lordship's minute of the 5th instant, and an extract from the Postmaster General's letter of the 19th instant, on the same subject; and I am to request that you will move Mr. Cardwell to communicate to the Governments of the several Australian Colonies and of New Zealand, the offer made by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and the desire of their Lordships, if the second service be established, simultaneously to double the existing rates of postage on letters sent to those Colonies, except as regards letters by private ship, for which the charge would be reduced to only four-pence the half-ounce, their Lordships reserving their right to raise the postage on letters despatched from this country, even though the additional monthly service be not established.

Subject to the above reservation, I am to suggest that Mr. Cardwell will request each Government to state, as early as possible, whether they prefer the present service, *via* Suez, once a month, with the existing rate of postage, or a service by the same route twice a month, with the increased charge on letters sent by packet, and the reduced charge on letters sent by private ship: on the understanding, of course, that the Colonies pay one-half of the additional cost, as stated in the Postmaster General's letter of the 11th July, 1863, before adverted to.

Sir F. Rogers, Bart.,
&c., &c., &c.

I have, &c.,
F. PEEL.

General Post Office,
11 July, 1863.

My Lords,

During an interview which recently took place at the Post Office with one of the Managing Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, he mentioned that the Company would, for a moderate addition to the present subsidy, double the existing postal service between Point de Galle and Sydney, New South Wales; and in consequence of this observation, I caused inquiry to be made for the purpose of ascertaining the precise terms upon which this advantage could be obtained.

From the reply of the Company (copy of which I enclose), it will be seen that they are willing to undertake the extra service, subject to the same general conditions as those of the present contract, for the sum of £50,000 a year in addition to the subsidy of £134,672 a year which they now receive. Such extra service, the Company state, they would be ready to commence in six months from the acceptance of their offer.

They would further agree that the contract to be entered into should be terminable on a notice of two years, but would require that it should continue at least until the 12th February, 1866—the period fixed for the termination of the arrangement agreed upon in October, 1858, which, although now in abeyance, would again come into force if the present agreement (which is terminable at six months' notice) were brought to an end.

For the reasons given, the Company still object to the vessels calling at Kangaroo Island to land and embark the South Australian mails.

I think that it is desirable to entertain this offer of the Company, and to submit it for the consideration of the Governments of the several Australian Colonies and of New Zealand.

If this second monthly communication be established, and if, as I would recommend, the rate of postage on the letters between the Mother Country and these Colonies be raised from sixpence to one shilling the half-ounce letter, thus making it uniform with the postage to China, the Cape of Good Hope, and the British West Indies, great benefit will be afforded to correspondents; and this, it is believed, without any increase of expense.

In addition to a moiety of the subsidy to be paid to the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the second service between Point de Galle and Sydney, the Colonial Governments would of course have to pay one-half of the expense of maintaining the necessary branch services, as well as one-half the estimated cost of carrying the Australian portion of the mails by the Indian packets between England and Point de Galle.

The branch services would probably cost about £22,000 a year—that is, £6,000 for the packets between King George's Sound and Adelaide, £3,000 for the packets between Melbourne and Launceston, and £13,000 for the packets between Sydney and New Zealand.

Assuming that the correspondence to and from Australia will increase, on the establishment of a second monthly mail, in the same proportion that it increased when a second sailing packet in each month was set up a few years ago, the Receiver and Accountant General estimates that the sum to be deducted annually from the cost of the Indian service and added to the cost of the Australian service, on account of the carriage of two Australian mails per month over the distance between England and Point de Galle, would be £54,914, instead of £30,116 for one mail as at present; so that the share to be borne by the Australian Colonies for this part of the service would, if this estimate proved correct, and so long as it remained so, be £27,457 a year, or £12,399 more than they now pay.

This would raise the cost of the second mail to about £96,000 a year, one moiety of which (£48,000) would be payable jointly by the Colonies, on the same plan as the payments for the existing service, and the other moiety by this country.

Against this outlay there would be a saving of upwards of £12,000 in the cost to the Mother Country of the Indian mail packets; and in the event of the postage being raised to one shilling the half-ounce letter, as I have proposed, the amount of sea postage falling to the share of this country would, it is estimated, be increased to the extent of about £50,000 a year, so that the loss now sustained by the Mother Country would no doubt be considerably lessened.

If

If your Lordships should agree with me that the proposed measure is desirable, I request your authority for writing to the Duke of Newcastle, and asking His Grace to communicate with the Governments of the several Colonies in Australia and New Zealand, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they approve of the Company's offer being accepted, and will engage to bear half the cost.

In writing as proposal to the Colonial Governments, I think it will be advisable to state that the arrangements must be placed on the same footing as those of the present service, namely, under the exclusive control of your Lordships; experience having shown, as pointed out in my letter of the 7th February, 1861, that if these details are to be subject to the interference of each separate Government, no scheme, however convenient as a whole, can possibly be worked in a satisfactory manner.

I further recommend that, in order to save time, and to meet the case that some one or more of the Colonies do not assent to the proposal, it be stated that, if affirmative replies be received, though not from all the Colonies, yet from Colonies having in the aggregate one-half of the total amount of correspondence exchanged in the mails between the United Kingdom and Australia, and if under these circumstances your Lordships should decide on establishing the additional service, the assenting Colonies will be required to make up among them the moiety of the cost.

In such case, mails would, of course, be sent by the second line of packets to those Colonies only which contributed to the expense.

I also think that it will be advisable to add, that the Mother Country reserves to itself full powers to increase the postage on letters to Australia, even if the second line of packets be not established.

In raising the postage to one shilling, your Lordships will no doubt approve of the scale of weight being simultaneously modified, and made to correspond with the scale recently adopted in respect to letters exchanged with the British West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

Under this amended scale, one rate of postage will be charged for each half-ounce that a letter may weigh; so that a letter weighing more than an ounce, but not more than an ounce and a half, will be charged three rates of postage; a letter weighing more than two ounces, but not more than two ounces and a half, five rates of postage; instead of four and six rates respectively, as under the existing scale of progression.

I have, &c.

STANLEY OF ALDERLEY.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to the Secretary of the Post Office.

122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.,
13 May, 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor, by order of the Directors, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 6th instant (No. 445 O.), stating that the Postmaster General is desirous of ascertaining upon what terms the Company would be willing to double the existing postal service between Point de Galle and Sydney.

In reply, I am instructed to state, that for an addition of £50,000 to the present annual subsidy of £134,672, the Company would be prepared to undertake the extra service, subject to the same general condition as those of the present contract, and would be ready to commence the double line in six months after the acceptance of their proposal; the contract to be terminable, as you propose, on a notice of two years, but to continue at least till the 12th February, 1866—the period fixed for the termination of the service for which the Company tendered on the 5th October, 1858.

With reference to the inquiry whether the Directors would agree that all the vessels employed on this additional line should call at Kangaroo Island to land and embark mails, and, in such case, whether the Company would require any addition to the subsidy, or to the time for the performance of the voyage,—I am desired to state that, having given the matter their best consideration, and having referred to several of the Company's commanders who have been employed on the Australian line, the Directors regret that they cannot include such an arrangement in their tender; because the great extra risk arising from the dangerous nature of the approaches to Kangaroo Island during the thick and stormy weather which prevails in that vicinity, would require a rate of compensation greatly exceeding the entire cost of maintaining a special steamer between Adelaide and King George's Sound. It would also, they beg leave to submit, cause a delay of from one to two days in the transit of the mails to and from Melbourne, Tasmania, Sydney, and New Zealand.

I have, &c.

C. W. HOWELL,
Secretary.

COPY of Treasury Minute, dated 5th September, 1864.

My Lords have again before them the report of the Postmaster General, dated 11th July, 1863, submitting an offer from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the establishment of a second monthly communication between Point de Galle and Sydney, New South Wales, for a further subsidy of £50,000 a year, and stating that he was of opinion that it would be desirable to entertain the offer of the Company and submit it for the consideration of the Governments of the several Australian Colonies and of New Zealand. His Lordship at the same time proposed that the postage on the letters between the Mother Country and these Colonies should be raised from sixpence to one shilling the half-ounce letter.

My Lords have also again had before them the Postmaster General's letter of the 12th December, 1863, stating that the Postmaster General of New Zealand had accepted, on behalf of the New Zealand Government, an offer made for a monthly service between Panama, Wellington, and Sydney, thus doubling the communication with this country, and providing for a bi-monthly conveyance of the mails *via* Suez and Panama alternately; and that, under these circumstances, Lord Stanley was of opinion that it would be expedient to defer entertaining the proposal of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and to wait and see the result of the experiment of the Panama route before increasing the frequency of the mail service by way of Suez. His Lordship, however, stated that he was still of opinion that the increase of postage proposed in his letter of the 11th July should take place.

My Lords advert to their minute of the 29th December last, whereby the proposed increase in the postage on letters to the Australian Colonies was sanctioned from the month of July following, and expressing their concurrence in opinion with the Postmaster General that it would not be expedient (at least, for the present) to entertain the proposal of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to double the mail service between Point de Galle and Sydney.

At a subsequent date to the above minute, the proceedings of Mr. Crosbie Ward—the then Postmaster General of New Zealand, in entering into a contract for a monthly service between Panama, Wellington, and Sydney, were, as my Lords have understood, disavowed by the Government of that Colony; and it now seems doubtful whether this service will be established.

The question of a second service by way of Suez being thus re-opened, and objections having about the same time been taken to the measure for raising the postage without increase of accommodation, my Lords determined to suspend that measure, as well to give time for its being more maturely considered, as in order that, if a second monthly mail by way of Suez should be about to be established, the two measures of raising the postage and doubling the communication might, if it should be thought expedient, come into operation at the same time.

My

My Lords would now propose to communicate with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, according to the course recommended by the Postmaster General, in his report of the 11th July, 1863; but previously to doing so, they desire to receive from Lord Stanley any remarks he may have to make upon the general subject, or respecting Mr. Crosbie Ward's colonial contract; and they would also be glad if His Lordship would, if he should see no objection to the inquiry, ascertain afresh from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company on what terms they would undertake the second service in question,—whether they would merely renew their offer of 1863, to establish it for an additional subsidy of £50,000 a year, or whether they would be willing to perform it for a smaller payment.

Transmit copy of this minute to the Postmaster General, for His Lordship's information and guidance.

Extract Postmaster General's letter of 19th September, 1864.

Under these circumstances, it appears to me that the recommendations made in my letter of the 11th July, 1863, required some modification, and that it is not advisable at present to do more than communicate to the Governments of the several Australian Colonies and of New Zealand, the offer made by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and the desire of your Lordships, if the second service be established, simultaneously to double the existing rate of postage from the United Kingdom to those Colonies; the right of your Lordships thus to raise the postage on letters despatched from this country, even though the additional monthly service be not established, being, at the same time, reiterated.

I would suggest that each Government be requested to state, as early as possible, which arrangement they prefer,—the present service, *viâ* Suez, once a month, with the existing rate of postage, or a service by the same route twice a month with the increased charge on letters sent by packet, and the reduced charge on letters sent by private ships; on the understanding, of course, that the Colonies pay one-half of the additional cost, as stated in my letter of the 11th July, 1863.

The Government of New South Wales, as your Lordships were informed by the letter from the Colonial Office which you forwarded to me on the 27th ultimo, came to the determination, in April last, to raise, on the 1st July, to one shilling the half-ounce, the postage of letters sent from that Colony to the United Kingdom by packet, and to reduce to four-pence the charge on ship letters; and it is my intention to observe carefully the effect of this measure on the number of letters forwarded from New South Wales by each description of vessel.

No. 8.

MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Steam Postal Service.

(S. 547.)

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
14 November, 1864.*

THE Treasurer submits, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, a Cabinet Minute on the desirability of establishing steam postal communication to this Colony, through Torres Strait, *viâ* Singapore, prepared by him on the 19th September last, and submitted to his colleagues, who approved of the suggestions therein contained.

Since the date of that minute, the Treasurer has been favored by His Excellency with the circular despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 26th September, 1864, enclosing, for the consideration of this Government, the project of a second monthly mail communication with Great Britain, under the auspices of the present contractors—the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

As it is evident, from the tenor of the documents enclosed in this despatch, that the establishment of the bi-monthly mail will occasion the imposition, by the Imperial Government, of a double rate of postage upon letters from Great Britain to the Colonies—an example which recent circumstances show could not be followed here without public discontent—the Treasurer has no hesitation in recommending that this Government should decline to accede to the arrangement for the second monthly service by the existing route *viâ* Point de Galle.

On the other hand, the Treasurer is more than ever confirmed in his opinion of the great importance to this Colony of the postal route through Torres Strait *viâ* Singapore.

Further colonization in New Holland will undoubtedly develop itself to the northward, in opposition to the south and west; and imperial interests would seem to lie in the direction of that course of post which will bring into rapid communication with the Mother Country, the adventurous settlers in that comparatively unknown territory.

There is also the additional consideration that, by co-operating with the Government of Queensland, the telegraph line may, at no distant date, be extended to a point on the extreme northern coast, where it is possible to form a junction with the great European line; a fact which, when accomplished, will leave the necessity of a costly bi-monthly steam postal service a matter of considerable doubt.

Under all the circumstances, the Treasurer recommends, in terms of the Cabinet Minute before alluded to, that His Excellency Sir John Young may be requested, by his responsible advisers, to communicate to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, by the outgoing mail, all the recent occurrences affecting the present position of the Mail Service to the Australian Colonies; and, in the event of its being decided to terminate the contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company *viâ* Suez and Ceylon, that he may be pleased to solicit a guaranteed contribution of the moiety of the cost of carrying the mails to and from Sydney by way of Torres Strait and Singapore.

G. EAGAR,
Treasurer.

Minute

Minute 64/48, 14 November, 1864.—Confirmed, 21 November, 1864.

THE Executive Council, having carefully considered the whole circumstances of the case affecting the postal service between this Colony and Great Britain, concur in the opinion of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer as herein set forth, and accordingly advise that the steps recommended by him be at once taken, in order that the service referred to may be performed by the way of Torres Straits, instead of by the present route *vid* Point de Galle

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

1st Dec., 1864.

Approved—J. Y.

[Enclosure referred to in No. 8.]

I entirely concur with the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer's views, as expressed in the annexed minute, and am further of opinion that it would be even advisable to anticipate in some degree the expected proposal for opening steam communication *vid* Torres Straits from the Government of Queensland, by obtaining authority from the Parliament of New South Wales, to enable the Government to enter upon negotiations for the purpose with the Government of Queensland.—W. F.—Oct. 10, 1864.

MINUTE PAPER.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 19 September, 1864.*

THE Treasurer invites the attention of his colleagues to the letter addressed by the Chief Secretary of Victoria to the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, dated 8th August, 1864.

Mr. M'Culloch therein announces that, with the view to prohibit all intercourse whatever with Western Australia, it is the determination of his Government that the mail steamer shall no longer be allowed to touch at any port within the limits of that Colony, but that Kangaroo Island shall be again made the place of call. He further announces that it was their intention to transmit to the Secretary of State, by the last outgoing mail, a formal notice, insisting upon compliance, by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, with the above condition; and that, in the event of refusal, Victoria will withdraw the proportion of the subsidy as at present contributed by that Colony.

The Government of South Australia have expressed concurrence with these views, and have consented to co-operate with the Government of Victoria in the course of action proposed to be adopted.

It is understood that the "formal notice" above referred to was actually sent by the last mail to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In the Treasury Minute of 25th April, 1861, enclosed in the circular despatch dated 26th of that month, the principle is enunciated, that controlling authority in matters relating to the postal contract is altogether retained by Her Majesty's Government; that any Colony refusing to abide by their decision is at liberty to withdraw itself from participation in the contract (in which case its mails will be forwarded by private ships only); and that the proportioned payment of any seceding Colony will be divided *pro rata* amongst the remaining Colonies.

Upon this principle, with the final powers thus reserved by the home authorities, the Treasurer sees no grounds for apprehending an immediate interruption of steam postal communication with this Colony, at the close of the six months' notice given by Victoria; he is, however, of opinion that it is only proper and reasonable now to consider whether New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, and Western Australia, could conveniently sustain the aggravated expense of subsidy which would be imposed upon each—in terms of the Treasury minute)—by the withdrawal of Victoria and South Australia, and of Tasmania (which will probably be influenced by the example of the two last-named Colonies), or whether some alleviation of the burden may be secured to New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand, by the adoption of another route for effecting steam communication with Great Britain.

The amount contributed by each of the Australian Colonies, under the existing contract, may be stated, in round numbers, as follows:—

Victoria	£41,000
New South Wales	19,000
South Australia	5,000
Queensland	3,500
New Zealand	17,000
Tasmania	3,500
Western Australia	1,000
	<hr/>
	£90,000

If the proportions of the subsidy now payable by Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, be divided amongst the remaining Colonies, the expense thereby cast upon the latter will be as follows:—

New South Wales	£42,222
Queensland	7,778
New Zealand	37,778
Western Australia	2,222
	<hr/>
	£90,000

To

To avoid the serious inconvenience of interrupting postal communication with England, these four remaining Colonies will doubtless, for a time, continue to contribute towards the subsidy, in these increased proportions; but it is impossible to resist the fact, that the position taken by Victoria will inevitably lead to a disruption of the contract now existing.

The Treasurer, therefore, advises that some other means of conducting the postal service between England and Sydney may at once form the subject of Cabinet deliberation.

The route *via* Panama has long been viewed with favor by the people of New South Wales; both branches of the Legislature have, by express resolution, distinctly affirmed their preference for this route, and strenuous efforts were made by New South Wales and New Zealand for the establishment of communication thereby; but the Peninsular and Oriental Company having, it is said, always exercised a very powerful influence in opposition to the wishes of the two Colonies, their postal service has continued in its present form of a monthly mail by way of Ceylon and King George's Sound.

On 20th March, 1863, Mr. E. Hamilton, on behalf of the Government of New South Wales, and Mr. Crosbie Ward, on the part of the Government of New Zealand, proposed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that Her Majesty's Government should assist in establishing a monthly mail to New Zealand *via* Panama; to this a final decision was given by Treasury letter of 7th May, 1863, and communicated to this Government by the Secretary of State's despatch of 14th of same month, to the effect that, owing to the expense it would entail on the country, the Imperial Treasury was unable to assist in the establishment of such a line. Vide Votes and Proceedings, 1863-4, vol. 3, page 1311. Do. do. page 1319.

The question of opening another line, whereby these Colonies may secure regular and speedy communication with England, now remains for consideration.

On the 14th March, 1860, the Government of Queensland expressed an opinion to the Government of New South Wales, that the pre-eminent advantages offered by a Mail Postal Service through Torres Strait to Singapore (where it would join the main trunk lines of India and China), should not be lost sight of. Some of these more obvious advantages were then stated to be— Vide Votes and Proceedings, 1860, page 1075.

1. The route would be far cheaper than any other, especially for New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand;
2. The navigation would be over comparatively calm seas, and with moderate prevailing winds, and could be performed by a smaller class of steamers;
3. The route would open up an extensive and direct commerce with India and China, and also with the Dutch and Spanish Colonies in those seas.

On the 24th of July, same year, the Government of Queensland again addressed this Government on the subject, forwarding copy of resolutions adopted unanimously by the Parliament of Queensland, respecting the establishment of this line. Vide Votes and Proceedings, 1860, page 1076.

The Government of New South Wales withheld its co-operation in the scheme, on the ground principally that this Colony was at the time contributing largely to the subsidy for the Suez line, was pledged to bear a considerable portion of the cost of a line *via* Panama, and contemplated binding itself to supplement that pledge to the extent of one-half of the cost.

Whereupon, the Queensland Government sent a reply, acquiescing generally in the arrangements then entered into with the Peninsular and Oriental Company, for mail conveyance *via* Suez and Ceylon; but again stated that they adhered to the opinion, previously expressed by them, in favor of the greater advantages offered by Torres Strait, should it be found practicable, at some future time, to run a line of steamers by that route.

The Torres Strait route undoubtedly presents the advantage of a line from Sydney to Singapore, much shorter than that from Sydney to Panama; the seas are smooth, the weather usually fine, and the wind favorable; besides, the voyage may be accomplished by vessels of moderate size, and the line would promote our commercial and passenger intercourse with the East Indies and China.

A favourable opportunity is now afforded of establishing a Mail Service by that route; not only from the circumstance of the threatened secession from the existing contract of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, but also from the fact that a telegram was received from Queensland on the 8th instant, asking if this Colony would join theirs in establishing such a service, and stating, as a new inducement, that the electric telegraph will soon be open along the route, and smaller, cheaper, and faster steamers could perform the service. The Queensland Government promise by letter, subsequently received, that they will endeavour to submit a practicable proposal on the subject, for the consideration of the Government of New South Wales. Vide No. 4, *supra*. Vide No. 6, *supra*.

The Treasurer is of opinion that, under circumstances hitherto existing, and that have of late unexpectedly arisen, the establishment of a Mail Service by the Torres Strait route is calculated to subserve the interests of this Colony; and, as he finds from the Brisbane telegram, published in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of this date, that the Queensland Government have despatched an officer to the northern ports to select the most suitable sites for lighthouses along the coast, with the view to render more secure the navigation of the passage, he accordingly recommends that His Excellency Sir John Young may be requested, by his responsible advisers, to communicate to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, by the out-going mail, all the recent occurrences affecting the present position of the Mail Service to the Australian Colonies; and in the event

event of its being decided to terminate the contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company *via* Suez and Ceylon, that he may be pleased to solicit a guaranteed contribution of the moiety of the cost of conveying the mails to and from Sydney, by way of Torres Strait and Singapore.

G. EAGAR,
Treasurer.

Laid before the Executive Council on the 14th Nov., 1864. Min. 64/48.

14 Nov., /64.—J.Y.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

No. 9.

GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG to SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

(No. 98.)

Government House,
Sydney, 22 November, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose, for your information, copies of the Treasurer of New South Wales' recommendation with regard to the mail service, and of the minute formally adopted after deliberation thereon by the Executive Council.

2. These documents contain the matured and authentic expression of the views of this Government.

3. You will observe they are in favour of a mail service by the Torres Straits route, and that they decline to accede to the proposal for a second monthly service by the existing route *via* Point de Galle.

4. This last clause is, I am requested to state, the answer which, after full consideration, they are prepared to give to your despatch of 26th September last; and, in accordance with your request, they beg leave to announce it without delay.

I have, &c.,
JOHN YOUNG.

No. 10.

TELEGRAM from COLONIAL SECRETARY, QUEENSLAND, to COLONIAL TREASURER,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

5 December, 1864.

Is it probable that proposal for fortnightly mail, *via* Galle, as contained in despatch received this month, will be accepted by your Colony?

No. 11.

TELEGRAM from COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to COLONIAL SECRETARY,
QUEENSLAND.

12 December, 1864.

It is not probable the proposal will be accepted, our views being entirely in favour of Torres Straits route.

No. 12.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.

(No. 54.)

Downing-street,
14 October, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 47, of the 2nd of June, relative to the establishment of lighthouses along the outer route from Sydney to Torres Straits, and enclosing a letter addressed to you on the subject by Captain Van Rees of the Dutch corvette "D'Jambi."

I caused a copy of your despatch to be submitted to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade; and I now transmit to you a copy of their Lordships' reply, covering a memorandum drawn up by Admiral Sullivan on the character and cost of the lights needed.

A

A copy of your despatch was also laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and I will transmit to you any communication which may be received from their Lordships. In the event of your having any means of communicating with Captain Van Roes, I should be glad if you would thank him, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, for the valuable information he has supplied.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD CARDWELL.

14 Dec., /64.—These papers should be laid before Parliament, and published.—J.Y.

For the Colonial Treasurer.—J.B.W.—19th. B.C.

Noted.—19/12/64.

To be laid before Parliament on its meeting.—G.E.—22/12/64.

From Treasurer.—27/3/65.—H.L.

[Enclosure in No. 12.]

Board of Trade.

Whitehall, 10 September, 1864.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, transmitting copy of a despatch and its enclosure from the Governor of New South Wales, relative to the lighting and marking of the inner route through Torres Straits; and, in reply, I am to enclose a memorandum by Admiral Sullivan, upon the subject of the character and cost of the lights needed, which may, if forwarded to the Governor, be useful to the local Committee.

I have, &c.,

T. H. FARRER.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Admiral Sullivan's Memorandum.

THE inner route to Torres Straits will yearly increase in importance, not only through becoming more used by ordinary trading vessels passing through Torres Straits, but in consequence of the settlements forming on the north-east coast of Australia, which must lead to steamers running on the coast and to vessels calling at the new settlements to ship their produce. This must lead to the erection of light-houses and beacons; and will, I think, make the question of lighting the outer route of minor importance. I cannot think that it would be advisable to adopt Captain Roes' plan, which would oblige vessels, whatever their different class or rate of speed, to navigate through certain portions of the route by day and through others by night, though I believe the route is safe by night throughout the greater portion of the distance; but these are questions which especially require local knowledge and experience, and should be decided by a Committee or some thoroughly competent person on the spot.

Throughout the whole of the route there can be no doubt that beacons of a rough and inexpensive character, to aid in distinguishing some of the reefs by day, would greatly assist those who navigate their vessels by the charts; and would also be useful to more experienced persons, particularly to those piloting steam vessels, as they would with more safety run at a high rate of speed. With respect to lights, it would be sufficient at first to select three or four of the most important positions in which a light would guide vessels through a difficult passage—and, if possible, would be also useful for approaching a settled port. If these lights were first established, others would follow in the course of time, as the trade increased and the want of lights in other positions was felt.

As the expense of these lights will probably have much to do with the decision of the local authorities, I wish to point out that, for lighting this route, the use of second and third class revolving lights will reduce the expense considerably. The lights will be at such a distance from each other, and the position of a vessel will be so well known with reference to any one light, that it will not be necessary to distinguish between them by difference of character. They may, therefore, at first be all revolving lights. The second order revolving has nearly double the power of a first order fixed, and a third order revolving will be a little more powerful than a first order fixed light, while the reduction in cost, from the diminished diameter of the tower, and of the size of the lantern and apparatus, will be considerable. A second order light would only be necessary where the navigation up to it was sufficiently clear to allow a vessel to run on during thick weather, but this could hardly be the case in some of the more intricate portions of the route; in these, vessels ought always to anchor until the weather was clear, and at such times a third order revolving light would be sufficiently powerful, and two such lights could, I think, be placed for little more than the cost of a single fixed light.

No. 13.

GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG to CAPTAIN VAN REES.

Government House,

Sydney, 21 December, 1864.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN VAN REES,

I have much pleasure in transmitting to you the enclosed extract from a despatch lately received from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying thanks for the valuable information you were so good as to supply. I send herewith, for your acceptance, a copy of the last sheet just issued of the Admiralty Survey of the East Coast of Australia.

Believe me, &c.,

JOHN YOUNG.

No. 14.

No. 14.

COLONIAL SECRETARY, QUEENSLAND, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Queensland.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Brisbane, 14 March, 1865.*

SIR,

Referring to previous communications with respect to the proposed establishment of a monthly steam mail route between Sydney and Singapore, calling at Moreton Bay and Cape York,—although sufficient time has not elapsed for me to be able to lay before you any detailed statement of the probable cost, or any definite proposal, it may be advisable that I should acquaint you, for the information of the Government of New South Wales, with the steps already taken and information obtained by this Government.

2. It has been ascertained that there are parties prepared to perform the monthly service in question for an annual subsidy of less than £50,000; and in the course of two or three months it is probable that this Government will receive further offers from other quarters. The Governor of Queensland has requested the Imperial Government to contribute to this subsidy, and has also invited, through the Imperial Government, the co-operation of the French and Dutch Governments, on account of their settlements at New Caledonia, Batavia, Timor, and elsewhere.

3. The establishment of a second monthly communication with Europe and Asia by this route would, it is probable, be productive of greater benefits to the Colonies of New South Wales and Queensland than could be derived from a fortnightly mail *via* Cape Leuwin, or one *via* Panama. It is especially worthy of notice, that smaller and cheaper steamers would suffice for the navigation of the inner route and of the Eastern Archipelago, and that Australia would thus be brought into direct communication with India and China by a smooth water passage.

4. I shall do myself the honor of again addressing you on this subject, whenever I may be able to communicate further information; and in the mean time, I beg leave to express a hope that your Government may be disposed to consider the mail route *via* Torres Straits, worthy of at least an equal amount of consideration with those other proposals which are now under discussion.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT,
Colonial Secretary.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STEAM POSTAL SERVICE.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 June, 1865.

INDEX.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Despatch from Secretary of State, with enclosures, to Governor Sir John Young	2
2. Memorandum of Postmaster General on Secretary of State's Despatch.. ..	5
3. Letter from Treasurer, New South Wales, to His Excellency the Governor, reporting on Despatch from Secretary of State	5
4. Letter from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Queensland, to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales	6

STEAM POSTAL SERVICE.

No. 1.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.

(Circular.)
New South Wales.

Downing-street,
25 November, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a letter from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, respecting the contract now in force with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the conveyance of the Australian mails between Point de Galle and Sydney.

You will see that their Lordships propose, when the proper time comes, that notice should be served on the Company to terminate the existing service on the 12th of February, 1866, in order that a new contract may be made to come into operation at that date.

I have to call your particular attention to that part of their Lordships' letter in which they point out that it will be requisite that the determination of your Government should be sent home as soon as possible (not later than by the packet leaving Sydney and Melbourne in February next), as well as to the other remarks of their Lordships in connection with this subject.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD CARDWELL.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 1.]

Mr. Peel to Sir F. Rogers.

Treasury Chambers,
23 September, 1864.

Sir,

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, copy of a letter from the Postmaster General, dated the 11th July, 1863, in regard to the establishment of a second monthly mail communication with the Australian Colonies *via* Point de Galle, together with copy of their Lordships' minute of the 5th instant, and an extract from the Postmaster General's letter of the 19th instant, on the same subject; and I am to request that you will move Mr. Cardwell to communicate to the Governments of the several Australian Colonies and of New Zealand, the offer made by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and the desire of their Lordships, if the second service be established, simultaneously to double the existing rates of postage on letters sent to those Colonies, except as regards letters by private ship, for which the charge would be reduced to only 4d. the half-ounce, their Lordships reserving their right to raise the postage on letters despatched from this country, even though the additional monthly service be not established.

Subject to the above reservation, I am to suggest that Mr. Cardwell will request each Government to state, as early as possible, whether they prefer the present service, *via* Suez, once a month, with the existing rate of postage, or a service by the same route twice a month, with the increased charge on letters sent by packet, and the reduced charge on letters sent by private ship, on the understanding, of course, that the Colonies pay one-half of the additional cost, as stated in the Postmaster General's letter of the 11th July, 1863, before adverted to.

I am, &c.,
F. PEEL.

Sir F. Rogers, Bart.,
&c., &c., &c.

[Sub-Enclosure No. 1.]

General Post Office,
11 July, 1863.

My Lords,

During an interview which recently took place at the Post Office, with one of the Managing Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, he mentioned that the Company would, for a moderate addition to the present subsidy, double the existing Postal Service between Point de Galle and Sydney, New South Wales; and in consequence of this observation, I caused inquiry to be made for the purpose of ascertaining the precise terms upon which this advantage could be obtained.

From the reply of the Company, copy of which I enclose, it will be seen that they are willing to undertake the extra service, subject to the same general conditions as those of the present contract, for the sum of £50,000 a year in addition to the subsidy of £134,672 a year which they now receive. Such extra service, the Company state, they would be ready to commence in six months from the acceptance of their offer.

They would further agree that the contract to be entered into should be terminable on a notice of two years, but would require that it should continue at least until the 12th February, 1866—the period fixed for the termination of the arrangement agreed upon in October, 1858, which, although now in abeyance, would again come into force if the present agreement (which is terminable at six months' notice) were brought to an end.

For the reasons given, the Company still object to the vessels calling at Kangaroo Island to land and embark the South Australian mails.

I think that it is desirable to entertain this offer of the Company, and to submit it for the consideration of the Governments of the several Australian Colonies and of New Zealand.

If this second monthly communication be established, and if, as I would recommend, the rate of postage on the letters between the Mother Country and these Colonies be raised from 6d. to 1s. the half-ounce

half-ounce letter, thus making it uniform with the postage to China, the Cape of Good Hope, and the British West Indies, great benefit will be afforded to correspondents; and this, it is believed, without any increase of expense.

In addition to a moiety of the subsidy to be paid to the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the second service between Point de Galle and Sydney, the Colonial Governments would of course have to pay one-half of the expense of maintaining the necessary branch services, as well as one-half the estimated cost of carrying the Australian portion of the mails by the Indian packets between England and Point de Galle.

The branch services would probably cost about £22,000 a year—that is, £6,000 for the packets between King George's Sound and Adelaide, £3,000 for the packets between Melbourne and Launceston, and £13,000 for the packets between Sydney and New Zealand.

Assuming that the correspondence to and from Australia will increase, on the establishment of a second monthly mail, in the same proportion that it increased when a second sailing packet in each month was set up a few years ago, the Receiver and Accountant General estimates that the sum to be deducted annually from the cost of the Indian service, and added to the cost of the Australian service, on account of the carriage of two Australian mails per month over the distance between England and Point de Galle, would be £54,914, instead of £30,116 for one mail as at present; so that the share to be borne by the Australian Colonies for this part of the service would, if this estimate proved correct, and so long as it remained so, be £27,457 a year, or £12,399 more than they now pay.

This would raise the cost of the second mail to about £96,000 a year, one moiety of which (£48,000) would be payable jointly by the Colonies, on the same plan as the payments for the existing service, and the other moiety by this country.

Against this outlay, there would be a saving of upwards of £12,000 in the cost to the Mother Country of the Indian mail packets; and in the event of the postage being raised to 1s. the half-ounce letter, as I have proposed, the amount of sea postage falling to the share of this country would, it is estimated, be increased to the extent of about £50,000 a year, so that the loss now sustained by the Mother Country would no doubt be considerably lessened.

If your Lordships should agree with me that the proposed measure is desirable, I request your authority for writing to the Duke of Newcastle, and asking His Grace to communicate with the Governments of the several Colonies in Australia and New Zealand, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they approve of the Company's offer being accepted; and will engage to bear half the cost.

In writing as proposed to the Colonial Governments, I think it will be advisable to state that the arrangements must be placed on the same footing as those of the present service, namely, under the exclusive control of your Lordships, experience having shown, as pointed out in my letter of the 7th February, 1861, that if these details are to be subject to the interference of each separate Government, no scheme, however convenient as a whole, can possibly be worked in a satisfactory manner.

I further recommend that, in order to save time, and to meet the case that some one or more of the Colonies do not assent to the proposal, it be stated that, if affirmative replies be received, though not from all the Colonies, yet from Colonies having in the aggregate one-half of the total amount of correspondence exchanged in the mails between the United Kingdom and Australia,—and if, under these circumstances, your Lordships should decide on establishing the additional service,—the assenting Colonies will be required to make up among them the moiety of the cost.

In such case, mails would, of course, be sent by the second line of packets to those Colonies only which contributed to the expense.

I also think that it will be advisable to add, that the Mother Country reserves to itself full powers to increase the postage on letters to Australia, even if the second line of packets be not established.

In raising the postage to 1s., your Lordships will no doubt approve of the scale of weight being simultaneously modified, and made to correspond with the scale recently adopted in respect to letters exchanged with the British West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

Under this amended scale, one rate of postage will be charged for each half-ounce that a letter may weigh; so that a letter weighing more than an ounce, but not more than an ounce and a half, will be charged three rates of postage; a letter weighing more than two ounces, but not more than two ounces and a half, five rates of postage; instead of four and six rates, respectively, as under the existing scale of progression.

I have, &c.,
STANLEY OF ALDERLEY.

[Sub-Enclosure No. 2.]

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to the Secretary of the Post Office.

122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.,
13 May, 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor, by order of the Directors, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 6th instant (No. 445 O), stating that the Postmaster General is desirous of ascertaining upon what terms the Company would be willing to double the existing Postal Service between Point de Galle and Sydney.

In reply, I am instructed to state that, for an addition of £50,000 to the present annual subsidy of £134,672, the Company would be prepared to undertake the extra service, subject to the same general condition as those of the present contract, and would be ready to commence the double line in six months after the acceptance of their proposal; the contract to be terminable, as you propose, on a notice of two years, but to continue at least till the 12th February, 1866—the period fixed for the termination of the service for which the Company tendered on the 5th October, 1863.

With reference to the inquiry whether the Directors would agree that all the vessels employed on this additional line should call at Kangaroo Island to land and embark mails, and in such case whether the Company would require any addition to the subsidy, or to the time for the performance of the voyage,—I am desired to state that, having given the matter their best consideration, and having referred to several of the Company's commanders who have been employed on the Australian line, the Directors regret that they cannot include such an arrangement in their tender; because the great extra risk arising from the dangerous nature of the approaches to Kangaroo Island during the thick and stormy weather which prevails in that vicinity, would require a rate of compensation greatly exceeding the entire cost of maintaining a special steamer between Adelaide and King George's Sound. It would also, they beg leave to submit, cause a delay of from one to two days in the transit of the mails to and from Melbourne, Tasmania, Sydney, and New Zealand.

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

[Sub-Enclosure

STEAM POSTAL SERVICE.

[Sub-Enclosure No. 3.]

Copy of Treasury Minute, dated 5th September, 1864.

My Lords have again before them the Report of the Postmaster General, dated 11th July, 1863, submitting an offer from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the establishment of a second monthly communication between Point de Galle and Sydney, New South Wales, for a further subsidy of £50,000 a year, and stating that he was of opinion that it would be desirable to entertain the offer of the Company, and submit it for the consideration of the Governments of the several Australian Colonies and of New Zealand. His Lordship at the same time proposed that the postage on the letters between the Mother Country and these Colonies, should be raised from 6d. to 1s. the half-ounce letter.

My Lords have also again had before them the Postmaster General's letter of the 12th December, 1863, stating that the Postmaster General of New Zealand had accepted, on behalf of the New Zealand Government, an offer made for a monthly service between Panama, Wellington, and Sydney, thus doubling the communication with this country, and providing for a bi-monthly conveyance of the mails *via* Suez and Panama alternately; and that, under these circumstances, Lord Stanley was of opinion that it would be expedient to defer entertaining the proposal of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and to wait and see the result of the experiment of the Panama route before increasing the frequency of the mail service by way of Suez. His Lordship, however, stated that he was still of opinion that the increase of postage proposed in his letter of the 11th July should take place.

My Lords advert to their minute of the 28th December last, whereby the proposed increase in the postage on letters to the Australian Colonies was sanctioned from the month of July following, and expressing their concurrence in opinion with the Postmaster General that it would not be expedient (at least, for the present) to entertain the proposal of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to double the mail service between Point de Galle and Sydney.

At a subsequent date to the above minute, the proceedings of Mr. Crosbie Ward, the then Postmaster General of New Zealand, in entering into a contract for a monthly service between Panama, Wellington, and Sydney, were, as my Lords have understood, disavowed by the Government of that Colony; and it now seems doubtful whether this service will be established.

The question of a second service by way of Suez being thus re-opened, and objections having about the same time been taken to the measure for raising the postage without increase of accommodation, my Lords determined to suspend that measure, as well to give time for its being more maturely considered, as in order that, if a second monthly mail by way of Suez should be about to be established, the two measures of raising the postage and doubling the communication might, if it should be thought expedient, come into operation at the same time.

My Lords would now propose to communicate with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, according to the course recommended by the Postmaster General, in his Report of the 11th July, 1863; but previously to doing so, they desire to receive from Lord Stanley any remarks he may have to make upon the general subject, or respecting Mr. Crosbie Ward's colonial contract; and they would also be glad if His Lordship would, if he should see no objection to the inquiry, ascertain afresh from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, on what terms they would undertake the second service in question.—whether they would merely renew their offer of 1863, to establish it for an additional subsidy of £50,000 a year, or whether they would be willing to perform it for a smaller payment.

Transmit copy of this minute to the Postmaster General, for His Lordship's information and guidance.

[Sub-Enclosure No. 4.]

Extract Postmaster General's letter of 19th September, 1864.

UNDER these circumstances, it appears to me that the recommendations made in my letter of the 11th July, 1863, required some modification, and that it is not advisable at present to do more than communicate to the Governments of the several Australian Colonies, and of New Zealand, the offer made by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and the desire of your Lordships, if the second service be established, simultaneously to double the existing rate of postage from the United Kingdom to those Colonies; the right of your Lordships thus to raise the postage on letters despatched from this country, even though the additional monthly service be not established, being at the same time reiterated.

I would suggest that each Government be requested to state, as early as possible, which arrangement they prefer,—the present service *via* Suez once a month, with the existing rate of postage, or a service by the same route twice a month, with the increased charge on letters sent by packet and the reduced charge on letters sent by private ships; on the understanding, of course, that the Colonies pay one-half of the additional cost, as stated in my letter of the 11th July, 1863.

The Government of New South Wales, as your Lordships were informed by the letter from the Colonial Office, which you forwarded to me on the 27th ultimo, came to the determination, in April last, to raise, on the 1st July, to 1s. the half-ounce, the postage of letters sent from that Colony to the United Kingdom by packet, and to reduce to 4d. the charge on ship letters; and it is my intention to observe carefully the effect of this measure on the number of letters forwarded from New South Wales by each description of vessel.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 1.]

*Mr. Peel to Sir F. Rogers.**Treasury Chambers,
16 November, 1864.*

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, that the contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, under which the Australian mails are now conveyed between Point de Galle and Sydney, was concluded on the 16th April, 1861, and can be terminated at any time by a notice of six calendar months; but upon such termination, the agreement with the Company, under their tender of the 5th October, 1858, which was accepted by the Admiralty on the 13th of that month, would revive and continue in force until the 12th February, 1866; that is, for the full period of seven years from the 12th February, 1859—the day on which the service under the tender of the previous October commenced.

I am to state, that my Lords propose, when the proper time comes, that notice should be served on the Company to terminate the existing service, so that a new contract may be made to come into operation after the expiration of the seven years, and advertisements will be issued at once calling for tenders

It

STEAM POSTAL SERVICE.

It is intended to leave to the parties tendering to state the sum for which they would perform a service between Point de Galle and Sydney once, and the sum for which they would perform it twice, in each month, and for what additional amount they would undertake to call off Kangaroo Island.

They will further have the opportunity of naming terms for a service at the present rate of speed, and the terms for one at a higher or lower rate.

As to the commencement and duration of the contract, it is intended that it should be terminable at two years' notice, and that it should take effect from February, 1866, although the parties tendering will be allowed to name a later period for the commencement of the service, so as to admit of the competition of persons who might have to build ships for the service, and who might require for this purpose and for sending the ships to their stations, more time than could otherwise be obtained.

I am to request that you will move Mr. Cardwell to cause the Governments of the several Australian Colonies and of New Zealand to be apprised of the course intended to be pursued; and at the same time, to be informed that, before my Lords authorize any such tender to be accepted, they will require that the consent of the Colonies shall be given to pay jointly one-half of the cost, with the understanding that if any Colony or Colonies shall withhold its or their consent, the others will make good the deficiency.

I am further to request, that Mr. Cardwell will impress upon the Governments of the several Colonies, that it will be requisite that the determination of each shall be communicated to him as soon as possible, and not later than by the packet leaving Sydney and Melbourne in February next; as, in the event of the consent of the Colonies not being received in time to admit of a new service commencing immediately on the termination of the present service,—or, in the event of the parties whose tender might be accepted, stipulating for additional time,—the Australian mails must for a time be sent by private ships.

I am to state that, in the arrangement thus contemplated, my Lords will reserve to themselves, as now, full power to fix the terms of the contract, to decide what additions to the cost of the service between Point de Galle and Sydney shall be made on account of the service between England and Point de Galle, and for incidental expenses, and to apportion the Colonial share of the cost amongst the several Colonies concerned.

Each Colony will, of course, have full power, as under the existing arrangement, to accede without stipulations, or wholly to decline; but it must be required that any Colony that may accede, shall not be at liberty to withdraw from the arrangement, except on a notice of two years and a quarter counting from the arrival of the notice in England. It must be clearly understood, that the Home Government and each Colonial Government will be free to fix, from time to time, the rates of postage on the letters, newspapers, and all other matter sent through the post which it despatches; but that the Home Government alone will have the power to extend postal privileges to other articles than those which can now be sent through the post, viz., letters, newspapers, book-packets, and packets of trade returns.

I am to state that, under the proposed new arrangement, the Mother Country and each Colony will, as at present, be entitled to the postage on the letters, &c., which it despatches; and that the branch services to South Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Queensland, must be provided by those Colonies, the Home Government paying half the reasonable cost.

I am to request, in conclusion, that you will move Mr. Cardwell to point out to the Colonial Governments, that it is highly important, as an act of justice to the tax-payers, both of the Mother Country and of the Colonies, and in order also to avoid the delays and difficulties of negotiation, that the rates of postage and the terms of the contract (with regard to speed, &c.) should be so settled as to make the revenue, as nearly as possible, equal to the expenditure.

I am &c.,
F. PEEL.

Sir F. Rogers, Bart.,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 2.

MEMORANDUM OF POSTMASTER GENERAL ON SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCHES.

I SEE no objection to the contract now in force with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the conveyance of the Australian mails between Point de Galle and Sydney, terminating on 12th February, 1866, nor to the Colony of New South Wales acceding, without stipulations, to the arrangements herein proposed.

B.C., 31/1/65.

W. H. CHRISTIE, P.M.G.

The Under Secretary for Finance.

No. 3.

TREASURER, NEW SOUTH WALES, to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

(S. 40.)

The Treasury, New South Wales,
10 February, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a circular, dated 25th November last, and addressed to your Excellency, from the Right Honorable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting the contract now in force with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the conveyance of the Australian mails between Point de Galle and Sydney.

In reply, I have the honor to state that I do not see any objection to the mail contract above mentioned being terminated on the 12th February, 1866, nor to the Colony of New South Wales acceding, without stipulations, to the arrangements proposed in the letter of 16th November last, from Mr. Peel to Sir F. Rogers, which was enclosed in the circular from Mr. Secretary Cardwell to your Excellency.

I have, &c.,
T. W. SMART.

No. 4.

COLONIAL SECRETARY, QUEENSLAND, to THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Brisbane, 26 January, 1865.*

SIR,

In the circular despatch just received by the Governor of Queensland, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with reference to certain proposed new arrangements for the conveyance of mails between the United Kingdom and Australia, it is requested that a reply may be forwarded by the February out-going mail.

As the Government of Queensland is desirous of co-operating, as far as possible, with the Government of New South Wales, in matters of this nature, I do myself the honor to request that, as soon as your Government has arrived at any decision, you will acquaint me with the course which you propose to adopt.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

Copy of my letter to His Excellency the Governor, on this subject, enclosed herewith, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Government of Queensland.

B.C., 11 February, 1865.

T.W.S.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POST OFFICE.

(DISMISSAL OF WILLIAMS, LATE LETTER CARRIER.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 9 June, 1865.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 7 June, 1865, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence between the Colonial Treasurer
“and Postmaster General, relating to the appointment and
“subsequent conduct of late Letter Carrier Williams.”

(Mr. Driver.)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Alexr. P. Williams to Postmaster General	2
2. Appointment of Alexr. P. Williams	2
3. John Schofield to Postmaster General	3
4. Postmaster General to Under Secretary for Finance and Trade	3
5. Do. to do. do.	4
6. Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Postmaster General	5
7. Postmaster General to Colonial Treasurer	5
8. Colonial Treasurer to Postmaster General	6
9. F. W. Hill, Esq., to do.	6
10. Do. to do.	6
11. Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Postmaster General	6
12. Do. to do.	6

POST OFFICE.

No. 1.

ALEXR. P. WILLIAMS to POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Sydney, 12 May, 1858.

SIR,

I beg most respectfully to apply for any vacancy which may occur in the General Post Office, either as letter carrier or sorter. Any testimonials as to my character and ability I can immediately furnish, should such be required.

I have, &c.,

ALEXR. P. WILLIAMS.

W. H. Christie, Esq.,
Postmaster General.

(Care of Patrick Peggitt,
Legislative Council Chambers.)

I have seen this applicant, and advised him to make this application, enclosing his testimonials. He likewise refers to Sir Daniel Cooper. He appears to be in every way suitable for the situation of letter carrier, as he is both strong and active.

R.A.H.—13 May, '58.

Testimonials referred to in No. 1.

No. 1.

Sydney, 6 March, 1858.

THE bearer, Alexander Patrick Williams, has been in my employ six months, during which time I have found him strictly honest, sober, and industrious.

JOHN BEAMES,
Pro ERNEST BEAMES.

No. 2.

St. Mary's, 20 April, 1858.

I HAVE known the bearer, Alexander P. Williams, for some years, and can confidently recommend him as a faithful and trustworthy person for any appointment for which he may be deemed eligible.

I would feel truly obliged to any friend of mine who may be good enough to procure a place for the young man.

D. V. M. O'CONNELL,
Dean of St. Mary's.

No. 3.

THIS is to certify that I have known the bearer, Alexander P. Williams, for the last twelve months. I believe him to be a sober and industrious man.

JOHN GREER.

6th May, 1858.

No. 2.

APPOINTMENT OF ALEXR. P. WILLIAMS.

MEMO.—The following persons have been selected by the Superintendent to fill up the vacancies as newspaper sorters, viz. :—

Delohery, late Mail Guard, to be Head Sorter, and to have charge of that branch, in lieu of Mr. Tompson.

M'Kenery, Letter Carrier, to be promoted Newspaper Sorter.

Alexr. Patrick Williams to be Letter Carrier *vice* M'Kenery.

R. A. H.,

The Postmaster General.

29 June, 1858.

Approved. Call on these new parties to name their sureties.—29.

Herewith.—R. A. H.—30 June, /58.

Alexr. Patrick Williams.

Sureties—John Greer, Esq., Castlereagh-street.

Ralph Hutchinson, Esq., Wine Merchant, Bridge-street.

Approved.—30.

Bond made out, 6th July.

POST OFFICE.

3

No. 3.

JOHN SCHOFIELD to POSTMASTER GENERAL.

*Butt's Buildings, Devonshire-street,
6 December, 1864.*

SIR,

I hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken in writing you this letter, and I am sure you will do so after reading the following facts:—

Last Sunday, 27th ult., I posted a letter at Emu Plains Post Office, in which was enclosed two one-pound notes (£2), and which, up to this date, has not been received. The letter carrier named Williams, upon being asked by my wife, on Tuesday, 29th ult., whether he had a letter for her, gave her no answer, but on Thursday, the 1st inst., she received a letter, and after reading it, followed him to the Madeira Inn, and told him that she ought to have received a letter on Tuesday; to which he replied, "I left it at your house"; and after being told he had not done so, he very impertinently told her she might go and look for it. Hoping, sir, you will cause inquiry to be made in the above,—

I have, &c.,

JOHN SCHOFIELD.

Sir,—I am going to Goulburn to-morrow morning, so that if I am required I shall not be able to attend till next Thursday week.

J. S.

Mr. Hill, report.—8/12/64.

Williams, report.—Mr. Schofield told me that you assured his wife that you delivered the letter; I also understood you to say so.—F. H.—8/12/64.

I beg leave state that this lady asked me about a letter, and I told her that I left a letter, but it seems she meant another letter that she states contained money; I gave this lady no impudence; she insisted that I should have it; I told her, not, several times, and as she did not believe me, I told her she might go look for it. If the letter came to my hands it would be safely delivered.—A. P. WILLIAMS.

I can find no trace of the letter in the office; I do not consider the letter carrier's explanation satisfactory. Mr. Schofield told me, that his wife informed him that the carrier said to her, *I left the letter at your house.*—F. H.—9/12/64.

Send copy of the minutes of Mr. Hill and the letter carrier. State that they are by no means satisfactory to me, and that if Mrs. Schofield will call on me, at the office, I shall be glad to see her.—9/12/64.

Have seen Schofield, though it was the wife whose testimony I required.—6/1/65.

Mr. Hill,—Schofield has been again with me in this matter.—Can you suggest anything further that can be done? Did Mr. Fosberry see this case? Did you examine Williams yourself?—24/1/65.

I can suggest nothing at present, except that it had better stand over for a few days. I cannot say whether Mr. Fosberry has seen these papers. I spoke to Williams at the time the matter was first brought under notice; he denied it, and stated that he could bring witnesses to disprove the statement of Schofield.—F. H.—26/1/65.

Bring forward on Friday next.—27/1/65.

Read.—F. H.—28/1/65.

No. 4.

POSTMASTER GENERAL to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

*General Post Office,
Sydney, 21 December, 1864.*

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose, for the information and decision of the Honorable the Minister for Finance, a report from the Chief Clerk of the Letter Branch, as to the misconduct of letter carrier Williams, and beg to recommend his dismissal.

I have, &c.,

W. H. CHRISTIE,

Postmaster General.

MEMO.—I have to report, for the information of the Postmaster General, that letter carrier Williams did not return to the office at 4 o'clock to take out his letters for delivery; he came in half an hour afterwards, intoxicated. I directed him to leave the office, and sent out the spare letter carrier in his stead.—F. W. HILL.—20/12/64.

Mr. Hill,—It is probable that representations may be made to the Honorable the Minister for Finance in favour of letter carrier Williams. Report on his general conduct and deportment.—21/12/64.

In reply to the Postmaster General's minute, I have to state that I consider Williams the least creditable letter carrier in the department; his general conduct and deportment have been unsatisfactory; he has also broken the pledge (within the last month) that I induced him to take to abstain from intoxicating liquors. Great indulgence has been shewn him, and he ought not to be allowed to remain.—F. W. HILL.—21/12/64.

If

If, as Mr. Hill states, the "general conduct and deportment" of Williams have been "unsatisfactory," why were not the circumstances reported to me as they occurred, and how long has this state of things lasted?—G.E.—22/12/64.

It has not been usual to trouble the Honorable the Treasurer with reports against officials in the establishment, unless such were of a very serious character. I have been aware for some months that Williams was not going on well, and that he had received cautions as to his conduct—hence my present recommendation.—W. H. CHRISTIE, P.M.G.—B.C., 23/12/64.

This is the first time that Williams' conduct has been brought to my notice, and I have a strong recommendation from Sir William Manning in his favour. Beyond these considerations, I do not think the case justifies my turning the man upon the world at a moment's notice, and without another trial. I therefore direct that he resume his duties, subject to a severe reprimand and caution from the Postmaster General.—G.E.—28/12/64.—B.C., 28.

"The bearer, A. P. Williams, has requested me to state what I know of him. He has for some years past been the letter carrier who has delivered my letters, and I have never known or heard of any irregularity on his part.—W. M. MANNING.—Dec. 21, 1864."

Mr. Hill,—Letter carrier Williams will return to his duty. You will be good enough to attend with him when I give the severe reprimand and the caution that I am instructed to give.—28/12/64.

Severely reprimanded and cautioned accordingly.—29/12/64.

No. 5.

POSTMASTER GENERAL to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

General Post Office,
Sydney, 14 January, 1865.

Report of Chief
Clerk, Letter
Branch.
Declaration of
Ann Schofield.

SIR,

With reference to previous correspondence, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Finance, reports as to misconduct of letter carrier A. P. Williams.

I have, &c.,
W. H. CHRISTIE,
Postmaster General.

[Enclosure No. 1 in No. 5.]

SIR,

I beg to call Mr. Hill's attention to the conduct of letter carrier A. P. Williams. He came to the newspaper office this morning, interrupting me in the discharge of my duty, at the same time using most obscene language to me.

I am, &c.,
THOS. S. L. VOGAN,
Newspaper Department.

Letter carrier Williams' report herewith.—I have to state, for the information of the Postmaster General, that in consequence of Williams' interference in the newspaper sorter's room, coupled with a report from Mr. Buchanan, that the business of his office (the adjoining room) was interrupted in consequence, I directed Williams not to go into that room at all. This morning he not only went there, but used the most obscene language towards sorter Vogan, saying "You b——r I'll break your b——y head against the wall."

F. HILL,
13/1/65.

SIR,

Respecting Vogan's report, I beg to state that I went into the newspaper room, for the letter carrier's papers, at half-past 8 o'clock; Vogan came in at the time; I asked Barker when he comes, he told me 7 o'clock; I said Vogan had great advantage in coming at half-past 8, and he ordered me to leave the room. I said I came in for the papers; he said he would put me out; I said if he laid hands on me that he would be sorry. Barker can prove this to be the truth.

A. P. WILLIAMS,
L. C.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure No. 2 in No. 5.]

DECLARATION.

New South Wales. }
 City of Sydney, }
 to wit.

I, Ann Schofield, wife of John Schofield, of Devonshire-street, in the city of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that on Tuesday, the twenty-ninth day of November last, I saw the postman who delivers letters in the locality in which I live; he was speaking to my next door neighbour, and as I expected a letter from my husband, at Emu Plains, I asked the postman if he had one for me; he did not reply to my question the first time, and I then repeated it, but he only looked at me and made me no answer, although he heard me distinctly. On the following Thursday morning the same postman brought to me, at my house, a letter from my husband, by which I ascertained that he had sent me the money letter which I expected on the Tuesday. After reading this letter, I followed the postman, and found him in the Madeira Inn; I asked him if he had not got another letter for me, he looked at me and did not answer until I repeated the question, and told him I ought to have had one on Monday or Tuesday, which I had not got; he said he left it at the house, I said he had not, that I had not received any but the one I got that (Thursday) morning. He then laughed at me, and told me I must go and look for it; I told him I should go to the Post Office to see about it. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "*An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.*"

ANN SCHOFIELD.

Taken and declared at the Central Police }
 Office, in the city of Sydney, in }
 the said Colony, this fourteenth }
 day of January, 1865, before me—

W. D. MEARES,
 A Commissioner for Affidavits.

Let these papers be transmitted to the Honorable the Treasurer; and should the former complaint, as to Williams' conduct in the newspaper room, not yet have gone to Treasury, the letter I signed must be altered, to embody the two complaints.—14/1/65.

I decline to interfere in a mere squabble between two officers of the lowest grade in the department.—G.E.—16/1/65.

B.C., 16.—H.L.

For Mr. Hill's information.—17/1/65.

Read.—F.H.—17/1/65.

No. 6.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
 16 January, 1865.

SIR,

I am directed by the Honorable the Treasurer to draw your attention to the numerous reports that have recently appeared in the daily papers, with reference to certain alleged robberies of money letters, in their passage through the post, and to request that you will state what action has been taken by you in consequence thereof.

I have, &c.,
 HENRY LANE.

No. 7.

POSTMASTER GENERAL to COLONIAL TREASURER.

General Post Office,
 Sydney, 17 January, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR,

As the knowledge of any official steps taken in the matter of abstraction from letters containing money would probably defeat the object aimed at, I have respectfully to suggest, that if you would be good enough to name an hour when the Secretary of the Police Department and myself could wait on you, I think some plan might be devised to discover the guilty parties and punish them.

Faithfully yours,
 W. H. CHRISTIE.

No. 8.

COLONIAL TREASURER to POSTMASTER GENERAL.

MY DEAR SIR,

I will be glad to see you, with the Secretary of the Police, at 12 to-day. Will you please communicate with Mr. Fosberry.

Yours faithfully,
G. EAGAR.

18/1/65.

No. 9.

F. W. HILL, Esq., to POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Miss Ellen
Travers,
Elizabeth-street,
Strawberry Hills

MEMO.—I have to report, for the information of the Postmaster General, that I posted a letter, addressed as per margin, containing a half-sovereign and two shillings, and placed it in letter carrier Williams' box for delivery at 9 o'clock. I am not aware of any one living at Strawberry Hills of that name. I directed Mr. Parker to take particular notice of the undelivered letters turned in by Williams. He informed me that he did not turn in any.

F. W. HILL.

Put with the papers as to Williams.—30/1/65.

No. 10.

F. W. HILL, Esq., to POSTMASTER GENERAL.

MEMO.—I have to report, for the information of the Postmaster General, letter carrier Williams' absence from the office this morning. I have been informed that he has been arrested on suspicion of having stolen a letter containing money.

F. W. HILL.

28/1/65.

Immediate.—For the information of the Honorable the Minister for Finance.—
B.C., 28/1/65.—W. H. CHRISTIE, P.M.G.
The Under Secretary for Finance.
Sen.—G.E.—30/1/65.

No. 11.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to POSTMASTER GENERAL.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
28 January, 1865.*

SIR,

Salary—
£132 per annum.

I am directed to inform you, that the Honorable the Treasurer has been pleased to appoint Thomas Ryan to be a letter carrier in the General Post Office, in the room of Williams. Ryan will take his position at the bottom of the list of carriers.

I have, &c.,

HENRY LANE,
Under Secretary.

Read.—Let Ryan name his sureties and make the declaration.—28/1/65.
Accountant.

NOTE.—I conclude this is tantamount to Williams' dismissal, and that Ryan will come on pay this day.—28/1/65.

No. 12.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to POSTMASTER GENERAL.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
2 February, 1865.*

MY DEAR SIR,

If satisfied that the bearer of this note is the widow of the late letter carrier Williams, you will pay her the balance due to deceased, on date of his dismissal.

Truly yours,
HENRY LANE.

Accountant and Cashier.—Note, and act accordingly.—2/2/65.
Register and place with other papers.—2/2/65.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

POST OFFICE.
(TENTH ANNUAL REPORT, BEING FOR 1864.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 16 May, 1865.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE,
*transmitting the Tenth Annual Report on the Post Office Department, being that for
the year 1864.*

*General Post Office,
Sydney, 29 April, 1865.*

SIR,

In accordance with former instructions, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Finance, the Tenth Annual Report on the Post Office Department, being that for the year 1864.

No. 1.—INCREASE AND DECREASE OF POST OFFICE SERVICE DURING THE PAST YEAR.

The increase and decrease of Post Office Service during the year 1864, as regards the extent of postal route, the number of miles travelled, and the number of Post Offices established, is shewn by the following statement:—

YEAR.	Extent of Postal Route on 31st December.	Number of Miles travelled during the year.	Number of Post Offices on 31st December.
1863	11,193 miles.	2,336,608	397
1864	11,112 ..	2,362,456	419
Increase ....	.....	25,848	22
Decrease	81	.....	.....

A revision of the distances between the country post offices has taken place during the past year; in consequence of which, and in order that an accurate comparison between the two years' results may be given, I have had to make a corresponding alteration in two of the columns of the returns of 1863, as previously given, namely, in the extent of postal route and in the number of miles travelled.

When postal lines are first established, it has been found very difficult to ascertain the precise distance between the termini, especially with reference to distant postal lines. For instance, the distance between Wallgett and Fort Bourke was at first noted as 250 miles, and that between Fort Bourke and Mount Murchison as 374 miles; whereas it has been found that the distance in the first instance is only 190, and in the second 250 miles.

The revision alluded to is based on the late Postal Inspector's diary and reports, on maps and information given by the Survey Office, and on the statements of postmasters, and other parties well informed as to the localities.

The extent of new postal route organized during the past year was 140 miles, and the extent of lines discontinued was 221 miles.

As regards existing postal lines, an increase has taken place in the communication to the extent of 322 miles, and a decrease to the extent of 106 miles.

Appendix A, B,
C, and D.

Returns of the new and of the discontinued lines, as also of the increased and decreased communication on existing lines, will be found in the Appendix, and shew that, although the actual extent of postal route on 31st December last was less than on 31st December, 1863, the number of miles travelled during the year was greater. This is caused by the increased communication on existing lines, which does not affect the actual length of postal route.

The number of post offices established in 1864 was twenty-three, the number re-established, three, and the number discontinued, four; thus making an actual increase of twenty-two post offices, as shewn.

Appendix E.

One hundred and twenty-five new postmasters were appointed in 1864. A list of country post offices, and of the postmasters, with the salaries paid to them, will be found in the Appendix.

The staff of the central department was augmented, during the past year, by one newspaper stamp obliterater, and one letter-carrier.

The former appointment was rendered necessary by the introduction of a Newspaper Postage Act, and the additional letter-carrier was appointed to the Woolloomooloo District, the increased population in that locality having rendered this appointment necessary.

An important reduction took place in the staff of the department during the year, the office of Postal Inspector having been abolished on the 31st March, by a vote of the Legislative Assembly.

The number of licensed vendors of postage stamps appointed in 1864 was fifty-one; of these, twenty-four were resident in Sydney, and twenty-seven in the country districts.

Appendix F.

The number of licensed vendors on 31st December, 1864, as given in the Appendix, was 148. The number of vendors licensed in 1863 was thirty-nine. The somewhat large increase during the past year is attributable to the postage rate upon newspapers, which has induced newspaper proprietors and agents to apply for licenses, to enable them to purchase stamps at a discount of 5 per cent.

No. 2.—COLONIAL MAIL SERVICE.

The amount voted for the conveyance of mails during 1864 was £60,820.

The disbursements were £58,640 16s. 1d., which may be classified as follows:—

Mail conveyance by stage and horse	...	...	...	£54,275	16	5
Do. by rail	...	...	...	1,429	16	8
Do. by steam and sailing vessels	...	...	...	2,307	16	4
Do. to and from railway stations, and portorage				507	6	8
Gratuities for sorting Hunter River mails	...	...	...	120	0	0
Conveyance of supplementary mails to Melbourne	...			0	0	0
				<hr/>		
				58,640	16	1
				<hr/>		

The disbursements under the above heads, during 1863, amounted to £57,856 17s. 7d., shewing an increase during the last year of £783 18s. 6d.

Appendix G.

There were 267 distinct mail contracts during the year, twenty-four transfers took place, and eighteen contracts were cancelled.

The fines levied on mail contractors amounted to £683 15s.

The

REPORT FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL—1864.

3

The cost of Colonial Mails conveyed by land during the past year, as compared with that during the preceding year, is shown by the following tabular statement:—

YEAR.	Extent of Postal Lines by Rail.	Average Cost per Mile.	Extent of Postal Lines by Coach.	Average Cost per Mile.	Extent of Postal Lines by Horse.	Average Cost per Mile.	Total Extent of Postal Lines.	Total Cost of Mail Conveyance.	Average Cost per Mile.
	Miles.	£ s. d.	Miles.	£ s. d.	Miles.	£ s. d.	Miles.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1863.....	122	11 10 0	2,243	13 5 3	8,828	2 15 11	11,193	55,395 0 0	4 19 0
1864.....	140½	11 10 0	2,522½	13 0 2	8,449	2 12 10	11,112	55,705 13 1	5 0 3
Increase ..	18½	....	279½	....	....	....	....	310 13 1	0 1 3
Decrease..	..	....	....	0 5 1	379	0 3 1	81	.....	....

The small addition for 1864 in the average cost per mile, is caused by the increase of mileage by wheeled carriage, and the decrease of the same by horse mails.

The extension of railway is from Blacktown to Richmond (16 miles), and from Morpeth to East Maitland (2½ miles).

NO. 3.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following is a Return of the Revenue of the Post Office Department, for the years 1863 and 1864:—

YEAR.	Sale of Stamps.	Fees for Private Boxes.	Postage on Unpaid Letters.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1863	56,034 14 10	370 13 0	1,336 18 7	57,742 6 5
1864	65,625 2 8	329 14 0	1,767 3 5	67,722 0 1
Increase	9,590 7 10	.....	430 4 10	9,979 13 8
Decrease .....	.....	40 19 0	.....	.....

The increase in the whole revenue during the year has been about 17½ per cent.

The increase or decrease under each of the above heads has been as follows:—

Sale of stamps Increase about 17 per cent.

Fees for private boxes Decrease „ 11 „

Postage on unpaid letters Increase „ 32 „

The large increase in the whole revenue during the past year, as compared with that during preceding years, was caused by the imposition of a postage charge, during the last nine months of 1864, on newspapers previously conveyed free; and by increased rates of postage chargeable for four months of the year, on letters to the United Kingdom. The increase in the postal revenue of 1863 over that of 1862 was about 2½ per cent., which in ordinary circumstances may be considered as about the average increase every year.

The following return shows the expenditure of the department for the years 1863 and 1864, under the heads of Salaries, Contingencies, and Conveyance of Mails:—

YEAR.	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Conveyance of Mails.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1863	27,521 3 2	2,378 13 3	57,856 17 7	87,756 14 0
1864	27,534 3 10	2,220 15 3	58,640 16 1	88,695 15 2
Increase	313 0 8	.....	783 18 6	939 1 2
Decrease .....	.....	157 18 0	.....	.....

The increase under the head of salaries is about 1 per cent., which is caused by additional post offices and increases to the salaries of country postmasters.

The contingencies shew a decrease of 6 per cent. Under the head of conveyance of mails the increase is about 1½ per cent.

The

The increase in the whole expenditure is about 1 per cent; the increase of 1863 over 1862 having been $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

From the foregoing returns it will be seen that, whilst the revenue of the department has increased at the rate of $17\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., the expenditure has increased at the rate of little over 1 per cent.; the greater portion of the latter increase being under the head of conveyance of mails.

While the Government, with an extensive territory and a sparse population, has to pay nearly £60,000 per annum for conveyance of mails, exclusive of the subsidy towards the English Mail Contract (say £20,000), which is not paid through this department, it is hopeless to expect that the Post Office can be self-supporting. In truth, the cost of conveyance of mails, during the past year, may be set down at £11,000 more than the whole revenue of the department during the same period.

The Inland Postal Service now reaches north and south to the boundaries of the Colony in several postal lines, whilst towards the west it has extended year by year, as civilization has progressed, as noted in section 1 and detailed in the Appendix.

Appendix A, B,
C, D, and G.

In the face of the heavy expenditure on account of this service, it becomes a question for consideration whether all new applications for increased postal accommodation should not be accompanied by an undertaking from the parties to be benefited thereby, that they will pay one-half the expense of the contract for the earlier years of the establishment of the line asked for.

Under every other head but that of conveyance of mails, the expenses of the department are exceedingly small, when the number of persons employed (which is 514, exclusive of contractors and mailmen) and the amount of business transacted are considered.

The average yearly salaries of officials employed in the Post Office Department, excluding country postmasters, is £170; including country postmasters, £54.

No. 4.—STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

The following is a return of the specified and actual days of Arrival and Departure of the Mail Contract Steamers during 1864, shewing the number of days taken in the passage to and from London *viâ* Marseilles, and *viâ* Southampton.

ARRIVAL.

Name of Vessel.	Specified date of Arrival at Sydney.	Actual date of Arrival at Sydney.	Number of days <i>viâ</i> Marseilles.	Number of days <i>viâ</i> Southampton
Madras	14 January	25 January	60	66
Northam	13 February	15 February	55	58
Bombay	15 March	14 March	48	54
Madras	15 April	17 April	51	57
Northam	14 May	14 May	49	56
Bombay	14 June	15 June	50	56
Madras	14 July	17 July	52	58
Northam	15 August	14 August	48	55
Bombay	13 September	11 September	47	53
Madras	14 October	16 October	51	57
Northam	14 November	14 November	49	55
Bombay	14 December	13 December	48	54

DEPARTURE.

Name of Vessel.	Specified date of Departure from Sydney.	Actual date of Departure from Sydney.	Number of days <i>viâ</i> Marseilles.	Number of days <i>viâ</i> Southampton
Bombay	22 January	22 January	50	55
Madras	21 February	21 February	52	57
Northam	22 March	22 March	51	56
Bombay	22 April	22 April	52	62
Madras	22 May	22 May	52	57
Northam	22 June	22 June	53	58
Bombay	22 July	22 July	54	60
Madras	22 August	22 August	56	59
Northam	22 September	22 September	55	60
Bombay	22 October	22 October	52	60
Madras	22 November	22 November		
Northam	22 December	22 December		

On

On four occasions the steamer arrived before, and on two occasions on the specified days, whilst on six occasions the mail packet was behind time. The lengthy delay in January arose from an accident to the Mediterranean steamer.

The specified days of departure from Sydney were punctually observed throughout the year.

Six supplementary mails were transmitted by way of Melbourne, one of which—that by the "Barwon," despatched from Sydney on 23rd July—arrived too late for despatch by the mail steamer.

The estimated revenue derived from late fees on account of the supplementary mails was £35, the cost of conveyance to Melbourne being at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per letter, say £2 18s., which sum was not charged against the vote for conveyance of supplementary mails—no steamer having been specially subsidized.

NO. 5.—LETTERS, NEWSPAPERS, AND PARCELS.

The following tabular statements shew the approximated number of letters, newspapers, and parcels, posted throughout the Colony during 1864, compared with those during 1863.

I say "approximated," because the only means I have of giving the returns of the number of inland letters, newspapers, and parcels, are derived from monthly returns furnished by the country postmasters, in which returns I have observed a great tendency to over-estimate the work of their respective offices.

I mention this more particularly, because I am aware that, if the various items given in these returns are checked by a reference to the revenue derived from letters, newspapers, and packets, discrepancies would be detected. A closer estimate might perhaps be given, by taking, say 12 per cent. off the returns in question; but as the various items making the aggregate return, represent each postmaster's separate statement, I prefer, whilst calling attention to the anomaly, adopting the returns as sent in.

LETTERS.

YEAR.	Posted for Town Delivery.	Posted for Country Delivery.	Posted for Foreign Despatch.	TOTAL.
1863	409,597	4,224,015	520,889	5,154,501
1864	460,764	4,433,411	538,425	5,432,600
Increase	51,167	209,396	17,536	278,099

The letters for town delivery have increased at the rate of about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 " country " " " " 5 "
 " foreign despatch " " " $3\frac{1}{4}$ "
 The total number of letters posted " " " $5\frac{1}{2}$ "

NEWSPAPERS.

YEAR.	Posted for Country Delivery.	Posted for Foreign Despatch.	Total posted during the Year.
1863	3,551,984	512,729	4,064,713
1864	3,498,480	524,830	4,023,319
Increase .....	.....	12,110	.....
Decrease	53,504	.....	41,394

The newspapers posted for country delivery have decreased at the rate of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 " foreign despatch have increased " $2\frac{1}{4}$ "
 The total number of newspapers posted has decreased at the rate of about 1 "

PARCELS.

PARCELS.

YEAR.	Posted for Country Delivery.		Posted for Foreign Despatch.	Total posted during the Year.
	Closed at ends.	Open at ends.		
1863	40,269	221,293 .	10,135	271,697
1864	36,000	232,986	12,075	281,061
Increase .....	.....	11,693	1,940	9,364
Decrease	4,269	.....	.....	.....

The parcels posted for country delivery, closed at ends, have decreased at the rate of about 10½ per cent.

" " open at ends have increased " 5¼ "

" foreign despatch have increased at the rate of about 19 "

The total number of parcels posted has increased at the rate of about 3½ "

The following returns shew the number of letters, newspapers, and parcels, divided into three classes, which have been despatched to and received from foreign parts :—

LETTERS.

YEAR.	DESPATCHED.				RECEIVED.			
	To Australian Colonies.	To and through the United Kingdom.	To Foreign Countries and British Possessions not already mentioned.	Total.	From Australian Colonies.	From and through the United Kingdom.	From Foreign Countries and British Possessions not already mentioned.	Total.
1863....	240,514	240,913	39,462	520,889	226,316	239,083	42,939	508,338
1864....	261,115	228,228	49,032	538,425	246,947	232,908	51,107	530,962
Increase	20,601	.....	9,620	17,536	20,631	.....	8,168	22,624
Decrease	.....	12,685	.....	.....	.....	6,175	.....	.....

NEWSPAPERS.

1863....	191,286	284,530	36,913	512,729	161,936	290,377	37,713	490,026
1864....	193,915	293,609	37,315	524,839	171,175	362,966	42,617	576,758
Increase	2,629	9,079	402	12,110	9,239	72,589	4,904	86,732

PARCELS.

1863....	6,182	2,845	1,108	10,135	1,872	2,826	419	5,117
1864....	7,757	2,202	2,116	12,075	1,959	4,199	321	6,479
Increase	1,575	.....	1,008	1,940	87	1,373	.....	1,362
Decrease	.....	643	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	.....

With reference to the letter return, it will be seen that there is an increase in the letters received and despatched, under every head, except those of letters received from and despatched to the United Kingdom. The decrease in these letters is doubtless attributable to the existence of increased postage rates to and from the United Kingdom by mail packets, during a portion of last year.

The increases and decreases are at the following ratio :—

Australian Colonies.

Despatched—Increase About 8½ per cent.

Received—Increase " 9 "

United

REPORT FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL—1864.

7

United Kingdom.

Despatched—Decrease	... ..	About 5 per cent.
Received—Decrease	... ..	„ 2½ „

Foreign Countries, &c.

Despatched—Increase	... ..	About 24 per cent.
Received—Increase	... ..	„ 19 „

The newspaper return shows an increase under every head, at the following ratio:—

Australian Colonies.

Despatched	... ..	About 1½ per cent.
Received	... ..	„ 5½ „

United Kingdom.

Despatched	... ..	About 3 per cent.
Received	... ..	„ 25 „

Foreign Countries, &c.

Despatched	... ..	About 1 per cent.
Received	... ..	„ 13 „

The increases and decreases shewn in the parcel return are at the following ratio:—

Australian Colonies.

Despatched—Increase	... ..	About 25 per cent.
Received—Increase	... ..	„ 5 „

United Kingdom.

Despatched—Decrease	... ..	About 22½ per cent.
Received—Increase	... ..	„ 48 „

Foreign Countries, &c.

Despatched—Increase	... ..	About 90 per cent.
Received—Decrease	... ..	„ 23 „

During the past year, 25,565 letters were returned to the writers as unclaimed; in 1863 the number was 24,014, the increase being 1,551. Of the letters returned during 1864, 19,296 were originally addressed to places within the Colony, 4,551 to the neighbouring Colonies, 1,599 to the United Kingdom, and 119 to other places.

The number of registered letters returned as unclaimed was 354, being 13 less than in 1863; and the number unregistered, but containing articles of value, was 352, being 29 more than in 1863.

The letters originally received from the following places, and returned thereto, as being unclaimed, were as follows:—

To the neighbouring Colonies	... ..	3,416
To the United Kingdom	... ..	6,059
To other places	... ..	131
		<u>9,606</u>

In 1863, the numbers were respectively 4,639, 6,153, and 157.

The number of letters returned as unstamped, insufficiently stamped, and irregularly posted, was 8,716, being 97 less than in 1863.

75,798 registered letters passed through the General Post Office during the past year; the number in 1863 being 74,439.

2,197 ounces of gold were received through the Post Office in 1864, against 1,080 ounces in 1863.

In the Appendix will be found a return shewing the Post Office statistics from Appendix I. the year 1855 to 1864, both years inclusive; and also a comparative return shewing the estimated average number of letters annually posted by each person resident in the Appendix J. Colony of New South Wales during the same period.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During last year an Act was passed (27 Viet., No. 7), imposing, on and after the 1st of April, a charge of one penny each upon all newspapers posted within the Colony.

This measure has been so fully discussed that it is unnecessary for me to do more than remark that, whilst the total number of newspapers posted during the year decreased, according to the approximated statements of the country postmasters, about one-tenth, the revenue of the department increased during the year by the sum of £9,979.

The proportion of this increase that I consider attributable to the new postage rates upon newspapers is £6,700 for the nine months, or at the rate of about £8,900 per annum.

On 1st July, increased rates of postage were enforced upon letters transmitted by mail contract packets to and through the United Kingdom, consequent on an official intimation from the Imperial Government; but as such rates were discontinued on the 14th November following, it is needless for me further to advert thereto.

On 1st July, arrangements were concluded between the Government of this Colony and the Imperial Government, permitting the transmission of trade patterns, under certain regulations, at book rates of postage. Up to the present time the public of this Colony have not taken advantage to any extent of such reduced rates, but I doubt not that the benefit of the arrangements in question will in time be appreciated.

I should be glad to see the measure extended by colonial enactment, so as to embrace the inland post and the neighbouring Colonies, and also other British Colonies (by the intervention of the Home Authorities.)

Patterns of merchandise were formerly transmissible inland at reduced rates; but the regulations under which this was allowed were liable to abuse, and were abused, and the Act was amended. Since that period (11th March, 1857), such patterns have been chargeable with full letter postage; but the privilege adverted to might, in my opinion, be safely made general, if the regulations and restrictions that have been established between this Colony and the United Kingdom were adopted.

The numerous losses of money letters which occurred during the latter part of the past year caused me great anxiety, but it is satisfactory to know that the dishonest party—a letter carrier in the department—was detected.

In the whole of the cases brought under notice, the letters were unregistered; and although the loss of a money letter through the department is, I am happy to say, in ordinary circumstances, the exception, and not the rule, still the practice of sending money in letters at all, and more particularly in unregistered ones, cannot be too strongly deprecated, especially as ample facilities are afforded for remitting by bank draft and by money order.

In 1861, it was determined in England to register all letters which appeared to contain coin, although not directed to be registered by the senders, making a double charge thereon in the latter cases.

This regulation immediately increased the number of registered letters 37 per cent., while the applications for missing coin diminished by one-half.

Still further to shew the value of the change,—whilst in 1861 four London letter carriers were convicted of theft of money letters, in the corresponding period of 1862 not one was charged with such offence.

I regret having again to animadvert upon the frequency of mail robberies. In no previous year have these depredations been carried on to so great an extent as in the year 1864.

The amount recovered from such robberies was upwards of £12,000, most of which consisted of cheques, bills, &c., which were considered useless by the robbers, but there is no doubt that a very large amount has fallen into their hands.

I strongly recommend the appointment of mail guards on the principal postal lines, not only for purposes of security to the mails, but as a means of ensuring punctuality.

In

In South Australia, parties have been known to tender lower for the conveyance of mails on being made aware that guards were to accompany them, on the principle that not only do mail guards relieve the contractors from responsibility, but they exercise a check on the conduct of the drivers, mailmen, &c.

An iron letter receiver has been erected, during the past year, at the Sydney Railway Terminus, and has been found very serviceable. A list of letter and newspaper receivers will be found in the Appendix.

Appendix K.

I can offer no better proof of the usefulness of these receivers than the fact that, on an average, about 12,000 letters and about 1,100 newspapers are posted therein weekly.

A considerable increase has taken place in the work of the correspondence branch, consequent on the number of new post offices and the increased postal communication.

During last year, in addition to printed time-bills, returns, monthly reports as to the performance of mail contracts, &c., 14,381 communications relating to the business of the office were received and registered, to which 8,505 replies were transmitted; 3,745 of these being by letter, and 4,760 by minutes written on the face of the documents—the latter method being that usually adopted in replying to country postmasters.

The manuscript correspondence, however, forms but a small part of the business of this branch, the extent of which may be inferred from the following list of various communications and documents, partly printed, that were sent out in addition to the foregoing:—

Letters in reply to applications for letters and newspapers...	about	4,200
„ accepting tenders	„	170
„ declining tenders	„	770
„ on change of postmasters and on appointment of new ones	„	300
„ with time-tables	„	400
„ accompanying bonds	„	360
„ requesting return of records under reference ...	„	600
Bonds and contract agreements prepared	„	570

Two circumstances have combined during the past year that have had the effect of materially increasing the business of the account and cash branches. The first was the restoration, on 1st July, of the practice of supplying Government Departments with postage stamps on credit.

This system, which was in operation some years ago, was discontinued in 1859, on my recommendation to the then Colonial Secretary; and its revival necessitates the opening of accounts with Government Departments, and the rendering of such accounts quarterly.

Instead of these stamps being sold, as usual, from the stamp sale room, they are issued by the Cashier, who has to forward to the Treasury vouchers and abstracts, with the receipts for the amounts, every quarter; such vouchers being then examined, and the amounts afterwards lodged to my credit by the Treasury. The necessary cheques are then drawn by the Cashier, passed to credit of the Public Offices, and paid into the Treasury as revenue.

The other matter which involves additional labour is consequent on the new system of keeping the Public Accounts.

The Accountant has now to make two copies of the monthly accounts of official postmasters, and of the quarterly accounts of other postmasters, and of the mail contractors, such quarterly accounts numbering nearly 700.

The Cashier, in addition to his former work, which has not otherwise materially decreased, has now to make out receipts for the amounts of all abstracts of expenditure for my signature, and to forward them, with the detailed abstracts and vouchers, to the Treasury, for examination, previous to the money being placed in the bank to my credit. The vouchers are then returned from the Treasury (being sent for by the Cashier); and inquiry being first made at the bank as to the necessary lodgments having taken place, the cheques are drawn.

The vouchers are then finally returned to the Treasury, with a form recapitulating the number and amount of such vouchers.

The number of ledger accounts at the end of 1864 was 1,487.

The work of the letter branch has also considerably increased, as may be seen by a reference to the returns and details given in section 5.

It is right to point out that, whilst the business of the department has increased, the clerical staff has not. During the last year the office of Postal Inspector was abolished, and a large amount of additional duty has consequently been thrown on the department.

A sum of £250 was placed upon the Supplementary Estimates for 1864, for purposes of postal inspection, and was voted by the Legislative Assembly. The amount, however, has been almost wholly unexpended, partly from my recommendations as to postal inspection not being adopted, and partly because I could not always spare a clerk qualified to undertake the duty.

The preparation of time-tables, and the duties generally of the Postal Inspector, exclusive of those of personal inspection, are performed in the correspondence branch, chiefly by the Secretary.

While alluding to time-tables, I may here state that considerable alterations have been made during the past year, on some of the main postal lines of the Colony, by which alterations the mails have been greatly accelerated.

These changes require mature consideration, whilst the time-tables of the branch lines dependent upon them, embracing as they do so large an extent of postal route, must be carefully studied, in order to make the numerous tables "dovetail" with each other, and satisfy the conflicting claims of the parties concerned.

The intricacy of these time-tables can only be understood by those who have to prepare them.

The business of the central department has now been conducted in the temporary wooden building in Wynyard-square for eighteen months. It is understood that two plans for a new building have, at different times, been approved of: the one prepared with reference to the occupation of the former site only; the other embracing such site, together with purchased land between George and Pitt Streets, which will allow a right of way to the public between the streets in question.

• It is very desirable that the new building should be commenced and completed as soon as possible, as there has been much sickness in the staff of the department, which appears to have arisen from the excessive heat caused by the building being of wood and the roof of galvanized iron.

In my last report I alluded to the subject of post offices which had been built in conjunction with telegraph offices, by the Government, and stated that great dissatisfaction had been expressed by the postmasters, at places where such buildings had been erected, at the small share which was allotted to the business of the post offices and the requirements of the postmasters. These complaints have continued during the past year.

It is obvious that the post office ought to enjoy the larger share of these buildings—none of which are of great size—seeing that the postmasters have to receive and despatch large mails by day and by night.

The postmasters have also to be in constant attendance on the public, whilst, for the due security of the correspondence, the expediency of their sleeping on the premises must be apparent to all.

A list of the postmasters who receive allowances for rent, together with the amounts thereof, will be found in the Appendix.

Appendix H.

In conclusion, I feel bound, in justice to the officers under my control, to offer a few remarks upon the very inadequate salaries paid in the department generally.

REPORT FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL—1864.

11

I believe that in no department of the Public Service do salaries rule so low as in that of the Post Office; and the fact speaks for itself, that in this large and increasing, as well as most important department, in which upwards of 500 persons are employed (besides contractors and mailmen), there are, exclusive of the Head of the Department, but three salaries of any magnitude now paid, namely,—two at £530 per annum, and one at £375 per annum.

Formerly there were some higher salaries attached to the department, but from various causes these have not been filled up of late years, and in consequence, the junior officers of the establishment have less promotion to look forward to.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. H. CHRISTIE,

Postmaster General.

APPENDIX.

A.

RETURN of Postal Lines established in 1864.

Roads.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Miles.
		Times a Week.	
Western ..	Long Creek and Upper Pyramul	Twice	6
	Warren and Drungalee	Once	25
	Baulkham Hills and Dural	Three	9
	Railway Station and Post Office, St. Mary's	Twenty-four	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Orange and Carcoar <i>via</i> Cadiangullong	Once	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Parramatta and Permant Hills	Six	3
	Mudgee and Wilbertree	Six	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Extension in consequence of alteration of route—Dubbo to } Canonbar—conveyed <i>via</i> Warren	Once	1
Southern ..	Sutton Forest and Kangaloon	Once	15
	Merimbula Wharf and Post Office, Eden	Once	11
	Bega and Kameruka	Twice	10
Northern ..	Kempsey and Darkwater	Twice	6
	Kempsey and Warneton	Twice	6
	Dungog and Monkeraf	Once	12
		Total	140

B.

RETURN of Postal Lines discontinued in 1864.

Roads.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Miles.
		Times a Week.	
Western ..	Frederick's Valley and Geddai	Once	10
	Rouse Hill and Windsor	Twelve	8
	Windsor and Richmond	Twelve	5
Northern ..	Wallgett and Tate's Station, Culgoa River	Once	130
	Yarrawa and Gundawindi	Once	59
	Portion of that between Murrurundi and Gunnedah. Al- teration of route having taken place, by which the line ceased to be by way of Carroll	Twice	9
		Total	221

C.

C.

RETURN of the increased Postal Accommodation afforded during 1864, on existing Postal Lines.

Roads.	Postal Lines.	Additional Communication afforded.	Miles.
Western ..	Cowra and Forbes	Once	55
		Twice	25
Southern ..	Hay and Balranald	Once	70
		Three	10
Northern ..	Wee Waa and Walgett	Once	86
		Once	16
		Once	60
	Tamworth and Gulligal .. .		
		Total	322

D.

RETURN of decreased Postal Accommodation during 1864, on existing Postal Lines.

Roads.	Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.		Miles.
		1863.	1864.	
Northern ..	Tinneo and Wingham	Three Times a Week ..	Twice Times a Week ..	6
		Twice	Once	100
			Total	106
	Armidale and Grafton			

E.

LIST of Post Offices on the 31st December, 1864.

Post Town.	Salary.	Name of Postmaster.	Post Town.	Salary.	Name of Postmaster.
Aberdeen	£ s. d.	Thomas Patterson.	Bowenfels	£ s. d.	W. Corderoy.
Adaminaby	15 0 0	G. Young Mould.	Bowling Alley Point ..	40 0 0	John Graham.
Adelong	12 0 0	A. Graham.	Bowrall	12 0 0	John Robinson.
Albion Park	25 0 0	James Grey.	Braidwood	130 0 0	Charles Harrison.
Allbury	12 0 0	T. H. Stone.	Branxton	25 0 0	D. H. McDonald.
Appin	230 0 0	John Armstrong.	Breca	15 0 0	F. R. Fervier.
Armidale	30 0 0	J. White Emblem.	Bringelly	12 0 0	W. Neal.
Ashfield	200 0 0	W. Dougan.	Brookfield	12 0 0	John Thorndike.
Avisford	12 0 0	Thomas Gorrie.	Broughton's Creek ..	12 0 0	Donald Stewart.
Ashford	20 0 0	John Sullivan.	Brownlow Hill	12 0 0	Matthew Roberts.
*Adelong Crossing-place ..	15 0 0	John De Fayo.	Buckley's Crossing-place	12 0 0	Richd. Barnes.
†Araluen	12 0 0	John H. Blatchford.	Bull's Camp	12 0 0	Alexr. Rennie.
Ballakaba	12 0 0	James Smith.	Bundarra	18 0 0	Michael Hayes.
Balmain	12 0 0	A. Chape.	Bungendore	18 0 0	John Ford.
Balranald	15 0 0	John Cramsie.	Bungonia	18 0 0	Catherine Armstrong
Bandon Grove	20 0 0	W. A. Smith.	Bunyan	12 0 0	John Cullen.
Bankstown	12 0 0	J. Shepperd.	Burragorang	12 0 0	Mary A. Meurant.
Barraba	12 0 0	D. Sinclair.	Burrowa	25 0 0	John Hurley.
Bateman's Bay	12 0 0	P. O'Hehir.	Burrendong	12 0 0	Thomas J. Dawson.
Bathurst	30 0 0	William Thompson.	Burrier	12 0 0	Charles Burness.
Baulkham Hills	18 0 0	John Kelly.	Burwood	15 0 0	John Atwell.
Bega	20 0 0	R. W. Sharpe.	*Cadia	12 0 0	S. A. Clarke.
Bendemeer	40 0 0	F. K. Osborne.	Caloola	12 0 0	R. Knott.
Berrima	75 0 0	Jas. Powell.	Camberwell	20 0 0	John Hawke.
Bigga	12 0 0	Thomas M'Guinness.	Camden	100 0 0	Eliza Pearson.
Billabong	12 0 0	W. Jones.	Campbelltown	200 0 0	John Boag.
Binalong	25 0 0	Miles Murphy.	Camperdown	12 0 0	Jas. Larkins.
Binda	30 0 0	Edwd. Webster.	Canberra	12 0 0	F. Williams.
Bingera	15 0 0	M. C. White.	Cannonbar	12 0 0	John Brown.
Bishop's Bridge	12 0 0	Terence O'Brien.	Canowindra	15 0 0	John P. Pearce.
Blacktown	12 0 0	Mrs. Collins.	Canterbury	12 0 0	Thomas Davis.
Blandford	12 0 0	Thomas Foster.	Carcoar	40 0 0	John Whittaker.
Blayney	15 0 0	Mrs. Davis.	Carroll	12 0 0	George Walker.
Black Rock	12 0 0	George Gallimore.	Casino	15 0 0	Maria Meanly.
Bobundarah	12 0 0	Mrs. A. M. Windeyer.	Cassilis	30 0 0	Ellen M'Laren.
Bodalla	15 0 0	John Emmott.	Castlereagh	12 0 0	James Anderson.
Bolong	12 0 0	Donald Monroe.	Cathcart	12 0 0	Michael Gerathy.
Bombala	35 0 0	Henry Hogarth.	Cessnock	12 0 0	James Melville.
Bong Bong	12 0 0	Mary Higgins.	Charcoal Creek	25 0 0	F. F. Smith.
*Bookham	12 0 0	John Hy. Vicq.	Clarencetown	25 0 0	D. Farquhar.
Booligal	12 0 0	H. Nottley Smith.	Clarence River Heads ..	12 0 0	Peter J. Douglas.
Borchole	12 0 0	Jane Peters.	Cobbara	12 0 0	William Martin.
†Boro	25 0 0	James Williams.	Colo	12 0 0	W. H. Gosper.
Botany	12 0 0	H. Trape.	Collector	25 0 0	Martha Simpson.
Bourke-street	12 0 0	D. Law.	Collie	12 0 0	Jas. M'Dougall.
Bourke	15 0 0	J. Becker.	*Conargo	12 0 0	David Rogers.

REPORT FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL—1864.

E—continued.

Post Town.	Salary.	Name of Postmaster.	Post Town.	Salary.	Name of Postmaster.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
Condobolin	20 0 0	Mary A. Lonergan.	Jugiong	18 0 0	Jno. Sheaham.
Coolah	20 0 0	A. Henderson.	The Junction (Newcastle)	15 0 0	W. Mills.
Cooma	90 0 0	Chas. Waiters.	Junee	12 0 0	Henry Williams.
Coomabarabran	12 0 0	D. Cockburn.	Kameruka	12 0 0	John Jagers.
Coomamble	15 0 0	H. C. Broad.	Kangaloon	12 0 0	W. Russell.
Copabella	15 0 0	James Robinson.	Keen's Swamp	20 0 0	Eliz. Harris.
Coramundra	12 0 0	Thomas Barnes.	Kelso	30 0 0	Ann Glasson
Cowra	50 0 0	Stephen Alford.	Kembla	12 0 0	F. W. King.
Cundletown	15 0 0	Robert Broad.	Kempsey	30 0 0	Eliz. P. Dangar.
Corowa	20 0 0	J. W. Weir.	Kenny's Point	12 0 0	John Kenny.
Crown Flat	15 0 0	Edward Eaton.	Kiama	40 0 0	Thomas Fuller.
Cullen Bullen	12 0 0	William Hart.	Kiandra	12 0 0	O. Davies.
Currabubula	12 0 0	John M. Davis.	Kincumber	12 0 0	H. H. Lane.
Dapto	50 0 0	Hy. B. Blanch.	Kiora	12 0 0	Wm. Hawdon.
Darlington	12 0 0	Wm. Taylor.	Kogarah	12 0 0	Wm. Blake.
Dalton	12 0 0	Jno. Wheatley.	Kunopia	12 0 0	A. Wightman.
Darkwater	12 0 0	Wm. Dawes.	Lagran	12 0 0	W. A. Foster.
Delegat	12 0 0	Chas. Stuart.	Lagoons	12 0 0	Thos. B. Carson.
Denham Court	12 0 0	Annis Miller.	Laguna	12 0 0	Mrs. M. B. Townsend.
Deniliquin	200 0 0	G. M. White.	Lane Cove	12 0 0	Eliza Edwards.
Denison Town	12 0 0	Seymour Denman.	Langworthy's	12 0 0	W. Langworthy.
Denman	30 0 0	G. A. F. Kibble.	Lanyon	12 0 0	A. W. Cunningham.
Dingo Creek	12 0 0	W. Small.	Lake Macquarie Road	15 0 0	John Howden.
Dubbo	25 0 0	J. E. Browning.	Largs	25 0 0	George Roberts.
Dundee	15 0 0	L. J. Smith.	Lawrence	18 0 0	F. Gare.
Dungog	35 0 0	Samuel Redman.	Limekilns	12 0 0	Samuel Taylor.
Dural	12 0 0	John C. Bravey.	Lismore	12 0 0	Andw. Wotherspoon.
Douglass Park	15 0 0	Wm. Taylor.	Limeburners' Creek	15 0 0	F. Lynch.
East Kempsey	15 0 0	Frederick Litchfield.	Little Hartley	15 0 0	George Jarvis.
East Maitland	230 0 0	R. Browne.	Liverpool	60 0 0	H. B. Beresford.
Eastern Creek	12 0 0	J. Hiney.	Lochinvar	25 0 0	Isaac Beckett.
Ebenezzer	12 0 0	M. M. Petridge.	Longbottom	15 0 0	P. M. Grath.
Eccleston	12 0 0	R. Sivyer.	Long Creek	12 0 0	Jno. Mallett.
Eden	50 0 0	J. Teas.	Long Reach	12 0 0	Emily M'Mahon.
Ellalong	12 0 0	Alex. M'Arthur.	Long Swamp	12 0 0	F. W. Rovison.
Emu	20 0 0	J. Smith.	Lostock	12 0 0	F. M'Namara.
Emu Ferry	12 0 0	Wm. Aviery.	Louisa Creek	18 0 0	W. Hickey.
Enfield	12 0 0	W. J. Innes.	Lower Portland	12 0 0	H. Everingham.
Euston	12 0 0	F. M. Black.	Lucknow	20 0 0	Denis Louis.
Evans Plains	12 0 0	Jas. Boardman.	Major's Creek	18 0 0	J. H. Blatchford.
Falconer	12 0 0	Thos. Rae.	Mangrove Creek	12 0 0	D. M'Intosh.
Fish River Creek	12 0 0	C. W. Cunningham.	Manila	12 0 0	G. Veness.
Five Dock	12 0 0	Jno. Croker.	Manly	12 0 0	John Fox.
Forbes	300 0 0	H. Atkyns.	Marengo	20 0 0	R. Stevens.
Fordwich	12 0 0	J. Clark.	Marulan	25 0 0	Francis M'Carthy.
Fort Bourke	12 0 0	R. M. Hughes.	Maryland	15 0 0	William Hardy.
Frederick's Valley	15 0 0	J. B. Favell.	Maule	12 0 0	H. Predergast.
Frederickton	15 0 0	J. W. Wilson.	Meadow Flat	25 0 0	H. G. Brown.
Frying-pan	12 0 0	G. H. Knight.	Merimbula	20 0 0	H. J. Bate.
Gannon's Forest	12 0 0	Chas. Clagget.	Merrendee	15 0 0	Francis M'Gra.
Gap Range	12 0 0	W. Tooley.	Merri Merri	12 0 0	Joseph Noel.
Gerrington	15 0 0	M. T. Egan.	Merriwa	30 0 0	Matilda Winter.
Ginninderra	15 0 0	George Harcourt.	Michelago	15 0 0	Ewen Cameron.
Gladesville	12 0 0	Ann Reek.	Miller's Forest	20 0 0	Hy. Carpenter.
Glebe	12 0 0	J. Dole.	Millfield	12 0 0	H. Crothers.
Glen Innes	30 0 0	John Proctor.	Milton	15 0 0	F. Hall.
Gloucester	12 0 0	Thomas Lavers.	Minni	20 0 0	W. Charlton.
Goonoo Goonoo	30 0 0	W. Alderton.	Mitchell's Creek	15 0 0	George Hodgson.
Gosford	20 0 0	Irvine Conlter.	Moama	30 0 0	William Jones.
Gongolgon	12 0 0	Fredk. Tullock.	Molong	60 0 0	John Liscombe.
Goulburn	300 0 0	Jas. Scoweroff.	Molonglo	12 0 0	William Kay.
Grafton	50 0 0	T. Fisher.	Monga	12 0 0	Wm. Breckenridge.
Gresford	20 0 0	John Bush.	Monkerai	12 0 0	Miles Moss.
Guligal	25 0 0	H. C. Johnson.	Monteflores	15 0 0	J. Forvall.
Gundagai	125 0 0	Archd. S. Smith.	Moonan Brook	12 0 0	Mrs. Ann Pinkerton
Gundaroo	25 0 0	Alex. Frazer.	Moonbi	18 0 0	Margaret Breerton
Gunnedah	30 0 0	George Cohen.	Morangarrell	12 0 0	D. C. M'Gregor
Gunning	20 0 0	A. R. Burton.	Moroe	18 0 0	D. M'Kenzie.
Guntawang	12 0 0	L. H. Tiddy.	Morpeth	100 0 0	Jane Larymore.
Guyong	15 0 0	W. Rowe.	Moruya	30 0 0	Olive Lodge.
Hanging Rock	12 0 0	George Bond.	Mount Murchison	12 0 0	Edward Cleaton.
Hartley	90 0 0	P. Finn.	Mount Vincent	15 0 0	William Giles.
Hay	18 0 0		Moulamein	15 0 0	Thomas Linton.
Hexham	30 0 0	F. Harvey.	Mudgee	250 0 0	Andrew Cartan.
Hinton	25 0 0	H. Atkyns.	Mulgoa	12 0 0	Peter O'Connor.
Hornsby	12 0 0	Jno. E. Wild.	Mullenderrie	18 0 0	Thomas Flood.
Howlong	12 0 0	John Drew.	Mulwala	12 0 0	D. Harrison.
Hunter's Hill	15 0 0	Jno. Stanner.	Mundooran	15 0 0	Thos. Webster.
Huntingdon	12 0 0	L. Lindsay.	Murga	15 0 0	Daniel Mayne.
Hursley	12 0 0	J. Young.	Murrumbah	12 0 0	Hy. Jeffery.
Inverell	20 0 0	Colin Ross.	Murrumburrah	30 0 0	John English.
Ironbarks	25 0 0	J. L. Isaacs.	Murrurundi	110 0 0	Hy. Wheeler.
Jamberoo	20 0 0	Stephen Major.	Muswellbrook	80 0 0	J. P. Arnott.
Jembaicumbene	12 0 0	George Summers.	Mutt Billy	18 0 0	Thos. J. Lodge.
Jereelderie	18 0 0	John Powell.	Muttons Falls	12 0 0	Elizth. Ann Webb.
Jerry's Plains	20 0 0	Oliver Saunders.	Myall River	12 0 0	Alfd. Olive.
Jindabyne	12 0 0	Miss W. Adams.	Myrtleville	12 0 0	George Blay.
Jones' Island	12 0 0	T. W. Dugdale.	Narrabri	25 0 0	H. P. Brooks.

E—continued.

Post Town.	Salary.	Name of Postmaster.	Post Town.	Salary.	Name of Postmaster.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
Narrandera	15 0 0	Knox Ellis.	Sutton Forest	24 0 0	F. Bingeman.
Narrellan	15 0 0	J. Hartley.	Swatchfield	12 0 0	R. Stapleton.
Nattai	18 0 0	John Watson.	Tabloland	15 0 0	E. Horton.
Nelligen	18 0 0	H. Rashleigh.	Tabulam	20 0 0	E. H. E. Chauvel.
Nerriga	15 0 0	D. M'Grath.	Tambaroora	20 0 0	W. J. Slack.
Nerrigundah	25 0 0	George Hardy.	Tamworth	200 0 0	George Denshire.
Newcastle	280 0 0	W. Thompson.	Tarago	15 0 0	John Miller.
Newtown	15 0 0	Geo. West.	Taralga	18 0 0	Stephen Phillips.
Nimitibel	20 0 0	D. Bell.	Tarcutta	45 0 0	Thomas Mate.
North Richmond	15 0 0	Jno. Winter.	Tarce	18 0 0	Elizth. Doust.
Norwood	12 0 0	John Jones.	Tarlo	18 0 0	Jas. Martin.
Nowendoc	12 0 0	Thos. Lawrie.	Teesdale	12 0 0	Mrs. Elizth. L. Boss.
Nowra	20 0 0	Jermh. Green.	Ten-mile Creek	30 0 0	Jas. Ford.
Numeralla	12 0 0	Hugh Agnew.	Tenterfield	40 0 0	E. O'Connell.
Nundle	30 0 0	Saml. Lambert.	Thornthwaite	12 0 0	Arabella Goodman.
Oaks	15 0 0	Edwd. Reilly.	Timbarra	15 0 0	Henrietta Smith.
Oakey Creek	12 0 0	Jas. Allison.	Timonec	30 0 0	A. Else.
Obley	18 0 0	James Conner.	Tomago	12 0 0	Miss M. E. Gordon.
O'Connell	15 0 0	Hugh Renwick.	Tomerong	12 0 0	Matthew Craig.
Orange	100 0 0	J. Dale.	Toooloon	12 0 0	Donald M'Lean.
Oranmeir	12 0 0	M. O'Connell.	Tuena	25 0 0	H. G. Chard.
Ophir	12 0 0	H. D. Melhuish.	Tumut	70 0 0	Henry Hilton.
Paddington	15 0 0	R. Westaway.	Tumberumba	20 0 0	Michael Langford.
Palmer's Island	12 0 0	Alexr. Ross.	Turco	15 0 0	Mary Elliott.
Pambula	20 0 0	R. Beck.	Ulladulla	20 0 0	Wm. Sturrock.
Parramatta	280 0 0	Jane Wickham.	Ulnarra	18 0 0	Donald M'Auley.
Paterson	30 0 0	M. L. Saunders.	Upper Adelong	20 0 0	A. Watson.
Peel	15 0 0	Jas. Reed.	Upper Araluen	15 0 0	Wm. Bourke.
Penrith	200 0 0	Faith A. Kellett (Mrs)	Upper Bingera	18 0 0	Caroline Howard.
Pennant Hills	12 0 0	W. Spuraway.	Uralla	40 0 0	J. M'Crossin.
Perry	15 0 0	Isabella Newman.	Urana	18 0 0	E. J. Scott.
Petersham	15 0 0	H. Williams.	Vacy	12 0 0	Josiah Marcom.
Picton	60 0 0	E. G. Larkin.	Wagonga	12 0 0	Mrs. Carruthers.
Pitt Town	20 0 0	Joseph Hobbs.	Wagga Wagga	100 0 0	P. S. Murray.
Port Macquarie	30 0 0	M. J. Spence.	Walcha	20 0 0	Jane Daniel.
Prospect	18 0 0	Eliza O'Doherty.	Wallgett	25 0 0	Mrs. M. A. Hoath.
Pymont	12 0 0	E. Fleming.	Wallabadah	15 0 0	Miss J. Cropper.
Queanbeyan	60 0 0	G. Soares.	Wallsend	20 0 0	W. W. Johnson.
Quirindi	15 0 0	Elizth. Cook.	Wandandian	12 0 0	Thos. Walsh.
Randwick	15 0 0	F. Veness.	Wanganella	12 0 0	Jno. Dillon.
Raymond Terrace	60 0 0	W. E. Shaw.	Waratah	20 0 0	Pat Dwyer.
Redbank	12 0 0	R. Fitzpatrick.	Warkworth	12 0 0	Maria A. Squire.
Redfern	12 0 0	A. Allen.	Warialda	35 0 0	M. A. Geddes.
Reid's Flat	25 0 0	Thomas Reid.	*Warneton	12 0 0	John Warno.
Richmond	60 0 0	Wm. Price.	Warren	12 0 0	Edward Readford.
Richmond River Heads	12 0 0	Edwd. Ross.	Waterloo	20 0 0	William West.
Riversford	18 0 0	D. Kelly.	Watson's Bay	15 0 0	Jno. Fairbain.
Rocky Mouth	12 0 0	Samuel M'Naughton.	Wattle Flat	15 0 0	George Morehouse.
Rockley	21 0 0	A. Budden.	Waverley	15 0 0	Wm. Thomas.
Rocky River	20 0 0	W. Cleghorn.	*Weatherboard	12 0 0	Thos. Wells.
Rolland's Plains	12 0 0	W. H. Lancaster.	Wee Waa	30 0 0	J. H. Burrell.
Rouse Hill	20 0 0	E. Retallack.	Welaregang	12 0 0	R. S. G. Macdonald.
Russells	12 0 0	J. J. Patrick.	Wellingrove	18 0 0	Mary M'Killop.
Rylstone	30 0 0	A. M. Armstrong.	Wellington	35 0 0	Henry Pike.
Ryde	25 0 0	George Pope.	Wentworth	20 0 0	J. T. Smith.
Rydal	12 0 0	Catherine Lofters.	West Maitland	300 0 0	E. B. Daley.
Sackville Reach	15 0 0	H. C. Kerwan.	Whcco	15 0 0	T. Glennan.
Sassafras	12 0 0	Thomas Street.	Whceny Creek	15 0 0	J. Lamrock.
Saunmaurez Ponds	12 0 0	Rose M'Kinlay.	Wilberforce	20 0 0	Alex. Simpson.
St. Alban's	12 0 0	John Pescud.	*Wilbertree	15 0 0	Ed. Fletcher.
St. Leonard's	15 0 0	G. H. Stephens.	Windellama	12 0 0	Mrs. Elizth. Cartwright.
St. Mark's	12 0 0	F. M'Lean.	Windeyer	15 0 0	Wm. Mulholland.
St. Mary's	30 0 0	Matthew Webb.	Windsor	200 0 0	J. A. Dick.
St. Peter's	18 0 0	J. M'Kenzie.	Wingham	15 0 0	W. G. Higgs.
Scone	50 0 0	Francis Isaacs.	Wiseman's Ferry	12 0 0	Geo. P. Black.
Scamah	15 0 0	Alex. Cameron.	Wollombi	20 0 0	Eliza Arnott.
Shellharbour	15 0 0	Edwd. Graham.	Wollongong	200 0 0	J. W. Elliott.
Shoalhaven	50 0 0	Jas. Lang.	*Wolumla	12 0 0	Robt. Beck.
Singleton	200 0 0	Samuel Baker.	Woodhouslee	12 0 0	R. Harvie.
Smithfield	15 0 0	J. Manfield.	Wombat	20 0 0	Joseph Broad.
Sofala	35 0 0	Margt. Smith.	*Woodville	12 0 0	Mrs. Ruth Paine.
South Gundagai	18 0 0	Thos. Henderson.	Woodsreef	12 0 0	W. Regan.
South Wangan	12 0 0	Jas. Newell.	Woonona	20 0 0	H. Fry.
Stockton	12 0 0	Samuel Stirling.	Yass	200 0 0	Pierce Gould.
Stroud	25 0 0	Thos. Layman.	Yarrawa	12 0 0	A. W. Bucknell.
Summer Island	12 0 0	F. McCornish.	Young	300 0 0	A. H. M'Arthur.

New offices marked thus *

Offices re-established marked thus †

POST OFFICES DISCONTINUED.

Drungalee.
Geddai.
Mulwala.
Walanthry.

F.

List of Licensed Vendors of Postage Stamps, on 31st December, 1864.

Name.	Residence.	Name of Place.	Date of Appointment.
Aitken, J. C.	Botany-street	South Head Road	3 Jan., 1860.
Allingham, E.	.. ..	Armidale	28 Oct., 1862.
Armstrong, J. F.	.. ..	Forbes	18 Oct., 1862.
Asser, N. F.	.. ..	Scone	3 Mar., 1863.
Ball, E.	.. ..	Goulburn	30 Dec., 1862.
Baird, A.	Surry Hills	Sydney	23 Feb., 1861.
Barnes, S. H.	.. ..	Mudgee	8 Sept., 1864.
Barrie, J.	.. ..	Douglass Park	3 Mar., 1860.
Bartlett, J.	256, George-street	Sydney	11 Oct., 1859.
Black, E.	.. ..	St. Leonard's	18 Oct., 1862.
Blair, R.	.. ..	W. Maitland	6 July, 1863.
Broadhead, Maria	.. ..	Do.	27 July, 1863.
Brown, Catherine	Circular Quay	Sydney	24 Aug., 1861.
Burrell, H. N.	South Head Road	Do.	27 June, 1856.
Campbell, D.	174, Castlereagh-street	Do.	24 Aug., 1860.
Canoin, Maria	247, Crown-street	Do.	11 May, 1864.
Chatterton, E.	.. ..	Sackville Reach	8 Sept., 1863.
Clift, J.	.. ..	Parramatta	8 Oct., 1862.
Cohen, Wm.	.. ..	Tamworth	21 June, 1864.
Coul, W.	.. ..	Picton	27 Aug., 1864.
Coulter, Robert	.. ..	Penrith	10 May, 1864.
Cottrell, J.	.. ..	Yass	18 Feb., 1863.
Cubitt, A.	Bridge-street	Sydney	31 Aug., 1864.
Ouddeford, J.	154, William-street	Do.	13 Mar., 1863.
Curry, H.	.. ..	Tamworth	1 July, 1863.
Davies, J.	York-street	Sydney	13 Nov., 1863.
Davis, R.	47, Bathurst-street	Do.	14 Oct., 1863.
Davis, H.	Phoenix Wharf	Do.	29 April, 1862.
Davis, Mrs. J.	.. ..	Gosford	22 Dec., 1864.
Dawson, T. H.	Australian Club	Sydney	1 Dec., 1864.
Day, James	South Head Road	Do.	30 July, 1864.
Dolman, W.	236, Pitt-street	Do.	2 Sept., 1858.
Donaldson, Margaret	.. ..	Paddington	14 Aug., 1861.
Douglass, A.	51, Clarence-street	Sydney	16 Feb., 1858.
Dunn Patrick	.. ..	Mulwalla	8 Dec., 1864.
Eames, W. D.	16, South Head Road	Sydney	28 Jan., 1864.
Fairfax & Sons	Hunter-street	Do.	5 April, 1864.
Falls, A.	.. ..	W. Maitland	24 Feb., 1864.
Ferris, J.	.. ..	Parramatta	1 July, 1863.
Fenton, Mrs.	71, Crown-street	Sydney	22 Dec., 1863.
Fieldhouse, E. & W.	.. ..	Campbelltown	8 Aug., 1864.
Flanagan, E. F.	594, George-street	Sydney	23 June, 1864.
Fludden, H.	Erskine-street	Do.	14 Oct., 1861.
Fry, J. W.	452, George-street	Do.	5 May, 1864.
Gallagher & Hollings	.. ..	Tamworth	13 April, 1864.
George, R. R.	.. ..	Forbes	28 Oct., 1862.
Gee, H.	Parramatta-street	Sydney	22 April, 1863.
Gerber, C.	.. ..	Lambing Flat	1 Oct., 1862.
Gill, G.	George-street North	Sydney	25 July, 1856.
Godfrey, J.	South Head Road	Do.	6 July, 1863.
Goold, S.	178, Pitt-street	Do.	9 Sept., 1859.
Gordon & Gotch	Hunter-street	Do.	21 July, 1863.
Graham F.	Castlereagh-street	Do.	14 July, 1856.
Hamilton, Mrs. E. M.	Woolloomooloo-street	Do.	26 May, 1862.
Hamilton, J.	Chippendale	Do.	16 Mar., 1860.
Hardman, Abel	Park-street	Do.	18 May, 1863.
Hayes, J. J.	86, Market-street East	Do.	18 Dec., 1863.
Hayman Brothers	George-street	Do.	28 Jan., 1864.
Hewlett, W.	.. ..	Wollongong	15 Sept., 1862.
Hill, J.	790, George-street	Sydney	16 June, 1858.
Hill, J.	.. ..	Singleton	1 Dec., 1862.
Hippgrave & Craigie	.. ..	Armidale	13 April, 1864.
Hogan, W.	King-street	Sydney	1 Aug., 1861.
Hogan, P. J.	Argyle-street	Do.	3 June, 1863.
Holroyd, Mrs.	351, Bourke-street	Do.	12 June, 1860.
Holroyd, Michael	278, George-street	Do.	13 May, 1864.
Holmes, W. H.	184, Sussex-street	Do.	23 Nov., 1860.
Horner, J. G.	William-street	Do.	30 Jan., 1861.
Jackes F.	.. ..	Armidale	8 Oct., 1862.
Jackson J.	78 & 80, Dowling-street	Sydney	25 July, 1864.
Jacobs H. J.	Union Club	Do.	27 Sept., 1864.
Jenkins W. J.	252, George-street	Do.	27 Aug., 1859.
Jeyes George	193, Kent-street	Do.	23 Mar., 1863.
Jones, J. R.	.. ..	Bathurst	1 Oct., 1862.
Jones, A. S.	Breadalbane	Near Muthilly	13 June, 1864.
Kirschbaum, A.	124, King-street	Sydney	20 April, 1859.
Lacerda, D.	206, Parramatta-street	Do.	23 Oct., 1863.
Larter, F.	South Head Road	Do.	11 Oct., 1859.
Lec, Henry	.. ..	Deniliquin	16 Sept., 1864.
Lester, W. R.	.. ..	Mudgee	8 Sept., 1864.
Levien, A.	.. ..	West Maitland	1 Nov., 1862.

F—continued.

Name.	Residence.	Name of Place.	Date of Appointment.
Levi & Co.	George-street North	Sydney	17 Feb., 1864.
Lissak, J. J.	85, King-street	Do.	3 Feb., 1859.
Lloyd, E. .. ..	.. ..	Murrumbah	13 Aug., 1862.
Lowe, B.	Miller's Point	Sydney	6 Aug., 1863.
Maddock, Wm.	George-street	Do.	6 Aug., 1863.
Madden, M. J.	Market-street West	Do.	24 Oct., 1864.
Mader, W.	George-street	Do.	10 Feb., 1867.
Mailer, J.	286, George-street	Do.	11 Mar., 1863.
Mallam, H. G. .. ..	.. ..	Armidale	5 Dec., 1864.
Marks, Bros. .. ..	.. ..	Forbes	28 Oct., 1862.
Mason, E. .. ..	.. ..	Parramatta	15 Sept., 1862.
McClelland, — .. ..	.. ..	Newcastle.. ..	25 Oct., 1859.
McIntosh, A.	252, Sussex-street	Sydney	4 Aug., 1862.
McNeil, J.	40, Sussex-street.. ..	Do.	20 Mar., 1860.
Meinke, Robt.	King & George Streets	Do.	8 June, 1864.
Mositt, W.	Pitt-street	Do.	24 Oct., 1857.
Moon, W.	Railway Station	Do.	17 Feb., 1864.
Moore, J.	George-street	Do.	23 July, 1856.
Moore, J. .. ..	.. ..	Armidale	18 Oct., 1862.
Murphy, F.	455, Bourke-street	Sydney	1 Feb., 1860.
Muspratt, E.	William-street	Do.	18 Jan., 1860.
Musgrave, Thos.	Windmill-street	Do.	25 Nov., 1864.
Mutlow, W. H. .. ..	.. ..	Armidale	31 Mar., 1864.
Nash, W.	591, George-street	Sydney	23 Mar., 1863.
Page, G. W.	659, Elizabeth-street	Do.	12 Sept., 1864.
Payne, J. T. .. ..	.. ..	Newcastle	4 Mar., 1864.
Penfold, E. F.	George-street	Sydney	12 May, 1857.
Pierce, T.	Yurong & Stanley Streets	Do.	9 July, 1860.
Porter, G.	324, George-street	Do.	22 April, 1863.
Price, A.	Tambar Springs	Gunnedah.. ..	31 Aug., 1864.
Quick, William .. ..	.. ..	Maitland	26 Mar., 1864.
Rabone, Stephen	George-street Market	Sydney	11 Aug., 1864.
Rae, A. B. .. ..	.. ..	Bathurst	31 Aug., 1863.
Ramsay, E. .. ..	.. ..	Balmain	5 Dec., 1859.
Ranwell & Lawrence .. ..	.. ..	Mudgee	17 Aug., 1864.
Regan, D. .. ..	.. ..	Tamworth	6 Aug., 1863.
Reilly, P.	Macquarie-street South.. ..	Sydney	8 April, 1863.
Riley, W. B. .. ..	.. ..	Goulburn	27 Nov., 1862.
Roberts, D.	Pitt-street	Sydney	31 Aug., 1859.
Ross, A.	194, Lower George-street	Do.	23 Jan., 1863.
Sandon, C. T.	George-street	Do.	16 Feb., 1867.
Saywell, T. R.	14, Park-street	Do.	7 April, 1863.
Scholey, Mrs. R.	49, Parramatta-street	Do.	25 Aug., 1862.
Scholes, W.	Clarence & Margaret Sts.	Do.	3 Dec., 1862.
Smyth & Wells	Hunter-street	Do.	26 Mar., 1859.
Sippell, Bros. .. ..	.. ..	Lambing Flat	1 Nov., 1862.
Sparrow, C. S.	48, William-street	Sydney	4 Mar., 1864.
Stormer, J. B. .. ..	.. ..	Lambing Flat	8 Dec., 1862.
Tegg, J. T. .. ..	.. ..	West Maitland	30 June, 1864.
Thomas, H. .. ..	.. ..	Do.	9 Dec., 1864.
Torckler, H. .. ..	.. ..	Singleton	25 Mar., 1863.
Trim, J. .. ..	.. ..	Armidale	21 Nov., 1862.
Tuke, C. .. ..	.. ..	Parramatta	6 Aug., 1863.
Turner, E.	26, Hunter-street	Sydney	9 Dec., 1864.
Walker, W. .. ..	.. ..	Sofala	13 May, 1864.
Walsh, G. .. ..	.. ..	Goulburn	25 May, 1864.
Watson, R. C. .. ..	.. ..	West Maitland	8 April, 1863.
Weir, David.. ..	George-street	Sydney	28 June, 1864.
Western, John .. ..	.. ..	West Maitland	28 Oct., 1862.
White, Laban .. ..	.. ..	Windsor	4 April, 1864.
White, J. C. .. ..	.. ..	Bathurst	17 May, 1864.
Whitton, Joseph	Chain of Ponds	Camberwell	25 Aug., 1864.
Williamson, Mrs. J.	75, William-street	Sydney	8 Sept., 1862.
Williams, F. .. ..	.. ..	Singleton	17 June, 1864.
Winchcombe, J. P. .. ..	.. ..	Young	6 Aug., 1863.
Woolley, H.	King-street	Sydney	15 Sept., 1861.
Wright, A.	40, Princes-street	Do.	18 Dec., 1863.

REPORT FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL—1864.

17

G.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from 1st January, 1864.—Date of Notice, 21st December, 1863.

CONTRACTORS.		POSTAL LINES.	Distance in Miles.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contract.
Names.	Addresses.						
WESTERN ROADS.							
1	Robert Elliott*	Penrith	Railway Station and Post Office, Parramatta, Bankham Hills, Rouse Hill, and Windsor.	19	Six (twice a day.)	1 or 4-horse coach.	£ s. d. 190 0 0 1865. 31 Dec.
2	James Rowthorn	Windsor	Windsor, Pitt Town, and Wilberforce.	7	Six ..	Horseback	50 0 0 1864. 31 Dec.
3	Wm. Thompson	Pitt Town	Pitt Town, Wiseman's Ferry, and St. Alban's.	21	Two ..	Horseback or by 1-horse gig	75 0 0 1866. 31 Dec.
4	George Reynolds	Mangrove Creek	Wiseman's Ferry and Mangrove Creek.	12	One ..	Horseback	20 0 0 1864. 31 Dec.
5	Geo. Smith Hall, junior* 1s. to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors and Mail Guards.	Windsor	Windsor and Richmond	5	Six (twice a day.)	1 or 2-horse vehicle.	40 0 0 1866. 31 Dec.
6	John Markwell	Richmond	Richmond and Camden, <i>via</i> Castlereagh, Penrith, Green-dale, Mulgoa, and Bringelly.	34	Three ..	Horseback	159 0 0 1864. 31 Dec.
7	Thomas Cross	Wilberforce	Wilberforce, Ebenezer, and Sackville Reach.	11	" ..	" ..	25 0 0 1866. 31 Dec.
8	Hy. Everingham	Lower Portland	Sackville Reach and Lower Portland.	6	" ..	" ..	23 0 0 1864. 31 Dec.
9	James Connolly—transferred to widow, Mrs. Agnes Connolly.	Windsor	Richmond, North Richmond, and Wheeny Creek, (Lamrock's Inn.)	11	" ..	" ..	35 0 0 1865. 31 Dec.
10	Geo. Cavanough	Colo	Colo and Wheeny Creek	15	One ..	" ..	30 0 0 1864. 31 Dec.
11	John Beggs	Eastern Creek	Parramatta, Prospect, and Eastern Creek.	9	Six ..	" ..	80 0 0 1866. 31 Dec.
12	Cobb & Co. Current fare to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors and Mail Guards.	Sydney	Railway Station and Post Office, Penrith, Hartley, Bathurst, and Orange.	120	" ..	4-wheeled coaches.	1,878 0 0 1866. 31 Dec.
13	D. Paterson	Mitchell's Creek	Fryingpan and Mitchell's Creek	7	Two ..	Horseback	50 0 0 1864. 31 Dec.
14	Ed. Murray	Geddai	Frederick's Valley and Geddai.	10	One ..	" ..	18 0 0 At one month's notice. 1864. 31 Dec.
15	Josh. Hewitt	Ophir	Orange and Ophir	16	" ..	" ..	45 0 0 1865. 31 Dec.
16	Cobb & Co. £2 10s. to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors and Mail Guards.	Sydney	Orange, Murga, and Forbes	70	Six ..	4-horse coach.	1,325 0 0 1864. 31 Dec.
17	Geo. Field†	Billabong	Forbes and Billabong	25	One ..	3-horse coach.	77 13 0 1866. 31 Dec.
18	J. G. Philler and Edward Rijen.‡	Murga	Forbes and Young	80	Three ..	Horseback	495 0 0 1866. 31 Dec.
19	Edwd. W. Moon—transferred to Cobb & Co., 1 April. 40s. to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors and Mail Guards.	Molong	Orange, Stony Creek, <i>Ironbarks</i> , Black Rock, Wellington, and Montefiores.	60	" ..	2-horse coach.	795 0 0 1864. 31 Dec.
20	Wm. F. Wynne 45s. to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors and Mail Guards.	Molong	Orange, <i>Molong</i> , Black Rock, Wellington, and Montefiores.	60	" ..	2 or 4-horse coach.	775 0 0 1865. 31 Dec.
21	Thos. Sullivan, junr. 15s. to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors and Mail Guards.	Montefiores	Wellington, Montefiores, and Dubbo.	54	Two ..	2-horse vehicle.	210 0 0 1866. 31 Dec.
22	Thos. Cheshire	Mudgee	Dubbo and Cobbora	35	One ..	Horseback	100 0 0 31 Dec.
23	Thos. Sullivan, junr. 50s. to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors and Mail Guards.	Wellington	Dubbo, Warren, and Cannonbar	126	" ..	2-wheeled vehicle.	300 0 0 31 Dec.
24	John Byrne	Wellington	Warren and Dungalec	25	" ..	Horseback	40 0 0 1864. 31 Dec.
25	John Brown, junr.	Cannonbar	Cannonbar, Gongolgon, Bourke, and Fort Bourke, <i>via</i> Duck Creek and the Bogan River.	166	" ..	" ..	240 0 0 31 Dec.
26	Thomas Neville	Molong	Molong and Ironbarks	27	Three ..	" ..	140 0 0 31 Dec.

* Cancelled, 30 November, in consequence of Railway extension to Richmond.

† Allowed £80 per annum additional from 1st August, for conveying mails

thrice instead of once a week.

‡ Cancelled, 31 March—Contractors failed to execute Bond and Agreement.

G.—continued.

CONTRACTORS.		POSTAL LINES.	Dis- tance in Miles.	Frequency of Communi- cation.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contract.
Names.	Addresses.						
27 John Robinson	Molong	Molong and Obley	35	Two ..	Horseback	£ s. d. 100 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
28 R. Lamph	Cannonbar	Obley and Cannonbar, <i>via</i> Ny- ingan.	165	One ..	"	250 0 0	1864. 31 Dec.
29 Wm. Readford 20s. to be paid for every seat re- quired by Government, other than those for Postal Inspec- tors and Mail Guards.	Mudgee	Hartley, Bowenfels, and Mudgee	84	Six ..	2 or more horse vehicle.	1,199 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
30 Hy. Ferguson	Rylstone	Kean's Swamp and Rylstone ..	11	Three ..	Horseback	150 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
31 Thos. Ryan and Saml. G. Hatton.	Mudgee	Mudgee, Grattai, Windeyer, Pure Point, Campbell's Creek, Long Creek, and Upper Py- ramul, with a branch post to and from Grattai, Avisford, and Louisa Creek.	26	Two ..	"	300 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
32 Thos. Trotter*	Cassilis	Mudgee and Cassilis	60	" ..	"	148 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
33 Martin Nash	Mudgee	Mudgee, Merrendee, Burren- dong, and Ironbarks.	36	One ..	"	150 0 0	1864. 31 Dec.
34 John Sullivan — trans- ferred to Thos. Cheshire, 1 February.	Wellington	Mudgee, Guntawang, and Dubbo	80	Two ..	"	300 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
35 S. G. Hatton 40s. to be paid for every seat re- quired by Government, other than those for Postal Inspec- tors and Mail Guards.	Mudgee	Mudgee, Guntawang, Cobbora, and Munderoran.	71	One ..	2 or more horse coach.	242 10 0	1866. 31 Dec.
36 James M'Dougall	Collie	Munderoran and Collie	60	" ..	Horseback	96 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
37 David M'Cullough	Coonamble	Munderoran and Coonamble ..	90	" ..	"	179 0 0	1864. 31 Dec.
38 David M'Cullough	Coonamble	Coonamble and Merri Merri (M'Lean's Station), <i>via</i> Bim- bimbleyon, Bundy, Ningey, and Coonbone.	50	" ..	"	80 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
39 Cobb & Co. Current fare to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors and Mail Guards.	Sydney	Bathurst, Peel, and Sofala ..	29	Three ..	4-wheeled coaches.	124 10 0	1866. 31 Dec.
40 Chrstr. Flynn	Sofala	Sofala and Kean's Swamp ..	20	Two ..	Horseback	120 0 0	1864. 31 Dec.
41 Larkin Foreman	Sofala	Sofala and Tambaroora	25	One ..	"	150 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
42 James Johnson	Tambaroora	Sofala and Tambaroora	25	" ..	"	98 0 0	1864. 31 Dec.
43 D. M'Kinnon	Limekilns	Peel and Limekilns	11	" ..	"	21 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
44 C. Whalen, junr.—trans- ferred to widow (Mrs. C. Whalen), 7 April, and again to John Hatfield, 1 October.	Bathurst	Bathurst and O'Connell	12	Two ..	"	75 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
45 Matthew Ryan	Mutton's Falls	O'Connell, Mutton's Falls, and Fish River Creek.	7	One ..	"	52 0 0	1864. 31 Dec.
46 John Douglass	Bathurst	Bathurst and Long Swamp, <i>via</i> Caloola and Denis Island.	30	" ..	"	70 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
47 William Hood	Bathurst	Bathurst, Lagoons, and Rockley	18	Two ..	"	100 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
48 J. W. De L. Evans	Rockley	Rockley and Swatchfield ..	30	One ..	"	50 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
49 W. A. Steel, junr.	Rockley	Rockley and Tucna	32	" ..	"	90 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
50 A. P. Bowes & C. Smithy 30s. to be paid for every seat re- quired by Government, other than those for Postal Inspec- tors and Mail Guards.	Lucknow	Bathurst, Carcoar, and Cowra, <i>via</i> Evans' Plains and Blayney	59	Three ..	2-horse coach.	499 17 6	1866. 31 Dec.
51 William Marsh .. ..	.....	Blayney and Teesdale	11	One ..	Horseback	35 0 0	1864. 31 Dec.
52 A. Ferguson	Canowindra	Cowra and Canowindra	20	Three ..	"	108 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
53 Peter Lynch	The Islands, Cowra.	Cowra, South Wangan, and Forbes.	55	" ..	"	300 0 0	1864. 31 Dec.
54 J. G. Philler†	Murga	Forbes and Condobolin, <i>via</i> Finn's	60	Two ..	"	300 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
55 Thos. J. Grace	Hay	Condobolin, Booligal, and Hay..	210	One ..	"	430 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
SOUTHERN ROADS.							
1 Thos. Hilt	Liverpool	Railway Station and Post Office, Liverpool.	‡	Twice, or oftener daily.	.....	20 0 0	1865. 31 Dec.
2 Thos. Thompson—trans- ferred to C. H. Beres- ford, 1 January. §	North Rocks	Liverpool, Denham Court, and Bringelly	10	Six ..	Horseback	100 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.

* Cancelled on 1st January—Contractor refused to carry out contract.
† Cancelled on 14th June, in consequence of disappearance of contractor.

‡ Cancelled for mal-performance.
§ Cancelled on 1 January—Contractor objected to Time Table.

REPORT FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL—1864.

19

G.—continued.

CONTRACTORS.		POSTAL LINES.	Dis- tance in Miles.	Frequency of Communi- cation.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contract.
Names.	Addresses.						
3	Henry Battam * .. 2s. 6d. to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors and Mail Guards.	Camden .. Campbelltown, Narellan, and Camden	10	Six ..	Coach drawn by 2 horses.	£ s. d. 50 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
4	J. Rixon and G. Organ ..	Wollongong .. Campbelltown, Appin, Woonona, Wollongong, and Dapto.	42	.. ..	Vehicle or on horse- back.	675 0 0	1864. 31 Dec.
5	W. English	Jamberoo .. Dapto, Jamberoo, Kiama, and Shoalhaven.	42	.. ..	Horseback	365 0 0	31 Dec. 1866.
6	Henry Mason—trans- ferred to Joseph New- ton from 1 October.	Shellharbor .. Albion Park and Shellharbor ..	8	Two ..	.. ..	14 0 0	31 Dec. 1866.
7	George Dawes	Broughton's Creek. Gerringong and Broughton's Creek.	12	.. ..	.. ..	40 0 0	31 Dec.
8	Fredk. Walters	Shoalhaven .. Shoalhaven, Sassafras, Nerriga, and Braidwood.	98	One ..	.. ..	150 0 0	31 Dec. 1866.
9	John Smith	Nowra Shoalhaven and Nowra, <i>via</i> Greenhills.	5	Three ..	.. ..	17 0 0	31 Dec. 1866.
10	Isaac Thorburn	Barrangella, <i>via</i> Nowra. Nowra and Burrier	18	Two ..	.. ..	36 0 0	31 Dec. 1864.
11	Richard Bartlett, junior ..	Ulladulla .. Shoalhaven, Greenhills, Nowra, Milton and Ulladulla.	42	One ..	.. ..	64 0 0	31 Dec.
12	Richard Bartlett	Ulladulla .. do do	42	Two ..	.. ..	116 0 0	31 Dec. 1866.
13	John Hession	Ulladulla .. Ulladulla and Bateman's Bay ..	50	.. ..	.. ..	110 0 0	31 Dec. 1864.
14	David Wilson	Braidwood .. Braidwood and Nelligen ..	35	.. ..	.. ..	185 0 0	31 Dec.
15	James Donovan	Bateman's Bay .. Bateman's Bay, Mullenderee, and Moruya.	23	.. ..	.. ..	95 0 0	31 Dec.
16	John Hawdon	Kiora Moruya and Kiora	5	.. ..	.. ..	16 0 0	31 Dec. 1866.
17	Cobb and Co. Current fare to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors and Mail Guards.	Sydney Picton, Goulburn, and Yass ..	130	Six ..	Coach, 3 or more horses.	1,800 0 0	31 Dec.
18	John Galvin	Camden .. Camden, Brownlow Hill, and the Oaks, <i>via</i> Lowe's Hill.	14	.. ..	Horseback	75 0 0	31 Dec. 1864.
19	Danl. Carmody	Rockbarton, <i>via</i> Oaks. Oaks and Burragorang	22	Three ..	.. ..	35 0 0	18 Dec.
20	Robert Wallace—trans- ferred to widow, Mrs. Eliza Wallace	Sutton Forest .. Berrima and Sutton Forest ..	8	Six ..	.. ..	70 0 0	31 Dec.
21	Wm. Russell	Kangaloon .. Sutton Forest and Kangaloon ..	15	One ..	.. ..	35 0 0	31 Dec.
22	Richd. Stone †	Bong Bong .. Berrima and Bong Bong ..	12	Six ..	.. ..	40 0 0	31 Dec.
23	Joseph Pallier	Marulan .. Marulan and Bungonia	10	.. ..	.. ..	50 0 0	31 Dec.
24	George Noble	Bungonia .. Bungonia and Windellama ..	12	One ..	.. ..	20 0 0	31 Dec. 1866.
25	Angus Cameron	Fred's Flat, <i>via</i> Marulan. Marulan and Long Reach ..	9	Two ..	.. ..	30 0 0	31 Dec. 1864.
26	James Waterworth .. Current fare to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors and Mail Guards.	Goulburn .. Goulburn, Boro, and Braidwood	55	Six ..	1, 2, or more horse coach.	625 0 0	31 Dec.
27	David Wilson	Braidwood .. Braidwood, Jembaicumbene, and Major's Creek, <i>via</i> Bell's Pad- dock.	15	Three ..	Horseback	75 0 0	31 Dec. 1866.
28	John Dwyer—transferred to John Doughty, from 1 August.	Major's Creek .. Major's Creek, Oranmeir, and Stony Creek, <i>via</i> Ballalaba.	20	Two ..	.. ..	50 0 0	31 Dec. 1864.
29	Michael Dowling	Braidwood .. Braidwood and Monga, Little or Mongarlow River.	10	.. ..	.. ..	28 0 0	31 Dec.
30	Thomas Farrell	Braidwood .. Braidwood, Upper Araluen, and Crown Flat, <i>via</i> Reidsdale and Bells' Creek.	18	Three ..	.. ..	130 0 0	31 Dec. 1866.
31	Wm M'Intosh	Moruya Crown Flat and Moruya, <i>via</i> Lower Araluen and Mullen- derree.	31	Two ..	.. ..	145 0 0	31 Dec. 1864.
32	Wm. H. Hopkins	Bega Moruya, Bodalla, Bega, Merim- bula, and Pambula.	98	One ..	.. ..	150 0 0	31 Dec.
33	C. J. M'Gregor	Bega do do	98	.. ..	.. ..	145 0 0	31 Dec.
34	W. H. Hopkins	Bega Pambula and Eden	10	Two ..	.. ..	60 0 0	31 Dec. 1866.
35	Joseph Stephens	Bodalla .. Bodalla and Nerrigundah ..	14	.. ..	.. ..	85 0 0	31 Dec. 1864.
36	Patk. Quinn	Urabodalla, <i>via</i> Bodalla. Bódalla and Wagonga	14	One ..	.. ..	50 0 0	31 Dec.
37	J. Waterworth Current fares to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors and Mail Guards.	Goulburn .. Boro, Bungendore, Queanbeyan, and Cooma.	90	Three ..	1 or more horse vehicle.	420 0 0	31 Dec.

* Contractor Beresford allowed £26 per annum additional from 1st August, for proceeding once a day *via* Kemp's Creek.
† Allowed an additional lump sum of £10 from 1st August to 31 December, for proceeding *via* Bowral.

G—continued.

CONTRACTORS.		POSTAL LINES.	Dis- tance in Miles.	Frequency of Communi- cation.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contract.
Names.	Addresses.						
38	Thos. Moran £1 to be paid for every seat re- quired by Government, other than those for Postal Inspec- tors and Mail Guards.	Goulburn ..	Goulburn, Collector, and Gun- daroo.	30	Three ..	2 or more horse vehicle.	£ s. d. 1865. 156 0 0 31 Dec.
39	Thos. Moran 15s. to be paid for every seat re- quired by Government, other than those for Postal Inspec- tors and Mail Guards.	Goulburn ..	Gundaroo, Ginnindera, Cauberra, and Queanbeyan.	30	Two ..	" ..	136 0 0 31 Dec.
40	James Williams	Sandhills <i>via</i> Bungendore.	Bungendore and Molonglo ..	10	Three ..	Horseback	62 0 0 1864. 31 Dec.
41	William Roohan	Queanbeyan ..	Queanbeyan and Lanyon ..	16	Two ..	" ..	65 0 0 31 Dec.
42	William Roohan	Queanbeyan ..	Cooma, Adamindy, Russell's, and Kiandra.	50	" ..	" ..	295 0 0 31 Dec. 1865.
43	Patk. Egan	Cooma	Cooma and Buckley's Crossing- place. <i>via</i> Woolway and Jejiz- rick.	30	One ..	" ..	85 0 0 31 Dec.
44	Thos. Prior	Jejizrick ..	Jejizrick and Jindabyne ..	15	" ..	" ..	33 6 8 1866. 31 Dec.
45	John Agnew	Cooma	Cooma and the junction of the Big Badger and Numeralla Rivers.	22	" ..	" ..	45 0 0 1864. 31 Dec.
46	Christiana Delves	Nimitibel	Cooma, Nimitibel, and Bombala	54	Two ..	" ..	300 0 0 31 Dec.
47	Christiana Delves	Nimitibel	Cooma, <i>Bobundarah</i> , and Bombala	54	One ..	" ..	110 0 0 31 Dec.
48	Moses Cohen	Bombala	Bombala and Delegate ..	24	Three ..	" ..	69 10 0 31 Dec.
49	W. M'Gregor	Bega	Bombala, Cathcart, Pambula, and Eden.	66	One ..	" ..	160 0 0 31 Dec.
50	J. M. Munoz	Goulburn	Goulburn and Kenny's Point <i>via</i> <i>Bangalore</i> .	28	" ..	" ..	46 0 0 31 Dec. 1866.
51	William Wilson	Goulburn	Goulburn, Tarlo, Myrtleville, and Taralga, <i>via</i> <i>Chatebury</i> .	30	Two ..	" ..	60 0 0 31 Dec. 1864.
52	Wm. Clifford	Goulburn	Goulburn, Laggan, and Tuena ..	78	One ..	Horseback	109 0 0 31 Dec. 1866.
53	Thos. Moran—transferred to G. W. M'Donald, from 1 Jan. 30s. to be paid for every seat re- quired by Government, other than those for Postal Inspec- tors and Mail Guards.	Goulburn	Goulburn, Wheco, and Binda. <i>via</i> <i>Mummel, Pomeroy, and Gullen</i> .	53	Two ..	" or by vehicle drawn by 1 or more horses.	156 0 0 31 Dec. 1864.
54	Thos. Frost	Wheco	Wheco, Reid's Flat and Cowra	65	One ..	Horseback	130 0 0 31 Dec.
55	G. W. M'Donald	Binda	Binda and Bigga	30	" ..	" ..	30 0 0 31 Dec.
56	Geo. Webster	Binda	Binda and Tuena	25	Two ..	" ..	52 0 0 31 Dec.
57	A. R. Burton	Gunning	Gunning and Dalton	8	" ..	" ..	42 0 0 31 Dec.
58	Allen Hancock	Burrowa	Burrowa and Binalong	20	" ..	Mail cart.	115 0 0 31 Dec.
59	Edward Bourke—trans- ferred to Patk. Ryan, from 1 July.	Binalong	Yass and Binalong	21	Four ..	2-horse vehicle.	345 0 0 31 Dec.
60	Wm. Myles	Yass	Yass and Burrowa, <i>via</i> <i>Limestone</i> , <i>Kangaroo</i> and <i>Iang's Creeks</i> .	41	One ..	Horseback	95 0 0 31 Dec. 1866.
61	Ed. Bourke—transferred to John Bourke, 1 Nov.	Binalong	Binalong, Murrumburrah, Junece, and Wagga Wagga, <i>via</i> <i>Ba- thurga, Cudgegong, and Coo- tamundry</i> .	100	Two ..	" ..	345 0 0 31 Dec.
62	Thos. G. Murray	Cowra	Murrumburrah, Wombat, and Young, <i>via</i> <i>Demondrille, Stony Creek, and Spring Creek</i> .	35	" ..	" or vehicle.	165 0 0 1864. 31 Dec.
63	J. W. Cade	Phil's Creek <i>via</i> Burrowa.	Burrowa and Reid's Flat, <i>via</i> Hovel's Creek, and Phil's Creek.	40	One ..	Horseback	60 0 0 1866. 31 Dec.
64	James Eady	Marengo	Burrowa and Marengo	18	Two ..	Cart drawn by 2 horses	100 0 0 1864. 31 Dec.
65	James Eady	Marengo	Marengo and Young	16	" ..	" ..	100 0 0 31 Dec.
66	James Eady	Marengo	Young and Morangarell	42	One ..	Horseback	80 0 0 31 Dec. 1866.
67	J. P. Sheaban and Law- rence Garry. Two-thirds of usual fare to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors and Mail Guards.	Jugiong	Yass and Albury	196	Six ..	Coach drawn by 2 horses.	4,200 0 0 31 Dec. 1866.
68	Thos. Leslie	Jackass Creek, South Gun- dagai.	Gundagai and Tumut	20	Three ..	Horseback	150 0 0 1865. 31 Dec.
69	J. Montgomery	Tumut	Tumut and Kiandra	65	One ..	" ..	150 0 0 1864. 31 Dec.
70	Robert Wilson	Gilmore <i>via</i> Tu- mut.	Tumut and Adelong	10	Three ..	" ..	73 0 0 1865. 31 Dec.
71	James Bruce	Ten Mile Creek	Adelong, Upper Adelong, Tum- berumba, and Ten Mile Creek, with branch post to and from Copabella, Gingillack, and Welaragang.	72	One ..	" ..	289 0 0 1864. 31 Dec.
72	J. G. Brooker	Ten Mile Creek	do do	72	" ..	" ..	130 0 0 31 Dec.
73	Hy. Warren	Ten Mile Creek	Ten Mile Creek, Pincy Range, and Urana.	100	" ..	" ..	104 0 0 31 Dec.
74	Fredk. Abbott	Oberne <i>via</i> Tar- cutta.	Tarcutta and Adelong	30	Three ..	" ..	235 0 0 31 Dec.

REPORT FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL—1864.

21

G.—continued.

CONTRACTORS.		POSTAL LINES.	Dis- tance in Miles.	Frequency of Communica- tion.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contract.
Names.	Addresses.						
75 James Gormley 20s. to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspec- tors and Mail Guards.	Wagga Wagga	Tarcutta and Wagga Wagga ..	21	Three ..	Coach drawn by 2 horses.	£ s. d. 199 0 0	1864. 31 Dec.
76 James Gormley £5 to be paid for every seat re- quired by Government, other than those for Postal Inspec- tors and Mail Guards.	Wagga Wagga	Wagga Wagga, Narandera, and Hay.	150	One ..	.. ..	384 0 0	31 Dec.
77 James Gormley	Wagga Wagga	Wagga Wagga, Narandera, and Hay.	150	.. ..	Horseback	448 0 0	31 Dec. 1866.
78 Denis Hanan	Balranald ..	Hay, Maude, and Balranald ..	70	Two ..	.. ..	300 0 0	31 Dec.
79 Ralph Powell and J. Beveridge. 80s. to be paid for every seat re- quired by Government, other than those for Postal Inspec- tors and Mail Guards.	Albury	Wagga Wagga, Urana, Jercel- derie, and Deniliquin.	150	.. ..	Coach drawn by 2 horses.	800 0 0	31 Dec.
80 James M'Phee £1 10s. to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspec- tors and Mail Guards.	Sandhurst, Vic- toria.	Deniliquin and Moama	50	Six ..	.. ..	679 0 0	31 Dec.
81 J. Gormley	Wagga Wagga	Hay and Deniliquin	80	Two ..	Horseback	590 0 0	1865. 31 Dec.
82 Robertson, Wagner, & Co. £1 10s. to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspec- tors and Mail Guards.	Melbourne ..	Hay and Deniliquin	80	One ..	2-horse coach.	170 10 0	31 Dec.
83 Wm. Smith 40s. to be paid for every seat re- quired by Government, other than those for Postal Inspec- tors and Mail Guards.	Howlong	Albury and Deniliquin <i>via</i> How- long and Corowa.	120	Two ..	.. ..	398 6 8	1866. 31 Dec.
84 R. B. Bridge	Wahgunyah ..	Corowa and Wahgunyah ..	1	Six ..	On foot ..	20 0 0	31 Dec. 1864.
85 W. Burgess	Moulamein ..	Deniliquin, Moulamein, and Bal- ranald <i>via</i> Wakool and Mool- par.	110	Two ..	Horseback	400 0 0	31 Dec. 1865.
86 Arch. McDonald	Swan Hill, Vic- toria.	Balranald, Euston, and Went- worth.	140	One ..	.. ..	340 0 0	31 Dec. 1864.
87 James Hart	Balranald ..	Balranald and Swan Hill ..	58	Two ..	.. ..	195 0 0	31 Dec. 1865.
88 Wm. Crick	Truro, South Australia.	Wentworth, Perry, and Mount Murchison.	230	Once a fortnight.	.. ..	400 0 0	31 Dec.
NORTHERN ROADS.							
1 Matthew Mahof	105 George-st.	Sydney, Lane Cove and Gosford.	65	Two ..	Horseback	140 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
2 Irvine Coulter	Gosford	Gosford and Kincumber ..	7	.. ..	.. ..	20 0 0	31 Dec.
3 John Logan †	West Maitland	Newcastle Wharf, Post Office, and Railway Station.	‡	Twice or oftener daily.	Cart drawn by 1 horse.	56 0 0	1865. 31 Dec.
4 John Logan †	West Maitland	Newcastle Post Office, Pillar Box near Railway Terminus, and Branch Office, at Lake Mac- quarie Road and the Junction.	4	.. ..	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec.
5 James Brown	Newcastle ..	Newcastle and Stockton ..	1	Six ..	Boat ..	32 0 0	1864. 31 Dec.
6 John Williams	Stroud	Raymond Terrace, Limeburner's Creek and Stroud.	29	Four ..	2-horse vehicle.	159 0 0	1865. 31 Dec.
7 John Williams	Stroud	Stroud, Gloucester, and Tinonee	69	Two ..	Horseback	280 0 0	31 Dec. 1866.
8 Thomas Baker	Stroud	Stroud and Myall River ..	25	One ..	.. ..	37 0 0	31 Dec. 1864.
9 Roger Lavers	Gloucester ..	Gloucester and Nowendoc ..	50	Once a fortnight.	.. ..	38 10 0	31 Dec.
10 Joseph Byrne—transfd. to John Hemingway, 1 January.	Wingham ..	Tinonee and Wingham ..	6	Two ..	.. ..	30 0 0	31 Dec.
11 John Hemingway	Dingo Creek ..	Wingham and Dingo Creek ..	5	.. ..	.. ..	19 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
12 G. M. Fitzpatrick	Redbank	Tinonee and Redbank	12	.. ..	.. ..	32 0 0	1864. 31 Dec.
13 Wm. Convery	Cundletown ..	Tinonee, Taree, Cundletown, and Jones' Island.	‡	.. ..	.. ..	34 0 0	1865. 31 Dec.
14 Wm. Convery §	Cundletown ..	Tinonee and Port Macquarie ..	60	.. ..	.. ..	249 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
15 Christ. Felton	E. Kempsey ..	Port Macquarie and Huntingdon.	6	One ..	.. ..	45 0 0	1865. 31 Dec.
16 Christ. Felton	E. Kempsey ..	Port Macquarie, Rolland's Plains, and Kempsey.	40	Two ..	.. ..	88 0 0	31 Dec. 1864.
17 James Warrell—transf- ered to Henry Young, 1 October.	Hastings River	Port Macquarie and Harsley ..	16	One ..	.. ..	40 0 0	31 Dec.

* Cancelled—No appearance of Contractor either on 1 January, or subsequently, to carry out his contract.

† Cancelled, 31 March.

‡ Cancelled, 14 September, at Contractor's request.

§ Cancelled, 30 April—Contractor convicted of having lost a mail bag, and reported that it had been robbed by Bushrangers.

G.—continued.

CONTRACTORS.		POSTAL LINES.	Dis- tance in Miles.	Frequency of Communi- cation.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contract.	
Names.	Addresses.							
18	Christ. Felton	East Kempsey..	Kempsey and Frederickton ..	10	Two ..	Horseback	£ s. d. 30 0 0	1864. 31 Dec.
19	Thos. Felton	East Kempsey..	Frederickton and Summer Island, <i>via</i> Seven Oaks.	11	One ..	"	35 0 0	31 Dec.
20	Christ. Felton	East Kempsey..	Kempsey and Armidale, <i>via</i> Bel- grave.	90	Once a fortnight.	"	70 0 0	31 Dec.
21	Stephen Fitzgerald .. 1s. to be paid for every seat re- quired by Government, other than those for Postal Inspec- tors and Mail Guards.	West Maitland.	Railway Station, High-street, and Post Office, West Maitland.	4	Twice or oftener daily.	1-horse cart.	35 0 0	31 Dec.
22	Stephen Fitzgerald .. 2s. to be paid for every seat re- quired by Government, other than those for Postal Inspec- tors and Mail Guards.	West Maitland.	Railway Station and Post Office, East Maitland, Morpeth and Hinton.	4	Seven ..	2-horse coach or on horseback.	39 15 0	31 Dec.
23	Stephen Fitzgerald .. 7s. 6d. to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspec- tors and Mail Guards.	West Maitland.	Hinton, Seaham, Clarence Town, Brookfield and Dungog.	34	Three ..	Cart drawn by 2 or 4 horses.	129 10 0	1866. 31 Dec.
24	Thos. Irwin	Tilligra, <i>via</i> Dun- gog.	Dungog and Brandon Grove ..	10	" ..	Horseback	27 0 0	1864. 31 Dec.
25	Stephen Fitzgerald* .. 4s. to be paid for every seat re- quired by Government, other than those for Postal Inspec- tors and Mail Guards.	West Maitland.	East Maitland, Largs and Pater- son.	12	Seven ..	1 or 2-horse vehicle.	98 17 6	31 Dec.
26	Stephen Fitzgerald† .. 5s. to be paid for every seat re- quired by Government, other than those for Postal Inspec- tors and Mail Guards.	West Maitland.	East Maitland and Mount Vin- cent.	16	Two ..	Cart drawn by 1 horse, or on horse- back.	28 10 9	31 Dec.
27	Wm. Sherwood	Paterson ..	Paterson, Vacy and Gresford ..	16	Three ..	Horseback	35 0 0	1865. 31 Dec.
28	Alexr. Kenny	Ravenscroft ..	Gresford and Eccleston ..	20	One ..	"	16 13 4	1864. 31 Dec.
29	Robt. Robinson	Paterson ..	Gresford and Lostock ..	10	Two ..	"	19 0 0	1865. 31 Dec.
30	Stephen Fitzgerald .. 2s. 6d. to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspec- tors and Mail Guards.	West Maitland.	West Maitland, East Maitland and Morpeth.	3	Seven ..	Mail cart..	44 10 0	1864. 31 Dec.
31	Wm. Macfarlane	Wollombi ..	Maitland, Bishop's Bridge, Mill- field, and Wollombi.	26	Three ..	Horseback	149 0 0	31 Dec.
32	D. H. M'Donald	Branxton ..	Railway Station and Post Office, Branxton.	1	Twice or oftener.	"	56 0 0	31 Dec.
33	Geo. Bridge	Laguna ..	Wollombi and Laguna ..	6	Three ..	"	16 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
34	Wm. Gellathy 6d. to be paid for every seat re- quired by Government, other than those for Postal Inspec- tors and Mail Guards.	Lochinvar ..	Post Office and Railway Station, Lochinvar.	4	Twice daily.	1-horse vehicle.	43 0 0	31 Dec.
35	James Rowe	Broke ..	Singleton and Fordwich ..	16	Three ..	Horseback	90 0 0	1864. 31 Dec.
36	Thomas Price	Jerry's Plains ..	Singleton and Jerry's Plains, <i>via</i> Cockfighter's Creek, and, in time of flood, <i>via</i> Thorley's.	19	" ..	"	65 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
37	John Gill £7 10s. to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspec- tors and Mail Guards.	Moonbi ..	Singleton and Murrurundi; Murrurundi and Armidale ..	74 127	Four .. Three ..	2 or 4-horse coach.	4,447 0 0	1864. 31 Dec.
38	John Gill £6 to be paid for every seat re- quired by Government, other than those for Postal Inspec- tors and Mail Guards.	Moonbi ..	Railway Station and Post Office, Singleton and Murrurundi; Murrurundi and Armidale ..	74 127	Two .. Three ..	3 or 4-horse coach.	2,990 0 0	31 Dec.
39	A. M'Kenzie 15s. to be paid for every seat re- quired by Government, other than those for Postal Inspec- tors and Mail Guards.	Merton ..	Muswellbrook, Denman, and Merriwa.	45	" ..	Once on horseback, and twice by 2-horse cart.	348 0 0	1865. 31 Dec.
40	Wm. Nowland 10s. to be paid for every seat re- quired by Government, other than those for Postal Inspec- tors and Mail Guards.	Muswellbrook ..	Merriwa and Cassilis ..	30	" ..	"	220 0 0	31 Dec.
41	K. Urquhart	Moonan Brook..	Scone and Moonan Brook ..	30	Two ..	Horseback	108 0 0	1864. 31 Dec.
42	Louis Asser	Scone ..	Scone, Thornthwaite, & Merriwa, <i>via</i> Wabong and Hill's Creek.	36	One ..	"	77 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
43	A. G. Mackenzie	Liverpool Plains	Murrurundi and Oak Creek ..	90	" ..	Horseback	135 0 0	31 Dec.

* Allowed £10 per annum additional for proceeding *via* Woodville, from 1st August.

† Allowed an additional lump sum of £10 from 1 September to 31 December, for conveying mails thrice instead of twice a week.

REPORT FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL—1864.

23

G.—Continued.

CONTRACTORS.		POSTAL LINES.	Dis- tance in Miles.	Frequency of Communi- cation.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of termination of Contract.
Names.	Addresses.						
44	John M'Cubbin—transferred to Alexr. Leeson, 1 July	Coolah	Cassilis, Turee, and Coolah ..	20	Two ..	Horseback	131 0 0 31 Dec.
45	Wm. Parsons—transferred to G. J. Downing, 1 Jan.	Coonabarabran ..	Coolah and Coonabarabran ..	50	One ..	"	98 10 0 31 Dec.
46	Seymour Denman ..	Coolah	Coonabarabran and Gulligal ..	80	" ..	"	138 0 0 31 Dec.
47	Matthew O'Brien—transferred to Thos. Cheshire, 1 January.	Dubbo	Coolah, Denison Town, and Cobbora.	50	One ..	"	90 0 0 31 Dec.
48	Thomas Abbott	Murrurundi ..	Wallabadah and Quirindi ..	11	" ..	" ..	37 10 0 31 Dec. 1865.
49	John Marey	Goonoo Goonoo..	Goonoo Goonoo, Bowling Alley Point, and Nundle.	35	Three ..	" ..	136 0 0 31 Dec. 1864.
50	Wm. Acheson	Nundle	Nundle and Hanging Rock ..	4	" ..	" ..	29 10 0 31 Dec.
51	Richd. Cross	Currububula ..	Goonoo Goonoo and Currububula	13	One ..	" ..	30 0 0 31 Dec.
52	E. Warland	Uralla	Uralla and Rocky River ..	5	Three ..	" ..	34 0 0 31 Dec. 1865.
53	Wm. M. Stevenson ..	Armidale	Walcha and Bendemeer ..	25	Two ..	" ..	112 0 0 31 Dec. 1866.
54	Wm. M. Stevenson ..	Armidale	Bendemeer and Bundarra ..	66	One ..	" ..	95 0 0 31 Dec. 1864.
55	A. Kennely	Inverell	Bundarra and Inverell ..	40	" ..	" ..	55 0 0 31 Dec.
56	John M'Kinlay	Saumarez Ponds	Armidale and Bundarra ..	60	" ..	" ..	85 0 0 31 Dec. 1865.
57	W. M. Stevenson	Armidale	Armidale and Walcha ..	32	" ..	" ..	75 0 0 31 Dec. 1864.
58	M. Brigdale	Armidale	Armidale and Saumarez Ponds	5	" ..	" ..	18 0 0 31 Dec. 1866.
59	W. Mowlds*	Armidale	Armidale, Inverell, and Ashford, via Ollera, Moredon, Paradise Creek, Newstead, Byron, and Buckalla.	113	" ..	" ..	200 0 0 31 Dec.
60	Thomas Abbott	Murrurundi ..	Murrurundi, Quirindi, Breeza, and Gunnedah, via Warra.	86	Two ..	" ..	280 0 0 31 Dec. 1864.
61	Henry Hume	Gunnedah	Gunnedah, Gulligal, Narrabri, and Wee Waa.	95	One ..	" ..	180 0 0 31 Dec. 1865.
62	A. Johnson	Gulligal	Gulligal, Narrabri, and Wee Waa	80	" ..	" ..	139 0 0 31 Dec. 1864.
63	John Gill	Moonbi	Gunnedah and Coolah ..	90	" ..	" ..	136 0 0 31 Dec.
64	H. Matthewst	Walgett	Wee Waa and Walgett ..	86	" ..	" ..	165 0 0 31 Dec.
65	W. E. Carr	Wee Waa	Wee Waa and Walgett ..	86	" ..	" ..	180 0 0 31 Dec. 1866.
66	James Hall	Urawilky	Walgett and Coonabarabran, via Kienby, by the Castlereagh River to its junction with the Barwan.	138	" ..	.....	228 0 0 31 Dec.
67	Seymour Denman and John M'Cubbin. †	Coolah	Walgett and Gundawindi ..	163	" ..	Horseback	298 0 0 31 Dec. 1864.
68	John Brown, jun.—transferred to D. M. Jones, 1st February.	Cannonbar ..	Walgett and Fort Bourke ..	190	Once a fortnight.	" ..	140 0 0 31 Dec. 1866.
69	H. J. St. John	Bourke	Bourke, Fort Bourke, and Mount Murchison, travelling on either side of the Darling River.	250	" ..	" ..	190 0 0 31 Dec. 1864.
70	T. H. B. M'Gee	Warialda	Warialda, Moree, and Narrabri	130	One ..	" ..	200 0 0 31 Dec. 1866.
71	T. H. B. M'Gee	Warialda	Moree and Kunopia ..	65	" ..	" ..	135 0 0 31 Dec.
72	T. H. B. M'Gee	Warialda	Moree and Yarrawa, via Crocker's Station, Mibi River.	100	" ..	" ..	265 0 0 31 Dec. 1865.
73	Wm. Kelly	Nundle	Gulligal and Warialda ..	87	" ..	" ..	169 0 0 31 Dec. 1864.
74	D. Macnamara	Tamworth ..	Tamworth, Carroll, Gunnedah, and Gulligal.	60	" ..	" ..	113 6 8 31 Dec. 1866.
75	Henry Hume	Gunnedah ..	Tamworth, Carroll, Gunnedah, and Gulligal.	60	" ..	" ..	120 0 0 31 Dec. 1864.
76	John Gill	Moonbi	Tamworth, Manilla, Barraba, Bingera, and Warialda.	197	Two ..	" ..	640 0 0 31 Dec. 1865.
77	John Yule	Barraba	Barraba and Woodsreef ..	16	One ..	" ..	46 0 0 31 Dec. 1866.
78	Thos. M'Gee	Warialda	Warialda and Gundawindi ..	120	" ..	" ..	170 0 0 31 Dec. 1864.
79	Wm. Mowlds*	Armidale	Armidale and Grafton ..	100	" ..	" ..	195 0 0 31 Dec.
80	Wm. Mowlds*	Armidale	Armidale and Grafton ..	100	" ..	" ..	170 0 0 31 Dec.
81	James Duffy	Casino	Grafton and Casino ..	75	" ..	" ..	140 0 0 31 Dec.
82	John Cunningham ..	Casino	Lawrence and Casino ..	80	" ..	" ..	150 0 0 31 Dec. 1866.
83	Ellen Thompson ..	Casino	Casino, Lismore, and Richmond River Heads.	40	" ..	" ..	120 0 0 31 Dec. 1864.
84	Henry Shelden	Lawrence ..	Lawrence, Tabulam, and Tootoom, via Pretty Gully.	95	" ..	" ..	200 0 0 31 Dec.

* Cancelled on 5th May, in consequence of death of Contractor.

† Cancelled on 31st March—Contractor failed to complete his bond.

‡ Cancelled on 31st July, at Contractor's request, and from unsatisfactory performance of contract.

G.—continued.

CONTRACTORS.		POSTAL LINES.	Dis- tance in Miles.	Frequency of Communi- cation.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contract.
Names.	Addresses.						
85 Thomas Pillar	Tenterfield	Grafton, Tabulam, Table Land, Timbarra, and Tenterfield.	206	Two ..	Horseback	£ s. d. 480 0 0	1864. 31 Dec. 1865.
86 Wm. Mowlds*	Armidale	Armidale, Falconer, and Glen Innes.	60	Two ..	.. ..	300 0 0	31 Dec. 1864.
87 Chas. Tuckwood—trans- ferred to G. Willson, 23rd September.	Tenterfield	Glen Innes, Dundee, and Tenter- field.	59	.. ..	.. ..	350 0 0	31 Dec.
88 E. M. Wright	Tenterfield	Tenterfield and Ashford, <i>via</i> the south side of the Severn and Clifton Stations.	74	One ..	.. ..	132 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
89 Chas. Tuckwood—trans- ferred to G. Willson, 23rd September.	Tenterfield	Tenterfield and Maryland, <i>via</i> Boonoo Boonoo and Undercliff.	60	Two ..	.. ..	200 0 0	1864. 31 Dec.
90 Edward Price	Glen Innes	Glen Innes and Wellingrove ..	15	Two ..	.. ..	74 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
91 Edward Price	Glen Innes	Wellingrove and Inverell ..	30	One ..	.. ..	90 0 0	1865. 31 Dec.
92 Edward Price	Glen Innes	Inverell and Warialda, <i>via</i> Ban- nockburn, Roody Creek, and Gragin.	40	.. ..	.. ..	68 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
93 Richd. Boyd and John Boyd.	Casino	Casino and Brisbane	55	.. ..	.. ..	220 0 0	31 Dec.
SUBURBAN ROADS.							
1 John Grice—transferred to Joseph Smith, 1st April. 1s. to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspec- tors and Mail Guards.	Randwick	General Post Office and Rand- wick.	5	Six (twice a day).	Omnibus	20 0 0	1864. 31 Dec.
2 Robert Gannon†	Cook's River	Post Office, St. Peter's (Cook's River), and Kogarah (Rocky Point).	5	Three ..	Horseback	20 0 0	31 Dec.
3 Joseph Hughes—trans- ferred to Aitken Gribben, 1st October.	Sydney	General Post Office and Watson's Bay, <i>via</i> St. Mark's and Waverley.	5	Six ..	.. ..	85 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
4 Thos. Colley	Botany	General Post Office, Waterloo, and Botany.	7	Six (twice a day).	Omnibus	80 0 0	31 Dec.
5 Robt. Gannon	Cook's River	General Post Office, and St. Peter's (Cook's River.)	5	.. ..	.. ..	12 0 0	1864. 31 Dec.
6 Ed. Alexander	Abererombie-st., Sydney,	General Post Office and Banks- town, <i>via</i> Camperdown, Peter- sham, Ashfield, Enfield, and Bark Huts.	12	Six ..	Coach drawn by 4 horses, or on horseback.	120 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.

* Cancelled on 5th May, in consequence of death of Contractor.

† Allowed £10 per annum additional, from 1st October, for proceeding *via* Gannon's Forest.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from 1st February, 1864.

CONTRACTORS.		POSTAL LINES.	Dis- tance in Miles.	Frequency of Communi- cation.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of termination of Contract.
Names.	Addresses.						
WESTERN ROAD.							
*32 John Barton	Mudgee	Mudgee and Cassilis	60	Two ..	Horseback	£ s. d. 178 0 0	1866. 31 Dec.
†3 Henry Battam	Camden	Campbelltown, Narellan, and Camden.	10	Six (twice a day).	Coach drawn by 2 or more horses.	19 0 0	31 Dec.

* In lieu of No. 32, Western Road, in advertisement dated 21st December, 1863.

† .. No. 3, Southern Road,

REPORT FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL—1864.

G.—continued.

PARTICULARS of Contract entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from 1st March, 1864.

CONTRACTORS.		POSTAL LINES.	Dis- tance in Miles.	Frequency of Communi- cation.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contract.
Names.	Addresses.						
*50 C. Whalan, junr.—trans- ferred to widow—Mrs. C. Whalan, 7th April; and again to John Fagan, from 1st July. 30s. to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspec- tors and Mail Guards.	Bathurst ..	Bathurst, Carcoar, and Cowra, via Evans' Plains and Blay- ney.	59	Number of days per week. Three ..	2-horse coach.	£ s. d. 550 0 0	1865. 31 Dec.

* In lieu of No. 59, Western Road, in advertisement dated 21st December, 1863.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from 1st April, 1864.

CONTRACTORS.		POSTAL LINES.	Dis- tance in Miles.	Frequency of Communi- cation.	Mode of Conveyance.	Amount payable to Contractors per Annum.	Date of Termination of Contract.
Names.	Addresses.						
*18 John Richmond ..	Forbes ..	WESTERN ROAD. Forbes and Young ..	80	Number of times per week. Three ..	Horseback	£ s. d. 300 0 0 (for the 9 months)	1864. 31 Dec.
†80 Robertson, Wagner, & Co.	Melbourne ..	SOUTHERN ROAD. Deniliquin and Moama ..	50	Six ..	Coach ..	900 0 0	1865. 31 Dec.
‡ 1 Jeremiah Wall § ..	St. Leonard's ..	NORTHERN ROAD. Sydney, Lane Cove, and Gosford	65	Two ..	Horseback	190 0 0	31 Dec. 1864.
¶60 Wm. Hy. Carr ..	Wee Waa ..	Wee Waa and Walgett ..	86	One ..	..	130 0 0	31 Dec.

* In lieu of No. 18, Western Road, in notice dated 21st December, 1863.

† " " 80, Southern Road, " " " "

‡ " " 1, Northern Road, " " " "

§ Allowed £10 per annum, additional from 1st August, for proceeding via Hornsby.

¶ In lieu of No. 64, Northern Road, in notice dated 21st December, 1863.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from 1st June, 1864.

CONTRACTORS.		POSTAL LINES.	Dis- tance in Miles.	Frequency of Communi- cation.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination or Contract.
Names.	Addresses.						
*14 Michael Caffrey ..	Manning River	Tinonec and Port Macquarie ..	60	Number of times per week. Two ..	Horseback	£ s. d. 300 0 0	1865. 31 Dec.
†59 Gabriel Wardrop ..	Armidale ..	Armidale, Inverell, and Ashford via Ollera, Moredun, Para- dise Creek, Newstead, Byron, and Buckalla.	110	One ..	..	300 0 0	31 Dec.
‡72 W. M. Stevenson ..	Armidale ..	Armidale and Grafton ..	100	One ..	..	154 0 0 (for 7 months)	1864. 31 Dec.
§86 Geo. Burton ..	Armidale ..	Armidale, Falconer, and Glen Innes.	60	Two ..	..	400 0 0	1865. 31 Dec.

* In lieu of No. 14, Northern Road, in printed advertisement, dated 21st December, 1863.

† " " 59, " " " "

‡ " " 79 and 80, " " " "

§ " " 80, " " " "

REPORT FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL—1864.

G.—continued.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from 1st November, 1864.

CONTRACTORS.		POSTAL LINES.	Dis- tance in Miles.	Frequency of Communi- cation.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contract.
Names.	Addresses.						
		SOUTHERN ROAD.		Number of times weekly.		£ s. d.	1865.
90 Robt. W. Shark ..	Bega ..	Bega and Kameruka ..	10	Two ..	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec.
		NORTHERN ROAD.					
96 Colin Cowan ..	Monkerai ..	Dungog and Monkerai ..	12	One ..	Horseback	15 0 0	31 Dec.

PARTICULARS of Contract entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, from 1st December, 1864.

CONTRACTOR.		POSTAL LINE.	Dis- tance in Miles.	Frequency of Communi- cation.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of Termination of Contract.
Name.	Address.						
1 Robert Elliott ..	Penrith ..	Rouse Hill and Windsor ..	8	Six ..	Horseback	120 0 0	31 Dec.

H.

RETURN of Rent allowance to Official Postmasters.

Name of Post Office.	Salary.	Annual Amount allowed for Rent.
	£	£ s. d.
Albury	230	34 0 0
Bathurst	300	44 10 0
Campbelltown	200	29 10 0
Deniliquin	200	29 10 0
East Maitland	230	29 10 0
Forbes	300	44 10 0
Goulburn	300	44 10 0
Mudgee	250	29 10 0
Parramatta	230	41 0 0
Penrith	200	29 10 0
Singleton	200	29 10 0
Tamworth	200	29 10 0
Windsor	200	29 10 0
Wollongong	200	40 0 0
Yass	200	29 10 0
Young	300	44 10 0
	.....	558 10 0

NOTE.—The Postmasters at Armidale, Newcastle, and West Maitland, being provided by the Government with quarters, do not receive an allowance for rent.

REPORT FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL—1864.

I.
Returns showing Post Office Statistics of Years 1855 to 1864.

YEAR.	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Persons employed.	Number of Miles travelled.	Number of Letters.			Number of Newspapers.		Number of Petitions to the Queen, the Governor, the Executive and Legislative Councils, and Legislative Assembly.	Totals.			Income.	Expenditure.
				Foreign.	Inland.	Town.	Foreign.	Inland.		Letters.	Newspapers.	Petitions.		
1855	155	*217	1,023,255	617,041	1,309,530	157,608	819,376	1,231,613	10	2,114,179	2,100,969	10	£ 21,902 5 7	£ 60,221 8 1
1856	177	*248	1,106,722	642,183	1,431,416	245,339	710,282	1,371,065	57	2,368,938	2,081,347	57	29,458 10 11	56,879 11 3
1857	199	*274	1,299,386	657,416	1,621,738	323,746	774,175	1,440,236	24	2,602,919	2,214,411	24	35,715 13 4	63,220 4 7
1858	213	*295	1,487,084	729,531	2,476,515	277,113	794,740	2,013,400	INLAND PACKETS AND BOOK PARCELS. Packets posted with the reduced rate of postage in accordance with the new Regulations, dated 1 April, 1857. 18th Vict., No. 12.	3,483,209	2,808,140	.....	39,953 15 8	69,660 9 3
1859	253	*335	1,464,994	733,431	2,895,545	348,844	801,274	2,367,025		41,469	3,977,920	3,168,299	44,889 12 9	71,805 13 10
1860	287	378	1,461,518	868,746	3,012,345	349,670	910,478	2,758,305	24,455	4,230,761	3,668,783	Packets, &c. 88,736	45,612 10 3	72,371 15 4
1861	340	424	1,983,498 \$9,509	866,466	3,150,196	352,801	867,879	2,516,366	24,789	4,369,463	3,884,245	105,338	48,167 13 6	81,185 4 0
1862	363	458	2,167,426 \$11,211½	945,246	3,750,879	396,420	932,861	2,528,075	12,196	5,092,545	3,460,936	170,782	56,305 5 3	81,514 7 11
1863	397	493	2,357,408 \$11,505	1,029,227	4,224,015	409,597	1,002,755	3,551,984	69,689	5,662,889	4,554,739	276,814	57,742 6 5	87,598 11 10
1864	419	514	2,362,456 11,112	1,069,387	4,433,411	460,764	1,101,597	3,498,480	47,085	5,962,662	4,600,077	287,540	67,722 0 1	88,695 15 2

* Temporary Clerks not included. † Number of Miles travelled by Mail Convoys. ‡ Inclusive of Book Packets. § Extent of Postal Lines. ¶ Includes the sum of £28,462 7s. 8d. estimated as Outstanding Liabilities for the year.

J.

COMPARATIVE Return showing the average number of Letters posted by each person resident in the Colony of New South Wales, from the year 1855 to the year 1864.

YEAR.	Population.	Number of Letters posted.	Average number of Letters posted by each person.
1854	251,315	1,837,591	7
1855	271,579	2,114,179	7
1856	286,873	2,368,938	8
1857	305,487	2,602,919	8
1858	342,062	3,433,209	10
1859	*336,572	3,977,920	12
1860	343,546	4,230,761	12
1861	358,278	4,369,463	12
1862	365,636	5,092,645	14
1863	372,934	5,154,501	14
1864	392,592	5,432,600	14

* The separation of Queensland from New South Wales took place in this year.

K.

Return of Iron Letter Receivers erected in Sydney, up to 31st December, 1864.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Bont and Bligh Streets. | 14. Kent-street (Miller's Point). |
| 2. Bridge and George Streets. | 15. King and Castlereagh Streets. |
| 3. Custom House. | 16. Parramatta-street (opposite Tooth's Brewery). |
| 4. Chippondale (Railway Bridge). | 17. Sussex-street (Pymont Bridge). |
| 5. Crescent and Princes Streets. | 18. William and Victoria Streets. |
| 6. Darlinghurst (Court House). | 19. William and Palmer Streets. |
| 7. Elizabeth and Park Streets. | 20. Stanley and Yurong Streets. |
| 8. George-street (Haymarket). | 21. College and Liverpool Streets. |
| 9. Exchange. | 22. Devonshire and Elizabeth Streets. |
| 10. George and Argyle Streets. | 23. Parramatta-street (Newtown Road). |
| 11. George and Liverpool Streets. | 24. George-street (Money Order Office.) |
| 12. George-street and Market-place. | 25. Railway Station. |
| 13. Hunter-street (<i>Herald</i> Office). | |

Newspaper Receivers erected in Sydney, up to 31st December, 1864.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Queen's Wharf. | 5. Sussex and Erskine Streets. |
| 2. George-street south (Watch-house). | 6. William and Crown Streets. |
| 3. George-street, corner of Bathurst-street). | 7. King-street east. |
| 4. Darlinghurst (Court House). | 8. Exchange. |

Letter Receivers erected in the Country, up to 31st December, 1864.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| West Maitland. | Parramatta. |
| Goulburn (two). | Bathurst (two). |
| Newcastle (two). | Balmain (two). |

1865.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

(DESPATCH IN REFERENCE TO.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART., K.C.B.

(No. 54.)

Downing-street,
14 October, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 47, of the 2nd of June, relative to the establishment of Light-houses along the outer route from Sydney to Torres Straits, and enclosing a letter addressed to you on the subject by Captain Van Rees, of the Dutch Corvette "D'Jambi."

I caused a copy of your Despatch to be submitted to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, and I now transmit to you a copy of their Lordships' reply, covering a memorandum drawn up by Admiral Sullivan on the character and cost of the 10 Sept., 1864. Lights needed.

A copy of your Despatch was also laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and I will transmit to you any communication which may be received from their Lordships. In the event of your having any means of communicating with Captain Van Rees, I should be glad if you would thank him, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, for the valuable information he has supplied.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD CARDWELL.

[Enclosure.]

Board of Trade,
Whitehall, 10 September, 1864.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, transmitting copy of a Despatch and its enclosure from the Governor of New South Wales, relative to the lighting and marking of the inner route through Torres Straits, and in reply I am to enclose a Memorandum by Admiral Sullivan, upon the subject of the character and cost of the lights needed which may, if forwarded to the Governor, be useful to the local Committee.

I have, &c.,

T. H. FARRER.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

[Sub-Enclosure.]

ADMIRAL SULLIVAN'S MEMORANDUM.

THE inner route to Torres Straits will yearly increase in importance, not only through becoming more used by ordinary trading vessels passing through Torres Straits, but in consequence of the settlements forming on the North-east Coast of Australia, which must lead to steamers running on the Coast, and to vessels calling at the new settlements to ship their produce. This must lead to the erection of Light-house and Beacons; and will I think make the question of lighting the outer route of minor importance. I cannot think that it would be advisable to adopt Captain Rees' plan, which would oblige vessels, whatever their different class or rate of speed, to navigate through certain portions of the route by day, and through others by night, though I believe the route is safe by night, throughout the greater portion of the distance—but these are questions which especially require local knowledge and experience, and should be decided by a Committee, or some thoroughly competent person on the spot.

Throughout the whole of the route, there can be no doubt that beacons of a rough and inexpensive character, to aid in distinguishing some of the reefs by day, would greatly assist those who navigate their vessels by the charts—and would also be useful to more experienced persons, particularly to those piloting steam vessels—as they would with more safety run at a high rate of speed. With respect to lights, it would be sufficient at first to select three or four of the most important positions in which a light would guide vessels through a difficult passage, and, if possible, would be also useful for approaching a settled port. If these lights were first established, others would follow in the course of time, as the trade increased and the want of lights in other positions was felt.

As the expense of these lights will probably have much to do with the decision of the local authorities, I wish to point out that, for lighting this route, the use of 2nd and 3rd class revolving lights will reduce the expense considerably. The lights will be at such a distance from each other, and the position of a vessel will be so well known with reference to any one light that it will not be necessary to distinguish between them by difference of character. They may therefore at first be all revolving lights. The second order revolving has nearly double the power of a first order fixed, and a third order revolving will be a little more powerful than a first order fixed light, while the reduction in cost from the diminished diameter of the tower, and of the size of the lantern and apparatus, will be considerable. A second order light would only be necessary where the navigation up to it was sufficiently clear to allow a vessel to run on during thick weather; but this could hardly be the case in some of the more intricate portions of the route; in these, vessels ought always to anchor until the weather was clear, and at such times a third order revolving light would be sufficiently powerful, and two such lights could, I think, be placed for little more than the cost of a single fixed light.

Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1865.

[Price, 3d.]

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.
(REPORT OF ASTRONOMER FOR 1864.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 8 June, 1865.

GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Government Observatory,
Sydney, 6 June, 1865.*

SIR,

In compliance with the resolution of the Board of Visitors on Friday last, I have the honor to transmit a copy of the minutes and proceedings on that occasion, together with my First Annual Report.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE R. SMALLEY,
Government Astronomer.

MINUTES of the Proceedings of the Observatory Board, at a meeting held at the Observatory, on the 2nd of June, 1865, at 12 o'clock.

PRESENT :—

His Excellency the Governor in the Chair.
Commodore Sir William Wiseman, C.B., Bart.
The Honorable The Chief Secretary.
Professor Pell.

THE Board inspected the buildings and instruments, and then assembled in the Board room.

His Excellency took the chair.

The Board expressed their gratification at the improvements that had been made since the last meeting.

The Astronomer then read his Report.

Resolved,—“That the Chief Secretary be requested to lay the Astronomer’s Report before Parliament, with a view to the various matters recommended by the Astronomer being carried out.”

The Board adjourned *sine die*.

*REPORT of the Government Astronomer, to the Board of Visitors, at the Annual Visitation,
June 2nd, 1865.*

I HAVE the honor to lay before the Board of Visitors my First Annual Report upon the state and progress of this Observatory.

The last meeting of the Board appears to have been held on the 12th of December, 1861. The Reverend William Scott, who was the Government Astronomer at the time, resigned his office on the 31st of October, 1862.

The vacant office remained unfilled until the 6th of August, 1863, when I was selected for the appointment, by the Duke of Newcastle, at the recommendation of the Astronomer Royal for England.

During the interval which elapsed between the resignation of my predecessor and my arrival in Sydney, on the 7th of January, 1864, my present able Computer (Mr. H. C. Russell) was in charge of the Observatory.

The first duty which devolved upon me, after my arrival, was to examine the state of the buildings and instruments. The former were found to be in a most unsatisfactory condition; no part of the roofs were watertight; and I cannot learn that the buildings had ever been repainted since their erection. No time was lost in making an official report upon the subject, and urging that a thorough course of repairs should be immediately commenced. Considerable delay, however, took place; and in the first heavy rain that fell last year, the transit room and equatorial tower were completely inundated, to say nothing of the sleeping apartments. Large portions of the plastered ceiling fell in the immediate vicinity of the transit circle and the sidereal clock, which were only saved from serious damage by covering them with everything available that I could procure.

The repairs so urgently needed were not commenced until the 15th of February; and after a series of unaccountable delays, were hardly completed by the end of May.

I presume that the number of official hands through which a requisition for any public work has to pass, and the time spent in obtaining contracts, will account for this delay; but I think it is very desirable that the Astronomer should have sufficient funds at his disposal to provide for such emergencies as I have described, or that the Colonial Architect should be empowered to take *immediate action* upon the Astronomer's application. The repairs are still very incomplete. A survey was made last year for general repairs, and especially with a view to re-pointing all the walls; but up to the present time nothing has been done.

I.—BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

I beg to lay before the Board, plans of the buildings, enclosure, and Observatory Hill.

There has been no addition to the buildings. An empty space at the base of the equatorial tower has been converted into a room for magnetic observations; and from the facility with which a uniform temperature can be maintained, it is well adapted for the purpose.

I have replaced the shutters, in the north and south walls of the transit room, by others on the principle of the common window-sash. These are found to answer exceedingly well in every respect; they are watertight, and the wind admitted during observations can be reduced to a minimum. The shutters in the roof cannot be altered with any hope of success. I can do nothing more than have them looked to after heavy gales.

Some little extension has been made of the enclosure. It was always evident that the Observatory precincts were much too circumscribed; the fencing had been carried so close to the meteorological instruments as to endanger their safety; it passed within one foot of the south collimator, and left the equatorial tower entirely exposed. The Government sanctioned the extension of the enclosure as shown on the plan; but as this will be very insufficient to meet the future requirements of the Observatory—should it remain in its present position—I trust it will be considered expedient to retain the whole of the Flagstaff Hill as Crown property.

II.—ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS.

1. *The Transit Circle.* By G. Jones. Focal length, 5 feet 2 inches; clear aperture, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

This instrument appears to have been transferred, with others, from the Parramatta Observatory, and was sent to England, to be repaired by Messrs. Troughton and Simms. I have no doubt that those eminent opticians did the utmost that could be done for it, but it never was and never can be a first class instrument.

My own observations support the opinion entertained by my predecessor, that the graduation of the circle is somewhat imperfect, and that there are irregularities in the pivots, arising from defects in the material of which they are composed; otherwise the instrument is in as good condition as it ever was. The object glass is a good one. When this Observatory is supplied with a first class meridian circle, this one might be well worth the consideration of some other scientific establishment where very delicate results are not so essential.

I have to bring before the notice of the Board an alteration that I have made with very beneficial effect. In determining the error of collimation, it is necessary that the north and south collimators should be in accurate adjustment. In order to effect this, it was necessary to raise the transit circle from its bearings periodically. No more satisfactory arrangement had been provided for this purpose than a wooden machine, rude in construction and faulty in principle. It is sufficient for me to observe that, when the circle is raised from its bearings, a vertical line through its centre of gravity only just falls within the base of the raising apparatus; and moreover, that the breaking of one of the cog-wheels, or a slip of the hand, would probably be followed by permanent injury to the instrument. With so much difficulty and danger has this process always been attended, that it has been considered advisable to raise the circle as rarely as possible—generally about once a fortnight. But in addition to the risk thus incurred, suspicions which have at different times arisen about the stability of the hill—more especially since the commencement of the new road down the north side of it—satisfied me that the collimating marks should be more frequently watched and adjusted. Following, therefore, a plan adopted by an eminent maker, as early as 1852, and now, I believe, followed in most new instruments, I determined to obtain a line of view through the centre of the telescope, by opening the extremities of two of the conical spokes of the circle. Having previously satisfied myself that the opening would be sufficiently large for the purpose, and the operation itself a safe one, it was successfully performed by Mr. Tornaghi, of George-street, in March last. The result has been perfectly satisfactory, and the collimators are now daily adjusted about 10 a.m. The apertures are one inch in diameter, and are kept closed when not in use.

The inconvenience which had been felt by the use of four different lamps to illuminate the graduated circle, is now obviated by a combination of reflectors so constructed that one gas burner on the top of the eastern pier affords sufficient light for all four microscopes.

2. *The large Equatorial.*—This instrument is by Merz and Son, of Munich, and has a focal length of 10 feet 4 inches. The diameter of the object glass is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and has a clear aperture of $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It is provided with six positive and five negative eye-pieces, a position micrometer, and a ring micrometer. There is clock-work for movement in right ascension, but it is hardly strong enough for so large an instrument, so that its action cannot always be depended upon. Two hand rods, with universal joints of a most ingenious construction, for producing a slow motion in right ascension and declination, complete the arrangements. This instrument is in good working order, but I am sorry to say that the adjacent surfaces of the lenses which compose the object glass have been slightly scratched. The accident appears to have occurred about the end of 1861 or the beginning of 1862, and is thus accounted for:—Some impurity having found its way between the lenses, my predecessor found it necessary to clean them, and employed a soft wash-leather, upon which, it is supposed, there was a deposit of that fine penetrating sand which it is so difficult to exclude from any place. I do not think, however, that this defect impairs the scientific utility of the instrument.

3. *Kater's Zenith Micrometer*, by Dollond.—This instrument is complete, and in excellent condition; it will be found of great value, whenever the Government decide upon the scientific measurement of an arc of the meridian in New South Wales.

4. *Small Equatorial Telescope*.—This instrument is mounted on Smeaton's block, has a focal length of 43 inches, and an aperture of about $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; it is a good instrument of its kind, but is only of use in cases of emergency when the large equatorial cannot be employed.

5. *Other Astronomical Instruments*.—The following list needs but little comment, viz.:—*Transit Instrument*, 5 feet 4 inches focal length; *Small do.*, 30 inches focal length; *Mural Circle*, 2 feet diameter; *Reichenbach's Repeating Circle*; *Sextant*, by Jones. None of these instruments are of much value; they may be looked upon as interesting relics of the Parramatta Observatory, but from their condition and construction, it is not likely that they will ever be of any service.

III.—CLOCKS.

1. *Transit Clock*, by Frodsham.—This is an eight-day clock, and is in good serviceable order. Irregularities in its rate, however, have occasionally occurred, which it has hitherto been found impossible to account for, although repeated attempts have been made to do so. The beat is faint, so that it is necessary in windy weather to connect it with the chronographic apparatus, so as to obtain a galvanic beat.

2. *Mean Time Clock*, by Grimalde.—This is a thirty-day clock. The works are too weak to admit of its being employed in liberating the time-ball, as was intended. It stands in the transit room, and is compared every day shortly after noon with the transit clock.

3. *Eight-day Clock*, by Hardy, keeping sidereal time.—It is kept in the equatorial tower, and is used for occasional observations with that instrument. It is in good working order for the purpose.

4. *Eight-day Clock*, by Barraud.—This has been for a long time out of use, but is now undergoing an alteration, to enable it to drop the time-ball automatically.

5. *A Box Chronometer*, by Dent.—An excellent chronometer, with a very steady rate.

6. *A Box Chronometer*, by Hornby. This is also a good chronometer; I obtained it second-hand for the magnetic survey, and though sorely tried, it proved itself a very serviceable instrument.

7. *A Pocket Chronometer*, by Dallas. Of very little use, except as a journeyman.

The chronometers are wound up every morning at 9 a.m., the sidereal clocks every week, and the mean time every four weeks, shortly after comparison.

IV.—CHRONOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

This instrument is connected by wires, with the transit clock, the sidereal clock in the equatorial tower, the transit circle, and the spring which is touched in dropping the time-ball. It is mostly employed in comparing the clocks just referred to, in high winds when the natural beat of the transit clock cannot be distinguished, and to record the exact time when the ball is dropped. It may be also used to record the time of a star's transit, but at present I adopt the eye and ear method in preference.

V.—THE TIME-BALL.

The cogwheels of the shaft are I think somewhat worn, but otherwise the whole of the apparatus is in excellent condition. It may be dropped either by hand or by an electro-magnet. The former plan has been adopted hitherto; but by a recent arrangement, it is now dropped from the transit room by touching a spring, which completes the galvanic contact, and releases the time-ball at the same instant that the exact time of doing so is self-recorded on the chronograph. I hope to succeed in getting a clock to perform this duty, and there is no reason why it should not drop simultaneously a ball at Newcastle, when there is one erected at that place.

VI.—MORSE'S SELF-RECORDING TELEGRAPH APPARATUS.

This excellent apparatus was supplied by the Telegraph Department, in November last, and at the same time the wires were extended from the flag-staff to the transit room. The object was to enable me to receive daily meteorological telegrams from the different country stations, and for the determination of differences of longitude. It has already been used in the transmission of Sydney mean time to me at every telegraph station that I could reach during the recent magnetic survey. It will be found a very valuable appendage to the Observatory in future operations.

VII.—MAGNETICAL INSTRUMENTS.

1. Portable unifilar magnetometer with additional apparatus for observations of deflections and vibrations in determining the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic force.

2. Portable dip circle, with additional apparatus for determining the total force by Dr. Lloyd's method.

These beautiful instruments were made in London, by Messrs. Gibson and Son; and after being carefully tested in the Royal Society's Observatory at Kew, were sent here for the proposed magnetic survey of New South Wales.

They are provided with admirable packing cases; and notwithstanding the very rough travelling they have had to endure, are as sound as ever. They are also employed in making absolute determinations at this Observatory.

3. There are also amongst the instruments transferred from Parramatta, *a magnetic transit, a dipping needle, and an azimuth compass*. These instruments are defective, and of no service.

VIII.—METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

In the Sydney Observatory, there are (1) *two barometers* by Negretti and Zambra; one of them is suspended in the transit room, the other in the entrance hall. they are in good condition, but are not instruments of the highest class. (2) *An Aneroid (compensated)*, by Negretti and Zambra; a very good instrument, which gave me great satisfaction during the late survey. (3) *Three barometers* by Messrs. Flavelle, of Sydney, good of their kind, and well adapted for ordinary observations: they are intended for country stations.

(4.) *The Kew standard thermometer; maximum thermometer*, by Casella; *mercurial minimum thermometer*, by Casella; *spirit minimum thermometer*, by Casella. The above thermometers have been recently received from the Kew Observatory, where they underwent close examination and comparison. There is no doubt as to their value.

Two wet and dry bulb thermometers, by Negretti; *three maximum and five minimum thermometers*, by Negretti (intended for country stations); *one minimum thermometer*, by Tornaghi; *one minimum thermometer*, by Fagioli and Sons; *one solar radiation and one minimum grass thermometer*, by Negretti. All these instruments are in good working order.

(5.) *Rain gauge*, by Negretti.

(6.) *Evaporation gauge*, constructed by Tornaghi, from the design of the late Astronomer.

(7.) *Self-registering anemometer*. This instrument registers, on a cylinder moved by clock-work, the direction and velocity of the wind—the latter on Dr. Robinson's principle. The whole is the workmanship of Mr. Russell. It has been in action for three years, and works well.

(8.) *A mountain barometer*, by Banks. It appears to have been well-constructed. It was repaired, as far as possible, by Mr. Tornaghi, and I took it with me on the survey, but could place no dependence upon the results.

(9.) *Twelve Daniell's hygrometers*. These are untouched, their use being superseded by the wet and dry bulb thermometers.

IX.—OTHER INSTRUMENTS.

Two gold-leaf electroscopes, not in use at present.

A very ingenious electrometer has been entrusted to my charge by Professor Smith, of the University of Sydney, with the option of purchase. I am unwilling, however, to offer any decided opinion upon it at present, not having convenient arrangements for testing it thoroughly.

There are some other trifling articles that were transferred from Parramatta to this Observatory, but they are not worth enumerating.

There are eight sets of instruments at the country stations. With the exception of those at Newcastle (which are in good condition), I have had no opportunity of inspecting them.

X.—LIBRARY.

The number of volumes at the present time is about 980. It is a useful collection, consisting of the published Observations of most of the leading Observatories, the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, the Astronomical Society's Memoirs, and many works on general science, practical as well as theoretical. It is continually enriched by the most important astronomical and scientific publications, so far as the funds at the disposal of the Astronomer will permit.

The principal presentations made during the past year have been Observations made at the Observatories of Greenwich, Oxford, Washington (U.S.), the Berlin *Jahrboch*; the Reports of the Liverpool Compass Committee, Wind Charts and other publications by the Board of Trade; and some papers from the Kew Observatory.

XI.—PERSONAL ESTABLISHMENT.

This consists of the *Astronomer*, the *Computer*, the *Meteorological Assistant*, and the *Messenger*, who acts as porter, gardener, and carpenter, and performs such other duties as the Astronomer may from time to time assign to him. The above staff is very inadequate for the requirements of the Observatory. My present Computer enjoys my entire confidence.

XII.—DUTIES OF THE ASTRONOMER.

The Astronomer resides in the dwelling-house attached to the Observatory. He has the sole charge and responsibility of the establishment in all its details. He is *ex officio* the scientific adviser of the Government, and his time is at their disposal whenever his assistance is required. He conducts all official correspondence connected with the Observatory; and practically, all night observation devolves upon him, except under special circumstances, such as his absence from the Observatory.

XIII.—WORK OF THE OBSERVATORY.

1. *Astronomical*.—Under this head I propose to include only such work as has come under my own immediate direction. After my arrival in 1864, the year was necessarily a broken one. The constant interruptions from workmen engaged in repairs, and the unusually rainy season, caused the year to be very barren of astronomical observations. The total number of meridian observations was 644.

The telescopic comet, whose appearance was first communicated to me by Mr. Tebbutt, of Windsor, was at once observed, and carefully pursued on every possible occasion, from August the 15th to September the 20th, when observation was no longer possible. The total number of comparisons was 249.

The Time-ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1 p.m. Sydney mean time.

(2.) *Meteorological*. Observations of the *barometer*, *wet and dry bulb thermometers*, *direction and force of the wind*, *cloudy sky*, &c., have been taken daily at the hours of 9 a.m., 3 p.m., and 9 p.m. The self-registering thermometers, viz., the *maximum* and *minimum* (shade), the *maximum* (sun), the *minimum* (grass), were read every morning at 9 a.m. Dr. Moffit's ozone tests, and Scott's evaporator, were read and recorded at the same hour.

(3.)

(3.) *Magnetical.* The observations in this branch were only preliminary to the magnetical survey to which I am about to refer. Finding that, for three consecutive years previous to my arrival, there had been a parliamentary grant for the purpose of carrying on the magnetic survey of New South Wales, and that it had not been commenced, I considered it desirable to commence the work, trusting to get through a fair amount before the close of the year. However, so much loss of time was caused by delays, partly official, and still more from difficulties in travelling which I was not prepared for, that I was unable to return to Sydney before the 2nd of March in the present year. It is impossible to dwell now upon details which will be duly published; but the experiment has satisfied me that the magnetic survey of New South Wales is of high practical as well as scientific importance, and should be carried out to its fullest extent. The series included the following localities, viz.:—Cattai, Wiseman's Ferry, Mount Manning, Wollombi, Dalwood, Singleton, Chain of Ponds, Muswellbrook, Scone, Wingen (adjacent to the burning mountain), Maitland, and Newcastle.

COUNTRY METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.

Observations of the barometer, thermometer, and weather, have been made during the past year at the following stations, viz., Windsor, Bathurst, Armidale, Deniliquin, Albury, Cooma, Goulburn, and Newcastle, at 9 a.m. With the exception of Cooma and Windsor, these observations were telegraphed to me as soon as possible after they were made.

REDUCTION OF OBSERVATIONS.

The last observations published were for 1861. My predecessor completed the reduction of all the observations made by him previous to his resignation, in 1862; so that there was little left for me to do on my arrival, last year, but the correction of the press. These, together with the whole of the meteorological observations for that year, are now in print, and nearly ready for publication.

The meteorological observations made during the year 1863 are in the printer's hands, and will shortly be ready for publication.

The reduction of the meteorological observations for 1864 is very nearly complete, and will shortly be in the printer's hands.

The astronomical observations up to the end of last year have been partially reduced. Those of the comet only await the meridian observations, which could not be made at the time, to verify the stars of comparison.

The magnetic observations are in process of reduction.

Since last October, the meteorological observations at Sydney and most of the country stations have been reduced at once, and the results published daily in the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

A monthly abstract of the meteorological observations at Sydney is forwarded to the Registrar General.

A specimen of the books and forms employed in the various computations and reductions is laid before the Board.

RÉGISTER OF GALES.

The Astronomer receives, every month, from the Superintendent of Pilots, a register of gales, as recorded at the different ports of New South Wales.

XIV.—PROPOSED WORK FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

The preceding portion of the present year has been occupied by the magnetic survey until the 2nd of March, and since then, with meridian observations of nautical almanac stars; observations of the moon, and moon culminating stars, for longitude; an examination of the transit circle, and the usual meteorological observations, three times a day, with the exception of Sundays when they are only taken at 9 a.m., except on occasions of unusual atmospheric disturbance. During the remaining portion of the year I propose to continue meridian observations of nautical almanac stars; to take, as often

as possible, observations for the redetermination of latitude and longitude; to verify, by meridian observations, the stars compared with the comet of last year; to carry on the absolute determination of the magnetic elements once a month; and to commence the re-observation of Sir John Herschel's double stars, with the large equatorial. The meteorological work to be continued as usual.

I trust also to be able to carry on a series of tide observations with a self-registering tide gauge; and I had indeed hoped and believed that I should have been able to inform the Board that this important class of observations had already commenced. Some three years ago, two self-registering tide gauges were constructed for the Government, by Mr. Tornaghi, at a cost of £35 each, and placed under the direction of Captain Mann. In the course of last year, at the request of Captain Mann and myself, one of these instruments was transferred, by authority of the Minister for Works, to my department, to erect the same in a suitable place. With the assistance of Captain Mann and Mr. Hixson, I selected Fort Denison as the best place for the purpose; Captain Mann agreeing to set the other to work at Cockatoo Island.

The Colonial Architect made a plan of the well, and of the building required to protect the instrument, and estimated the cost at £75 only. The proposal is now under the consideration of the Government. I need hardly remind the Board of the importance of this work. Independently of the value to science generally which results from accurate tide observations made in different parts of the world, and especially in this country, where the question of the *elevation* or *depression* of the coast is exciting so much attention, it is notorious that the tide tables hitherto published for this port could never be relied upon, there being no accurate data upon which to found them.

I trust I may obtain from the Board such an expression of their opinion, as to the practical utility as well as the scientific importance of this work, as will assist in preventing any further delay in putting it into active operation.

Although I propose to obtain magnetic observations at certain places within a reasonable distance of Sydney, and perhaps on some points of the coast, yet beyond this I do not think it would be possible, even if it were desirable, to continue the magnetic survey to any great extent this year.

XV.—CHANGE OF METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.

Upwards of five years of observations having been made at the stations enumerated, I propose to make some changes, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be effected. The following new stations may advantageously take the place of some of the old ones, viz.:—South Head, Port Macquarie, Clarence River, Tenterfield, Dubbo, Kiandra, and Twofold Bay.

I may here mention, that for some time past the observers at the country stations have been unpaid. This plan did not work to my satisfaction; but I am happy to say that the Parliament have now liberally voted a sum sufficient to offer to the observers a fair remuneration for their time and trouble.

XVI.—SHIPS' LOGS.

With a view to obtain a knowledge of the law of storms on the coast of New South Wales—the practical importance of which need not be enlarged upon—I would suggest to the Board the propriety of representing to the Government that it should be made imperative upon the master of every vessel entering this port, to furnish the Astronomer with an extract from the ship's log, as to the state of weather, and meteorological observations, over a distance of five hundred miles from the coast, up to the time of entering the harbour.

XVII.—TRIANGULATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

I trust that when this much called-for work is decided upon, the importance of the scientific measurement of an arc of the meridian will not be forgotten. It has been effected in many parts of Europe and America, in India, at the Cape, and is now in progress in the neighbouring Colony of Victoria.

The

The measurement of a base line by bars subjected to the most careful experiments for temperature corrections, and the accurate determination of stations by the most delicate astronomical instruments, are preliminaries absolutely essential to enable the surveyor to furnish an unimpeachable map of the country.

XVIII.—NEW MERIDIAN CIRCLE.

It is quite certain that, before long, this Observatory must take its share in cataloguing the stars of the southern hemisphere. For such a purpose a first-class meridian circle is requisite, and in this respect we bear invidious comparison with other Observatories. At Melbourne, I am informed, there is a very superior instrument of this sort, and it is very desirable that there should be one here. I shall be glad to obtain the opinion of the Board, with a view to recommending that a sufficient sum for the purpose be placed upon the next Estimates.

XIX.—REMOVAL OF THE OBSERVATORY.

I now come to the most important question which it is my duty to bring before the Board.

I understand that when the Observatory was first established, it was very doubtful whether the physical structure of the Flagstaff Hill fitted it for the purpose.

It appears that the hill is composed of soft sandstone with sub-layers of shale, so that as moisture perforates through the sandstone, the shale decomposes,—large masses become disintegrated, and the whole stability of the hill disturbed. On several occasions, the delicate observations made for the determination of the instrumental errors of the transit circle seem to bear out this assertion.

Whenever quarrying has been going on in the side of the hill—which has been the case on three different occasions since the Observatory was erected—sudden instrumental changes have been detected, which could not be accounted for on any other supposition. This has been still more conspicuous since the new road down the north side of the hill was commenced. On two occasions especially, when blasting was resorted to by the workmen, in defiance of the terms of the contract and express injunctions of the City Engineer, unusual changes of level and azimuth were observed within a very short period. So great is the vibration of the hill when there is any traffic upon it, that star observations by reflexion are rarely possible. I fear this difficulty will be increased when the new road is completed.

Some inconvenience has at times been experienced from the smoke of surrounding houses, and from the unfortunate position of the Time-ball Tower, which at times precludes all observation of certain objects in the early part of the evening.

The question, then, that I have to bring before the Board is this:—“Is the Flag Staff Hill the proper site for the National Observatory of the oldest Colony in Australia?” Whatever may be the present necessities of the case, I am confident that the future will require a better meridian circle; and it might be well that the introduction of such a first-class instrument should be simultaneous with the erection of an Observatory whose permanency could be depended upon for years.

The question will naturally arise, “Where should the Observatory be moved to?” It is certainly advisable that it should be within easy access of Sydney. In company with the Rev. W. B. Clarke, whose geological knowledge renders his opinion of great value, I have visited several spots, and Bradley’s Head seems to be the best suited for the purpose. For stability of foundation and uninterrupted horizon, it is perhaps unequalled. Even if the Time-ball Tower were erected there, it would be seen from every important part of the harbour; but unless the Government should require the Flagstaff Hill for other purposes, there is no reason why the Ball should not remain where it is, and be dropped from the new Observatory by an electric wire. Under any circumstances, it

would be necessary to establish telegraphic communication between the Observatory and Sydney; but I apprehend this would readily follow, should the removal be decided upon. No doubt there would be some disadvantages attending the removal of the Observatory to the North Shore, but probably many of these would gradually disappear; and without pledging myself to any final opinion as to "Bradley's Head," I merely discharge what I believe to be my duty as Astronomer for the time being, in expressing my conviction that the site of the present building is not adapted for the purpose of a permanent National Observatory.

XX.—GENERAL OBJECTS OF THE OBSERVATORY.

Under this head, I cannot do better than present, in the form of an Appendix, a draft of Instructions from the Astronomer Royal for England to the Astronomer for New South Wales. I cordially adopt the suggestions offered, though it must be remembered that it will need a much larger staff than I now possess to carry them out to their full extent.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY,

Government Astronomer for New South Wales.

APPENDIX.

DRAFT of Instructions for the Astronomer at the Observatory, Sydney, New South Wales.

I. The circumstances under which an Astronomer in a distant Colony is placed, differ materially from those of the Superintendent of an Observatory in Europe. It appears desirable that, while the principal and most incessant attention of the Astronomer is given to his purely astronomical duties, yet he be prepared to promote other objects, partly scientific and partly of civil or social character, which from their nature may be well associated with the astronomical operations of the Observatory.

II. In regard to Astronomy, the Astronomer must bear in mind that abundant provision is made in the Observatories of the northern hemisphere for the determination of the fundamental elements of general Astronomy, and that it is not desirable that the Astronomer at Sydney occupy himself with observations of the sun, moon, or planets generally; or with observations of northern stars, except merely for connection with the observation of southern objects. It appears, therefore, that the following will include the principal astronomical duties:—

- (1.) The utmost care should be taken to determine, with the greatest accuracy, the latitude of the Observatory, by observation of southern circumpolar stars.
- (2.) For promoting the accuracy of this determination, and for giving information on the laws of *refraction* generally, a limited number of stars should be observed in the northern hemisphere, of which some pass near the south horizon of Greenwich (for instance), and some pass near the north horizon of Sydney; other stars of the list being at intermediate distances.
- (3.) The determination of the longitude of Sydney ought to be considered an object of the first importance. A limited number of transits of the moon, in equal numbers, as nearly as possible, for the first and second limbs, is to be taken at every lunation.
- (4.) On these occasions, the moon's polar distance may be observed for determination (in concert with northern observations) of the moon's parallax.
- (5.) A complete and accurate catalogue of the principal southern stars is the first purely astronomical production required from the Sydney Observatory.
- (6.) In extension of such catalogue, the Astronomer's attention is particularly called to the efforts which have been made in the northern hemisphere (principally by Professor Argelander, of the Bonn Observatory) for the complete cataloguing of all stars in the heavens to the 9th magnitude. It is understood that this work has been executed by Professor Argelander to a considerable distance south of the celestial equator; and it is believed that the Astronomer at Madras is willing to co-operate for the southern extension. The importance attached by many Astronomers to the early completion of this work is so great, that it appears desirable for the Sydney Observer to proceed with it, even though he be compelled to ask for extraordinary personal assistance. All necessary documents can be furnished by the Astronomer Royal.
- (7.) Other subjects of observation ought to be selected, principally, with the view of supplying observations which cannot be made in the northern hemisphere, or which are to be used in concert with northern observations. Such are—Observations of the small planets when too far south for northern observation; observations for southern comets (whose orbits should be calculated); observations of eclipses and important occultations; measures and delineations of double stars, nebulae, and the like; observations of Mars or Venus for parallax.

III. It is probable that the Province of New South Wales, and the Continent of Australia generally, may be the scene of important geodetic and hydrographic operations, either for the purposes of territorial survey of a high order, or for the scientific measures of arcs of meridian and arcs of parallel. Works of this class should originate from the Sydney Observatory as starting point; and the Sydney Astronomer should be prepared to give all requisite scientific assistance in their prosecution. The following special points should receive attention:—

- (8.) The polar distance of the stars which are observed, or may probably be observed, in the survey, must be carefully determined in the Observatory.
- (9.) Fundamental determinations of azimuth must be made at the Observatory.

IV. The Sydney Astronomer should consider it his duty to carry out, according to the means and powers which may be placed in his hands, other observations of scientific character which have been usually connected with fixed Observatories. The following may be particularly specified:—

- (10.) Magnetical observations should, if possible, be carried on regularly. In regard to the instruments for these, it will be best, under existing circumstances, to adopt those usually known as the Kew instruments; and in regard to the system of observation and reduction, it will be best to follow the course traced by Major General Sabine in the conduct of the Colonial Observatories.

- (11.) *Meteorological* observations should be conducted at the Observatory, and promoted at other stations, on such a system as may give accurate information on the state and general changes of the temperature, moisture, barometrical pressure, and winds peculiar to the climate. The Astronomer will render great service by verifying, with the utmost care, the instruments used at other stations, as well as the Observatory.

V. There are other operations of scientific character—but, in their results, rather of civil than of scientific value—in which the assistance of the Sydney Astronomer may be expected. Such are the following:—

- (12.) The exhibition of public time signals (both for nautical and civil use) at the Observatory, and (if necessary) at other stations, repeated as many times daily as may appear advantageous; and the control of public clocks, adapted to the most accurate purposes.
- (13.) The rating of ships' chronometers, under regulations to be sanctioned by the local Government.
- (14.) The establishment of marks in the port, for giving facilities to the ships for determination of the errors of their compasses with the ships' heads in different positions.
- (15.) The superintendence (as far as possible) of the operations for correcting the compasses of iron-built ships, for the effects of the attraction of the ships' iron.
- (16.) The erection and superintendence of tide gauges, especially self-registering tide gauges.

VI. The peculiar circumstances of a Colony impose on the principal scientific Observer of the place, duties which may almost be considered as social. The following may be taken as instances of those duties:—

- (17.) The Astronomer should, as far as possible, act in concert with the authorities of the University of Sydney, when he may be able to do so with good effect, for the promotion of astronomical education.
- (18.) The Astronomer should be ready, as far as can conveniently be done, to aid young observers who are desirous of acquiring a proficiency in practical Astronomy.
- (19.) The Astronomer should consider it a general duty to promote in the Colony a taste for Astronomy, as opportunities may present themselves.

G. B. AIRY.

January 3rd, 1863.

1865.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

(REPORT FROM TRUSTEES.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER, 1864.

To His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF.

&c., &c., &c.

1. The Trustees of the Australian Museum have the honor to submit to your Excellency this their Eleventh Annual Report.

2. The Museum has been open to the public daily (Sundays excepted) during the past year, and has been visited by 61,391 persons.

3. The system of exchanging specimens of natural history with the principal Foreign Museums is still maintained by the Trustees, who have received several valuable collections during the past year, a list of which is appended. (*Appendix No. 2.*)

4. Numerous donations have been received during the year, a list of which is appended. (*Appendix No. 3.*)

5. In Appendix No. 4, will be found a list of the various objects sent in exchange, together with the names of the persons or institutions to which they have been transmitted.

6. Several valuable works, purchased out of the Endowment Fund, have been added to the Museum Library, a list of which is appended. (*Appendix No. 5.*)

7. Two experienced Taxidermists have been occupied during the year in preparing and mounting the following specimens:—

34 mammals,

226 birds,

62 reptiles and fishes, and

12 skeletons of mammals and birds,

and in cleaning and preserving from decay the collections already displayed for public inspection.

8. A catalogue of the specimens in the Museum has been commenced, and the first part, comprising the mammals, has been published; this catalogue is sold at 6d. a copy, which price barely suffices to cover the expenses of printing. The Trustees propose to continue this catalogue, as soon as the funds at their disposal shall enable them to do so.

9. The Trustees having been informed by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, in a letter dated April 28, 1864, "that the office of curator should be left in the hands of the Trustees," passed the following resolution at their next monthly meeting, which took place on the 5th of May, 1864, viz.:—"That the present Acting Curator of the Australian Museum be appointed Curator, with a salary of £500 per annum, and that application be made to the Government to place a sum, equal to the unappropriated portion of the vote of £700, upon the yearly Estimates, as an additional endowment,

"in order to recover the arrears of work caused by the long vacancy in the Curatorship." This being notified to the Government, a reply was received from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, 30th June, 1864, stating "that His Excellency, the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, had been pleased to approve of the appointment, by the Trustees of the Australian Museum, of Mr. Gerard Krefft, to be Curator of that institution."

10. An Assistant Curator, of considerable practical experience, has been appointed, who takes an active part in the arrangement of the collection, and occasionally travels in search of objects of natural history; a very large and highly valuable collection, comprising many new genera and species, has thus been brought together, a list of which is appended. (*Appendix No. 6.*)

11. All the available space in the Museum is now filled up, and many valuable specimens, which the Trustees have lately received, are of necessity stowed away, and cannot be exhibited.

12. Appendix No. 1 contains an abstract of the receipts and payments of the Trustees on behalf of the Museum, for the year ending 31st December, 1864.

13. Appendix No. 2 contains a list of the specimens received in exchange from other Museums.

14. Appendix No. 3 contains a list of the various donations during the year, with the names of the donors.

15. Appendix No. 4 contains a list of the specimens sent in exchange to various persons and institutions.

16. Appendix No. 5 contains a list of the books purchased for the Museum Library.

17. Appendix No. 6 contains a list of the specimens collected by Mr. George Masters, the Assistant Curator, from June, 1864, to December, 1864.

18. The Trustees have the honor to submit this their Report for the year 1864; and in testimony thereof, have caused their corporate Seal to be hereunto affixed, this 2nd day of March, 1865.

(L.S.) E. DEAS THOMSON,
Chairman.

By order of the Trustees,
GERARD KREFFT,
Curator and Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 1.

CURRENT EXPENDITURE of the Trustees of the Australian Museum, during the year 1864.

1864.		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Jan. 1	To Balance	125	1	3	By Salaries during the year	1,075	15	6	
" 6	" Cash, Col. Treasury ..	250	0	0	" Requisites for Taxidermist's ..				
" 11	" Do., do.	100	0	0	department	73	3	6	
April 9	" Do., do.	250	0	0	" Contingent expenses, carriage ..				
July 5	" Do., do.	100	0	0	freight, &c.	95	7	3	
" 5	" Do., do.	250	0	0	" Ironmongery and iron work	72	18	3	
Aug. 11	" Do., do.	225	0	0	" Stationery	14	17	6	
Oct. 1	" Do., do.	250	0	0	" Printing	78	6	6	
Nov. 19	" Do., do.	125	0	0	" Books and periodicals	111	19	0	
					" Keeping grounds in order	14	11	8	
					" Construction of cabinets	56	10	0	
					" Wood and coal	10	4	0	
					" Timber	9	11	7	
					" Binding books	37	13	0	
					" Plate glass	14	7	1	
					" Travelling expenses	8	5	6	
					" Balance	1	10	11	
1865.		1,675	1	3		1,675	1	3	
Jan. 1	To Balance	1	10	11					

GERARD KREFFT,
Curator and Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 2.

LIST OF SPECIMENS RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE DURING THE YEAR 1864.

From the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, at Paris.

54 Reptiles.

FROGS.

Dactylethra capensis.
 Pipa americana.
 Pseudis meriana.
 Tomopterna delalandii.
 Cycloramphus marmoratus.
 Leiuperus marmoratus.
 Pyxicephalus americanus.
 Ceratophrys boiei.
 Pleurodema bibronii.
 Pelodytes punctatus.
 Discoglossus pictus.
 Megalophrys montana.
 Alytes obstetricans.
 Scaphiopus solitarius.
 Pelobates fuscus.
 Pelobates cultripes.
 Bombinator igneus.
 Phrynosoma nigricans.
 Rhinoderma darwini.
 Atelopus flavescens.
 Engystoma carolinense.
 Breviceps gibbosus.
 Otiteplus margaritifera.
 Limnodytes erythreus.
 Polypedates rugosus.
 Rhacophorus inwardsii.
 Elasia nasuta.

Hyperolius horstokii.
 Hylodes martinicensis.
 Trachycephalus marmoratus.
 Phyllomedusa bicolor.
 Kaloula pulchra.
 Hylaplesia lineatoria.
 Rhinophrynus dorsalis.
 Hyla baudinii.
 Hyla albomarginata.
 Hyla lateralis.
 Hyla rubra.
 Hyla pumila.
 Hyla squirella.
 Bufo americanus.

SNAKES.

Tortrix scytale.
 Python regius.
 Python reticulatus.
 Eryx jaculus.
 Boa constrictor.
 Eunectes murinus.
 Cylindrophis rufa.
 Echis carinata.
 Cerastes ægyptiacus.
 Echidna arictans.
 Trigonoccephalus piscivorus.

From the University Museum, at Gottingen.

39 Species of European Fresh Water Fishes.

Perca fluviatilis.
 Lucioperca sandra.
 Acerina chuna.
 Scomber scombrus.
 Cottus gobio.
 Gasterosteus trachurus.
 Salmo solar.
 Salmo trutta.
 Salmo fario.
 Osmerus eperlano-marinus.
 Osmerus eperlanus.
 Corregonus oxyrhynchus.
 Thymallus vexillifer.
 Cyprinus carpio.
 Cyprinus gibalus.
 Barbus fluviatilis.
 Tinca chrysitis.
 Tinca aurata.
 Gobio fluviatilis.
 Leuciscus dobula.

Leuciscus tates.
 Leuciscus erythrophthalmus.
 Leuciscus nutilus.
 Leuciscus nasus.
 Abramis brama.
 Abramis.
 Cobitis fossilis.
 Esox lucius.
 Clupea harengus.
 Clupea sprattus.
 Alosa vulgaris.
 Gadus ægletinus.
 Lota vulgaris.
 Rhombus vulgaris.
 Murena fluviatilis.
 Petromyzon marinus.
 Petromyzon fluviatilis.
 Petromyzon planer.
 Platessa vulgaris.

From Mr. W. Cooper, of Hoboken, N. J., U. S.

150 species, about 1,000 specimens, of the land and fresh water shells of the United States of America.

From Mr. Akhurst, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

100 species of American Lepidoptera.

*Australian Museum,
 Sydney, March 2, 1865.*

GERARD KREFFT,
 Curator and Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 3.

DONATIONS TO THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, DURING THE YEAR 1864.

MAMMALIA.

	PRESENTED BY
Two Skulls of North Australian Aborigines	Mr. John Webster.
Two young of (<i>Macropus major</i>)	Dr. James C. Cox.
An Echidna (<i>Echidna hystrix</i>)	
A Musk Deer (<i>Tragulus javanicus</i>)	From the Botanical Gardens.
Four specimens of the Tasmanian Wallaby (<i>Halmaturus billardieri</i>)	
Horns of the Kudu Antelope (<i>Strepsiceros kudu</i>)	Mr. W. J. Stephens, M.A.
Two Bats (<i>Scotophilus gouldii</i>)	Mrs. Edward Forde.
A Dingo (<i>Canis dingo</i>)	Mr. Sallet.
Two Bats (<i>Scotophilus</i>)	Mr. Thomas Nobbs.
A Dasyure (<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>)	Dr. Jenkins.
A Perameles (<i>Perameles nasuta</i>)	Mr. W. J. Stephens, M.A.
Skull of a New Zealander	Dr. Armstrong Willis, R.N.
A Platypus (<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>)	Mr. Charles A. Wilson.
A Paradoxurus	Mrs. Billing.
A Hapalotis	Mr. F. A. Blackman.
A Phascogale, and two species of Antechinus	
A Musk Deer (<i>Tragulus javanicus</i>)	The Council of the Acclima- tisation Society.
A Red Kangaroo (<i>Osphranter rufus</i>)	
A Dasyurus (<i>Dasyurus geoffroyi</i>) and a Beaver Rat (<i>Hydramys chryso- gaster</i>)	Mrs. John Hay.
A South African Pony (<i>Equus caballus</i>)	Mr. Charles Martyn.
A Flying Squirrel (<i>Petaurista taguanoides</i>)	Mr. John Lackey.
The lower jaw of a Whale-killer (<i>Orca capensis</i>)	Mr. Charles Neald.
A Flying Squirrel (<i>Petaurista taguanoides</i>)	Mrs. John Good.
A Dasyure (<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>)	Mr. James Harris French.
Skull of a Martin Cat (<i>Martes foina</i>)	Mr. William Macleay, M.L.A.
Section of a tooth of a species of Mastodon	Mr. J. R. Myhill.
An Echidna (<i>Echidna hystrix</i>)	Mr. C. L. Beal, junior.
A Platypus (<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>)	Mr. George Erkey.
A Mungos (<i>Mungos viticollis</i>)	Mr. Iceley.
A Bat (<i>Scotophilus morio</i>)	Mr. A. Newcombe.
A Flying Squirrel (<i>Belideus beviceps</i>)	Mr. James Harris French.
A Black Wallaby (<i>Halmaturus ualabatus</i>)	Mr. Maker.
A Spiny Echidna (<i>Echidna hystrix</i>)	Mr. J. A. D. Campbell.
A Monkey (<i>Cercopithecus cinereo-griseus</i>)	Master Walter F. Mitchell.
Six pair of horns of African Antelopes	Mr. W. J. Stephens, M.A.
A Phascogall (<i>Phascogall penicillata</i>)	Mr. F. A. Blackman.
A Bat (<i>Vespertilio macropus</i>)	Mr. W. J. Stephens, M.A.
A young ring-tailed Opossum (<i>Phalangista cookii</i>)	Rev. R. Jones.
A Flying Fox (<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>)	Mr. J. B. Holdsworth.
Two Bats from Ash Island (<i>Scotophilus gouldii</i>)	Mrs. Edw. Forde.
A Vulpine Opossum (<i>Phalangista vulpina</i>)	Mr. Arch. Boyd.
Three Flying Foxes (<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>)	

AVES.

A gigantic Crane (<i>Mycteria australis</i>)	Mr. George Hill.
A Sparrow Hawk (<i>Accipiter torquatus</i>)	Mr. O. West.
An Owl (<i>Athene maculata</i>)	Mr. Neale.
A Gull (<i>Procellaria gigantea</i>)	Mr. H. J. Want, junr.
A Gannet (<i>Sula australis</i>)	
A Magpie Goose (<i>Anseranas melanoleuca</i>)	Mr. F. A. Leycester.
A Sparrow Hawk (<i>Accipiter torquatus</i>)	Mr. E. S. Hill.
A Canary and an African Finch	Miss Fanny Boyd.
An Owl (<i>Athene boobook</i>)	Mr. A. Wilson.
A Cuckoo (<i>Cuculus cinereus</i>)	Mr. Sidney Blaxland.
A Coach-whip Bird (<i>Psophodes crepitans</i>)	Mr. H. G. Groville.
A Musk-duck (<i>Biziura lobata</i>)	Mr. C. Rogan.
A Quail (<i>Hemipodius melanotus</i>)	Mr. E. G. A. Miller.
A Hornbill (<i>Buceros</i>)	Mr. R. Adams.
A Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax hypoleucus</i>)	Mr. Hugh Paterson.
Nest and Eggs of a Pardalote (<i>Pardalote striata</i>)	Mr. Frank Bearn.
A Kagu (<i>Rhinochetus jubatus</i>)	Dr. George Bennett.
An African Sun Bird	Mr. A. Nightingale.
A Gull (<i>Procellaria</i>)	Mr. Henry Arthur Miller.
A Gang Gang Cockatoo (<i>Callocephalon galeatum</i>)	Mr. Charles Hadley.
A Rifle Bird (<i>Ptiloris paradiseus</i>)	Mr. Wiseman.
A Kingfisher (<i>Halcyon sanctus</i>)	Mr. Hugh Paterson.
A Black-shouldered Kite (<i>Elanus axillaris</i>)	Mr. H. Wilson.
Eggs of Common Pheasant, Silver Pheasant, and Pigeon	Mr. Hemmington.
A Diver (<i>Podiceps australis</i>)	Mrs. Edwd. Forde.
An Owl (<i>Athene maculata</i>)	Mr. Thos. Lawry.
A Satin Bower-bird (<i>Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus</i>)	Mr. John Vivian.
An Albatross (<i>Diomedea melanophrys</i>)	Mr. John Hampton.
A collection of Finches from North Australia	Mrs. Neaves.
A Rose Cockatoo (<i>Cacatua eos</i>)	Mr. John Brown.
A Blood-bird (<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>)	Mr. John Wild.
Nest and Eggs of a Water Wag-tail	Mr. Spier.
A Curlew	Dr. George Bennett, F.Z.S.
A Podargus (<i>Podargus humeralis</i>)	Dr. Jenkins.
A New Zealand Parrot (<i>Nestor hypoleucus</i>)	The Rev. Thomas O'Reilly.
A crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps australis</i>)	Mr. George Pepper.
A Stone Plover (<i>Edicnemus grallarius</i>)	Mr. W. G. Roach.
A Moorup (<i>Casuarus bennettii</i>)	From the Botanic Gardens.
A Black-shouldered Kite (<i>Elanus axillaris</i>)	
An African Finch (<i>Loxia capensis</i>)	
A Leipoa (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>)	
Three Leadbeater's Cockatoos (<i>Cacatua leadbeateri</i>)	
An Avocet (<i>Recurvirostra rubricollis</i>) and a Lyre Bird (<i>Menura superba</i>)	
An Apteryx (<i>Apteryx mantelli</i>)	
A Pigeon (<i>Carpophaga</i>) and two Cockatoos (<i>Cacatua ducropii</i>)	
A Pigeon (<i>Carpophaga</i>) and a Parrot (<i>Petitacus</i>)	

AVES—continued.

	PRESENTED BY
A Satin Bower-bird (<i>Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus</i>)	Mr. J. Liardet.
A Pheasant Ouckoo (<i>Centropus phasianus</i>)	Mr. J. S. Andrews.
A White Hawk (<i>Astur nova-hollandica</i>)	Mr. J. A. Smith.
A White Hawk (<i>Astur nova-hollandica</i>)	Mr. Thomas Barnett.
A nest of a species of Honeyeater	Mr. J. Vaughan Jenkins.
Three specimens of the little Magpie (<i>Grallina australis</i>)	Mr. Frost.
Egg of a Moorup (<i>Casuaris bennettii</i>)	Captain Dawson.

REPTILIA.

A Lizard (<i>Phyllurus miiusii</i>)	Master Wilberforce Gale.
A Snake (<i>Vermicella annulata</i>)	Mr. W. Biggs.
A Death Adder (<i>Acanthophis antarctica</i>)	Mr. F. K. A. Thomas.
A Snake (<i>Brachysoma diadema</i>)	Mr. H. T. Rudd.
A Sea Snake (<i>Pelamis bicolor</i>)	Captain Hickson, R.N.
A Sea Snake (<i>Hydrophis</i>)	Mr. King.
A young Brown-handed Snake (<i>Hoplocephalus curtus</i>)	Mr. Boughton.
A Blind Snake (<i>Typhlops preissii</i>)	Mr. Edw. Towns.
A Lace Lizard (<i>Hydrosaurus varius</i>)	Mr. W. H. Aldis.
A Death Adder (<i>Acanthophis antarctica</i>)	Mr. G. M. Pitt, Junr.
A Frog (<i>Pelodryas caruleus</i>)	Mr. Sydney Thornton.
A Collection of Reptiles	Mr. Thomas Neale.
A Sea Snake (<i>Pelamis bicolor</i>)	Mr. J. B. Holdsworth.
Skeleton of a Python, from Manilla	Dr. James Cox.
A Death Adder (<i>Acanthophis antarctica</i>)	Mr. John H. C. Garrick.
Three Snakes <i>Typhlops preissi</i> (1), <i>Hoplocephalus signatus</i> (2)	Miss L. Lane.
A collection of Reptiles from Rockhampton	Mr. Th. Nobbs.
The imperfect skeleton of a Crocodile (<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>)	Mrs. Billing.
Two lizards (<i>Hinulia taniolata</i>)	Mr. Brazier.
A young Diamond Snake (<i>Morelia spilotes</i>)	Mr. Grantley Fitzhardinge.
A collection of Reptiles from Warro	Mr. T. A. Blackman.
Two Sea Snakes (<i>Platurus laticaudatus</i>)	Dr. Bennett, F.Z.S.
Two Snakes (<i>Hoplocephalus signatus</i>)	Mr. Lander.
A Sea Snake (<i>Pelamis bicolor</i>)	Mr. Ploskowsky.
A Pygopus (<i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i>)	Mr. J. Barnett.
A Diamond Snake (<i>Morelia spilotes</i>)	Mr. Walter Renny.
A Blind Snake (<i>Typhlops preissi</i>)	Mr. J. Despointes.
A Diamond Snake (<i>Morelia spilotes</i>)	Mr. J. Stokes, Junr.
Two new species of Frogs from the Clarence River (<i>Myxophyes fasci-</i> <i>latus</i> , and <i>Cryptotis brevis</i>)	Mr. James F. Wilcox.
A collection of Reptiles from Victoria, New South Wales, South and Western Australia	Mr. Gerard Kreff.
A Diamond Snake (<i>Morelia spilotes</i>)	Mr. John Goy.
A Snake (<i>Hoplocephalus ramsayi</i>)	Mr. Richard H. Roberts.
Two Blind Snakes (<i>Typhlops preissii</i>)	Mr. Agnew.
A Collection of Lizards and Frogs from the Murrumbidgee	Mr. William Macleay, M.L.A.
A Collection of Frogs, Lizards, and Snakes	Mr. W. J. Stephens, M.A.
A Sleeping Lizard (<i>Cyclodus gigas</i>)	Master John Owens.
A Black Snake (<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>), a Red-capped Snake (<i>Brachy-</i> <i>soma diadema</i>) and two Lizards (<i>Hinulia taniolata</i>)	Mr. Thos. Neale.
A Sleeping Lizard (<i>Cyclodus gigas</i>)	Mr. J. B. Holdsworth.
A Diamond Snake (<i>Morelia spilotes</i>)	Mr. M'Kee.
A Sleeping Lizard (<i>Cyclodus gigas</i>)	Mr. James M'Donough.
A Pygopus (<i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i>)	Mr. J. Fitzhardinge.
An American Tortoise (<i>Emys picta</i>)	Mr. William Macleay, M.L.A.
A Black Snake (<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>)	Mr. Thomas Deacon.
Two Specimens of the Pygopus (<i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i>)	Mr. Gibbons.
A Cyclodus (<i>Cyclodus gigas</i>)	Mr. Joseph Kern.
A Lizard (<i>Hydrosaurus varius</i>) and a Snake <i>Hoplocephalus signatus</i>	Miss A. Neill.
Three Lizards (<i>Hinulia whitei</i>)	Mr. George Rossiter.
A Cyclodus (<i>Cyclodus gigas</i>)	Mr. S. Bossley.
A Lace Lizard (<i>Hydrosaurus varius</i>)	Mr. Maker.
A Sleeping Lizard (<i>Cyclodus gigas</i>)	Mr. David Fletcher.
A Night Lizard (<i>Phyllurus platurus</i>)	Mr. John Buttrely.
A Death Adder (<i>Acanthophis antarctica</i>)	Mr. Isaac Smith.
A Brown Snake (<i>Diemenia superciliosa</i>)	Mr. G. H. V. Jenkins.
A Night Lizard (<i>Phyllurus platurus</i>)	Master W. Blaxland.
A Night Lizard (<i>Phyllurus platurus</i>)	Mr. E. Broughton.
Five Lizard's Eggs	Mr. D. Davis.
A Snake (<i>Simotes australis</i>)	His Honor Judge Francis.
A Death Adder (<i>Acanthophis antarctica</i>)	Mr. John Thomson.
Two Carpet Snakes (<i>Morelia variegata</i>)	Mr. Sterling.
A Diamond Snake (<i>Morelia spilotes</i>)	Mr. Spencer Wise.
A Collection of Reptiles, from Warro, Port Curtis	Mr. F. A. Blackman.
A Collection of Reptiles	Mr. Ed. S. Hill.
A Black Snake (<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>)	Mr. George Mitchell.
A Diamond Snake (<i>Morelia spilotes</i>)	Mr. O'Hare.
A Cyclodus (<i>Cyclodus gigas</i>)	Mr. C. Muddert.
PISCES.	
Three Specimens of <i>Eleotris australis</i>	Dr. Williams.
A Collection of Port Jackson Fishes	Mr. G. H. Fitzhardinge.
A Silver Eel (<i>Muraena</i>)	Mr. Henry Thomas.
A Fish (<i>Hippocampus</i>)	Mr. Th. Bright.
A Fish (<i>Pemphoris</i>)	Mr. Hugh Paterson.
A Collection of Port Jackson Fishes	Mr. W. J. Stephens, M.A.
A Fish (<i>Hippocampus</i>)	Mr. Lee.
Three species of Fresh Water Fishes (<i>Therapon ellipticus</i> , <i>oligorus mac-</i> <i>quariensis</i> , <i>plotosus tandanus</i>)	Mr. Mandelson.
A Torpedo	Mr. M'Culloch.

PISCES—continued.

PRESENTED BY

A Collection of Fishes from the Waikato River	{ The Officers of H. M. S. "Eclipse."
A Collection of Fresh Water Fishes from Rockhampton	Mr. Th. Nobbs.
A Collection of Fresh Water Fishes from Warro, Port Curtis	Mr. F. A. Blackman.
A Port Jackson Shark (<i>Cestracion phillipii</i>)	Mr. Thomas Leggat.
Two Fishes (<i>Seriola</i>)	Mr. A. Cooper.
A Shark (<i>Squatina angelina</i>)	Mr. James Rice.
Three Sharks (<i>Carcarias</i>)	Mr. Grantley Fitzhardinge.
Three Fishes (<i>Balistes</i>)	Dr. James Cox.
A Fish (<i>Julis</i>)	Mr. Joseph Goodicy.
A collection of North Australian Fishes	Mr. Thomas Nobbs.
A Fish (<i>Labrus</i>)	Mr. George Rossiter.
A Saw Fish (<i>Pristes</i>)	Mr. Ireland.
A Fish (<i>Diodon</i>)	Mr. George Hill.
A Port Jackson Shark (<i>Cestracion phillipii</i>)	Mr. Fitzhardinge.
Four Fresh Water Fishes (<i>Eleotris australis</i>)	Mr. W. C. Armstrong, junr.
A Fish (<i>Saurus</i>)	Mr. J. Want, junr.
A Saw Fish (<i>Pristes</i>)	Mr. William Woodley.
A Fish (<i>Cheilodactylus</i>)	Mr. Lawry.
A Flying Fish (<i>Pezocetus</i>)	Hon. J. B. Darvall, M.L.A.
A collection of Fresh Water Fishes from New Zealand	Dr. Armstrong Willis, R.N.
A Flathead (<i>Platycephalus tasmanicus</i>)	Mr. George M. Pitt, junr.
An Eel (<i>Muraena</i>)	Mr. Wills.
A Fish (<i>Chaetodon</i>)	Mr. Hugh Paterson.
A collection of Fishes from Warro, Port Curtis	Mr. F. A. Blackman.
A Fish (<i>Diodon hystrix</i>)	Mr. Campbell.
A Flathead (<i>Platycephalus cirronasus</i>)	Mr. J. Want, junr.

MOLLUSCA.

A collection of Shells from the Gulf of Mexico	{ Commander Arthur M. Onslow, R.N.
A collection of Land and Fresh Water Shells from Egypt	Professor Smith.
Six new species of Australian Land Shells	Dr. James Cox.
A collection of Shells from New Zealand	Mr. G. F. Rossiter.
A collection of Australian Shells	Dr. Aaron.
A collection of Shells from the Fiji Islands	Mrs. M'Lean.
A collection of Port Jackson Shells	Mr. John Brazier.
Shells from Torres Straits	Capt. Edwards.

INSECTA.

A Collection of Australian Lepidoptera	{ Honorable A. W. Scott, M.A., M.L.C.
A Collection of Australian Coleoptera and Lepidoptera	Mr. George Masters.
A Phasma (<i>Ectatosoma tiaratum</i>)	Mr. Horatio T. N. Tozer.
A Phasma	Miss M'Phail.
Two large Coleopterous Insects (<i>Scarabaeus</i>)	Mrs. Edw. Forde.
A Phasma (<i>Phasma titan</i>)	Mr. C. G. K. Murray.
A Sphinx (<i>Sphinx luctuosa</i>)	Mr. J. Barnett.

CRUSTACEA.

A Crab (<i>Ibacus</i>)	Mr. W. H. Aldis.
A Crab (<i>Nepthurus</i>)	Mr. Walter Smart.
A Crab	Mr. Henry Smart.

POLYPI.

A Species of <i>Pennatulula</i>	Mr. John Crook.
---------------------------------------	-----------------

BOTANICAL SPECIMENS.

Seeds and timber from New Zealand	Mr. W. Wolfen.
Samples of Fiji Island Cotton	Mr. B. P. Rodd.

MINERALOGICAL SPECIMENS.

Rough Agates	Dr. George Bennett, F.Z.S.
Limestone from the neighbourhood of Wagga Wagga	Mr. Thomas W. Hammond.
Rocks and Minerals from South America and Egypt	Rev. G. E. Turner, B.C.L.
Australian Copper and Silver Ores	Mr. Saul Samuel, M.L.A.
A collection of fossil shells of the genus <i>spirifer</i>	Mr. Ed. Scholefield.

BOOKS.

The Transactions of the Entomological Society of New South Wales	{ The Council of the Entomological Society.
Descriptions of a series of Nudibranchiate Mollusca	Mr. G. F. Angas, Cor. M.Z.S.
Report of the Royal Society of Tasmania	Dr. Bedford.
The Annual Report of the Acclimatisation Society	The Acclimatisation Society.
Parts 7, 8, and 9 of Capt. Beddome's Ferns of Southern India	{ The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

ETHNOGRAPHICAL SPECIMENS.

Weapons and implements from New Zealand	Mr. W. Wolfen.
A Green-stone hatchet, and two ornaments of the same material	Mr. Ed. S. Hill.
Implements from Byron's Island	Mr. John Brazier.
A collection of Egyptian antiquities	Rev. G. E. Turner, B.C.L.
Female figures made of beeswax, from North Australia	Dr. James C. Cox.
A stone hatchet, from Lane Cove	Mr. Hugh Paterson.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

COINS.

A Roman Copper Coin	Mr. George Wright.
A Silver Coin	Mr. E. A. Lamond.
A Silver Coin (quarter Gilder) of Netherlands India	Mr. Michael Cunningham.
Twelve Copper and a Silver Coin	Mr. H. B. Greig.
A collection of ancient Roman Coins	Rev. W. Scott, M.A.
An Austrian Silver Coin (<i>Zwanziger</i>)	Mr. A. Nightingale.
A Silver Coin	Mr. W. J. Holland.

PRESENTED BY

MISCELLANEOUS.

Samples of Telegraph Cables of 13 different lines	{ Honorable E. Deas Thomson, C.B.; M.L.C.
---	--

GERARD KREFFT,
Curator and Secretary.

*Australian Museum,
Sydney, 2 March, 1865.*

APPENDIX No. 4.

LIST OF SPECIMENS SENT IN EXCHANGE TO VARIOUS PERSONS AND INSTITUTIONS, DURING THE YEAR 1864.

To the University Museum at Gottingen.

MAMMALS.		REPTILES AND FISHES.	
Pteropus poliocephalus	2	Morelia spilotes	2
Scotophilus pumilus	2	Fifty species of Port Jackson Fishes	75

To the Ethnographical Museum at Copenhagen.

A collection of Weapons and Implements from Australia and the Islands of the Pacific.

To Mr. John Akhurst, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

48 AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.			
Dacelo gigantea	2	Entomyza cyanotus	1
Dacelo leachii	1	Monarcha carinata	1
Halcyon sanctus	1	Poephila cineta	1
Halcyon macleayii	2	Myzomela sanguinolenta	1
Pitta strepitans	2	Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris	2
Psophodes crepitans	1	Platycercus pennantii	2
Vanga destructor	1	Platycercus palliceps	2
Ptilotis auricomis	2	Platycercus eximius	1
Pachycephala gutturalis	2	Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus	2
Pamatorhinus temporalis	2	Malurus lambertii	1
Colluricincla parvula	1	Malurus melanocephalus	1
Graucalus melanops	1	Malurus cyaneus	3
Eurystomus australis	1	Petroica multicolor	2
Oriolus viridis	1	Dicaeum hirundinaceum	1
Myzantha garrula	2	Eopsaltria australis	1
Myzantha melanophrys	2	Hiaticula nigrifrons	1
		Sphæcotheres australis	1

To the Government Central Museum at Madras.

6 MAMMALS.			
Pteropus poliocephalus	3	Chrysococcyx lucidus	2
Phalangista vulpina	2	Seizura inquieta	2
Dasyurus viverrinus	1	Colocalia arborea	1
		Rhipidura motacilloides	1
100 AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.		Petroica bicolor	1
Ichthyophaga leucogaster	1	Meliphaga nova hollandiae	2
Podargus humeralis	1	Climacteris scandens	2
Dacelo gigantea	1	Melitherptes lunulatus	2
Gymnorhina tibicen	1	Estrela temporalis	2
Strepera graculina	2	Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris	2
Anthochaera carunculata	2	Gerygone albogularis	1
Oriolus viridis	1	Zosterops dorsalis	2
Tropidorhynchus corniculatus	2	Micreeca macroptera	1
Grallina australis	2	Artamus uropygialis	1
Graucalus melanops	2	Climacteris picumnus	2
Cracticus destructor	1	Psophodes crepitans	2
Entomyza cyanotis	2	Malurus cyaneus	2
Pomatorhinus temporalis	2	Leucosarcia picata	1
Colluricincla harmonica	2	Pitta strepitans	1
Myzantha garrula	2	Chalcophaps chrysochlora	1
Myzantha melanophrys	2	Graucalus hypoleucus	1
Dasyornis australis	1	Platycercus pennantii	1
Artamus sordidus	2	Platycercus palliceps	1
Cuculus cinereus	1	Eurystomus australis	1
Trichoglossus concinnus	1	Cuculus inornatus	1
Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus	1	Monarcha carinata	2
Ptilotis leucotis	1	Sphæcotheres australis	1
Ptilotis chrysops	2	Sericulus chrysocephalus	1
Ptilotis auricomis	2	Hiaticula nigrifrons	2
Ptilotis penicillatus	1	Chthonicola minima	1
Falcunculus frontatus	2	Petroica multicolor	1
Eopsaltria australis	2	Malurus melanocephalus	1
Halcyon sanctus	2	Sittella leucoptera	1
Pachycephala pectoralis	2	Smicronis brevirostris	1
Pachycephala gutturalis	2	Myzomela sanguinolenta	1
Anthus australis	2	Epthianura albifrons	1

GERARD KREFFT,
Curator and Secretary.

*Australian Museum,
Sydney, 2nd March, 1865.*

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

APPENDIX No. 5.

List of Books purchased for the Library of the Australian Museum.

- Encyclopædia Britannica, 21 vols., 4to; and Index, 1 vol., 4to.
 Mandl.—Anatomie Microscopique, 2 vols., fol.
 Quatrefages—Maladies du Ver a Soie, 2 vols., 4to.
 Laurent.—Etudes Phisiol. sur les Infusoires, 1 vol., 4to.
 Stein—der Organismus der Infusorien, 1 vol., 4to.
 Schmarda—Neue Wirbellose Thiere, 2 vols., 4to.
 Tiedeman—Anatomie der Röhren Holothurie und Seeigel, 1 vol. fol.
 Gray—Figures of Molluscous Animals, 5 vols., 8vo.
 Duméril—Ichthyologie Analytique, 1 vol., 4to.
 Kolliker—Manual of Human Microscopic Anatomy, 1 vol., 8vo.
 Hawkins—Comparative view of Human and Animal frame, 1 vol., 4to.
 Huxley—Oceanic Hydrozoa, 1 vol., fol.
 Elements of Pathology and Anatomy, 1 vol., 4to.
 Cuvier—Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée, 5 vols., 8vo.
 Pictet—Traité de Paléontologie, 3 vols., 8vo.
 Delabèche—The Geological Observer, 1 vol., 8vo.
 Lyell—Principles of Geology, 1 vol., 8vo.
 Sommerville—Physical Geography, 1 vol., 12mo.
 Kirker and Paget—Handbook of Physiology, 1 vol., 12mo.
- Murchison—Siluria, 1 vol., 8vo.
 Mattence and Savi—Traité des Phénomènes Electro-Physiologique des Animaux, 1 vol., 8vo.
 Schultze—Hyalonemcn, 1 vol., 4to.
 Puchet—Zoologie Classique du Règne Animal, 2 vols., 8vo.
 Brown-Séguard—Physiologic and Pathology of the N. System, 1 vol., 8vo.
 Pictet—Description des Fossiles dans le Terrain Néocomien des Voirons, 1 vol., 4to.
 Verang—Mollusques Méditerranéennes Cephalopodes, 1 vol., 4to.
 Lewes—Physiology of Common Life, 2 vols., 4to.
 Hartwig—The Sea and its Living Wonders, 1 vol., 8vo.
 Cobbold—Natural History of Mammalia, 1 vol., 8vo.
 Dallas—Natural History of Birds, 1 vol., 8vo.
 Ehrenberg—Foraminifera, 1 vol., folio.
 Boase—Philosophie of Nature, 1 vol., 8vo.
 Smithsonian Lectures, 1 vol., 8vo.
 Carus—Bibliotheca Zoologica, 1 vol., 8vo.
 Logan—Geological Survey of Canada, 1 vol., 8vo.
 Meteorology of the United States, 1 vol., 4to.
 Stewart's Magnetical and Meteoric Observations, and Martin's Duffroid thermometrique, 1 vol., 4to.

*Australian Museum,
 Sydney, 2nd March, 1865.*

GERARD KREFFT,
 Curator and Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 6.

LIST OF SPECIMENS COLLECTED BY MR. GEORGE MASTERS, ASSISTANT CURATOR, FROM JUNE, 1864, TO DECEMBER, 1864.

MAMMALS.		BIRDS.	
Scotophilus morio	2	Campephaga karu	1
Dasyurus viverrinus	1	Campephaga humeralis	1
Antechinus flavipes	1	Pachycephala gutturalis	12
Phalangista cookii	4	Pachycephala pectoralis	7
Phalangista vulpina	4	Pachycephala olivacea	1
Petaurista taguanoides	2	Colluricincla harmonica	5
Belidæus	1	Colluricincla parvula	3
Petrogale longicauda (new)	1	Palcunculus frontatus	7
Phascolarctos cinereus (skulls)	2	Rhipidura albiscapa	2
Ornithorhynchus anatinus	1	Rhipidura rufifrons	3
		Rhipidura motacilloides	5
		Seizura inquieta	4
		Myiagra plumbea	2
		Microcca macroptera	1
		Monarcha carinata	4
		Monarcha trivirgata	2
		Gerygone albogularis	1
		Erythrodryas rosca	1
		Petroica multicolor	7
		Petroica goodenovii	2
		Petroica bicolor	3
		Eopsaltria australis	4
		Psophodes crepitans	7
		Malurus cyaneus	12
		Malurus lamberti	6
		Malurus melanocephalus	7
		Dasyornis australis	2
		Sericornis frontalis	2
		Acanthiza nana	2
		Acanthiza lineata	3
		Acanthiza uropygialis	2
		Acanthiza spec?	1
		Epthianura albifrons	3
		Chthonicola minima	2
		Anthus australis	7
		Cincloramphus rufescens	5
		Cincloramphus cantillans	2
		Estrela temporalis	3
		Amadina lathamii	5
		Amadina castanotis	1
		Pœphila cincta	4
		Pitta strepitans	7
		Oreocincla lunulata	2
		Ptilonorhynchus smithii	1
		Sericulus chrysocephalus	5
		Oriolus viridis	2
		Corcorax leucopterus	3
		Corvus coronoides	1
		Pomatorhinus temporalis	7
		Ptilotis auricomis	3
		Ptilotis fusca	4
		Ptilotis chrysops	4
		Ptilotis leucotis	2

BIRDS—continued.

Xanthomyza phrygia	1
Anthochaera mellivora	5
Anthochaera carunculata	2
Tropidorrhynchus corniculatus	4
Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris	4
Myzomela sanguinolenta	6
Entomyza cyanotus	3
Melithreptus lunulatus	4
Myzantha garrula	5
Myzantha melanophrys	7
Zosterops dorsalis	2
Oculus inornatus	2
Oculus cineraceus	3
Chrysococyx lucidus	4
Climacteris scandens	5
Climacteris pecumanus	6
Sittella chrysoptera	3
Sittella leucocephala	1
Collyporhynchus funereus	1
Aproornis scapulatus	2
Platycercus pennantii	9
Platycercus eximius	10
Platycercus palliceps	5
Paephotus haematonotus	2
Euphema pulchella	5
Trichoglossus swainsonii	2
Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus	7
Trichoglossus concinnus	2
Trichoglossus pusillus	5
Nymphicus nova-hollandiae	1
Lopholaimus antarcticus	1
Chalcophaps chrysochlora	1
Leucosarcia picata	5
Phaps chalcoptera	1
Geophaps scripta	2
Geopelia tranquilla	1
Tallegalla lathamii	1
Synoicus australis	2
Turnix melanogaster	2
Coturnix pectoralis	2
Edicnemus grallarius	1
Hiaticula nigrifrons	9
Scelopax australis	3
Threskiornis strictipennis	4
Platalea flavipes	2
Ardea nova-hollandiae	1

Rallus pectoralis	2
Nettapus coromandelianus	1
Anas superciliosa	2
Nyroca australis	1
Podiceps gularis	2

MOLLUSKS.

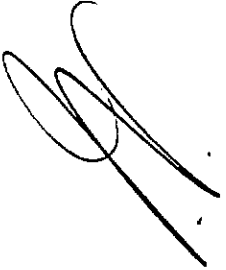
(Land and Fresh Water Shells.)

Bulimus tuckeri	120
Helix alexandriae	60
Helix brevipila	20
Helix falconari	2
Helix frazeri	70
Helix jervisensis	60
Helix marmorata	50
Helix mastersi	25
Helix morti	20
Helix nitida	12
Helix psycophala	5
Helix sericatula	20
Helix strangei	60
Helix youlei	70
Helix grayi	10
Helix parramattensis	6
Helix sydneyensis	20
Helicina spec?	20
Pupa strangei	30
Pupa spec?	100
Pupa spec?	4
Succinea eucalypti	30
Succinea nortoni	6
Succinea spec?	6
Succinea spec?	9
Vitrina strangei	60
Vitrina freycineti	40
Vitrina hyalina	30
Vitrina spec?	40
Unio, 2 species	40
Planorbis, 1 species	20
Lymnea, 4 species	120
Melania, 1 species	20
Physa, 10 species	300

Insects of various orders, comprising many new genera and species—5,000 specimens.

Australian Museum,
Sydney, March 2nd, 1865.

GERARD KREFFT,
Curator and Secretary.

A handwritten signature or set of initials, possibly 'R', located in the bottom left corner of the page.