

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1867-8,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

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1868.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.
SESSION 1867-8.

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1867.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MARTIAL LAW.

(REGULATIONS AFTER PROCLAMATION OF—DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.

(Circular.)

Downing-street,
26 January, 1867.

SIR,

The unfortunate events which have recently occurred in Jamaica have rendered it necessary for Her Majesty's Government to inquire whether any General Regulations can be laid down for the guidance of Officers who, in times of civil disturbance, are called upon to exercise extraordinary powers after the proclamation of Martial Law.

Sir Henry Storks, in a despatch of the 16th March, 1866, suggested that some rules of this kind should be established, and particularly that the relative position of the Governor and of the Officer Commanding the Troops should be defined, and the responsibilities attaching to the Troops and the Military Tribunals be settled by competent authority. In the same sense the Royal Commissioners, in their Report to the Queen, express their belief that "much which is now lamented might have been avoided, if clear and precise instructions had been given for the regulation of the conduct of those engaged in the suppression of the disturbances." In these opinions Her Majesty's Government concur. Serious doubts indeed may be entertained respecting the legal consequences of a proclamation of Martial Law, and grave responsibilities are unquestionably incurred by the issue of it. It is a measure which can only be justified by overruling considerations of public safety, and must be accepted as a lamentable alternative to the anarchy and social confusion which would otherwise ensue. But it is certain that on four signal occasions within the last thirty years Martial Law has been proclaimed in one or other of the dependencies of the Crown. It cannot, therefore, be considered impossible that it may be proclaimed again; and, if so, it is the plain duty of the Government to secure that the Officers who are commanded to enforce it shall be alike supported and controlled, and the people who are subject to its operation shall be protected by such cautionary instructions as the nature of the case renders practicable.

This duty will, to a certain extent, fall on the Governor of the Colony, who should issue written directions to the Officer in Command of the Troops, explaining, as far as possible, the course and the object of the action expected of him, and comprising any further cautions or suggestions which may, under particular circumstances, seem expedient.

But if there be any principles so simple and so comprehensive that they can be embodied in Standing Instructions of general application, I think that a Governor should not be required to seek them out for himself in the midst of the excitement and distractions of an outbreak against the law.

With the experience they have now acquired, Her Majesty's Government have no right to evade the duty of framing such Standing Orders, and of giving them a place among the General Regulations of the Colonial Service, where the Officers concerned can at once have recourse to them in time of need.

Under these circumstances, I have sought the advice of Military and Civil Officers, whose rank and experience qualified them to suggest such Regulations as would be at once practicable and useful. I append to this despatch the Regulations which they have unanimously recommended, and which, after full consideration, and with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, and the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, I have adopted, subject to such improvements as a further consideration may suggest. They will be hereafter embodied in the Colonial Regulations; but, in order that you may be at once apprized of the general principles by which Her Majesty's Government desire you to be guided in the emergency to which these present Rules relate, I transmit them to you without delay, in the shape in which I have received them from the gentlemen by whom they were drawn up.

I have only further to observe on this point, that as these Regulations have in no respect the force of law, so it is not intended that Officers should be under a rigorous obligation

obligation to observe them in all cases and under all circumstances. The intention is, that Officers may derive from them some guidance, more or less determinate though not absolute; and that they may operate, on the one hand, as some relief from responsibility to those by whom they may be observed, and, on the other hand, as some *prima facie* increase of responsibility to those by whom they may be dispensed with.

The first seven Regulations relate to the powers and duties of the Governor; the remaining eleven to the powers and duties of Military Officers and Tribunals. To the Governor alone belongs the responsibility, both of proclaiming and of revoking at any moment Martial Law. During its continuance therefore, constant reports are to be made to him of the progress of the defensive and repressive measures adopted. It is competent for him, in other than mere Military operations, to give instructions to the Officer in Command, if he thinks fit, as regards the punishment of offenders, proclamation of pardon, the use or superseding of the ordinary Magistrates and Tribunals, with many other questions which intimately affect the treatment of the civil population. This great authority will, even under the large powers exercised by the Officer Commanding the Troops, still belong to the Civil Power. In the Military portion of the Rules, provision is made against any needless injury to persons or property, and a few plain directions are given; in order to insure regularity in the proceedings of the Military Tribunals, to limit the amount of punishment to be inflicted, and to afford protection to accused persons.

You will see that, under Regulation 3, it is provided that Courts-Martial shall consist at least of three Members. I think it right to observe on this particular Rule, that, whenever capital punishment is awarded, so small a number as three Officers is most undesirable. Circumstances may no doubt be imagined, especially when the Military force is inadequate to the duties forced upon it, in which a large Tribunal could not possibly be obtained. I feel, however, bound to express my decided opinion that nothing short of an unavoidable necessity would justify the infliction of capital punishment on the authority of only three Officers.

You will find it intimated in the Rules, that the Officer convening a Court-Martial may, at his discretion, reserve any offender to be tried by the Civil Tribunals. It is also laid down that Courts-Martial should not take cognizance of offences committed before the breaking out of insurrection. These Regulations appear to me very salutary. It should be distinctly understood that the primary object of employing Troops under Martial Law is not the punishment of offences, but the suppression of revolt. Of course, when the Military is the only power capable of commanding obedience, it must repress by punishment those offences of violence and plunder to which the general population would otherwise be exposed. This is manifestly necessary. But there is no reason why that exceptional procedure should be carried beyond the limits of lawful authority, and the protection of the community against crime and disorder.

The question of the uses, if any, within the proclaimed district, of the ordinary Magistrates and Tribunals, must be left in a great measure to the discretion of the Governor. It may be that the Magistrates in the disturbed parts of the country will have been killed or compelled to fly. In some Colonies it may happen that from sympathy with the insurgents, and in others from irritation against them, the local Magistrates will not be the fittest agency to employ during rebellion. Again, on the other hand, it is probable that when the actual disturbances, even in the proclaimed districts, are partial or transitory, or where the reduction of the country to order is gradual, the services of the ordinary Magistrates and Tribunals, in the exercise of their proper functions, might be alike salutary and useful.

That this is not impossible is proved by the example of Canada, where the great district of Montreal was in 1838, with apparently general assent, kept under Martial Law for some months as a precautionary measure, though for a prolonged period the contemporaneous action of the regular Tribunals was maintained.

It is, perhaps, right to observe, that Martial Law ought on no account to be enforced beyond the strict limits of the district in which it has been proclaimed. The transference of accused persons for the purpose of trial from an unproclaimed to a proclaimed part of the country is a proceeding obviously open to abuse, and unwarranted by that immediate necessity which alone justifies the suspension of the ordinary course of law.

In conclusion, I cannot too earnestly express my hope that should the unfortunate necessity of proclaiming Martial Law arise, all those employed in enforcing it, and especially such as are in the more subordinate situations of trust and authority, may be enabled by you or your successors clearly to understand the duty of exercising the extraordinary powers confided to them with humanity and in a spirit of justice.

It is probably impossible to give more precise instructions for the guidance of those who are engaged in the suppression of serious disturbances.

Minute rules might even be dangerous, both as interfering with what are properly Military operations, and as appearing to supersede the exercise, by the Officers employed, of that discretion, humanity, and moral feeling, on which, after all, the Government must mainly rely. These Officers must, under all circumstances, understand, that whilst full allowance will be made for those who act under the orders of their superiors, and in the *bonâ fide* suppression of an armed and dangerous insurrection, they will, on the other hand, be held strictly accountable for acts which indicate not merely a mistaken judgment, but a recklessness of human life and suffering.

I have, &c.,
CARNARVON.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure in the foregoing.]

Proposed Rules to be introduced, on the subject of Martial Law, into the Volume of Colonial Regulations.

The proclamation of Martial Law is an exceptional measure, which in some Colonies by special statute, and in others on the ground of overruling necessity, is occasionally resorted to for the public safety. The object of the following Rules is to afford some guidance to those who find themselves called upon to act in such an emergency.

1. The responsibility for proclaiming Martial Law, and the power of at any moment declaring it at an end, must rest (subject to any special statutory provision as above-mentioned) with the Governor, as the highest authority in the community.

2. The Governor should not proclaim Martial Law unless he is satisfied of the existence of the following grounds:—

That there are men in armed resistance to the authority of the Crown;

That such armed resistance cannot be dealt with by the military acting merely in aid of the civil power in the ordinary manner;

That such armed resistance cannot be promptly and effectually suppressed otherwise than by subjecting the inhabitants of the disturbed district to direct military control, and by inflicting summary punishment upon offenders against the peace.

3. Martial Law should not be proclaimed over a wider district than the necessities of the public safety require; and should be withdrawn from the whole or part of such district at the earliest moment when the public safety permits.

4. The proclamation of Martial Law should be published, as soon as possible and by all convenient means, in the proclaimed district and in other parts of the Colony.

5. Upon the proclamation of Martial Law, the Governor of the Colony should, in conjunction with the officer commanding the troops in the Colony, arrange for the military occupation of the proclaimed district, and should give such officer general instructions in writing as to the nature and objects of the measures to be performed.

6. Great abuses have arisen from Civil Magistrates imagining, with no foundation, that they are clothed with extraordinary powers by the proclamation of Martial Law. The Governor would do well to warn them against falling into this error, in the manner best suited to the circumstances of the particular Colony.

7. During the continuance of Martial Law the Governor may give from time to time authoritative instructions, if he so thinks fit, to the officer commanding the troops upon such matters as the punishment of offenders belonging to the Civil population, proclamations of pardon and amnesty, levies upon the inhabitants, arming magistrates with special powers, the continuance, resumption, or suspension of the ordinary tribunals.

8. The Commander of the Forces in the Colony, or other officer taking command of the troops in the proclaimed district, shall assume entire military authority within the district, and shall also publish to the inhabitants any orders to which they are required to conform.

9. If the officer commanding the troops in the Colony takes command of the troops in the proclaimed district, he shall report as often as practicable to the Governor.

Any other officer, in command of the troops in such district, shall report, as often as practicable, to the officer commanding the troops in the Colony; and in case the latter and the Governor are in different places, shall forward duplicates of such reports direct to the Governor. The Governor should, in that case, with the concurrence of the officer commanding the troops in the Colony, communicate directly with the officer commanding the troops in the proclaimed district.

10. Every officer in command of a detachment in the proclaimed district shall, if practicable, be furnished with written orders from his superior officer, and shall keep a journal of his proceedings, and shall report from time to time in writing to his superior officer.

11. Unless in case of urgent necessity, troops should not be detached except in command of a commissioned officer.

12. In subduing the rebels by force of arms, care should be taken, as far as possible, to avoid injuring non-combatants, women, or children. Men not armed with fire-arms or offensive weapons, are not to be fired upon, unless actively hostile, without first summoning them to surrender.

Dwelling-houses, stores, crops, and other property should not be destroyed or injured, except under military necessity.

13. The officer commanding the troops in the proclaimed district may appoint a military officer to act as Provost Marshal, and shall, in such case, give written orders to the Provost Marshal limiting him to the punishment of such offenders only, whether military or civil persons, as he or any of his assistants may actually see committing any crime; and limiting the punishments which he may inflict. The Provost Marshal shall, from day to day, or as often as need be, report to the officer commanding the troops in the proclaimed district the names of all offenders punished by him, and the crime and punishment of each such offender.

14. Unless military reasons do not admit of a trial, prisoners and offenders should not be punished by any military officer (the Provost Marshal excepted) unless after trial by a Court-martial, to be convened by the officer commanding the troops in the proclaimed district, or by some officer deputed in writing by him, and to consist of at least three officers.

15. Care should be taken to afford the prisoners every reasonable facility for making their defence. The witnesses should be sworn, and hearsay evidence should not be admitted.

16. The officer acting as President at any such trial should make at the time a written record of the proceedings, stating the following matters:—

The date and place of the trial;

The officers composing the Court;

The name, age, sex, and occupation of the prisoner;

The charge or charges;

The names of the witnesses, and the substance of the evidence;

The substance of the prisoner's defence;

The finding and sentence of the Court;—

And should send such proceedings, signed by him, to the officer convening the Court; whose duty it will be to confirm the proceedings or not, as he shall think fit, and to carry into effect the whole or any part of the sentence (if any) awarded by the Court. The proceedings should afterwards be forwarded to the officer commanding the troops in the Colony, and by him be transmitted to the office of the Judge Advocate-General in London.

17. The convening officer may, at his discretion, reserve any offender who has not actually received punishment for the offence to be tried by the ordinary civil tribunal.

18. Courts-martial should not take cognizance of offences committed before the breaking out of insurrection.

19. No sentence of death should pass except by the judgment of two-thirds of the Court;

As sentences of Courts-martial may not avail beyond the term of Martial Law, no sentence of imprisonment beyond that term should be awarded, nor any sentence of penal servitude;

Corporal punishment should not exceed fifty lashes;

In awarding sentence the Court should be guided by all the circumstances of the case, and avoid unnecessary severity.

1867.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MARTIAL LAW.
(FURTHER DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.

(Circular.)

Downing-street,
12 March, 1867.

SIR,

With reference to the Regulations which were recently sent to you on Martial Law, I may observe, with reference to the concluding part of the 9th Article, that whenever the Governor communicates directly with the Officer Commanding the Troops in a Proclaimed District, he should furnish copies of all his communications to the Officer Commanding the Troops in the Colony. An addition to this effect will be made in the Rules when inserted in the Book of Colonial Regulations.

I have, &c.,

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND
NAVIGATION.

DESPATCH ENCLOSING TREATY BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 3 July, 1867.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.

(Circular.)

Downing-street,
26 October, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you the copy of a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, which was concluded on the 16th of February last, between Her Majesty and the United States of Colombia, the ratifications of which were exchanged in London on the 17th instant. Oct., 1866.

I have, &c.,
CARNARVON.

[*Extract from the London Gazette of Friday, 19 October, 1866.*]

TREATY of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, between Her Majesty and the United States of Colombia.

Signed at London, February 16th, 1866.

[Ratifications exchanged at London, October 17th, 1866.]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of Colombia, being desirous to maintain and improve the relations of good understanding which happily subsist between them, and to promote the commercial intercourse between their respective subjects and citizens, have deemed it expedient to conclude a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, and have for that purpose named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; the Right Honorable George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, Baron Hyde of Hindon, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Right Honorable Thomas Milner Gibson,

a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, President of the Committee of Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations:

And the Citizen President of the United States of Colombia, Thomas Cipriano de Mosquera, Grand General of the Union, General-in-Chief in the Colombian Guard, a Senator, a Member of the Order of the Liberators of Cundinamarca, of those of the South of Colombia, of those of Peru, decorated with the Medal of Tescua, with that of Barbacoas, and with the Cross of Cuaspud, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty:

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a perfect, firm, and inviolable peace and sincere friendship, between Her Britannic Majesty and the United States of Colombia, throughout the whole extent of their possessions and territories, and between their subjects and citizens respectively, without distinction of person or place.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be, between all the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties, reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects and citizens of each of the two Contracting Parties respectively, shall have liberty freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places, ports, and rivers in the dominions and possessions of the other, to which other foreign subjects or citizens are or may be permitted to come, upon the same terms and under the same conditions as those of the most favoured nations; and shall, throughout the whole extent of the dominions and possessions of the other, enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions, in matters of commerce and navigation, which are or may be enjoyed by native subjects or citizens generally.

ARTICLE III.

No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of the United States of Colombia, from whatever place arriving, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of the United States of Colombia, of any article the produce or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions and possessions, from whatever place arriving, than are or may be payable on the like article, the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties into the dominions and possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles being the produce or manufacture of any other country.

ARTICLE IV.

No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties, on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country.

ARTICLE V.

The subjects or citizens of one of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in the dominions and possessions of the other, equality of treatment with native subjects or citizens in all that relates to the transit trade; and also in regard to warehousing, bounties, facilities, and drawbacks.

ARTICLE VI.

All articles which are or may be legally importable into the ports of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in British vessels, may likewise be imported into those ports in Colombian vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges, of whatever denomination, than if such articles were imported in British vessels; and reciprocally, all articles which are or may be legally importable into the ports of the dominions and possessions of the United States of Colombia in Colombian vessels, may likewise be imported into those ports in British vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges, of whatever denomination, than if such articles were imported in Colombian vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin, or from any other place.

In the same manner there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties, on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exportable therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in British or in Colombian vessels, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of either of the Contracting Parties or of any third Power.

ARTICLE VII.

No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, light-house, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of the dominions and possessions of either country upon the vessels of the other country, which shall not equally and under the same conditions be imposed, in the like cases, on national vessels in general. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels, from whatever port or place they may arrive, and whatever may be their place of destination.

ARTICLE VIII.

In all that regards the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or rivers of the dominions and possessions of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to national vessels which shall not be equally granted to vessels of the other country; the intention of the Contracting Parties being that in this respect also the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ARTICLE IX.

The stipulations of the preceding Articles shall not apply to the coasting trade, which remains subject to the particular legislation of each of the High Contracting Parties.

The vessels of each of the two Contracting Parties shall, however, be at liberty, if the captain, proprietor, or other person duly authorized to act as agent for the vessel or cargo, shall consider advisable, to proceed from one port of one of the two countries to one or more ports of the same country, in order to discharge the whole or part of their cargo brought from abroad, or in order to take in or complete their cargo, without paying other duties than those which are or may be paid by national vessels in similar cases.

ARTICLE X.

All vessels which according to British law are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which according to Colombian law are to be deemed Colombian vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be deemed British and Colombian vessels respectively.

ARTICLE XI.

Any import duty levied *ad valorem* in the territories of either of the two High Contracting Parties shall be calculated on the value at the place of production or fabrication of the object imported, with the addition of the cost of transport, insurance, and commission necessary for the importation into the country to which it is carried, its dominions and possessions, as far as the port of discharge.

For the levying of these duties, the importer shall make a written declaration at the Custom House, stating the value and description of the goods imported, with the addition aforesaid. If the Custom House Authorities shall be of opinion that the declared value is insufficient, they shall be at liberty to take the goods, on paying to the importer the price declared, with an addition of five per cent.

This payment, together with the restitution of any duty which may have been levied upon such goods, shall be made within the fifteen days following the declaration.

ARTICLE XII.

The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall have, in the dominions and possessions of the other, the same rights as native subjects or citizens in regard to trade-marks and designs of every description applicable to articles of manufacture.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of each of the two High Contracting Parties in the dominions or territories of the other, shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or shall be granted there to agents of the same rank belonging to the most favoured nation.

4 TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION.

It shall be free for each of the Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, to reside in the towns and ports of the dominions and possessions of the other. Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted, in the usual form, by the Government to which they are sent. They shall exercise whatever functions, and enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or shall be granted there to Consuls of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XIV.

The subjects and citizens of each of the Contracting Parties, conforming themselves to the laws of the country,—

1. Shall have full liberty, with their families, to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other Contracting Party.
2. They shall be permitted to hire or possess the houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises which may be necessary for them.
3. They may carry on their commerce by wholesale or by retail, and either in person or by any agents whom they may think fit to employ.
4. They shall not be subject, in respect of their persons or property, or in respect of passports, licenses for residence or establishment, nor in respect of their commerce or industry, to any taxes, whether general or local, nor to imposts or obligations of any kind whatever, other or greater than those which are or may be imposed upon native subjects or citizens.

ARTICLE XV.

The subjects or citizens of the two High Contracting Parties residing in the territories of the other, shall enjoy the most perfect and entire liberty of conscience, without being molested or disturbed on account of their religious belief. Neither shall they be molested or disturbed in the proper exercise of their religion, in private houses, or in the churches, chapels, or places destined for worship, provided that in so doing they observe the decorum due to divine worship, and the respect due to the laws of the country. Liberty shall also be granted to bury the subjects or citizens of the two High Contracting Parties, who may die in the territories of the other, in convenient and adequate places, to be appointed and established by the said resident subjects or citizens for that purpose, with the knowledge of the local authorities, or in such other places of sepulture as may be chosen by the friends of the deceased; and the funerals or sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in anywise or upon any account.

ARTICLE XVI.

The subjects and citizens of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatever, whether in the Army, Navy, or National Guard or Militia. They shall be equally exempted from all judicial and municipal functions whatever, as well as from all contributions, whether pecuniary or in kind, imposed as a compensation for personal service; and, finally, from forced loans and military exactions or requisitions.

ARTICLE XVII.

The subjects and citizens of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other, shall be at full liberty to acquire, possess, and dispose of every description of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatsoever nation, to acquire and possess. They may acquire and dispose of the same, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession, *ab intestato*, or in any other manner, under the same conditions as are established by the laws of the country for all foreigners. Their heirs and representatives may succeed to and take possession of such property, either in person or by agents acting on their behalf, in the same manner, and in the same legal forms as subjects or citizens of the country. In the absence of heirs and representatives, the property shall be treated in the same manner as the like property belonging to a subject or citizen of the country under similar circumstances.

In none of these respects shall they pay upon the value of such property any other or higher impost, duty, or charge than is payable by subjects or citizens of the country. In every case the subjects or citizens of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to export their property, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, freely, and without being subjected on such importation to pay any duty as foreigners, or any other or higher duties than those to which subjects or citizens of the country are liable under similar circumstances.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The dwellings, manufactories, warehouses, and shops of the subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto, destined for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected. If there should be occasion to make a search of, or a domiciliary visit to, such

such dwellings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts, such measure shall be executed only in conformity with the legal warrant or order in writing of a tribunal, or of the competent authority.

The subjects or citizens of each of the two Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other, shall have free access to the Courts of Justice for the prosecution and defence of their rights. They shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as subjects or citizens of the country, and shall, like them, be at liberty to employ, in all causes, their advocates, attorneys, or agents, from among the persons admitted to the exercise of those professions according to the laws of the country.

ARTICLE XIX.

For the better security of commerce between the subjects and citizens of the two High Contracting Parties, it is agreed that if at any time any rupture, or any interruption of friendly intercourse, should unfortunately take place between the two Contracting Parties, the subjects or citizens of either of them, established in the territories of the other, who may reside upon the coasts, shall be allowed six months, and those who may reside in the interior a whole year, to wind up their accounts and to dispose of their property; and a safe conduct shall be given to them to embark at the port which they themselves shall select. The subjects or citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties who may be established in the dominions or territories of the other, in the exercise of any trade or other occupation or employment, shall be allowed to remain and continue in the exercise of the said trade or occupation, notwithstanding the interruption of friendship between the two countries, in the free enjoyment of their personal liberty and property, so long as they behave peaceably and observe the laws; and their goods and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody or entrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, or to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to native subjects or citizens. In the same case, or in case of domestic troubles, debts between individuals, public funds, and the shares of companies, shall never be confiscated, sequestered, or detained.

ARTICLE XX.

Any ship of war or merchant vessel of either of the Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by accident, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in a similar case by a national vessel. In case, however, the master of a merchant vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandise in order to defray his expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any ship of war or merchant vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such ship or vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including any which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents when claimed by them. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the same shall be delivered to the British or Colombian Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul in whose district the wreck or stranding may have taken place, upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by the laws of the country; and such Consuls, owners, or agents, shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel.

The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all duties of Customs, unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the same rate of duty as if they had been imported in a national vessel.

In the case either of a vessel being driven in by stress of weather, run aground, or wrecked, the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents shall, if the owner or master or other agent of the owner is not present, or is present and requires it, be authorized to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to their fellow countrymen.

ARTICLE XXI.

The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents of each of the Contracting Parties, residing in the dominions and possessions of the other, shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law be given to them for the recovery of deserters from the vessels of their respective countries.

6 TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION.

ARTICLE XXII.

The present Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, when ratified, shall, so far as regards the United States of Colombia, be substituted for the Treaty between His Britannic Majesty and the State of Colombia, signed at Bogotá, on the 18th of April, 1825, and shall remain in force for ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications; and further until the expiration of twelve months after either of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the Contracting Parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the expiration of the first nine years, or at any time afterwards.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London in twelve months, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at London, the sixteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)	CLARENDON.
(L.S.)	THOS. MILNER GIBSON.
(L.S.)	T. C. DE MOSQUERA.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FOREIGN DESERTERS' ACT 1852.

(DESPATCH ENCLOSING ORDER IN COUNCIL OF HER MAJESTY EXTENDING PROVISIONS OF, TO UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 3 July, 1867.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.
(Circular.)

Downing-street,
21 January, 1867.

SIR,

With reference to my Circular Despatch of the 26th of October last, I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of an Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 28th of December last, extending to the United States of Colombia, the provisions of the "Foreign Deserters' Act 1852." 28 Dec., 1866.

I have, &c.,
CARNARVON.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 28th day of December, 1866.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the "Foreign Deserters' Act 1852" it is provided, that whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities are or will be given for recovering or apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant ships in the territories of any foreign Power, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, stating that such facilities are or will be given, declare that seamen, not being slaves, who desert from merchant ships belonging to such Power, when within Her Majesty's Dominions, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships, and may limit the operation of such order, and may render the operation thereof subject to such conditions and qualifications (if any) as may be deemed expedient: And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities are given for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant ships in the territories of the United States of Colombia:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said "Foreign Deserters' Act 1852," and by and with the advice of the Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that from and after the publication hereof in the *London Gazette*, seamen, not being slaves, and not being British subjects, who, within Her Majesty's dominions, desert from merchant ships belonging to the United States of Colombia, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships:

Provided always, that if any such deserter has committed any crime in Her Majesty's dominions, he may be detained until he has been tried by a competent Court, and until his sentence (if any) has been fully carried into effect:

And the Right Honorable the Earl of Carnarvon, the Right Honorable the Viscount Cranborne, and the Right Honorable Spencer Horatio Walpole, three of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

EDMUND HARRISON.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

FOREIGN DESERTERS' ACT 1852.

DESPATCH ENCLOSING ORDER IN COUNCIL EXTENDING PROVISIONS OF, TO SUBJECTS OF THE KINGS OF SIAM.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 3 July, 1867.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.
(Circular.)

Downing-street,
24 November, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying copy of an Order in Council, extending to the subjects of the Kings of Siam the provisions of the "Foreign Deserters' Act 1852."

I have, &c.,
CARNARVON.

At the Court at Windsor, the 10th day of November, 1866.

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the "Foreign Deserters' Act 1852" it is provided, that whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities are or will be given for recovering or apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant ships in the territories of any foreign Power, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, stating that such facilities are or will be given, declare that seamen, not being slaves, who desert from merchant ships belonging to such Powers, when within Her Majesty's dominions, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships, and may limit the operation of such order, and may render the operation thereof subject to such conditions and qualifications (if any) as may be deemed expedient: And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty, that due facilities are given for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant ships in the territories of their Majesties the Kings of Siam:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said "Foreign Deserters' Act 1852," and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that from and after the publication hereof in the *London Gazette*, seamen, not being slaves, who within Her Majesty's dominions, desert from merchant ships belonging to the Kingdom of Siam, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships:

Provided always, that if any such deserter has committed any crime in Her Majesty's dominions, he may be detained until he has been tried by a competent Court, and until his sentence (if any) has been fully carried into effect.

And the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the Right Honorable the Earl of Carnarvon, the Right Honorable Viscount Cranbourne, and the Right Honorable Spencer Horatio Walpole, three of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

EDMUND HARRISON.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPRIEVE OF CONVICT MICHAEL CONNORS.

(MINUTE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR CONCERNING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 July, 1867.

MINUTE.

I HAVE most anxiously considered the recommendation of the Executive Council in this case, and, in view of the great responsibility thrown upon me by paragraph 15 of Her Majesty's Instructions, have again referred to the Judge who presided at the trial, and weighed the various circumstances as solemnly as I could.

- 1. It appears that some of the statements in the depositions bore more strongly against the prisoner than they came out in evidence at the trial.
- 2. There was no proof whatever of premeditation, but rather of its entire absence, as well as of the absence of previous malice or ill-will against the deceased, on the part of the prisoner.
- 3. The prisoner, it was distinctly sworn, carried no arms, no weapon of offence of any kind, nor stick, to the spot where the fatal assault was committed.
- 4. From one of the expressions used by the old man deceased—an expression overheard and deposed to by the principal witness against the prisoner—there is ground for supposing that the deceased struck the prisoner, it may have been first. Indeed, it seems impossible to account for the use of this expression without supposing that there was at least some altercation, during which a blow was given by the deceased.

Altogether, there seems to me so much of difficulty in the case, that I cannot come to the conclusion, in the words of paragraph 15 "according to my deliberate judgment" that it is one which necessitates the infliction of the punishment of death. The imprisonment for life of the convict will, I am persuaded, prove, under all the circumstances, a sufficient penalty to satisfy the ends of justice, and deter others from the perpetration of similar acts of violence.

I am not endeavouring to shift from myself any of the responsibility which properly attaches to me, when I add that His Honor Judge Faucett concurs in this view.

3 June, 1867.

JOHN YOUNG.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPRIEVE OF CONVICT JOHN CONNORS.
(CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 24 July, 1867.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to MR. JUSTICE FAUCETT.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 21 May, 1867:

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request the favour of your Honor's report upon the enclosed Petitions, from the prisoner himself and from members of his family, praying that the sentence of death, passed by you upon John Connors, may not be carried into effect.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

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, and the Honorable the Members of the Executive Council, in Council assembled.

The humble Petition of John Connors, formerly of Saltram, near Bathurst, and now a prisoner in Her Majesty's Gaol at Bathurst,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioner was tried at the last Assizes holden at Bathurst, before His Honor Mr. Justice Faucett, on the charge of murdering James Taylor, and having been found guilty, has been sentenced to death.

That your Petitioner ventures humbly to point out to your Excellency that it appears from the evidence taken at the trial, that the crime was committed—if committed by your Petitioner, who has not the slightest recollection of the unhappy occurrence—was committed without premeditation, and when your Petitioner was really in a state of unconsciousness; whilst, on the other hand, there is no evidence of any actual ill-will or malice on the part of your Petitioner towards the unhappy deceased, but on the contrary, was on most friendly terms with the deceased.

That your Petitioner humbly submits to your Excellency the testimony of the persons whose signatures are attached to this Petition, as shewing his general inoffensive and peaceable character.

Your Petitioner, therefore, ventures humbly to pray that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to remit the sentence of death passed upon him.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

JOHN CONNORS.

REPRIEVE OF CONVICT JOHN CONNORS.

WE, the undersigned, having known John Connors, who is now under sentence of death, in Bathurst Gaol, can testify to his generally peaceable character, and beg most respectfully to recommend the prayer of the within Petitioner to the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor.

Samuel Robinson, Juror
 Michael Saunder, Juror
 Edward Paterson, Juror
 E. H. Parker, Juror
 William Smith, Juror
 George Palmer, Juror
 Wm. Taylor Richardson, Juror
 Michael Mullins M'Girr
 William Geo. Stephens
 James Fitzpatrick
 Jno. C. White
 I beg to recommend the Petition.
 William H. Oakes
 Jacob Knights
 Bartholomew White
 Geo. Bonnor, Juror

James Hennessy
 William Heagren
 John Yeates
 + Matthew Quinn, Bishop of Bathurst
 Joseph P. H. Byrne, R.C.C.
 John Palmer, Juror
 Edward Gell, Mayor of Bathurst
 J. B. M'Guigan
 Archibald J. Jeffries
 John Boyd, Alderman
 The prisoner, Jno. Connors, was a tenant of mine for some time. He was honest and industrious, and towards me was ever civil and respectful.
 J. H. Stewart
 B. Mahony
 Fras. L. Mitchell.

13 May, 1867.—To the Colonial Secretary, for reference to the Judge.—J. Y.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight of the Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

May it please your Excellency,—

The humble Petition of James Connors, Michael Connors, Martin Connors, Bridget Maher and Ellen Connors, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners' brother, John Connors, was convicted at the last Bathurst Assizes, before His Honor Mr. Justice Faucett and a Jury of twelve persons, for the murder of one James Taylor.

That your Petitioners' brother, the said John Connors, is a married man, with two children.

That on the trial of the said John Connors, many palliating and extenuating circumstances were disclosed, as will most probably appear from the report of His Honor the Judge.

That the alleged murder was supposed to have been committed by the said John Connors while he was labouring under strong and powerful excitement from the effects of stimulants.

That the said John Connors has hitherto borne a most irreproachable character, for honest and good conduct, as well as humanity.

That the said John Connors has been a resident in this Colony for the period of ten years, and has followed the occupation of a carrier and settler.

That the said John Connors, shortly after his arrival in this Colony, sent means to your Excellency's Petitioners to enable them to pay their expenses to this Colony, and still contributes towards the support of his aged parents, father and mother, now residing in Ireland.

That your Petitioners are all residents in this city, and are all engaged in respectable occupations.

That your Petitioners most earnestly solicit your Excellency's merciful consideration of their unfortunate brother's case, not only because he has ever proved himself a good, kind, humane and affectionate brother, but in consideration of his previous good character for honesty, integrity, and humanity, his love and reverence for his aged parents, whom he has supported, and the destitute circumstances in which his helpless and unoffending children have been placed.

Your Petitioners with grief most humbly implore your Excellency, as an act of mercy, to take all the foregoing circumstances into your Excellency's consideration, and in tempering justice with mercy, your Excellency will be pleased to spare your Petitioners' brother's life, by substituting any other punishment that your Excellency may deem proper.

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

Dated at Sydney, this 1st day of May, A.D. 1867.

FREDERICK LEE.

REPRIEVE OF CONVICT JOHN CONNORS.

3

WE, the undersigned Residents of the City and District of Sydney, beg most respectfully to recommend this Petition to the favourable and merciful consideration of His Excellency the Governor.

M. J. Dwyer, St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney.	James Butler, William-street
James Pemell, M.P.	John Hughes, J.P., Darlinghurst Road
James Murphy, J.P., Elizabeth- street	James Oatley, M.L.A.
John Robertson, M.L.A.	Alexander Steel, Alderman, Devon- shire-street
Thomas Smith, St. Barnabas, Sydney	T. M'Carthy, St. Benedict's
John Sutherland, Abercrombie-st., M.L.A.	P. Healy, R.C.C., Liverpool
P. W. Mallon, M.R.C.S., Edinburgh	John H. J. Wiles, Enmore
Owen J. Caraher, Alderman	John M'Carthy, G. St.
Edward F. Flanagan, bookseller	D. V. M. O'Connell, Dean, Appin
M. Scanlan, 117, Princes-street ; stores, 600, George-street	Denis Kearney, King-street
Thos. Garrett, M.L.A.	John Williamson, 105, Elizabeth- street, solicitor
Geo. Ferrers Pickering, M.L.A.	W. P. Mulholland, Pitt-street
Andrew Lenehan, Castlereagh-street	Thos. Baker, Macquarie-street Sh.
John Hourigan, William-street	T. M. Hennessy, Pitt-street
	R. Blundell, Park-street.

13 May, /67.—To the Colonial Secretary, for reference to the Judge, &c.—J. Y. [Urgent.]—May be referred to His Honor Mr. Justice Faucett.—20 May, /67. Judge Faucett.—21 May, 1867.

REPORT of Mr. Justice Faucett on the case of John Connors, convicted before him, at the late Bathurst Assizes, of a capital offence.

In this case the prisoner was tried before me for the murder of James Taylor, and found guilty.

It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner was a farmer or settler, living at a place called Mount Pleasant, about two or three miles from Bathurst. His next neighbours on the adjoining farm were a family of the name of Callan. The prisoner's wife and Mrs. Callan were sisters, and daughters of a man named Bell, a farmer or settler who lived about a mile away. The deceased, James Taylor, was an old man, about 70 years of age, in the service of the Callans.

On the 11th of January the prisoner had been in Bathurst, and returned home in the evening "under the influence of drink."

A short time after his return, Mrs. Callan, according to her evidence, saw him coming from his own place over to hers. He was then, according to her, very drunk. When she saw him coming over, she sent her children with the servant girl, Mary Scully, out of the way to the river; and she herself went over to her father's. Her husband appears to have been away from home at the time, and a servant boy had gone in the early part of the evening to the place of a man named Winack, who was a friend of the Bells. The deceased, James Taylor, was thus left alone in charge of the place.

The girl, Mary Scully, on her way to the river, saw the old man turning the horses out of the stockyard into an adjoining paddock, and spoke to him. She did not then see the prisoner. But, as she said, in about five minutes after, when she was on the bank of the river, she saw the prisoner, who appeared very drunk, coming from his own place *on his hands and knees*. She saw him coming to the end of Mrs. Callan's house, and then lost sight of him. She did not see anything in his hands. In about five minutes after this she heard the old man sing out "murder" twice. He said "Oh dear! let me up and I'll not touch you no more."

This witness also said that she heard the prisoner's voice coming from the same place from which the old man's cries came, and that there was no one else near.

Some time after—between 8 and 9 o'clock—Mrs. Callan returned with her father and brother and some others; and having missed the old man, and being told by Mary Scully about the cries she had heard, they searched about the place with candles till 11 o'clock, without finding him. Early the next morning, however, they found the dead body not far from the stockyard. Near it was found the handle of a hatchet or an axe that used to be kept in the deceased's room at Callan's house.

Dr. Machattie described the appearance of the body:—There were four severe wounds. The first was a wound over the right temple, which caused a fracture of the bones. The second was caused by a blow which fractured three of the ribs on one side. The third was caused by a blow which fractured two ribs on the other side and the breastbone. The fourth was caused by a blow which fractured the left arm.

These wounds, he said, caused death, and must have been produced by a heavy instrument: Such a weapon as the axe-handle produced would have caused them.

Some minor circumstances—such as the finding of a hat, said to be the prisoner's, and his leaving his house that evening with a hat and returning without one, as stated by a labourer in his own employment,—and spots of blood found on his shirt,—could scarcely leave a doubt that the prisoner was the person who caused the old man's death.

I could not at the trial, nor can I now, after the most careful consideration, see anything in the evidence that could reduce the crime from murder to manslaughter.

At.

At the same time, there is great difficulty in accounting for the occurrence.

There was no suggestion whatever that the prisoner had any previous quarrel with the deceased, or that he entertained any ill-will whatever towards him—indeed, the existence of such a feeling was negatived. There was, however, some evidence that the prisoner did not get on well with his wife's family—and one of the Bells had some time before impounded some of his horses. There was also some evidence that he did not agree very well with his wife; and on the evening in question, when he returned from Bathurst, she was not at home—she was, in fact, at Winack's place.

The probable way, then, of accounting for the transaction appears to be this:—The prisoner was very excitable when he drank; and when he returned from Bathurst, under the influence of drink, and found that his wife was not at home, he became very excited, and went over to the Callans', probably to enquire for her, and being also at the time quite disposed to quarrel. He then fell in with the old man, who was the only person on the premises; and from the words of the old man—"I will touch you *no more*"—it may be conjectured that either in the first instance, or in self-defence, he struck the prisoner; and the prisoner then, carried away by his drunken excitement, struck the blows which caused the man's death.

PETER FAUCETT.

May 10, 1867.

The Executive Council advised that the sentence of death should be carried into effect. His Excellency has, by Minute of this date, commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life, with hard labour—first three years in irons. *Vide* His Excellency's Minute appended to Executive Council Minute 67-23 of 28 May, 1867.—ALEX. C. B.—3/6/67.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF
EDINBURGH TO THE COLONY.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 23 July, 1867.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

(No. 15.)

Downing Street,
1 May, 1867.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, ^{2 April, 1867.} the enclosed copy of a letter from the Board of Admiralty, announcing that Her Majesty's ship "Galatea," under the command of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, is about to proceed on service, and will probably visit the Colony under your government in the course of the present year.

I have, &c.,

BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

[Enclosure.]

W. G. Romaine, Esq., to The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Admiralty,
22 April, 1867.

Sir,

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, that H.M.S. "Galatea," under the command of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, is about to proceed on service, and will leave Marseilles about the 20th May, to visit Rio Janeiro and the Cape of Good Hope. From thence H.R.H. will proceed to the West Coast of Australia, and will visit Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, and also Auckland and Wellington in New Zealand; and may probably proceed from thence to Tahiti, calling at Rio or St. Helena on his return to England, *via* Cape Horn, in the year 1868.

I am, &c.,

W. G. ROMAINE.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF
EDINBURGH TO THE COLONY.

(FURTHER DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 13 August, 1867.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.

(No. 29.)

Downing-street,
26 June, 1867.

SIR,

With reference to my Despatch of the 1st of May, apprizing you of the probability that H.M.S. "Galatea," under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, would visit the Colony under your Government, I think it desirable that you should receive some instructions for your guidance as to His Royal Highness' reception.

The Duke of Edinburgh, on his first arrival in a British Colony or Settlement, and on his final departure from it, but not upon other occasions, should have all the usual and proper honours paid to him by way of salutes, guards of honour, and other public marks of respect, as a member of the Royal Family.

His Royal Highness will receive addresses and make replies to them, and take part in public ceremonies, in cases which are suggested or approved by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony or Settlement.

I have, &c.,

BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROVISION FOR RECEPTION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
(MESSAGE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 8 August, 1867.

JOHN YOUNG,
Governor.

Message, No. 2.

The Governor recommends the appropriation, by Parliament, of the sum of Five thousand pounds, to provide for the proper reception of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of his intended visit to this Colony.

*Government House,
Sydney, August 8th, 1867.*

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FURTHER PROVISION FOR RECEPTION OF HIS ROYAL
HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
(MESSAGE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 22 November, 1867.

JOHN YOUNG,
Governor.

Message No. 13.

The Governor recommends the appropriation, by Parliament, of the further sum of Five thousand pounds (£5,000), to provide for the proper reception of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of his intended visit to this Colony.

Government House,

Sydney, November 22nd, 1867.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FEDERAL COUNCIL BILL (No. 2.)
(MESSAGE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 August, 1867.

JOHN YOUNG,
Governor.

Message, No. 4.

In accordance with the provisions of the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends to the Legislative Assembly, the consideration of a Bill to authorize the appointment of Members of the Executive Council to be Members of a Federal Council of the Australasian Colonies, to carry into effect the agreements of the Postal Conference held in Melbourne in March last.

Government House,
Sydney, 27th July, 1867.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETIREMENT OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN YOUNG.
(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 8 October, 1867.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.

Downing-street,
1st August, 1867.

SIR,

Your term of office as Governor of New South Wales has already exceeded the usual period of six years, and I understand that it is your wish to return to this country.

I have the honor to acquaint you that I have therefore submitted to the Queen the name of the Earl of Belmore as your successor in the Government.

I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to express the high sense which Her Majesty's Government entertain of the ability and judgment which has distinguished your tenure of office in the important Colony entrusted to your care.

I have much pleasure in believing that the inhabitants of New South Wales fully appreciate the uprightness, impartiality, and regard for the public interest which have characterized your conduct of their affairs.

I have, &c.,

BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TRANSPORTATION TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 November, 1867.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.
(No. 46.) Downing-street,
6 September, 1867.

SIR,

Adverting to Mr. Cardwell's despatch of the 25th of July, 1865, informing you that Transportation to Western Australia would cease after the expiration of three years from the date of his previous despatch of the 26th of November, 1864, I think it advisable to point out to you that military offenders sentenced to transportation can no longer be sent to that Colony.

I have, &c.,

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

1867-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.
(ASSUMPTION OF, BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF BELMORE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 9 January, 1868.

BELMORE,

Message No. 1.

Governor.

The Earl of Belmore has the honor to inform the Legislative Assembly that Her Majesty, by a Commission bearing date at Westminster, the nineteenth day of August last, has appointed him Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and that, in virtue of such Commission, he has assumed the Government of the Colony accordingly.

Government House,

Sydney, 9th January, 1868.

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION.

Great Seal.

III. And We do hereby Authorize and Empower you to keep and use the Great Seal of Our said Colony for Sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass the said Great Seal.

Grant of Lands.

IV. And We do hereby Authorize and Empower you to Make and Execute in Our Name and on Our Behalf, under the Great Seal of Our said Colony, Grants and Dispositions of any Lands which may be lawfully granted and disposed of by Us within Our said Colony.

Appointment of Judges and Justices, &c.

V. And We do hereby Authorize and Empower you to Constitute and Appoint Judges, and, in cases requisite, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, Justices of the Peace, and other necessary Officers and Ministers in Our said Colony, for the due and impartial Administration of Justice, and for putting the Laws into execution.

Grant of Pardons, and Remission of Fines.

VI. And We do hereby Authorize and Empower you as you shall see occasion, in Our Name and on Our Behalf, to grant to any Offender convicted of any Crime in any Court, or before any Judge, Justice, or Magistrate within Our said Colony, a Pardon, either Free or subject to Lawful Conditions, or any Respite of the Execution of the Sentence of any such Offender, for such period as to you may seem fit, and to Remit any Fines, Penalties, or Forfeitures which may become due and payable to Us.

Suspension or Removal from Office.

VII. And We do hereby Authorize and Empower you, so far as We lawfully may, upon sufficient cause to you appearing, to Remove from his Office, or to Suspend from the exercise of the same, any Person exercising any Office or Place within Our said Colony, under or by virtue of any Commission or Warrant granted, or which may be granted, by Us, in Our Name, or under Our Authority.

Succession to the Government.

VIII. And We do hereby Declare Our Pleasure to be, that, in the event of your Death, Incapacity, or Absence out of Our said Colony of New South Wales, all and every the Powers and Authorities herein granted to you shall be, and the same are hereby vested in such Person or Persons as may by Us be appointed by Warrant under Our Sign Manual and Signet to be the Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Colony, or to Administer the Government of the same, and in case there shall be no Person or Persons within Our said Colony so appointed by Us then in the Senior Officer for the time being in Command of Our Regular Troops in Our said Colony; and such Lieutenant-Governor, or such other Person or Persons who may by Us be appointed to Administer the Government of Our said Colony, or such Officer, as the case may be, shall have and exercise all and every the Powers and Authorities herein granted until Our further Pleasure shall be signified therein.

Officers and Others to obey and assist the Governor.

IX. And We do hereby Require and Command all Our Officers and Ministers, Civil and Military, and all other the Inhabitants of Our said Colony of New South Wales, to be Obedient, Aiding, and Assisting unto you, the said Somerset Richard, Earl of Belmore, or, in the event of your Death, Incapacity, or Absence, to such Person or Persons as may, from time to time, under the provisions of this Our Commission, Administer the Government of Our said Colony.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourself at Westminster, the Nineteenth Day of August, in the Thirty-first year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under The Queen's Sign Manual.

C. ROMILLY.

1867-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNOR'S INSTRUCTIONS.

(HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF BELMORE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 9 January, 1868.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COPY OF INSTRUCTIONS passed under the Royal Sign-Manual and Signet to the Right Honourable the Earl of Belmore as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales.

Dated 19th August, 1867.

VICTORIA R.

Instructions to Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin, Somerset Richard, Earl of Belmore, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our Colony of New South Wales, or, in his Absence, to Our Lieutenant-Governor or the Officer Administering the Government of Our said Colony for the time being.

Given at Our Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this 19th day of August, 1867, in the Thirty-first Year of Our Reign.

I. Whereas by a Commission under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Preamble.
Great Britain and Ireland, and bearing even Date herewith, We have Constituted and Appointed you to be Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our Colony of New South Wales, and have further Authorized and Commanded you in due manner to Do and Execute all things that shall belong to your said Command and the Trust We have reposed in you, according to the several Powers, Authorities, and Instructions therein mentioned, and particularly according to such Instructions as should therewith be given to you; Now, therefore, by these Our Instructions under Our Sign-Manual and Signet, being the Instructions so referred to as aforesaid, We do Declare Our Pleasure to be that you shall, with all due Solemnity, cause Our said Commission to be Read and Published in the presence of the Chief Justice or other Judge of the Supreme Court of Our said Colony, and of the Members of the Executive Council thereof; which being done, you shall then and there take the Oath appointed to be taken by an Act passed in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Year of Our Reign, intituled "An Act to substitute one Oath for the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration, Oaths to be taken by
"and for the Relief of Her Majesty's Subjects professing the Jewish Religion," or in Governor.
lieu thereof, an Oath appointed to be taken by an Act passed in the Tenth Year of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act for the Relief of His Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects;" and likewise that you take the usual Oath for the due execution of the Office of Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our said Colony, and for the due and impartial Administration of Justice; which Oaths the said Chief Justice or other Judge then present is hereby required to Tender and Administer unto you.

II. And We do Authorize and Require you from time to time, and at any time hereafter, by yourself or by any other Person to be authorized by you in that behalf, to Administer and give to all and every such Person or Persons as you shall think fit, who shall hold any Office or Place of Trust or Profit, or who shall at any time or times pass into Our said Colony, or be Resident therein, the said Oath of Allegiance, save only in cases
Oaths to be administered by Governor to Officers and others.

GOVERNOR'S INSTRUCTIONS.

cases wherein any other Oath or Oaths is or are prescribed by the Statutes in that behalf made, or by any of them, in which case it is Our Pleasure, and We do hereby Direct that you do Administer, or cause to be Administered, to such Persons such Oath or Oaths as aforesaid.

III. And whereas by an Act passed by the Legislature of the said Colony, entitled "An Act to confer a Constitution on New South Wales, and to grant a Civil List to Her Majesty," it is provided that it shall be lawful for Us, by an Instrument under Our Sign Manual, to authorize the Governor, with the advice of his Executive Council, by an Instrument or Instruments under the Great Seal of the Colony, to summon to the Legislative Council of Our said Colony such Person or Persons as the said Governor and Executive Council may think fit, subject to the provisions of the said Act thereunto appertaining, and that any Person who shall be so summoned shall thereby become a Member of the said Legislative Council: We do therefore by these Our Instructions Authorize you from time to time to Summon to the said Legislative Council such Persons as you and Our said Executive Council shall think fit, subject as aforesaid to the provisions of the said Act.

Constitution of Legislative Council.

IV. And We do Require you to communicate forthwith to Our said Executive Council for Our said Colony these Our Instructions, and likewise all such others, from time to time, as you shall find convenient for Our Service to be imparted to them.

Governor to communicate Instructions to Executive Council.

V. And We do hereby Direct and Enjoin that Our said Council shall not proceed to the dispatch of Business, unless duly summoned by your Authority, nor unless Two Members at the least (exclusive of yourself or the Member Presiding) be Present, and Assisting throughout the whole of the Meetings at which any such Business shall be dispatched.

Executive Council not to proceed to Business unless summoned. Two a Quorum.

VI. And We do further Direct and Enjoin that you do Attend and Preside at the Meetings of Our said Executive Council, unless when prevented by some necessary or reasonable cause, and that in your Absence such Member as may be appointed by you in that behalf, or, in the Absence of any such Member, the Senior Member of the said Executive Council actually present, shall Preside at all such Meetings; the Seniority of the Members of the Council being regulated according to the Order of their respective Appointments as Members of Our said Council.

Governor to Preside.

Seniority of Members.

VII. And We do further Direct and Enjoin that a full and exact Journal or Minute be kept of all the Deliberations, Acts, Proceedings, Votes, and Resolutions of Our said Council: and that, at each Meeting of the said Council, the Minutes of the last Meeting be Read over, Confirmed, or Amended, as the case may require, before proceeding to the dispatch of any other business.

Journals and Minutes to be kept.

VIII. And We do hereby Direct and Enjoin that, in the execution of the Powers and Authorities committed to you by Our said Commission, you do in all cases Consult with Our Executive Council, excepting only in Cases which may be of such a nature that, in your judgment, Our Service would sustain material prejudice by consulting Our Council thereupon, or when the matters to be decided shall be too Unimportant to require their advice, or too Urgent to admit of their advice being given by the time within which it may be necessary for you to act in respect of any such matters: Provided that in all such Urgent Cases you do subsequently, and at the earliest practicable period, communicate to the said Executive Council the measures which you may so have adopted, with the Reasons thereof.

Governor to consult Executive Council.

IX. And we do Authorize you, in your discretion, and if it shall in any case appear right, to act in the exercise of the Power committed to you by Our said Commission in Opposition to the Advice which may in any such case be given to you by the Members of Our said Executive Council: Provided, Nevertheless, that in any such case you do fully report to Us, by the first convenient opportunity, any such proceeding, with the Grounds and Reasons thereof.

May act in opposition to Executive Council.

Reporting the grounds for so doing.

X. And Whereas it has been appointed by Parliament that such of the provisions of the Act of the Fourteenth Year of Our Reign, Chapter Fifty-nine, and of the Act of the Fifth and Sixth Years of Our Reign, Chapter Seventy-six, which relate to the giving and withholding Our Assent to Bills, the Reservation of Bills for the signification of Our Pleasure thereupon, and the Instructions to be conveyed to Governors for their guidance in relation to the matters aforesaid, shall apply to and be in force in Our said Colony: We do, in the exercise of the Powers in Us vested, by these Our Instructions under Our Sign-Manual and Signet, Declare Our Pleasure to be, that until further Order shall be made by Us in that behalf, you do, in the exercise of the Powers vested in you, of Assenting to or Dissenting from, or of Reserving for the signification of Our Pleasure such Bills as may be passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Our said Colony, guide yourself, as far as may be practicable, by the following Rules, Directions, and Instructions (that is to say):

Rules to be observed in assenting to, dissenting from, or reserving Bills.

You are, as much as possible, to observe in the passing of all Laws that each Different Matter be provided for by a different Law, without intermixing in one and the same Act such Things as have no proper relation to each other; and that no Clause or Clauses be inserted in or annexed to any Act which shall be foreign to what the Title of such Act imports, and that no perpetual Clause be part of any Temporary Law.

Different subjects not to be mixed in the same law.

No Clause to be introduced foreign to what the title imports.

XI. If any Bill of any one of the Classes hereinafter specified should be presented to you for Our Assent, you are (unless you should think proper to withhold Our Assent from the same) to reserve the same for the signification of Our Pleasure thereon; Subject, Nevertheless, to your discretion in case you should be of opinion that an urgent necessity exists, requiring that such Bill be brought into immediate operation; in which

Description of Bills to be reserved.

case

GOVERNOR'S INSTRUCTIONS.

3

case you are authorized to Assent to such Bill in Our Name, transmitting to Us, by the earliest opportunity, the Bill so assented to, together with your Reasons for assenting thereto; (that is to say),

1. Any Bill for the Divorce of Persons joined together in Holy Matrimony.
2. Any Bill whereby any Grant of Land or Money, or other Donation or Gratuity, may be made to yourself.
3. Any Bill whereby any Paper or other Currency may be made a Legal Tender, except the Coin of the Realm or other Gold or Silver Coin.
4. Any Bill imposing Differential Duties.
5. Any Bill the provisions of which shall appear Inconsistent with Obligations imposed upon Us by Treaty.
6. Any Bill interfering with the Discipline or Control of Our Forces in the Colony by Land and Sea.
7. Any Bill of an Extraordinary Nature and Importance, whereby Our Prerogative, or the Rights and Property of Our Subjects not residing in the Colony, or the Trade and Shipping of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies, may be prejudiced.
8. Any Bill containing provisions to which Our Assent has been once refused, or which has been Disallowed by Us.

XII. You shall take care that all Laws Assented to by you in Our Name, or Reserved for the signification of Our Pleasure thereon, shall, when transmitted by you, be fairly abstracted in the Margins, and accompanied with explanatory Observations upon each of them, exhibiting the Reasons and Occasion for proposing such Laws; and you shall also transmit fair Copies of the Journals and Minutes of the proceedings of the said Legislative Council and House of Assembly, which you are to require from the Clerks, or other proper Officers in that behalf, of the said Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

Laws transmitted to have Marginal Abstracts, and be accompanied by explanations and proceedings of Legislature in passing them.

XIII. And Whereas We have, by Our said Commission, Authorized and Empowered you, as you shall see occasion, in Our Name and on Our Behalf to grant to any Offender convicted of any Crime in any Court, or before any Judge, Justice, or Magistrate, within Our said Colony, a Pardon, either Free or subject to Lawful Conditions: Now We do hereby Direct and Enjoin you to call upon the Judge Presiding at the Trial of any Offender who may from time to time be condemned to suffer death by the Sentence of any Court within Our said Colony, to make to you a Written Report of the case of such Offender, and such Report of the said Judge shall by you be taken into consideration at the first Meeting thereafter which may be conveniently held, of Our said Executive Council, where the said Judge shall be specially summoned to attend; and you shall not Pardon or Reprieve any such Offender as aforesaid, unless it shall appear to you expedient so to do, upon receiving the advice of Our Executive Council therein, but in all such cases you are to decide either to extend or to withhold a Pardon or Reprieve, according to your own deliberate judgment, whether the Members of Our said Executive Council concur therein or otherwise; entering, Nevertheless, on the Minutes of the said Council, a Minute of your Reasons at length, in case you should decide any such question in opposition to the judgment of the majority of the Members thereof.

In granting Pardons Judge's report and explanations to be communicated to Executive Council, and Judge to attend.

To take the advice of the Council in such cases; but may exercise his own judgment, entering his reasons in the Minutes of Council.

XIV. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that you do, to the utmost of your power, promote Religion and Education among the Native Inhabitants of Our said Colony, or of the Lands and Islands thereto adjoining, and that you do especially take care to protect them in their Persons and in the Free Enjoyment of their Possessions; and that you do, by all lawful means, prevent and restrain all Violence and Injustice which may in any manner be practised or attempted against them.

Promotion of Religion amongst the Natives.

XV. And Whereas great prejudice may happen to Our Service and to the Security of Our said Colony by the absence of the Governor, you shall not, upon any pretence whatever, Quit Our said Colony without having first obtained Our Leave for so doing under Our Sign-Manual and Signet, or through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

Governor not to absent himself without previous leave.

V. R.

DP

1867-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASONABLE OFFENCES.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE
GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

[Circular.]

Downing-street,

11 December, 1867.

SIR,

Recent circumstances have directed my attention to the expediency of assimilating, as far as possible, the Law of the different Colonies respecting Treasonable Offences to the Law of the United Kingdom.

There can, I think, be no doubt but that, on a subject thus concerning the interests of the whole Empire, the Law of the Empire ought, if possible, to be uniform; and with this view, I desire to call your attention to the provisions of the Imperial Act 11 Vict., c. 12, intituled "An Act for the better security of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom," by which, as you are no doubt aware, the offence of Treason (except in the case of offence against the person of Her Majesty) is made a felony, and may be tried as such. This Act has been for some time in operation here, and has been found to work well, and I am anxious that enactments similar to that Act should be passed by the several Legislatures of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions.

I desire, therefore, that you will cause this circular despatch to be brought under the notice of your Legislature, with a view to procure the passing of such a measure.

I take this opportunity of reminding you, that if any person commit an overt act of Treason in the Colony under your government and escapes from the Colony, it would be your duty to avail yourself of the provisions of the Act for the better apprehension of certain offenders (6 and 7 Vict., c. 34, as extended by 16 and 17 Vict., c. 118), so as to secure the apprehension of such offender, in that part of Her Majesty's Dominions in which he may have taken refuge, and his reconveyance to the Colony, for trial.

I have, &c.,

BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTORAL ROLLS.

(NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN EACH DISTRICT, FOR 1867-8.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 26 September, 1867.

RETURN shewing the Number of Electors on the Roll of each Electoral District, of New South Wales, for 1867-8.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF ELECTORS.
1. Argyle	1,956
2. Balranald	1,522
3. Bathurst	907
4. The Bogan	2,171
5. Braidwood	2,409
6. Camden	2,517
7. Canterbury	3,819
8. The Clarence	2,377
9. Carcoar	1,086
10. Central Cumberland	2,032
11. Eden	1,592
12. The Glebe	2,094
13. Goulburn	777
14. The Gwydir	1,393
15. Hartley	1,298
16. The Hastings	2,311
17. The Hawkesbury	1,486
18. The Hume	1,448
19. The Hunter	1,115
20. The Lower Hunter	743
21. The Upper Hunter	2,067
22. Illawarra	1,416
23. Kiama	1,372
24. The Lachlan	2,287
25. Liverpool Plains	1,821
26. East Macquarie	2,120
27. West Macquarie	898
28. East Maitland	813
29. West Maitland	1,221
30. Manero	1,487
31. Morpeth	818
32. Mudgee	1,969
33. The Murray	1,242
34. The Murrumbidgee	1,988
35. Narellan	650
36. The Nepean	1,498
37. Newcastle	1,174
38. New England	2,074
39. Newtown	2,115
40. Northumberland	1,933

ELECTORAL ROLLS.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF ELECTORS.
41. Orange	1,293
42. Paddington	2,491
43. Parramatta	1,222
44. The Paterson	519
45. Patrick's Plains	1,439
46. Queanbeyan	1,003
47. Shoalhaven	1,415
48. St. Leonard's	1,902
49. East Sydney	8,581
50. West Sydney	7,990
51. Tenterfield	1,397
52. The Tumut	1,153
53. Wellington	1,536
54. The Williams	1,151
55. Windsor	643
56. Wollombi	1,084
57. Yass Plains	1,518

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 26 September, 1867.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTORAL ROLLS.

(NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN THE GOLD FIELDS DISTRICTS, FOR 1867-8.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 26 September, 1867.

RETURN shewing the Estimated Number of Electors entitled to vote in the several Gold Fields Electoral Districts, for 1867-8.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ELECTORS.
1. Gold Fields South	2,150
2. Gold Fields West	6,000
3. Gold Fields North	830

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 26 September, 1867.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTORATE OF THE CLARENCE.

(PETITION—INHABITANTS OF RICHMOND RIVER DISTRICT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 7 November, 1867.

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

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the District of the Richmond River,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That at the time of the passing of the Electoral Act of 1858, the population settled in the District of the Richmond River was so scanty in number, and so widely dispersed, that it was deemed inexpedient to assign to it any separate representation in Parliament, and that, consequently, the District of the Richmond was included in the Electorate of The Clarence, to which one Representative only was allotted in the distribution of seats.

That during the past seven years, but more especially since the passing of the Crown Lands Acts of 1861, the population of this vast Electorate, which is equal in extent to the whole of England, has increased at so unprecedented a rate, and its resources have been so largely developed, that rival Steam Companies, representing a paid up capital of £50,000 (fifty thousand pounds) and £30,000 (thirty thousand pounds) respectively, and devoting their attention to these districts exclusively, now contend with a numerous fleet of sailing vessels for the profits of our trade with the metropolis.

That although the occupations and pursuits of the population of the Richmond are identical in character with those of the inhabitants of The Clarence, yet their interests are widely different, and in many cases directly antagonistic to each other.

That the population at present located on the Richmond, on the Tweed, and on the country northwards to the frontier of Queensland, is not only greater than was the whole population of the Electorate at the passing of the Electoral Act of 1858, but it is also of a more settled character, yielding a much larger revenue to the State in proportion to its extent, and more industrious, prosperous, and intelligent.

That many of the districts in the neighbouring Colony of Queensland, though presenting far fewer attractions to the agricultural settler than those of the Richmond, have been enabled, through direct parliamentary representation, to arrive at a much higher position in point of population and trade; and that the Richmond and Tweed cannot rival those districts successfully in the extent and variety of their productions, till the character and resources of our northern territory are better known and appreciated.

That your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take the premises into favourable consideration, and erect the large and populous district of the Richmond and the Tweed into a separate and independent Electorate.

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

Richmond River,
2nd September, 1867.

[Here follow 575 Signatures.]

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RULES OF COURT.

(FROM 23RD NOVEMBER, 1866, TO 3RD JULY, 1867.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 29 August, 1867.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Friday, the 23rd day of November, 1866.

THE following General Rules are hereby established, to take effect on the 1st day of the coming year :—

Fines and Estreats.

1. All Schedules of Fines, and Estreated Recognizances, shall be returnable on some Wednesday in Term, at 10 o'clock ; to be then heard before the Primary Equity Judge.

Chamber Business.

2. Chamber Business will ordinarily be taken on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, in Term and out of Term alike. Provided that a Summons may be returnable on any other day, by order of a Judge.

Half-Yearly Vacations.

3. Except for the purposes specified in the next Rule, no business will be taken during the January and July Vacations ; nor shall any pleading be then filed or delivered, or Proceeding be commenced, without leave of a Judge, nor shall Time run at Law, or in Equity.

Business in Vacation.

4. Provided that Summonses, in cases of emergency, may be returnable in Chambers on any Friday ; and that Causes may be set down, and Notices of Trial and to admit or produce Documents be given ; and that all necessary Proceedings may be taken for the purpose of an Appeal, and for obtaining or dissolving any Injunction ; and that all Writs may be issued, executed, and returned, in Vacation.

Remanets.

5. Remanets from any Sitting will have precedence over other Causes ; and shall be set down by the Prothonotary, each according to its appropriate list, for the next Sittings.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.
JOHN F. HARGRAVE.
ALFRED CHEEKE.
PETER FAUCETT.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Friday, the 23rd day of November, 1866.

REGULE GENERALES.

Arrangements for 1867.

1. The Terms of this Court, and the Holidays and Vacations to be observed therein, together with its Sittings for Causes, for the Gaol Delivery at Darlinghurst, and for Equity and Insolvency Appeals, shall, during the year 1867, be those mentioned in the Law Almanac for that year.

RULES OF COURT.

Special Days for certain Business.

2. Provided that Appeals in Equity and Insolvency, and Special Cases in Criminal Matters, may be heard on such *additional* days as two of the Judges shall, from time to time, appoint.

Equity Appeals.

3. After the disposal of Equity Appeals, on any of the days appointed for that purpose, such other business will be taken as the Judges or any two of them may appoint.

Rules Nisi for New Trial.

4. On the first four days of Term (after such Motions on the first day as are then usually taken), Rules Nisi for a New Trial will have precedence of all other business.

New Trial Motions.

5. On every succeeding Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, in Term, the like Motions, and Motions to make any such Rule absolute, will have precedence.

Tuesdays and Fridays.

6. On every Tuesday and Friday in Term (except the first Tuesday) Criminal and Crown Cases will have precedence;—secondly, Motions, other than as aforesaid; and lastly, Demurrers and Special Cases in Civil Matters.

Sittings in Equity, &c.

7. The Primary Equity Judge will sit, in and out of Term alike, on every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday;—except on Equity Appeal Days, and during the Judge's absence on Circuit.

Ecclesiastical Matters, &c.

8. Ecclesiastical Motions and Matters, and Applications to a Judge or the Court in Insolvency (Appeals excepted), whether in or out of Term, will be taken by the Primary Judge only.

The Like.

9. On Wednesdays in Term, Ecclesiastical Matters, and Matters which may (by 22 Vict., No. 14) be heard before one Judge, will be taken *exclusively*. On Wednesdays out of Term, those Matters will have precedence only.

Causes in Jury Court.

10. The days for setting down and trying Causes in the *Jury Court*, whether by Common or Special Juries, or Juries of Four, shall be the same as at present.

Transferring Causes.

11. Causes, on the list of either Court, may be transferred to the list of the other (for those Sittings only), by order of two Judges, for trial on any day not earlier than two clear days following—and not being before the day for which the Cause was first entered.

Saturdays.

12. There will be no Sitting of the Court in Sydney (except for the trial of Prisoners, and except the last day of Term) on any Saturday. Provided that any Argument or Trial, not concluded on Friday, may be continued on Saturday, if the Court or Presiding Judge shall think fit.

Causes on Circuit.

13. Causes for Trial at Maitland, Bathurst, and Goulburn, shall be entered for the first *Friday* of the Sittings;—and at Wagga Wagga, Deniliquin, and Armidale, for the first *Thursday*. Except that at Bathurst the Causes in *April* shall be entered for the first *Saturday*.

Cases Reserved on Circuit.

14. Special Cases reserved on any Criminal Trial, on Circuit, shall be set down for hearing in Sydney (unless a Judge shall in any case otherwise order) on the first *Friday* of the next Sittings for Causes.

Chamber Applications.

15. No Chamber Application will be entertained on any day, in or out of Term (except in cases of necessity), after 1 o'clock.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.
JOHN F. HARGRAVE.
ALFRED CHEEKE.
PETER FAUCETT.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales,
Wednesday, the 6th day of March, A.D. 1867.

THE under-mentioned Attorneys and Solicitors of this Court are hereby appointed a Board for conducting the Examination during the present year of Clerks seeking admission to practice as Attorneys; and three Members of such Board shall be a Quorum, viz. :—

Edward James Cory,
David Lawrence Levy,
Thomas Kendall Bowden,
Richard Driver, and
George Frederick Benbow.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.
JOHN F. HARGRAVE.
ALFRED CHEEKE.
PETER FAUCETT.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Wednesday, the 12th day of June, 1867.

No Attorney, Solicitor, or Proctor shall act in any Cause, Proceeding, or Matter in the Supreme Court, in any Jurisdiction, for or on behalf of more than one party, unless both Clients are in the same interest. And the Members of a Firm shall, for the purposes of this Rule, be deemed one person.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.
JOHN F. HARGRAVE.
ALFRED CHEEKE.
PETER FAUCETT.

Supreme Court of New South Wales.

LUNACY JURISDICTION.

No Order will hereafter be made under the 7th Victoria, No. 14, s. 11, and 13th Victoria, No. 3, s. 2, sanctioning the admission of any person into a Lunatic Asylum, unless each of the Medical Practitioners, signing the Certificate in the form now required, shall also sign a separate Certificate, to be annexed thereto, in the form hereunder written, and containing the particulars therein indicated.

2. Every application for a Commission *de Lunatico Inquirendo*, shall be accompanied by separate Certificates to a like effect.

3. No Certificate will be received from any Practitioner keeping, or in any manner interested in, a Lunatic Asylum, directly or indirectly.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1867.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.
JOHN F. HARGRAVE.
ALFRED CHEEKE.
PETER FAUCETT.

Form of separate Certificate.

A.B., do hereby certify, that I, separately and apart from any other Medical Practitioner, personally examined S. W. (to whom the Certificate, jointly signed by C. D. and myself, relates), and that I form my opinion of the said S.W.'s unsoundness of mind on the following grounds :—

1. From the facts next mentioned, indicating insanity, observed by myself. [Here enumerate them.]

2. From the facts next mentioned, indicating insanity, communicated to me by other persons. [Here enumerate them.]

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.
JOHN F. HARGRAVE.
ALFRED CHEEKE.
PETER FAUCETT.

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1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.

(RETURNS UNDER THE 103RD CLAUSE OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 16 July, 1867.

RETURNS under 103rd section of District Courts Act of 1858—22 Vict., No. 18.

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.
BURROWA.

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

GUNDAGAL.
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.

OF 1858.—(Section 103.)

particulars required by the said Act, from the 1st day of March, 1866, to the 28th day of February, inclusive.

THE NUMBER OF SUITS COMMENCED.			RESULTS		Cases in Arrear.	Number of Cases tried by Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Numbe of Cases tried without Jury.
Commenced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant, including Nonsuits.				
8,150	3,092	5,053	4,721	332	3	23	2	5,080
The Amount sued for.	Rehearing in Cases of Judgment by default, in consequence of Defendant's absence.	Number of Motions for New Trials.	Number of New Trials granted.	The grounds upon which such New Trials were granted.	Number of Interpleaders.	Issues from Supreme Court.	Appeals.	
£ s. d. 72,253 18 3	11	23	3	1 misdirection. 1 verdict against evidence. 1 discovery of additional evidence.	16	8	1 still pending.	

particulars required by the said Act, so far as we are able to set forth the same.

Dated at Sydney this third day of April, 1867.

ALEX. C. MAXWELL, }
 GEORGE S. YARNTON, } Registrars.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of LIVERPOOL, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

4

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

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.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.	Of Motions for New Trials.		Of New Trials granted.
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.				
Goods sold	52	13	36	35	1	£ . s. d. 19 9 9	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	3	Court House, Liverpool	1866. 23 May... 19 Sept...	2½ 3	Nil.	36 3 1 3 6 ... 1 ... 1 2	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.		
Promissory Notes	3	..	3	3	..															
Rent	1	..	1	1	..															
Board and Lodging	3	..	3	2	1															
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Wages, Work, and Labour	7	1	6	6	..															
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Money lent	1	..	1	1	..															
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Causes of Action not specified above .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Damages	1	..	1	..	1															
Agistment	2	..	2	1	1															
	70	14	53	49	4										53					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and completed Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

GEORGE WHITE,
Registrar, District Court.

A. RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of CAMPBELLTOWN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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.	Duration.		Tried.		Settled by Arbi-tration.	Of Motions for New Trials.		Of New Trials granted.						
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.										
Goods sold	79	28	48	48	Nil.	£ s. d. 28 6 6	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Court House, Campbelltown.	1866. May 26 Sept. 22 1867. Feb. 9	4½ 3 4	Nil.	48	Nil.	1	Nil.									
Promissory Notes	6	..	5	5	..									3	1	..		..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Rent .....	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging	2	1	..	..	..									..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	13	4	9	6	3									..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	2	1	1	1	..									..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Money lent	5	2	3	2	1									..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Damages	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..						
Service of Entire Horse	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..						
Agistment	3	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..						
	115	40	70	66	4				5					70		1										

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, 1867, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

6

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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.	Of Motions for New Trials.		Of New Trials granted.
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.				
Goods sold	68	37	31	27	4	33	11	4	} ..	Camden..	} 1866. 28 May .. 16 Nov... after adjourn- ments from 24 Sept. and 16 Nov., owing to the illness of the Judge. 1867. 11 Feb. ..	} 1	} 1	} 31	} 6	} 5	} 6	} 1	} 1	} Not granted.
Promissory Notes	10	4	6	6	..	6	1	3												
Rent	5	..	5	5	..	2	16	6												
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Illegal Distrain... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Breach of Contract... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Wages, Work, and Labour	10	4	6	5	1	4	18	6												
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Commission on Agency	2	1	1	1	..	13	5	9												
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Money lent	4	2	2	1	1	3	2	6												
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Causes of Action not specified above	3	2	1	1	..	1	16	0												

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 183.)

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, Camden.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of PICTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.	Of Motions for New Trials.		Of New Trials granted.
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.				
Goods sold	95.	40	55	55	..	35	3	11							55	..	1			
Promissory Notes	14	5	9	9	..	7	7	0							2	..	..	
Rent	1	..	1	1	..	0	9	0							1	..	..	
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
Tresspass on Land	2	..	2	1	1	0	16	0							2	..	..	
Tresspass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
Illegal Distrain't .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
Trover	2	1	1	..	1	0	8	6							1	..	..	
Breach of Contract	1	..	1	1	..	0	3	0							1	..	..	
Wages, Work, and Labour	6	1	5	4	1	13	13	0						1	4	..	..	
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..	..
Commission on Ageucy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	3	1	2	2	..	1	9	0						..	2	..	..	
Money Lent	3	1	2	..	2	0	10	0						..	2	..	..	
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	4	4	..	..	..	2	5	0						..	..	..	..

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, Picton.

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, 1867, 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.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.												
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.																
						£ s. d.																										
Goods sold	24	7	17	13	4	26 8 7	}			Wollongong	1866.	19 March	1	8½																		
Promissory Notes	6	1	5	5	..	13 16 0														17	5											
Rent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land	1	..	1	1	..	1 4 0														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distrain .....	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	2	1	1	1	..	11 5 5														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	2	..	..	..	2 0 8														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	..	1	1	..	16 2 4														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	2	1	1	1	..	1 5 3														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader	1	..	1	1	..	17 10 4														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin	2	1	1	1	..	21 0 10														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	5	3	2	1	1	2 6 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	46	16	30	25	5	112 19 10						4	20½			30																

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

ALFRED A. TURNER,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of KIAMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

66-B

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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.	Of Motions for New Trials.		Of New Trials granted
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.				
Goods sold	7	7	Kiama ..	1866. 21 March 22 " .. 26 July .. 26 " .. 24 Oct. ..	8 ½ 6 2 2½	..	15	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.		
Promissory Notes	22	7	15	15	..	28 4 6	..	15	..											
Rent	3	2	1	1	..	4 11 11	..	1	..											
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Trespass on Person	1	..	1	1	..	14 16 6	..	1	..											
Illegal Distraint	1	..	1	1	..	20 11 8	..	1	..											
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Breach of Contract	2	..	2	2	..	26 13 7	..	2	..											
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	1	1	1	..	20 1 1	..	1	..											
Libel, Slander or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Money Lent	1	..	1	1	..	7 18 8	..	1	..											
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Interpleader	2	..	2	..	2	10 6 6	..	2	..											
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Causes of Action not specified above	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
	44	20	24	24	Nil	133 4 5	Nil	24				19½	Nil.	24						

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1868—(SECTION 103.)

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

HENRY CONNELL, JUNR.,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of **NOWRA**, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.	Of Motions for New Trials.		Of New Trials granted.			
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.							
Goods sold	16	10	6	5	1	5	7	0															
Promissory Notes	18	4	13	13	..	10	11	0	..	..	..	..	..	1									
Rent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land	2	..	2	1	1	2	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover	1	..	1	..	1	0	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Breach of Contract	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	0	..	..	..	..	..	..			
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	1	..	1	..	1	0	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Total	40	15	24	19	5	21	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	1									

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

W. LOVEGROVE,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of EDEN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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 Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi- tration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.				
Gold sold	6	..	5	5	..	34	1	2*												
Promissory Notes	4	..	4	4	..	16	2	2								5		1	plf.	
Rent																4				
Board and Lodging																				
Trespass on Land																				
Trespass on Person																				
Illegal Distrain																				
Trover																				
Breach of Contract																				
Wages, Work, and Labour	1				1	10	2	0*												
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	1	..	1	..	1	2	10	0								1				

* Costs of Suits and Arbitration. † Sittings. ‡ Arbitration.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

C. D. HAYS,
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, 1867, 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.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.				
Goods sold	1	..	1	£ s. d. 3 1 6	..	£ s. d. 0 11 6	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Moruya ..	} 1866. 31 March	} 7	} Nil.	} 9	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.		
Goods sold	1	..	1	3 17 2	..	0 11 6														
Goods sold	1	..	1	5 9 6	..	0 6 0														
Goods sold	1	..	1	22 6 3	..	5 12 6														
Goods sold	1	1	..	..	..	0 12 6											
Promissory Notes .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Rent	1	..	1	..	Defendant	0 11 6														
Rent	1	1	..	..	..	1 1 0											
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Illegal Distrain .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Wages, Work, and Labour ..	1	..	1	23 0 0	..	10 7 2														
Wages, Work, and Labour ..	1	..	1	2 16 10	..	5 13 8														
Wages, Work, and Labour ..	1	..	1	15 0 0	..	8 14 0														
Wages, Work, and Labour ..	1	..	1	36 6 11	..	9 4 0														
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	1	1	..	..	..	1 1 0											
	12	3	9	111 18 2	..	44 6 4							7		9					

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 PARRAMATTA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.	Of Motions for New Trials.		Of New Trials granted					
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.									
Goods sold	198	105	88	81	7	42 19 2	..	..	..	Parramatta	{	7 March	1	3 20	..	88	..	1	}						
Promissory Notes	14	4	10	10	..	7 2 0	..	..	..						..	..	..	..		..	10	..	..	..
Rent	14	3	11	11	..	5 10 0	..	..	..						..	..	..	..		..	11	..	..	..
Board and Lodging	4	2	2	2	..	2 4 0	..	..	..						..	..	..	..		..	2	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	5	1	4	4	..	2 12 0	..	..	..						..	..	..	..		..	4	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	50	18	32	25	7	21 7 9	..	..	..						..	..	..	..		..	32	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	..	..	..	..	0 8 0	..	..	..						..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency	1	1	..	..	..	0 8 0	..	..	..						..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Money Lent	5	2	3	3	..	2 7 6	..	..	..						..	..	..	..		..	3	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	4	2	2	2	..	1 12 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..		
	295	135	152	138	14	86 3 0	..	..	..	5	3	4 25	..	152	..	1	..	..					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

GEORGE LANGLEY,
Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 108.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of WINDSOR, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

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DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858—(SECTION 103.)

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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried			Settled by Arbi-tration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted					
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.									
Goods sold	91	46	45	42	3	21 15 0	..	....	..	Windsor	1866. 2 Mar... 4 July... 5 " ... 7 " ... 3 Oct... }	1	4	..	45	..	..	..				
Promissory Notes	24	12	12	11	1	7 15 0	..	....	..					..	..				..	..	..	12	..	..
Rent	12	4	8	6	2	4 3 6	..	....	..					..	..				..	..	..	8	..	..
Board and Lodging	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1					..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1					..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person	2	..	2	2	..	1 8 6	..	....	..					..	..				..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover	1	..	1	..	1	0 7 0	..	....	..					..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	7	1	6	3	3	3 4 6	..	....	..					..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	15	10	5	4	1	2 15 0	..	....	..					..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..					..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..					..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	4	2	2	2	..	0 19 6	..	....	..					..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent	13	8	5	..	5	3 18 6	..	....	..					..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..					..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..					..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..					..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..					..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..					..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..					..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..					..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	37	14	23	11	12	15 10 0	1	1	..					..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	23
	208	97	109	81	28	61 16 6	1	1	....					2	..				..	5	25	1	108	..	..

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.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of PENRITH, during the Twelve months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.		Of New Trials granted.		
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.						
Goods sold	162	84	113	112	1	78 8 6	..	..	..	48	Penrith Court House.	1866. 13 Mar... 14 " .. 12 July .. 13 " .. 16 Oct. ...	a.m. p.m. 10 to 5-30 9 to 2-30 11-10 to 6-30 10 to 12-30 10 to 5	1	112	..	1	1	On verdict being given against evidence.			
Promissory Notes	42	10	18	18	..	12 18 6	..	..	..	23				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Rent	9	10	7	6	1	7 3 3	..	..	..	5				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Board and Lodging	1	2	1	1	..	0 12 3	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Trespass on Land	3	3	1	1	..	1 4 6	..	..	..	2				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	1	1	..	0 13 0	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Trover	3	2	2	1	1	2 0 6	..	..	..	1				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Breach of Contract	6	2	6	4	2	3 19 9	..	..	..	1				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	57	26	43	39	4	23 14 6	..	..	..	26				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Commission on Agency	3	2	1	1	..	0 14 3	..	..	..	2				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	5	2	2	2	..	1 4 0	..	..	..	5				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Money Lent	10	6	8	6	2	5 6 11	..	..	..	3				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Interpleader	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	15	4	7	6	1	4 18 9	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases in arrear from 1866	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	484	163	211	199	12	142 18 8	..	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	1	210	..	3	1			

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 BERRIMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbitration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.				
Goods sold	55	17	38	34	4	24 16 7										38				
Promissory Notes	9	1	8	7	1	3 2 6										8				
Rent																				
Board and Lodging																				
Trespass on Land	1		1		1	0 13 9														
Trespass on Person	1		1	1		1 2 0									1					
Illegal Distrain't	1		1		1	0 4 9														
Trover																				
Breach of Contract	1		1	1		1 6 6														
Wages, Work, and Labour	7	4	3	2	1	5 14 9														
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	2		2	1	1	2 3 6				Berrima	1866. 31 May ..	2								
Commission on Agency											27 Sept...	2								
Sales of Live Stock																				
Money Lent	1		1	1		0 5 3					1867. 14 Feb. ...	1								
Partnership																				
Interpleader																				
Intestacy																				
Légacy																				
Possession of Tenements																				
Replevin																				
Consent Jurisdiction																				
Causes of Action not specified above	6		6	3	3	3 9 6														
	84	22	62	60	12	42 19 1									1	61				

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.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of the Southern District, holden at GOULBURN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

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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.														
	Commenced.	Settled without hearing	Tried.	Plaintiff	Defendant.		Of Appeals	Of Judgments 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	55	14	41	39	2	In 36 cases, wherein the amount claimed is under £30—£102 14s. 4d. In 12 cases, wherein the amount claimed is above £30—£130 10s. 11d.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	} Goulburn	} 1866.	} 6 June..	} 1	} 6	} 1	} 21	} 1	} 1	} Nil.	} Nil.													
Promissory Notes	33	14	18	13	..																..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent	4	2	2	2	..																..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging	3	..	2	2	..																..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land	13	5	7	6	1																..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..																..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint	1	..	1	1	..																..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..																..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	3	..	3	3	..																..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	31	8	22	20	2																..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..																..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..																..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	6	3	3	3	..																..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	7	1	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	162	51	104	98	6				3			6	29	2	102	4	2																

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, Goulburn.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of Yass, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Goods sold	14	2	12	9	3	} 88 17 3	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	} Yass ..	1866.	} 4	} 3	} 2	} 1	} 11	} 1	} 2	} 2	Further evidence.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Promissory Notes	13	6	7	7	..																} 1	} 7	} 2	} 6	} 2 Mar...	} 4	} 3	} 1	} 11	} 1	} 2	} 2	} 2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Rent	3	1	2	2	..																													} 1	} 2	} 1	} 6	} 3 "	} 4	} 5	} 1	} 11	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Board and Lodging	1	1																																											} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 15 June..	} 3	} 16	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Trespass on Land	13	4	7	6	1																																																									} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 18 "	} 2	} 12	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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Illegal Distraint																																																																																					} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1867.	} 1	} 28 Feb..	} 1	} 1	} 2	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1																																																																																																																																																																								
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Breach of Contract	17	5	12	11	1																																																																																																																	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1867.	} 1	} 28 Feb..	} 1	} 1	} 2	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1																																																																																																																																												
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	..	2	2	..																																																																																																																															} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1867.	} 1	} 28 Feb..	} 1	} 1	} 2	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1																																																																																																																														
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	3	1	2	2	..																																																																																																																																													} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1867.	} 1	} 28 Feb..	} 1	} 1	} 2	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1																																																																																																																
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Consent Jurisdiction	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1867.	} 1	} 28 Feb..	} 1	} 1	} 2	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Causes of Action not specified above	23	7	15	12	3	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1867.	} 1	} 28 Feb..	} 1	} 1	} 2	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1	} 1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 CHAS. J. POOLE,
 Registrar, District Court, Yass.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of Young, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Goods sold	15	6	9	9	..	29 0 6	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Young ..	} 1866.	} 5 Feby.	} 1	} 8	} ..	} 9	} ..	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Promissory Notes	2	..	2	2	..	0 19 0																	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Young ..	} 6	} ..	} 1	} 2	} ..	} 2	} ..	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Rent	1	..	1	1	..	0 5 6																																	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Young ..	} 4 June..	} 1	} 7	} ..	} 2	} ..	} 3	} ..	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Board and Lodging																																																		} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Young ..	} 5	} ..	} 1	} 7	} ..	} 2	} ..	} 3	} ..	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Trespass on Land	2	..	2	1	1	10 10 0																																																																				} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Young ..	} 6	} ..	} 1	} 2	} ..	} 2	} ..	} 3	} ..	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Trespass on Person	2	..	2	2	..	18 12 6																																																																																						} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Young ..	} 6	} ..	} 1	} 5	} ..	} 2	} ..	} 3	} ..	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Illegal Distrain																																																																																																								} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Young ..	} 6	} ..	} 1	} 5	} ..	} 2	} ..	} 3	} ..	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Trover	1	1	0 8 0																																																																																																																										} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Young ..	} 6	} ..	} 1	} 2	} ..	} 2	} ..	} 3	} ..	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Breach of Contract	1	..	1	1	..	19 1 0																																																																																																																																												} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Young ..	} 6	} ..	} 1	} 2	} ..	} 2	} ..	} 3	} ..	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.																																																																																																																																																																																									
Wages, Work, and Labour	7	2	5	2	3	4 16 6																																																																																																																																																														} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Young ..	} 6	} ..	} 1	} 2	} ..	} 2	} ..	} 3	} ..	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.																																																																																																																																																																							
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	3	..	3	3	..	3 0 8																																																																																																																																																																																} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Young ..	} 6	} ..	} 1	} 2	} ..	} 2	} ..	} 3	} ..	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.																																																																																																																																																					
Commission on Agency																																																																																																																																																																																																		} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Young ..	} 6	} ..	} 1	} 2	} ..	} 2	} ..	} 3	} ..	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.																																																																																																																																			
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Partnership																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Young ..	} 6	} ..	} 1	} 2	} ..	} 2	} ..	} 3	} ..	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.																																																																													
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Intestacy																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Young ..	} 6	} ..	} 1	} 2	} ..	} 2	} ..	} 3	} ..	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.																																									
Legacy																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Young ..	} 6	} ..	} 1	} 2	} ..	} 2	} ..	} 3	} ..	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.																							
Possession of Tenements																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Young ..	} 6	} ..	} 1	} 2	} ..	} 2	} ..	} 3	} ..	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.					
Replevin	2	..	2	..	2	0 15 6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Young ..
Consent Jurisdiction	2	..	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Young ..	} 6	} ..	} 1	} 2	} ..	} 2	} ..	} 3	} ..	} Nil.	} Nil.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Causes of Action not specified above	4	1	3	1	2	9 17 3																	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Young ..	} 6	} ..	} 1	} 2	} ..	} 2	} ..	} 3	} ..	} Nil.	} Nil.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
TOTALS	41	11	30	22	8	125 13 11																																	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Young ..	} 6	} 35	} 4	} 26	} ..	} 3	} ..	} 3	} ..	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					

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, 1867, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

20

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.				
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.								
Goods sold	25	13	11	11	..	84	0	7	} ..	Queanbeyan	} 1866. 9 Mar... 21 " .. 22 June.. 23 " .. 24 Oct. ...	} 1	} 0	} 1	11	1								
Promissory Notes	13	3	10	10	..	38	9	10							..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..		
Rent	1	1	..	..	..	3	0	0							..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land	3	3	..	..	..	13	0	0							..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover	1	1	..	..	..	3	0	0							..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	1	1	..	..	..	5	0	0							..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	9	6	3	1	2	27	3	6							..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation.....	2	2	..	..	..	10	0	0							..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency	1	..	1	..	1	5	0	0							..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money Lent.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader	1	..	1	1	..	3	0	0							..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	4	1	3	3	..	16	12	0							..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
	61	31	29	26	3	208	5	11										3	4	1	23	1		

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, Queanbeyan.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of COOMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.											
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.															
						£ s. d.																									
Goods sold	40	25	13	13	..	20 15 3	..	13	}	Cooma ..	1866. 14 March 27 June.. 29 Oct. ..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..								
Promissory Notes	17	6	11	11	..	15 12 3	..	11												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land	1	..	1	1	..	1 0 0	..	1												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Dstraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover	1	..	1	1	..	1 1 6	..	1												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	9	3	6	4	2	6 19 9	..	6												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander or Defamation	1	1	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money Lent	1	1	..	..	..	0 13 9	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	70	36	32	30	2	47 2 6	..	32	2					10	..	32															

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, 1867; 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.																	
	Commenced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff	Defendant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals	Of Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbitration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted															
															Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.																			
Goods sold	48	15	33	30	3	133	13	3	}	}	}	}	Braidwood	1866. 26 March	1	6	1	33																			
Promissory Notes	17	6	11	11	..	53	9	8														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent	2	1	1	1	..	1	5	6														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging	2	2	..	..	..	0	16	0														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land	1	..	1	..	1	8	16	2														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on person	1	..	1	1	..	7	9	10														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover	2	..	2	1	1	13	9	2														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	6	2	4	1	3	9	16	4														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	20	7	13	11	2	63	18	9														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	..	1	..	1	8	0	0														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency	1	..	1	1	..	0	19	0														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money Lent	3	1	2	1	1	8	18	4														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership	1	..	1	1	..	23	15	10														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	105	34	71	59	12	334	7	10							5	30	1	70																			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

RALPH CLEMENGER,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of BURROWA, during the period from October, 1866, when the first Court was held, to March, 1867, 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 period as above.			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	Defendant.		Of Appeals	Of Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.		Of New Trials granted.	
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.					
Goods sold	18	14	4	1	3 nonsuited	£ 9	s. 17	d. 3													
Promissory Notes	6	..	6	3	3 nonsuited	5	0	0													
Rent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Trespass on Land	1	Order of Reference made.					1	0	6												
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Breach of Contract	1	1	..	..	..	0	9	6												
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	..	1	1	..	1	4	9													
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.....	2	..	2	1	1 nonsuited	0	19	9													

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

WILLIAM J. E. WOTTON,
Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of TUMUT, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

66—D

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 Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi- tration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.				
Goods sold	21	12	9	9	..	32	10	11								9				
Promissory Notes	5	4	1	1	..	10	6	10								1				
Rent	1	1	..	..	..	1	11	10								..			
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..
Trespass on Land	2	..	2	..	2	10	0	0								2				
Trespass on Person	1	..	1	1	..	10	0	0								1				
Illegal Distrain .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..
Breach of Contract	3	1	2	2	..	8	3	6								2				
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..								..
Money Lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..
Causes of Action not specified above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..
	33	18	15	13	2	72	13	1						12	..	15				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

JOHN F. BLAKE,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of WAGGA WAGGA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.				
Goods sold	60	32	27	26	1	87 4 8	}		1	Wagga	1866.	21 June..	..	10	}	27	..			
Promissory Notes	26	11	14	14	..	41 9 2										1	14			..
Rent	1	..	1	1	..	0 3 0										..	1			..
Board and Lodging	2	1	1	1	..	2 11 2										..	1			..
Trespass on Land	4	2	1	1	..	34 17 6										..	1			1
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..			..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..			..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..			..
Breach of Contract	7	5	2	2	..	35 10 6										..	2			..
Wages, Work, and Labour	9	6	3	3	..	37 19 4										..	..			..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	1	..	..	..	..										..	..			..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..			..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..			..
Money lent	4	1	2	2	..	29 1 6										..	2			1
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..			..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..			..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..			..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..			..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..			..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..			..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Causes of Action not specified above	12	7	3	2	1	34 6 6	2	3	..											
	126	66	54	52	2	303 3 4	4	4	1½	54	2									

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

EDWIN H. TOMPSON,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of ALBURY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.				
Goods sold	23	17	11	7	4	} 295 18 0	Albury ..	}	March ..	3	8½	} 6	33	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Promissory Notes	9	7	2	2	..							"	5	8½						
Rent	2	1	1	1	..							"	6	8½						
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..							" .....	7	6	
Trespass on Land	6	4	2	2	..							June	30	..						
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..							July	2	4	
Illegal Distrain't .....	..	..	..	..	..							" .....	3	8	
Trover	4	..	4	2	2							"	4	7						
Breach of Contract	3	..	3	1	2							"	5	3						
Wages, Work, and Labour	7	..	7	2	5							Nov.	24	2						
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..							" .....	26	6	
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..							" .....	27	6½	
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..							" .....	28	5½	
Money lent	2	..	2	2	..															
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Causes of Action not specified above	12	5	7	5	2															
	73	34	39	24	15															

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 DENILQUIN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.	Of Motions for New Trials.		Of New Trials granted.
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.				
Goods sold	47	31	16	15	1	£ s. d.									16					
Promissory Notes	30	14	16	15	1	38 9 10									16					
Rent																				
Board and Lodging																				
Trespass on Land																				
Trespass on Person	6	3	3	2	1	28 0 10.									1	2				
Illegal Distrain't																				
Trover	3	2	1		1	16 14 2														
Breach of Contract	1	1																		
Wages, Work, and Labour	10	6	4	3	1	9 18 0														
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1		1		1										1			1	1	Verdict against evidence.
Commission on Agency																				
Sales of Live Stock										Denilquin	1866.									
Money lent	7	2	5	4	1	51 13 2					13 Mar...	3	13½							
Partnership											14 " ..									
Interpleader	1	1									15 " ..				1	4				
Intestacy											10 July..	3	16							
Legacy											11 " ..									
Possession of Tenements											12 " ..					5				
Replevin											7 Dec...	3	19							
Consent Jurisdiction											8 " ..									
Causes of Action not specified above	3	1	2		2						10 " ..									
Wrongful dismissal																				
Wrongful conversion																				
Money paid																				
	109	61	48	39	9									4	44			1	1	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 J. A. BROUGHTON,
 Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of HAY, during the Twelve months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.	Of Motions for New Trials.		Of New Trials granted.	
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.					
						£ s. d.															
Goods sold	20	5	1	..	1	13 0 4	}	}	19	Hay*	1866.	19 Mar...	0	4½	}	1					
Promissory Notes	5	5	1	1	..	45 1 8															1
Rent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..															..
Board and Lodging	1	..	..	..	..	0 7 6															..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..															..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..															..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..															..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..															..
Breach of Contract	1	1	..	..	..	1 0 0															..
Wages, Work, and Labour	10	5	..	..	..	10 4 4															2
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	1	..	1	23 10 6															..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..															..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..															..
Money Lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..															..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..															..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..															..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..															..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..															..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..															..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
TOTALS	37	16	3	1	2	93 4 4	..	....	..	22					3						

* A Court was appointed to be held on the 16th July, 1866, which His Honor Judge Francis did not attend.

MEMO.—The discrepancy in the Totals is thus accounted for:—Four suits were commenced prior to the 1st March, 1866, but were tried, or settled without hearing, within the period; seven suits commenced within the period are in arrear, in consequence of the Judge not having attended the second Court, to have been held in July; and fifteen suits have been commenced, which are set down for hearing at the Sittings to be held on the 25th March, 1867.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
JAMES FORSYH,
 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, 1867, 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 Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi- tration.	Of Motions for New Trials.		Of New Trials granted.
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.				
Goods sold	252	} 195	} 285	} 268	} 17	} 615	} 12	} 6	} ..	}	} ..	} ..	} ..	} ..	} 4	} 281	} ..	} 5	} 2	} Absence of Defendant. Verdict against evidence.
Promissory Notes	86																			
Rent	21																			
Board and Lodging	2																			
Trespass on Land	6																			
Trespass on Person	1																			
Illegal Distraint	2																			
Trover	8																			
Breach of Contract	5																			
Wages, Work, and Labour	44																			
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1																			
Commission on Agency	1																			
Sales of Live Stock	7																			
Money lent	21																			
Partnership .....	..																		
Interpleader	1																			
Intestacy .....	..																		
Legacy .....	..																		
Possession of Tenements .....	..																		
Replevin .....	..																		
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..																		
Causes of Action not specified above	44																			
	502																			

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, 1867, 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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.	
													Days.	Hours.					By Jury.	Without Jury.
Goods sold	23	10	14	13	1	10 5 6	}	}	Sofala ...	1866. 23 May... 1 Oct... 1867. 11 Feb...	}	3 1 1	}	1 10 1 2	}		
Promissory Notes	12	2	10	9	1	7 11 9												
Rent																		
Board and Lodging																		
Trespass on Land																		
Trespass on Person																		
Illegal Distrain... ..																		
Trover																		
Breach of Contract	1		1	1		1 2 6												
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	1				0 15 3												
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1		1		1	11 0 6												
Commission on Agency																		
Sales of Live Stock																		
Money lent																		
Partnership																		
Interpleader.....	1	1	2	2														
Intestacy																		
Legacy																		
Possession of Tenements																		
Replevin																		
Consent Jurisdiction																		
Causes of Action not specified above																		
Damages	2		2	1	1	14 15 6												
Arrears from up to 1st March, 1866.	41 3	14	30	26	4	45 11 0												
	44																	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and completed Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

HUGH BRIDSON,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of ORANGE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.	Of Motions for New Trials.		Of New Trials granted.
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.				
Goods sold	25	10	15	13	2	£	s.	d.												
Promissory Notes	21	10	11	9	2	.....	.....	.....									
Rent	1	1	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....						
Board and Lodging	1	..	1	1	..	.....	.....	.....								
Trespass on Land	1	..	1	1	..	8	0	0												
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....				
Illegal Distraint.....	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....				
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....				
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..	19	8	3												
Wages, Work, and Labour	4	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....									
Libel, Slander, or Defamation.....	1	..	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....									
Commission on Agency	1	..	1	1	..	.....	.....	.....								
Sales of Live Stock	2	1	1	1	..	.....	.....	.....								
Money lent	7	3	4	4	..	15	1	0												
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....				
Interpleader.....	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....				
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....				
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....				
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....				
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....				
Consent Jurisdiction	2	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....					
Causes of Action not specified above	2	..	2	2	..	.....	.....	.....								
	66	27	39	33	6	42	9	3												

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

W. T. EVANS,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of FORBES, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

66—B

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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.				
Goods sold	30	19	11	10	1	31	16	3	} Nil. Nil. Nil. {	} Forbes {	1866. 13 June.. 16 Oct. ..	6 2½	..	11	} Nil. Nil. Nil. {	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Promissory Notes	13	3	10	8	2	9	14	10					..	10						
Rent	1	..	1	1	..	1	0	6					..	1						
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..
Trover	4	1	3	2	1	53	4	10					..	2						
Breach of Contract	1	1	..	..	..	0	8	0					..	3			
Wages, Work, and Labour	7	4	3	2	1	3	7	0					..	..				
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..
Sales of Live Stock	2	..	1	1	..	2	11	6					..	1						
Money Lent	7	2	5	3	2	4	5	9					..	5						
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65	30	34	27	7	106	8	8	1		12½	1	33							

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858—(SECTION 103.)

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.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of MOLONG, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

34

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

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.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.	Of Motions for New Trials.		Of New Trials granted																		
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.																						
						£ s. d.																																
Goods sold	19	3	16	14	2	8 11 0	..	16			} Nil. Nil. Molong ..	} 1866. 18 June... 22 Aug.. 1867. 1 Mar...	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}										
Promissory Notes	5	1	4	4	..	2 4 0	..	4																														
Rent	1	..	1	1	..	0 3 0	..	1																														
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																						
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																						
Trespass on Person	1	1	..	..	..	3 0 6	..	..																												
Illegal Dstraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																						
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																						
Breach of Contract	2	1	1	1	..	0 16 6	..	1																														
Wages, Work, and Labour	3.	1	2	1	1	2 4 0	..	2																														
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	..	1	1	..	1 5 0	..	1																														
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																						
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																						
Money Lent	1	1	..	..	..	0 11 6	..	..																												
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																						
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																						
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																						
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																						
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																						
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																						
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																						
Causes of Action not specified above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																						
	33	8	25	22	3	18 15 6	..	25					6½	..	..	25																						

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 WM. FINCH,
 Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of WELLINGTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbitration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.				
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.								
Goods sold	7	2	5	5	..	£ s. d.																		
Promissory Notes	2	1	1	1	..	21 19 9	}	}	}	Wellington	{													
Rent .....	..	..	..	..	..	6 12 6																		
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..												
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..												
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..												
Illegal Distrain .....	..	..	..	..	..	..												
Trover	1	..	1	1	..	1 7 0																		
Breach of Contract	1	..	..	..	..	..													
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	..	1	1	..	13 11 4																		
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 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..												
	11	3	8	8	..	43 10 7						4	3½	..	8									

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, 1867, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

36

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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted									
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.													
Goods sold	13	6	7	6	1	8 8 6	}				Dubbo ..	1866. 3 March.. 25 June.. 27 Oct. ..	.. .. .. ..	4 3 3	}	7	4												
Promissory Notes	6	2	4	4	..	3 15 6																							
Rent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
Trespass on Land	1	1	..	..	..	1 9 6																							
Trespass on person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
Illegal Distrain't .....	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
Trover	1	1	..	..	..	1 0 0																							
Breach of Contract	5	3	2	1	1	1 17 6																							
Wages, Work, and Labour	5	1	4	4	..	1 17 6																							
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	..	1	..	1	1 5 6																							
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
Sales of Live Stock	1	..	1	..	1	1 10 0																							
Money Lent	2	1	1	1	..	1 10 0																							
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..																	
Causes of Action not specified } above—Medical Fees..... }	1	1	..	..	..	1 0 0																							
	36	16	20	16	4	23 14 0										20													

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

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 MUDGEE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried By Jury.	Without Jury.	Settled by Arbi-tration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.																																																																																																																																																																																																										
													Days.	Hours.																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Goods sold	51	32	19	17	2	68 15 10	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Mudgee...	1866. 10 Mar. ...	4	5	6 1/4	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Promissory Notes	19	5	14	12	2	25 16 6													} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Mudgee...	1866. 10 Mar. ...	4	5	6 1/4	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.																																																																																																																																																																																																
Rent	1	..	1	1	..	14 2 2																									} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Mudgee...	1866. 10 Mar. ...	4	5	6 1/4	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.																																																																																																																																																																																				
Board and Lodging																																					} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Mudgee...	1866. 10 Mar. ...	4	5	6 1/4	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.																																																																																																																																																																								
Trespass on Land	3	1	2	1	1	38 6 4																																																	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Mudgee...	1866. 10 Mar. ...	4	5	6 1/4	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.																																																																																																																																																												
Trespass on Person	5	1	4	1	3	38 2 5																																																													} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Mudgee...	1866. 10 Mar. ...	4	5	6 1/4	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.																																																																																																																																																
Illegal Distraint.....																																																																									} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Mudgee...	1866. 10 Mar. ...	4	5	6 1/4	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.																																																																																																																																				
Trover	1	1	0 14 0																																																																																					} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Mudgee...	1866. 10 Mar. ...	4	5	6 1/4	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.																																																																																																																								
Breach of Contract	11	7	4	2	2	34 4 6																																																																																																	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Mudgee...	1866. 10 Mar. ...	4	5	6 1/4	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.																																																																																																												
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	..	2	2	..	1 1 0																																																																																																													} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Mudgee...	1866. 10 Mar. ...	4	5	6 1/4	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.																																																																																																
Libel, Slander, or Defamation.....																																																																																																																									} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Mudgee...	1866. 10 Mar. ...	4	5	6 1/4	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.																																																																																				
Commission on Agency																																																																																																																																					} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Mudgee...	1866. 10 Mar. ...	4	5	6 1/4	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.																																																																								
Sales of Live Stock																																																																																																																																																	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Mudgee...	1866. 10 Mar. ...	4	5	6 1/4	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.																																																												
Money Lent	1	..	1	1	..	0 9 0																																																																																																																																																													} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Mudgee...	1866. 10 Mar. ...	4	5	6 1/4	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.																																																
Partnership																																																																																																																																																																									} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Mudgee...	1866. 10 Mar. ...	4	5	6 1/4	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.																																				
Interpleader																																																																																																																																																																																					} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Mudgee...	1866. 10 Mar. ...	4	5	6 1/4	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.																								
Intestacy																																																																																																																																																																																																	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Mudgee...	1866. 10 Mar. ...	4	5	6 1/4	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.												
Legacy																																																																																																																																																																																																													} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Mudgee...	1866. 10 Mar. ...	4	5	6 1/4	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Possession of Tenements.....																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Mudgee...	1866. 10 Mar. ...	4	5	6 1/4	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Consent Jurisdiction													} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Mudgee...	1866. 10 Mar. ...	4	5	6 1/4	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.																																																																																																																																																																																																
Causes of Action not specified above																									} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Mudgee...	1866. 10 Mar. ...	4	5	6 1/4	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.																																																																																																																																																																																				
Issues from Supreme Court.....	2	2																																					} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Mudgee...	1866. 10 Mar. ...	4	5	6 1/4	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.																																																																																																																																																																								
	96	49	47	37	10	221 11 9																																																	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Mudgee...	1866. 10 Mar. ...	4	5	6 1/4	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.																																																																																																																																																												

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

J. A. PORTUS,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of HARTLEY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.		
															Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.						
Goods sold	36	7	29	15	14	16	14	2	..	29														
Promissory Notes	10	2	8	8	..	6	16	3	..	8														
Rent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Board and Lodging	1	..	1	1	..	0	9	0	..	1														
Trespass on Land	2	..	2	1	1	0	12	0	..	2														
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Illegal Distrain't .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Trover	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	9	..	1														
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Wages, Work, and Labour	9	3	6	6	..	3	16	6	..	6														
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	1	..	..	..	1	0	6	..	..												
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Causes of Action not specified above .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
	60	13	47	42	15	30	9	2	..	47														

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

THOMAS BROWN,
Registrar, District Court.

A. RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of DUNGOO, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried By Jury.	Without Jury..	Settled by Arbi-tration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted
													Days.	Hours.						
Goods sold	14	7	6	6	..	44	14	6	} ..	Dungog..	} 1866. 28 Sept....	} ..	} 0½	..	6	1	} ..	} ..		
Promissory Notes	15	8	7	7	..	32	16	3						..	7	..				
Rent	1	1	..	..	..	4	3	4						..	..	..	
Board and Lodging	1	1	..	..	..	0	12	6						..	..	..	
Trespass on Land.. ..	1	..	1	1	..	2	18	3						..	1	..				
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..
Illegal Distraint.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..
Breach of Contract.....	2	1	1	1	..	1	11	9						..	1	..				
Wages, Work, and Labour	3	2	1	1	..	2	5	3						..	1	..				
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	1	..	..	..	1	0	6						..	..	..	
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..
Money Lent.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..
Interpleader.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	38	21	16	16	..	90	2	4	..	5½	..	16	1			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

HEN. GORDON,
Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1868—(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, 1867, 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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.				
Goods sold	40	19	21	19	2	103 13 2	..	21							1	20	..	1	..	
Promissory Notes	10	6	4	4	..	7 18 2	..	4							..	4	..	..	..
Rent	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1							..	1	..	..	..
Board and Lodging	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land	1	..	1	1	..	10 12 0	..	1							..	1	..	..	..
Trespass on Person	3	1	2	1	1	16 4 10	..	2							..	2	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	7	2	5	3	2	30 2 0	..	5							..	5	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	12	7	3	3	..	87 16 10	..	3							..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..
Money lent	1	..	1	1	..	5 5 4	..	1							..	1	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	1	..	1	1	..	11 14 4	..	1							..	1	..	..	..
	78	37	39	34	5	.....	..	39							2	37	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 Maitland, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

66-F

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 Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi- tration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.				
Goods sold	55	22	33	33	..	69 1 3	..	33												
Promissory Notes	45	29	16	16	..	30 19 1	..	16												
Rent	11	9	2	2	..	5 15 4	..	2												
Board and Lodging	2	..	2	2	..	24 15 0	..	2												
Trespass on Land	7	4	3	3	..	2 16 0	..	3												
Trespass on Person	1	..	1	1	..	16 9 1	..	1												
Illegal Distraint	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1												
Trover	4	3	1	..	1	..	..	1												
Breach of Contract	19	7	12	12	..	42 18 7	..	12												
Wages, Work, and Labour	35	15	20	15	5	17 9 8	..	20												
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	7	4	3	2	1	..	..	3												
Commission on Agency	1	..	1	1	..	12 12 7	..	1												
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Money Lent	5	2	3	2	1	..	..	3												
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Causes of Action not specified above	6	1	5	3	2	28 0 6	..	5												
	199	96	103	93	10	250 17 1	..	103												

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

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 SINGLETON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.				
Goods sold	36	21	15	15	..	£	s.	d.												
Promissory Notes	8	3	5	5	..	38	0	0							15	..	..	
Rent	4	3	1	1	..	16	10	0							6	..	..	
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	14	0	0							1	..	..	
Trespass on Land	3	2	1	1	..	2	10	0							1	..	..	
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
Illegal Distraint.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
Trover	3	..	3	2	1	9	10	0							3	..	..	
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	..	1	1	..	25	0	0							1	..	1			
Libel, Slander, or Defamation.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	2	1	1	1	..	0	15	0							1	..	..	
Money lent	3	1	2	1	1	4	0	0							2	..	..	
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
Interpleader	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..							1	..	..	
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
Possession of Tenements.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
TOTALS	61	31	30	28	2	110	5	0					22	1	30	..	1			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 WM. DUDDING,
 Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of MUSWELLBROOK, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.											
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.															
Goods sold	16	9	7	7	..	£ s. d.																									
Promissory Notes .....	..	..	..	..	..	6 18 6	}	..	..	Muswell-	brook	1866.	June 26	..	5½	..	7	}	..	..									
Rent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging	4	2	2	2	..	2 8 9										..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover	1	1	..	..	..	1 10 9										..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	1	..	1	1	..	1 10 0										..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	..	2	1	1	2 9 0										..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent	1	..	1	1	..	1 0 6										..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25	12	13	12	1	15 17 6										1	12														

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, 1867, 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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.	Of Motions for New Trials.		Of New Trials granted.				
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.								
Goods sold	11	9	2	1	1	} 20 8 3	2			} Scone	} 1866. 28 June... 27 Sept... 1867. 24 Jan... }	} ..	} 5	} 7	2									
Promissory Notes	1	..	1	1	1		1									2					1			
Rent .....	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..						..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..						..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..						..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person	2	..	2	2	..		..	2	..						..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..						..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover	1	..	1	1	..		..	1	..						..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..						..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	1	..	..	..		..	..	..						..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	2	..	2	2	..		..	2	..						..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..						..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..						..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money Lent	1	1	..	..	..		..	..	..						..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..						..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader	1	..	1	..	1		..	1	..						..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..						..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..				
TOTALS	22	12	10	8	2		10					2			8									

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 F. R. WILSHIRE,
 Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of MURURUNDI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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 Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi- tration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted									
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.													
Goods sold	32	7	24	24	..	29 12 8			1	Murru- rundi..	1866. 1 Mar... 2 July... 1 Oct... 1867. 28 Jan...	4 8 2 2	1	24	2	1	1	4	2										
Promissory Notes	6	3	2	2	..	3 11 6		1																					
Rent	1	..	1	1	..	0 3 0		..																					
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..		..													
Trespass on Land	2	2	..	..	..	1 0 0		..																					
Trespass on Person	1	..	1	..	1	5 10 0		..																					
Illegal Distraint	1	..	1	..	1	37 13 6		..																					
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..		..													
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..	..		..													
Wages, Work, and Labour	6	1	5	3	2	27 1 8		..																					
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	2	..	2	2	..	7 19 7		..																					
	51	13	36	32	4	112 11 11			2				16	2	34														

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.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of WOLLOMBI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.				
Goods sold	5	3	2	2	..	1 10 0	..	2	}	Wollombi ..	{ 1866. 3 Mar.... 3 Oct...	..	1	12½	..	2	
Promissory Notes	7	1	6	6	..	7 9 9	..	6							..	6				
Rent	1	..	1	1	..	1 0 0	..	1							..	1				
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..
Trespass on Land	1	..	1	1	..	1 8 6	..	1							..	1				
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..
Illegal Distraint.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..
Trover .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2							..	2
Breach of Contract	2	..	2	2	..	10 5 2	..	2							..	2				
Wages, Work, and Labour	4	2	2	2	..	2 5 0	..	2							..	2				
Libel, Slander, or Defamation.....	2	..	2	2	..	28 15 5	..	2							..	1				
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..
Interpleader.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pound Fees	1	..	1	..	1	0 10 0	..	1	..	1										

I hereby certify that the above is a full and completed 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 PATERSON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.				
Goods sold	4	3	1	1	..	£ s. d. 60 2 10	Paterson..	1866. 26 Sept..	1	1	2	..	1	}	
Promissory Notes	7	5	2	2	..															
Rent	1	..	1	..	1															
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Trespass on Person	1	..	1	..	1															
Illegal Distrain't .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Breach of Contract	1	..	1	1	1															
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	..	2	1	1															
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Money lent	1	1	..	..	..												
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Causes of Action not specified above	1	..	1	1	..															
	18	9	9	6	3									2	7					

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.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 108.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of TAMWORTH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.																				
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.																								
Goods sold	38	16	22	20	2	500 12 3	.....	.....	.....	Tamworth	1866.	11 July..	1	8	4	58	..	1	1	That the verdict of the Jury was against law and against evidence.																				
Promissory Notes	37	11	26	26	..																12 " ..	1	1	8 Oct. ..	1	8	4 Feb. ..	1	6	5 " ..	1	8	5	31	4	58	..	1	1	
Rent	3	1	2	2	..																																			
Board and Lodging	1	..	1	1	..																																			
Trespass on Land																																			
Trespass on Person	1	..	1	1	..																																			
Illegal Distrain't	2	..	2	1	1																																			
Trover	7	6	1	..	1																																			
Breach of Contract	3	2	1	1	..																																			
Wages, Work, and Labour	18	14	4	3	1																																			
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	..	1	..	1																																			
Commission on Agency																																			
Sales of Live Stock																																			
Money lent	1	..	1	1	..																																			
Partnership																																			
Interpleader																																			
Intestacy																																			
Legacy																																			
Possession of Tenements																																			
Replevin																																			
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..																														
Causes of Action not specified above .....	..	..	..	..	..																														
	112	50	62	56	6																																			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

JOHN M'DONALD,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of ARMIDALE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

66—D

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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbitration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.				
Goods sold	36	12	22	21	1	68	8	2	2	Armidale...	1866.	14 Mar. ...	3	16	...	22	...	...	...
Promissory Notes	44	17	26	25	1	85	6	4												1
Rent	2	1	1	..	1	6	3	4	..	..	..	16 " ...	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	...
Board and Lodging	3	..	3	2	1	12	2	6	..	..	..	17 " ...	..	..	...	3	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 " ...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19 " ...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 Oct. ...	2	9	...	..	...	...	...	...
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 " ...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract	1	..	1	..	1	1	5	0	..	..	..	1867.	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour	18	5	13	11	2	34	16	6	..	..	..	11 Feb. ...	3	14	...	..	...	...	...	...
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 " ...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 " ...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Money Lent	5	3	2	2	..	11	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above	14	6	6	5	1	79	11	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 SYDNEY BLYTHE,
 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, 1867, 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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted		
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.						
Goods sold	47	14	33	29	4	32 14 0	}	}	}	Glen Innes	1866.	21 Mar...	1	7	}	}	}	}	}	}		
Promissory Notes	16	6	10	9	1	14 0 6															..	33
Rent	5	1	4	3	1	4 4 0															..	10
Board and Lodging	5	4	1	1	..	2 8 6															..	4
Trespass on Land.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..															..	1
Trespass on Person ..	..	..	..	..	..	..															..	..
Illegal Distrain't ..	..	..	..	..	..	..															..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..															..	..
Breach of Contract ..	2	2	..	..	..	1 12 6															..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	18	2	16	14	2	10 2 6															..	16
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	..	1	1	..	3 12 6															..	..
Commission on Agency ..	..	..	..	..	..	..															..	..
Sales of Live Stock ..	3	2	1	1	..	0 16 6															..	1
Money Lent	1	..	1	1	..	0 8 0															..	1
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..															..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..															..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..															..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..															..	..
Possession of Tenements	..	..	..	..	..	..															..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..															..	..
Consent Jurisdiction ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Causes of Action not specified above	2	1	1	1	..	1 0 0	..	1														
TOTALS	100	32	68	60	8	70 19 0							4	26		1	67					

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.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of TENTERFIELD, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.	Of Motions for New Trials.		Of New Trials granted	
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.					
Goods sold	90	27	63	61	2	129 16 9	}	}	}	Tenterfield	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}		
Promissory Notes	18	7	11	10	1	20 7 9														62	1
Rent	2	2	..	..	..	0 16 0														11	..
Board and Lodging	3	2	1	1	..	4 9 0														1	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	2	..	..	..	0 16 0														..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..
Commission on Agency	2	..	2	2	..	0 16 0														2	2
Sales of Live Stock	1	..	1	1	..	6 8 0														1	..
Money Lent	1	1	..	..	..	0 8 0														..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..														..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8													
Causes of Action not specified above	14	4	10	8	2	17 6 6	..	..											
	133	45	88	83	5	181 4 0	1	13	2	85	1										

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.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of GRAFTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried			Settled by Arbi-tration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.				
Goods sold	33	21	12	11	1	73	11	4												
Promissory Notes	29	21	8	8	..	77	6	5												
Rent	2	..	2	2	..	6	10	7												
Board and Lodging	5	1	4	1	3	1	19	0												
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Trespass on Person	1	1	..	..	..	39	10	4												
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Trover	1	..	1	..	1	0	15	9												
Breach of Contract	6	2	4	2	2	15	4	7												
Wages, Work, and Labour	9	5	4	2	2	15	3	4												
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	2	2	..	..	..	2	4	0												
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Money Lent	3	1	2	1	1	3	3	9												
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Possession of Tenements	2	..	2	1	1	8	12	10												
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Causes of Action not specified above .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Damages from setting fire to crop ..	1	..	1	..	1	8	13	8												
	94	54	40	28	12	252	15	7												

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

JAMES PAGE,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of WEST KEMPSEY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.					
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.									
Goods sold	33	..	33	33	..	20 4 6	}	....	}	West Kempsey	1866. 21 March 22 May 26 Nov... 27 " ..	Four days.	}	..	..	..	..	..		
Promissory Notes	13	..	13	13	..	8 12 6								..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent	1	..	1	1	..	1 15 6								..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land	1	..	1	..	1	1 17 0								..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	52	..	2	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	4	..	4	3	1	7 8 0								..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	..	..	..	..	2 6 6								..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	..	1	..	1	1 7 6								..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	54	..	53	50	3	43 11 6			1					1	52	..	2	..							

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.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1868.—(SECTION 108.)

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, 1867, 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.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.	Of Motions for New Trials.		Of New Trials granted.
						Days.	Hours.	By Jury.							Without Jury.						
						£	s.	d.													
Goods sold	3	2	1	1	..	1	10	6	..	1	} Port Macquarie {	} 1866. {	} 29 Nov... {	} 29 " ... {	} 14 May.. {	} 0½ }	} 1 }	}	}	}	}
Promissory Notes	2	1	1	1	..	1	19	9	..	1											
Rent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
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	1	..	1	..	1	0	5	6	..	1											
	6	3	3	2	1	3	15	9	..	3						1½	3				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 J. P. ORMISTON,
 Registrar, District Court.

[Price, 1s. 10d.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1867.

A. RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of WINGHAM, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, 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 Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried		Settled by Arbi-tration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
													Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.				
Goods sold	5	4	1	1	..	6 3 10	}	}	}	Wingham	1866. 31 May .. 4 Dec. .. 5 " ..	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
Promissory Notes	1	..	1	1	..	0 10 6														
Rent	2	1	1	1	..	7 11 8														
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Trespass on Land	3	1	..	..	..	10 3 6											
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Trover	1	..	1	1	..	9 8 10														
Breach of Contract	2	..	2	1	1	15 19 1														
Wages, Work, and Labour ..	2	1	1	..	1	1 19 0														
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	..	..	..	..	1 18 6										
Commission on Agency	1	..	1	1	..	11 9 2														
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Money Lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	..	..	..	..	..	..								
	18	7	8	6	2	65 4 1						3	7	1	6	1				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

JASPER CREAGH,
Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.
(PETITION—MERCHANTS, TRADERS, AND OTHERS, SYDNEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 19 September, 1867.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned merchants, traders, and residents of Sydney and its environs,—

SH EWETH :—

That the District Court Act of 1858 requires considerable amendment; and in particular, your Petitioners would submit to your Honorable House that the mode provided for the recovery of undisputed debts is tedious and unsatisfactory, requiring as it does the attendance of suitors and their witnesses on a fixed day, and occasioning the unnecessary occupation of the time of the Court in the adjudication of matters which are not in contest, whereas, in the Supreme Court, judgment and execution are obtained in default of any defence being filed in a shorter period than in a District Court.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly submit that the Act should be assimilated to the English County Courts Act, in providing for judgment by default, and also in allowing plaintiffs to sue in the district in which the cause of action arises; and that they should not, as at present, be compelled to sue in the district in which the defendant resides.

Your Petitioners believe, that if the Act is so amended, there will be a large diminution in the costs of proceedings, a great saving of time to suitors, and the sittings in the Metropolitan District will be shortened to a very considerable extent.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray, that your Honorable House will inquire into the premises, and adopt such measures as to your Honorable House shall seem meet.

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

[Here follow 265 Signatures.]

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE

STATE OF CRIME IN THE BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

30 *July*, 1867.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1867.

[*Price*, 9*d.*]

107—

Commission.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth,—

To our trusty and well beloved—

PETER LAURENCE CLOETE, Esquire ;
JOHN SOAME RICHARDSON, Esquire ;
DAVID HENRY CAMPBELL, Esquire ;
JOSEPH LEARY, Esquire ; and
EDMUND FOSBERY, Esquire ;

Greeting :

Know ye that we, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, industry, discretion, and integrity, do by these presents authorize and appoint you, or any three of you, as hereinafter mentioned, to proceed to the Town of Bradwood, and there make a diligent and full inquiry into the conduct of the Magistrates and of the Police, in reference to the crime of bushranging which has been long prevalent in the District of Bradwood and surrounding Country ; being mindful that such inquiry be strictly private, and not, by any inconsiderate act of yours, or any indiscretion, prejudicial to the authority of the Magistrates as a body, or to the efficiency of the Police as a branch of the Public Service : And we do authorize and appoint you, as aforesaid, further to make a full and searching inquiry into the state of the population, in relation to the existence and encouragement of crime in the District aforesaid, more especially in the neighbourhood of Jingera ; and also into the personal connection of the bushrangers, and to what extent they have at any time been shielded or assisted in their desperate criminal courses, by the connivance, or the culpable silence and inactivity of persons not actually connected with their crimes : We do by these presents give and grant to you, or any three of you, at any Meeting or Meetings, full power and authority to call before you all such persons as you shall judge necessary, by whom you may be better informed of the truth in the premises, and to inquire of the premises by all other lawful ways and means : And our further will and pleasure is that you, or any three of you, after due examination of the premises, do and shall, within the space of four weeks after the date of this our Commission, or sooner if the same can reasonably be, certify to us, in the Office of Our Colonial Secretary, under your, or any three of your hands and seals, what you shall find touching the premises : And we hereby command all Officers and Servants of the Government, and other persons whomsoever, within Our Colony of New South Wales, that they be assistant to you, and each of you, in the execution of these presents : And we require and direct that you appoint one of yourselves to be President of this Commission, and do give you power, at your discretion, to procure such clerical or other assistance as may be absolutely necessary for enabling you duly to execute this Commission.

In Testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our Colony to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our right, trusty, and well-beloved Councillor, SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, Knight Commander of our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, our Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the thirtieth year of our reign.

(L.S.) JOHN YOUNG.

By His Excellency's Command,

HENRY PARKES.

STATE OF CRIME IN THE BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, 24 JANUARY, 1867.

The Commission met this day at 10 o'clock a.m., in a room at the Court House, Braidwood.

PRESENT :—

Mr. Campbell,
Mr. Cloete,
Mr. Fosbery,

Mr. Leary,
Colonel Richardson.

D. H. Campbell, Esq., called to the chair as President.
Commission and letter of instructions read.

The members of the Commission having entered the Court Room, the President informed the Magistrates on the Bench of the nature of their Commission.

Form of summons to witnesses agreed to.

Commission deliberated as to their course of proceeding.

Ordered,—That the Honorable Hugh Wallace, Esq., J.P., M.L.C., and James Rodd, Esq., J.P., M.P., be requested to attend and give evidence to-morrow.

[Adjourned at *Five* o'clock p.m., until To-morrow, at half-past *Nine* a.m.]

FRIDAY, 25 JANUARY, 1867.

PRESENT :—

Mr. Campbell, President.

Mr. Cloete,
Mr. Fosbery,

Mr. Leary,
Colonel Richardson,

The Honorable Hugh Wallace, Esq., J.P., M.L.C., and James Rodd, Esq., J.P., M.P., severally called in, examined, and withdrew.

[Adjourned at a quarter to *Five* o'clock, until half-past *Nine* a.m., To-morrow.]

SATURDAY, 26 JANUARY, 1867.

PRESENT :—

Mr. Campbell, President.

Mr. Cloete,
Mr. Fosbery,

Mr. Leary,
Colonel Richardson.

James Rodd, Esq., J.P., M.P., called in, and further examined. Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned at *One* o'clock, until half-past *Nine*, on Monday next.]

MONDAY, 28 JANUARY, 1867.

PRESENT :—

Mr. Campbell, President.

Mr. Cloete,
Mr. Fosbery,

Mr. Leary,
Colonel Richardson.

Robert Maddrell, Esq., J.P., Mr. Christopher Payne, Mr. Anthony Vider, Mr. J. L. Moriarty, severally called in, examined, and withdrew.

[Adjourned at ten minutes past *Five*, until To-morrow, at half-past *Nine*.]

TUESDAY, 29 JANUARY, 1867.

PRESENT :—

Mr. Campbell, President.

Mr. Cloete,
Mr. Fosbery,

Mr. Leary,
Colonel Richardson.

Senior

Senior Sergeant Duffy, Thomas Lake Crommelin, Esq., P.M., Araluen, Mr. Peter M'Coll, Mr. J. H. Blatchford, Mr. H. A. Cobb, severally called in, examined, and withdrew. Mr. A. Vider called in, and further examined.

[Adjourned at half-past *Four*, until To-morrow, at half-past *Nine*.]

WEDNESDAY, 30 JANUARY, 1867.

PRESENT:—

Mr. Campbell, President.

Mr. Cloete,
Mr. Fosbery,

Mr. Leary,
Colonel Richardson.

Mr. W. H. Myers, Mr. S. Finch, Mr. B. Fisher, Senior Sergeant Smith, Jas. Larmer, Esq., J.P., Mary Davis, J. H. Griffin, Esq., J.P., W. J. Bennison, Esq., J.P., Dr. Pattison, and Mr. Ambrose Freeman, severally called in, examined, and withdrew.

[Adjourned at a quarter-past *Four* o'clock, until To-morrow, at half-past *Nine*.]

THURSDAY, 31 JANUARY, 1867.

PRESENT:—

Mr. Campbell, President.

Mr. Cloete,
Mr. Fosbery,

Mr. Leary,
Colonel Richardson.

Mr. R. Clemenger (C.P.S.; Braidwood), Mr. M. Wallace (Gaoler, Braidwood), J. W. Bunn, Esq., J.P., Thomas Stewart, Esq., J.P., and Thomas Roberts, Esq., severally called in, examined, and withdrew.

[Adjourned at half-past *Four* o'clock, until To-morrow, at half-past *Nine*.]

FRIDAY, 1 FEBRUARY, 1867.

PRESENT:—

Mr. Campbell, President.

Mr. Cloete,
Mr. Fosbery,

Mr. Leary,
Colonel Richardson.

Mr. J. Clowrey, Mr. R. Clemenger (further examination), Mr. Thos. Rogers, Mr. Superintendent Orridge, Mr. J. Petry, Rev. E. O'Brien, Mr. A. Anson, Rev. J. Allan, Mr. E. Duxbury, and Mr. J. B. Schuler, severally called in, examined, and withdrew.

[Adjourned at half-past *Four*, until To-morrow, at half-past *Nine*.]

SATURDAY, 2 FEBRUARY, 1867.

PRESENT:—

Mr. Campbell, President.

Mr. Cloete,
Mr. Fosbery,

Mr. Leary,
Colonel Richardson

Mr. J. Musgrave, Mr. S. Edwards, Joseph Taylor, Esq., J.P., severally called in, examined, and withdrew.

Mr. Alexander Cunningham, examined at his own request.

[Adjourned at *Three* o'clock, until Monday next, at half-past *Nine*.]

MONDAY, 4 FEBRUARY, 1867.

PRESENT:—

Mr. Campbell, President.

Mr. Cloete,
Mr. Fosbery,

Mr. Leary,
Colonel Richardson.

Mr. W. Breenridge, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. Superintendent Orridge (further examination), Mr. Thos. Casey, Mrs. Mary Burke, Mr. G. P. Rodd, Rev. J. Johnson, severally called in, examined, and withdrew.

Commission deliberated.

[Adjourned at *Five* o'clock, until To-morrow, at half-past *Nine*.]

TUESDAY,

STATE OF CRIME IN THE BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT—PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, 5 FEBRUARY, 1867.

PRESENT:—

Mr. Campbell, President.

Mr. Cloete,
Mr. Fosbery,Mr. Leary,
Colonel Richardson.

Mr. E. Webb, Mr. W. Bright, Thos. Rutledge, Esq., J.P., Mr. Superintendent Orridge (further examination), Mr. Thos. Atkinson, Mr. Thos. M'Naught, Mr. Jas. O'Brien, Sergeant Stafford; severally called in, examined, and withdrew.

[Adjourned at *Four* o'clock, until To-morrow, at half-past *Nine*.]

WEDNESDAY, 6 FEBRUARY, 1867.

PRESENT:—

Mr. Campbell, President.

Mr. Cloete,
Mr. Fosbery,Mr. Leary,
Colonel Richardson.

Senior Sergeant Duffy (further examination), M. Harnett, Esq., J.P., Mr. T. Miller, R. Hassall, Esq., J.P. (further examination), Mr. J. Frazer, Mr. E. Webb (further examination), Dr. Pattison, Constable Robson, severally called in, examined, and withdrew.

Commission deliberated.

[Adjourned at *Five* o'clock, until To-morrow, at half-past *Nine*.]

THURSDAY, 7 FEBRUARY, 1867.

PRESENT:—

Mr. Campbell, President.

Mr. Cloete,
Mr. Fosbery,Mr. Leary,
Colonel Richardson.

Commission deliberated as to their Report.

[Adjourned at *Five* o'clock, until To-morrow, at half-past *Nine*.]

FRIDAY, 8 FEBRUARY, 1867.

PRESENT:—

Mr. Campbell, President.

Mr. Cloete,
Mr. Fosbery,Mr. Leary,
Colonel Richardson.

Commission further deliberated as to their Report.

[Adjourned at *Six* o'clock, until To-morrow, at half-past *Nine* o'clock.]

SATURDAY, 9 FEBRUARY, 1867.

PRESENT:—

Mr. Campbell, President.

Mr. Cloete,
Mr. Fosbery,Mr. Leary,
Colonel Richardson.

Draft Report read paragraph by paragraph, amended, and agreed to:

[Commission adjourned.]

TUESDAY, 12 FEBRUARY, 1867.

PRESENT:—

Mr. Campbell, President.

Mr. Cloete,
Mr. Fosbery,Mr. Leary,
Colonel Richardson.

The Commission met at the Office of the Colonial Secretary, in Sydney; and, having waited on Mr. Parkes, the President presented their Report.

1867.

STATE OF CRIME IN THE BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT.

REPORT.

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, &c., &c., &c.

MAJ IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

We, the Commission appointed by your Excellency, under the Great Seal of the Colony, having, in obedience to the instructions conveyed to us, proceeded to the Town of Braidwood, and there made full and diligent inquiry into all the matters entrusted to us, have the honor to submit the following Report:—

In accordance with your Excellency's instructions, our inquiries were firstly directed to the conduct of the local magistracy, and as the well-ordering of a community so much depends upon the proper administration of justice and the character of those who are empowered to adjudicate, the very gravest consideration has been given to this matter. We believe the Magistrates in this district have generally been attentive to their duties, though some have had better opportunities of rendering effectual service than others. At the same time, we consider that the discretionary powers of Magistrates in the granting of bail, have not been wisely exercised in many serious cases brought before this Bench. Under the existing state of the district, too great care cannot be taken lest the ends of justice should, by such means, be defeated.

The conduct of one Magistrate, however, we feel compelled to except. Statements affecting the character and standing of Mr. Rowland Hassall as a Magistrate, have been made to us in evidence; and those statements have, to a great extent, been confirmed by his own admissions. He has refrained from taking any open or active part against the bushrangers or their associates, to preserve himself and his property from outrage and depredation. He has throughout evaded his duty as a Magistrate, by systematically abstaining from adjudicating, or in any way taking part in cases against such offenders or their connections; and it will be seen by the evidence that Mr. Hassall has frequently and publicly expressed his disinclination to interfere with these criminals. Such a line of conduct we consider wholly inconsistent with the duties devolving upon a Magistrate at any time, but more especially when the prevalence of crime in the district in which he resides, and in which he holds an important position, is such as to demand the most active exercise of the powers entrusted to him by his Commission, and we think it cannot but tend to encourage crime, lower the status of the magistracy, and engender distrust in the minds of the public.

We consider that the public houses in the district are not under sufficiently strict supervision and control, and that the powers given by law should be more effectively enforced. There can be no doubt that, at the present time, too much latitude is allowed. Complaint has been particularly made as regards Araluen, where public houses are kept open on Sundays, and at improper hours, and music and dancing entertainments are held almost without check, with a very demoralizing effect.

The conduct of the Police Force in a district where crime is so alarmingly prevalent, being a matter of primary importance, has necessarily engaged our most serious attention. Several apparently well authenticated instances having been adduced, of misconduct and inefficiency on the part of certain members of the police under the immediate supervision of the officer in charge of this district, it may be inferred that such misconduct is not solely confined to that portion of the Force which has come under our more especial notice; and whilst not impugning the testimony given generally as to the efficiency of Superintendent Orridge, yet we feel compelled to express our opinion that the irregularities disclosed could not have existed, had he exercised that strict and proper control over his men, requisite at all times, but more especially under circumstances demanding the strictest discipline on the part of the Police Force.

It

It is further disclosed that improper intimacy and familiarity have existed between members of the Police Force and certain connections of the bushrangers. Such improprieties are, in our opinion, greatly to be deprecated, as the efficiency of the Force must be thereby impaired, and the confidence of the public destroyed. The Superintendent would seem to have been unaware of such proceedings; and we are at a loss to understand how he could have remained in ignorance of irregularities occurring in a part of the district under his immediate observation.

The failure of the police to capture the outlaw Clarke, and the other offenders presently associated with him, may be attributed to the following causes:—

- The insufficiency of police, the nature of the country, and the character of the residents.

We consider that, at the outbreak of bushranging, more efficient and energetic steps could have been taken, had the applications of the Superintendent for additional men been complied with. Police stations could have been formed in the vicinity of the bushrangers' haunts, and their apprehension probably effected before they had enlisted the sympathy of the inhabitants, and secured their aid in evading the efforts made for their capture. No police parties, employed upon special duty, in pursuit of bushrangers can be thoroughly effective without the services of black trackers; and we consider that they could, with great advantage, have been much more generally employed in this district than they have hitherto been.

The Superintendent of Police, being held responsible for the maintenance of good order in the district under his charge, should not be fettered by vexatious control and interference from head quarters in Sydney.

The expenditure must, of course, be regulated by the Government, but it is evident that, if an officer's recommendations or suggestions are not entertained, he cannot be held accountable for the results. We, therefore, recommend, that the Superintendent be entrusted with authority to fill up vacancies by employing such fitting candidates as may offer in his district; and that he be empowered to remove inefficient and ill-conducted men from the Service, and use his own discretion in distributing the force under his command.

It is, in our opinion, unadvisable to retain at the Depôt in Sydney, for the purposes of instruction, men joining the Police Force and intended for the country districts; the chief qualifications required being the use of arms, horsemanship, and bush experience, all of which could be acquired in the district the men are intended for, without involving loss of time, and better fitting them for the duties they are called upon to perform.

A feeling of jealousy undoubtedly existed between the Police and the Special Party accredited by the Government, resulting in a want of co-operation, which must have militated against the success of both. We are of opinion that it is inexpedient to employ any such party in a district without the knowledge of the Superintendent in charge, who should be acquainted with their course of action.

The subject of the murders of John Carroll and the other special constables, is now under judicial investigation, and no facts have been elicited in the course of this inquiry, which, in our opinion, would assist in the prosecution. There can be but little doubt that Carroll and his party relied too much on the assistance of persons strongly suspected of being in league with the bushrangers, and to this the disastrous consequences that ensued may be mainly attributed.

The circumstances attending the first interment of the bodies of these unfortunate men have been inquired into by us; and we do not consider that any blame is to be attached to the authorities concerned. Although it might have been more advisable to have provided coffins from Braidwood, in the first instance, yet all proper steps seem to have been taken to ensure decent burial with the means available on the spot.

The country usually known as Jingera, in which the bushrangers are principally harboured, is of a most impracticable character. It is of very large extent, sparsely populated, and requiring considerable experience before that knowledge can be obtained necessary to enable the police to act effectively. The inhabitants chiefly consist of small freeholders, who do not cultivate sufficiently for their support; and the evidence shews that whilst the young men have opportunities of earning an honest livelihood, yet they evince a greater desire for an irregular mode of life than for industrious and steady pursuits. They thus become more susceptible to bad influences; and, commencing a career of crime by cattle and horse stealing, eventually become involved in more serious offences, ending in bushranging and murder. Such is the history of the outlaw Clarke, and, unfortunately, of many other criminals in this district.

There can be but little doubt that the crime of bushranging has not its origin in want. None of the offenders at present infesting this district have that excuse. Crime should be arrested at its earliest stages. The sentences generally given, we think far too lenient. Two cases in illustration of this have been prominently brought under our notice. In one, a brother of the outlaw Clarke (since convicted of a graver crime), charged with horse stealing, but found guilty on the minor count of illegally using, was sentenced to be imprisoned for a few hours, until the rising of the Court; in the other, a man convicted of a daring outrage of robbery under arms, was sentenced to six years' hard labour only. Such a serious case as that last referred to, would, in our opinion, be more properly triable at the Criminal Court than at Quarter Sessions.

Here,

Here, perhaps, we may be permitted to draw attention to the apparently anomalous state of the law, whereby a distinction is made between the crime of robbery accompanied with wounding, and robbery with firearms where the intention is clearly shewn to take life if necessary to accomplish the offender's purpose.

There is in the Jingera district an entire absence of moral training, education, and religious instruction; and to this want, we, in a great measure, attribute the state of depravity which there exists. There are no schools or teachers, and the residents rarely see a minister of religion. They are, for the most part, closely connected by relationship and intermarriage with the bushrangers; and thus shelter and assistance, as well as information as regards the movements of the police, are almost everywhere available for the criminals. Even those residents who do not participate in the proceeds of crime, or sympathize with offenders, manifest an indisposition to give information or otherwise aid in affecting their capture.

Appended to the Minutes of Evidence will be found a list of alleged harbourers, together with their places of residence, ostensible means of support, connections with the outlaw Clarke, and other general history. It will be observed that these harbourers are not confined to any particular locality, but are to be found in the whole of the district, not excepting the town of Braidwood itself.

We have thus endeavoured to point out the evils which have existed in this district, and the means desirable for their remedy. We confidently believe that by energetic action, in accordance with the recommendations we have made after earnest consideration, the district would ere long be restored to a state of order, and life and property would receive that protection which it is the duty of the Government to ensure.

But these measures must necessarily be accompanied by means of moral improvement in the community, without which no permanent good results can be expected.

D. H. CAMPBELL, President.
P. L. CLOETE,
EDMUND FOSBERY,
JOSEPH LEARY,
JOHN. S. RICHARDSON.

Braidwood,
9 February, 1867.

LIST OF WITNESSES EXAMINED BEFORE THE COMMISSION AT BRAIDWOOD.

Friday, 25 January, 1867.

The Honorable Hugh Wallace, M.L.C.
James Rodd, Esq., M.P.

Saturday, 26 January.

James Rodd, Esq., M.P. (further examined).

Monday, 28 January.

Robert Maddrell, Esq., J.P.
Mr. Christopher Payne.
Mr. Anthony Vider.
Mr. J. L. Moriarty.

Tuesday, 29 January.

Senior Sergeant Duffy.
Thomas Lake Crommelin, Esq., P.M., Araluen.
Mr. Peter M'Coll.
Mr. J. H. Blatchford.
Mr. H. A. Cobb.
Mr. A. Vider (further examined).

Wednesday, 30 January.

Mr. W. H. Myers.
Mr. S. Finch.
Mr. B. Fisher.
Senior Sergeant Smith.
James Larmer, Esq., J.P.
Mary Davis.
J. H. Griffin, Esq., J.P.
W. J. Bennison, Esq., J.P.
Dr. Pattison.
Mr. Ambrose Freeman.

Thursday, 31 January.

Mr. R. Clemenger, C.P.S., Braidwood.
Mr. M. Wallace, Gaoler, Braidwood.
J. W. Bunn, Esq., J.P.
Thomas Stewart, Esq., J.P.
Thomas Roberts, Esq.

Friday, 1 February.

Mr. J. Clowrey.
Mr. R. Clemenger (further examined).
Mr. Thomas Rogers.
Mr. Superintendent Orridge.
Mr. J. Perry.
Rev. Edward O'Brien.
Mr. A. Anson.
Rev. James Allan.
Mr. E. Duxbury.
Mr. J. B. Schuler.

Saturday, 2 February.

Mr. J. Musgrave.
Mrs. Sarah Edwards.
Joseph Taylor, Esq., J.P.
Mr. Alexr. Cunningham (examined at his own request).

Monday,

Monday, 4 February.

Mr. W. Breckenridge,
 Mr. G. Smith.
 Mr. Superintendent Orridge (further examined).
 Mr. Thomas Casey,
 Mrs. Mary Burke.
 Mr. G. P. Rodd.
 Rev. J. Johnson.

Tuesday, 5 February.

Mr. E. Webb.
 Mr. W. Bright.
 Thomas Rutledge, Esq., J.P.
 Mr. Superintendent Orridge (further examination).
 Mr. Thos. Atkinson.
 Mr. Thomas M'Naught.
 Mr. James O'Brien.
 Sergeant Stafford.

Wednesday, 6 February.

Senior Sergeant Duffy (further examined).
 M. Harnett, Esq., J.P.
 Mr. T. Miller.
 R. Hassall, Esq., J.P.
 Mr. J. Frazer.
 Mr. E. Webb (further examined).
 Dr. Pattison (further examined).
 Constable Robson.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. F. D. MANT, CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS, KIANDRA.
(RETURN RESPECTING MINERS RIGHTS AND POLICE FINES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 13 August, 1867.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 13 August, 1867, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return of the number of miners rights as issued by
“ Mr. Mant, for 1865 and 1866, respectively, distinguishing
“ the Kiandra and the Delegate rights. Also, a copy of the
“ Return of police fines as accounted for by Mr. Mant in his
“ Return for the first quarter of the year 1866, with the
“ declaration attached thereto. Also, a copy of the Returns
“ for the first quarter of the year 1866, including all moneys
“ as accounted for by Mr. Mant. Also, a copy of the second
“ return for police fines for the first quarter, as sent to the
“ Treasury in June, 1866.”

(*Mr. Alexander.*)

MR. F. D. MANT, CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS, KIANDRA.

No. 1.

A RETURN of the Number of Miners Rights as issued by Mr. Mant, for 1865 and 1866, respectively, distinguishing the Kiandra and the Delegate Rights, as per accounts furnished and adjusted,—

	Miners Rights.	Business Licenses,
1865.		
Kiandra	370	14
Delegate	215	3
1866.		
Kiandra	273	5
Delegate	211	9

Rev. Branch, Audit Office,
3rd. August, 1867.

CHRIS. ROLLESTON.

No. 2.

A COPY of the Return of Police Fines as accounted for by Mr. Mant, in his Return for the first quarter of the year 1866, with the declaration attached thereto.

Rev. Branch, Audit Office,
3rd August, 1867.

CHRIS. ROLLESTON.

ACCOUNT of all Fines collected by F. D. Mant, acting as Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kiandra, from the 1st January to the 31st March, 1866, both days inclusive.

186 Date.	Name of Offender.	Act under which penalty is imposed.	Offence.	Amount.
March 26 ...	Thomas Townsend ...	9 Geo. 4, No. 31, s. 27 ...	Assault	£ s. d. 2 0 0

I, Frederick Duncan Mant, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the foregoing is a true and faithful account of all fines collected by me, as Clerk of Petty Sessions, at Kiandra, from the 1st January to the 31st March, 1866, both days inclusive; and I make this solemn Declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by 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 the 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.*"

Made and Signed before me, at Sydney, }
this 17th day of May, 1866.

FRED. D. MANT, C. P. S.

Signature of a Magistrate—JAMES MURPHY, J. P.

STATEMENT of the Appropriation of the Fines specified above.

Appropriation of Fines. (State whole or moiety.)	To Informers.	To Benevolent Institutions.	To Police Reward Fund.	To Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Total Appropriation.
.....	£ s. d. 2 0 0	.....	.....	£ s. d. 2 0 0
General Totals ... £	2 0 0	.....	.....	2 0 0

* I certify that the proportions of the fines specified above have been appropriated and paid as mentioned in the foregoing Statement.

Signature of a Magistrate _____ J. P.

NOTE.—Statements according to the above form are required to be forwarded to the Auditor General within six days after the termination of each quarter. Even if no fines have been collected during the quarter, the Statements are notwithstanding to be forwarded, duly attested and certified, the word "*Nil*" being written in the space for inserting particulars.

Receipts for the sums paid to Benevolent Institutions are to be furnished with the Statements.
The appropriation of each fine is to be shewn on the line corresponding with that of its entry on the Dr. side of the account.

* I, or We.

26th March, 1866.

RECEIVED from Mr. Mant, S. G. Cr., the sum of two pounds sterling, for fine inflicted on Thomas Townsend, for an assault.

GEO. ATKINSON, Treasurer.

No. 3

No. 3.

Copy of the Returns for the first quarter of the Year 1866, including all moneys as accounted for by Mr. Mant,—

		£	s.	d.
Kiandra	Miners' Rights	105	10	0
Do.	Business Licenses	9	0	0
Delegate	Miners' Rights	114	0	0
Do.	Business Licenses	4	0	0
Kiandra	Police Fines—Hospital	2	0	0
Do.	Do. Do.	5	0	0
Do.	Do. Do.	7	0	0
Do.	Do. —Credited	2	0	0
Do.	Do. Fees Do.	0	8	6
		<hr/>		
		£248	18	6

Rev. Branch, Audit Office,
3rd August, 1867.

CHRIS. ROLLESTON.

No. 4.

A Copy of the second Return for Police Fines for the first quarter, as sent to the Treasury in June, 1866.

Rev. Branch, Audit Office,
3rd August, 1867.

CHRIS. ROLLESTON.

ACCOUNT of all Fines collected by F. D. Mant, as Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kiandra, from the 1st January to the 31st March, 1866, both days inclusive.

186 Date.	Name of Offender.	Act under which penalty is imposed.	Offence.	Amount.
March	C. Lockhart	15 Vic., No. 4	Abusive language	£ 5 0 0
	Do.		Threatening do.	2 0 0
	T. Townsend	9 Geo. 4	Assault	2 0 0

I, Frederic Duncan Mant, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the foregoing is a true and faithful account of all fines collected by me, as Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kiandra, from the 1st January to the 31st March, 1866, both days inclusive; and I make this solemn Declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by 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 the 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.*"

Made and signed before me, at Kiandra,
this 25th day of June, 1866.

FRED. D. MANT, C.P.S.

Signature of a Magistrate—JOHN M. LETT, J.P.

STATEMENT of the Appropriation of the Fines specified above.

Appropriation of Fines. (State whole or moiety.)	To Informers.	To Benevolent Institutions.	To Police Reward Fund.	To Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Total Appropriation.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		2 10 0	2 10 0	5 0 0
		1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
		2 0 0	.....	.....	2 0 0
General Totals	£	2 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	9 0 0

* Certify that the proportions of the fines specified above have been appropriated and paid as mentioned in the foregoing Statement.

Signature of a Magistrate—JOHN M. LETT, J.P.

NOTE.—Statements according to the above form are required to be forwarded to the Auditor General, within six days after the termination of each quarter. Even if no fines have been collected during the quarter, the Statements are notwithstanding to be forwarded, duly attested and certified, the word "*Nil*" being written in the space for inserting particulars.

Receipts for the sums paid to Benevolent Institutions are to be furnished with the Statements.

The appropriation of each fine is to be shewn on the line corresponding with that of its entry on the Dr. side of the account.

* I, or We.

Kiandra, 12th March, 1866.

RECEIVED from Mr. Mant, S. G. Cr., the sum of five pounds sterling, fine, "*Townsend v. Lockhart*," paid by Lockhart to me.

GEO. ATKINSON,
Treasurer.

Kiandra, 5th April, 1866.

RECEIVED from Mr. Mant, the sum of seven pounds, fines inflicted on one Lockhart by Kiandra Bench.

GEO. ATKINSON,
Treasurer.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(CHARGE OF CATTLE-STEALING—CASE OF WILLIAM BROTHERTON.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 12 September, 1867.

RETURN to an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 13 August, 1867, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copies of all informations, evidence, papers, and proceedings, had and taken before the Bench of Magistrates, Cowra, on or about the 12th October last, and at subsequent sittings, respecting a charge of cattle-stealing against one William Brotherton; and also, all papers and correspondence (if any) had between the Government, or any of the Ministers of the Crown, in relation to the said charge of cattle-stealing; and also the names of the Magistrates who sat upon and adjudicated in the said charge, at the first and upon every subsequent hearing, until the final adjudication thereof.”

(Mr. Josephson.)

SCHEDULE.

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1. Depositions in Regina v. William Brotherton, (Cattle-stealing,) taken before Bench of Magistrates, Cowra. 7 November, 1866	2
2. Bench, Cowra, to Colonial Secretary, complaining of Senr. Constable Hogan, in reference to above case. 9 November, 1866	6
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ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. 1.

DEPOSITIONS IN REGINA v. WILLIAM BROTHERTON.

New South Wales, }
Cowra, to wit. }Cowra Police Office,
12 October, 1866.

Before R. N. M'Diarmid, Esq., J.P.:—

William Brotherton, charged with Cattle-stealing.

Thomas Hogan, being duly sworn, states:—I am Senior Constable stationed at Obley; on last Sunday, the 7th, I was informed that certain cattle were taken from the Bogan, but by whom the informant did not know; the party who had the cattle were travelling, and had a dray with them; there were also tracks of two horses (as if saddle-horses) along with the cattle; on Monday, the 8th of October, I went to the Bogan, in company with Constable Molony and a tracker, and got on the track of this dray, and ran the tracks to a station called "Palmer's Station," on the Bogan; there I was informed that the prisoner, a blackfellow, and a brother of the prisoner's (who was driving a cart) had arrived at Palmer's Station on the Tuesday night before, the 2nd October, 1866, and asked leave from the owner of the station to put some thirty or thirty-four head of cattle into the yard, the prisoner saying that he was taking the cattle to a station of his own; the cattle were put into the yard, and the prisoner left the following morning before day with them; I continued following the tracks, and traced them to this side the Curragong; I next heard of them as between the Lachlan and Cowra—this was on the 10th; I also was informed that ten head of them (the cattle) the prisoner was supposed to be driving were sold by the prisoner to one William Hood, residing near Cowra; on the following morning (the 11th), as I was passing a paddock close to Mr. Hood's, I saw five or six head of cattle in the paddock; three of them corresponded with the cattle that I was in pursuit of; I then went to Mr. Hood's, and asked him where he had got the cattle that I saw in his paddock; I described the cattle to Mr. Hood, and told Mr. Hood that I supposed they were stolen; Mr. Hood then told me that he had purchased five head from one William Brotherton, and that his (Hood's) son had purchased five others from the same party, William Brotherton; I told Mr. Hood to collect the cattle, and keep them until I would call for them, as I was in pursuit of this same Brotherton; I then went again on the tracks of the cattle to one Mr. Watt's place, "Bumbaldry," and met Mr. Watt and the prisoner on the road, at the entrance to Mr. Watt's paddock; I asked the prisoner where were the cattle that he had been driving, he said that they were in the paddock; I then asked Mr. Watt (who was with him) if the cattle Brotherton brought to Bumbaldry were his (meaning Mr. Watt's), Mr. Watt said "No," and shortly after said "Yes," and that he had purchased them from Brotherton, who was then with him; then I apprehended William Brotherton, the prisoner, on suspicion of cattle-stealing, to which he, Brotherton, replied "All right, I must obey;" I then gave him in charge to Constable Molony, who was with me, and asked Mr. Watt to find me the cattle he had purchased from Brotherton, which he did; I went then with Mr. Watt and saw the cattle; there were twenty-one head, with different brands on different cattle, some of which were those that I had been in quest of; I then got the receipt from Mr. Watt that he had received from Brotherton, which I produce; I then took charge of the cattle, and afterwards gave them in charge to Constable Molony to take to Cowra, and I myself took the prisoner and lodged him in the lock-up at Cowra; when I apprehended the prisoner at Mr. Watt's place I searched him, and found a knife and a few shillings on him, which I left in his possession; I afterwards took the knife from him; the receipt that Mr. Watt gave me was dated 10 October, 1866.

As I am not prepared to go on at present further with the case, I pray for a remand from this Bench to that of Molong, to meet the convenience of my witnesses, some of whom reside 250 miles from this.

THOMAS HOGAN, S.C.

Sworn before me this 12th day }
of October, 1866,— }
R. N. M'DIARMID, J.P.

NOTE.—Thomas Hogan having prayed for a remand, for the convenience of his witnesses residing at Molong and other places, I am under the impression that a like convenience ought to be extended to the Cowra witnesses; and as the case requires two Magistrates, as far as I see, I must remand for further evidence, and the presence of a second Magistrate. I accordingly remand the case till Wednesday, the 17th, for another hearing in Cowra.

R. N. M'DIARMID, J.P.

CASE remanded till the 17th, accordingly.

R. N. M'DIARMID, J.P.

(Q. 1.)

(Q. 1.)

Warrant remanding a Prisoner.

To Denis Meagher, Senior Constable in the Police Force for the Colony of New South Wales, and to all other Constables in said Force, and to the Keeper of the Lock-up at Cowra, in the said Colony.

WHEREAS William Brotherton was this day charged before R. N. M'Diarmid, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, with suspicion of cattle-stealing, and it appears to be necessary to remand the said William Brotherton: these are therefore to command you, the said constable, or your assistants, in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to convey the said William Brotherton to the lock-up at Cowra, in the said Colony, and there to deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this precept; and I hereby command you, the said keeper, to receive the said William Brotherton into your custody in the said lock-up, and there safely keep him until the 17th day of October instant, when I hereby command you to have him at Cowra Police Office, in the said Colony, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, before me, or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, to answer further the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law, unless you shall be otherwise ordered in the meantime.

Given under my Hand and Seal, this 12th day of October, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at Cowra, in the Colony aforesaid,—

R. N. M'DIARMID, J.P. (L.S.)

Cowra Police Office,
17 October, 1866.

Before R. N. M'Diarmid, Esq., J.P., and Peter Boland, Esq., J.P.:—

William Brotherton, on remand from the 12th instant, appears charged with Cattle-stealing.

In the absence of Senior Constable Hogan, the prosecutor in this case, Constable Cleghorn, of the Cowra Police Force, appears, and prays that the prisoner be remanded for one week. Remanded accordingly till the 31st October instant.

R. N. M'DIARMID, J.P.
P. BOLAND, J.P.

William Brotherton, the prisoner, on making his application for bail, stated:— That as he had to bring his witnesses from a long distance, and must make a personal application to them, requested that the bail bond be extended for fourteen days, instead of the usual one of eight; and the Bench, being of opinion that the request was a reasonable one, remanded the case, and extended the bail for fourteen days.

PETER BOLAND, J.P.
R. N. M'DIARMID, J.P.

(S. 1.)

Recognizance of Bail.

New South Wales, }
Cowra, to wit. }

BE it remembered, that on the seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, William Brotherton, of Bogan River, in the Colony of New South Wales, grazier, Philip Mylecharane, of Bumbaldry, in the said Colony, grazier, and William Costello, of Goolagong, in the said Colony, farmer, personally came before us, the undersigned, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, and severally acknowledged themselves to owe to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen the several sums following: (that is to say,) the said William Brotherton the sum of £100 (one hundred pounds), and the said Philip Mylecharane and William Costello, the sum of £50 (fifty pounds) each, of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied of their several goods and chattels, lands, and tenements respectively, to the use of Our said Lady the Queen, Her Heirs and Successors, if he the said William Brotherton shall fail in the condition indorsed.

Taken and acknowledged the day and year first above mentioned, at Cowra, in the said Colony, before,—

R. N. M'DIARMID, J.P.
P. BOLAND, J.P.

Condition in ordinary cases.

THE condition of the within written recognizance is such, that whereas the said William Brotherton was this day charged before us, the Justices within mentioned, for that he, the said William Brotherton, did steal and drive away a number of cattle, the property of different owners; if therefore the said William Brotherton will appear at the next Court of

of Petty Sessions to be holden at Cowra, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on the 31st day of October, and there surrender himself into the custody of the keeper of the lock-up there, and plead to such information as may be filed against him for or in respect of the charge aforesaid, and take his trial upon the same, and not depart the said Court without leave, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

REMANDED till the 7th November, 1866, on his own recognizance to appear, in the penal sum of £100.
Cowra, 31 October, 1866.

R. N. M'DIARMID, J.P.

MEMO.

Hogan v. Brotherton.

Cowra Police Office,
17 October, 1866.

W. R. WATT, James Ousby, having an interest in the cattle supposed to be stolen, give notice to the Cowra poundkeeper, in whose charge they now are, that on this day week they would wish to take their property, and request the Bench to give an order to that effect.

R. N. M'DIARMID, J.P.
P. BOLAND, J.P.

Cowra Police Office,
31 October, 1866.

Before R. N. M'Diarmid, Esq., J.P. :—

William Brotherton, on remand (for or on suspicion) of Cattle-stealing, surrendered to his bail.

William Dyer, being duly sworn, states :—I am a digger, and reside at Walgier ; I know the prisoner now before the Court ; on Thursday, the 20th of September last, I was camped at a waterhole near a station called " Brown's Waterhole ;" there was a man of the name of Price camped at the same waterhole with a mob of cattle ; I stopped with Price that night, so as I could have a look at the cattle in the morning ; in the morning two people came to look at the cattle, one of whom was the prisoner now before the Court, and I saw the prisoner buy some of the cattle, to the number of thirty-five head ; I saw them cut out from the mob, and I *witnessed* the receipt that passed between the prisoner and Price ; Price himself wrote the receipt ; I have often seen Price at Hay, and also at Buligal, on the Lachlan, and I think Mr. Price could be easily found, as I have often seen him buying horses and cattle at different places ; the receipt was dated the following morning after I saw the cattle, which I think was about the 20th September last ; the receipt would thus be dated 21 September, 1866, and I would know it again if I saw it ; the price paid for the cattle was £3 12s. a head ; the cattle had different brands on them, but I did not take any very particular notice of the brands ; the brands that I took notice of were like CC reversed, but I did not take notice of how many ; I am in the habit of buying cattle for different people.

WILLIAM DYER.

Sworn before me, this 31st day }
of October, 1866,— }
R. N. M'DIARMID, J.P.

John Palmer, being duly sworn, states :—I am a digger, and reside at Bogolong ; I have seen the prisoner before the Court two or three times ; about six weeks ago I was on my road from Bourke to Forbes, and met a mob of cattle near a station belonging to a man of the name of Pitman—there were three or four people with the cattle ; the people just seemed to have finished cutting out the cattle to the number of about forty head, and the owner told me that he had just sold them to a person of the name of Brotherton ; after leaving the cattle I went on my journey, and met the prisoner now before the Court ; he asked me had I seen any cattle, and I said, yes, and that the people with them had just finished cutting them out ; Brotherton was then on his way to take delivery ; Brotherton's residence was about a mile from where I had first seen the cattle ; after some little conversation, Brotherton and I parted, and I saw no more of him until he came and told me that he would require my evidence at Cowra ; I was subpoenaed to attend this Court ; the distance from Pitman's Station, where I first saw the cattle, might be some 6 or 8 miles ; the cattle I saw just cut out, and which the people told me had been sold to Brotherton, appeared to be cattle in fair condition, but I did not take any particular notice of the brands on them, but I think I would know one or two of them if I saw them again ; I did not see the cattle sold to Brotherton, but the man who appeared to be the owner of them (the mob I met) said he had sold a lot to Brotherton ; the Brotherton I refer to I had some knowledge of, and he is the prisoner now before the Court ; the words used at the time were " I have sold that lot (pointing to the lot that was cut out) to Mr. Brotherton," in number about 30 or 40 head.

JOHN PALMER.

Sworn before me, this 31st day }
of October, 1866,— }
R. N. M'DIARMID, J.P.

REMANDED for a Week.

R. N. M'DIARMID, J.P.
Police

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

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Police Office, Cowra,
7 November, 1866.

Before R. N. M'Diarmid, Esq., J.P., and J. B. Wood, Esq., J.P. :—

William Brotherton, on remand, charged with Cattle-stealing.

Thomas Hogan, being duly sworn, states :—I am not prepared to go on with any further evidence for the prosecution "unless the case is remanded from this Court to Dubbo," being the Police district in which the supposed owners of the cattle reside ; I applied to the Police Magistrate of Dubbo and Wellington, for summonses to serve on my witnesses, and it was refused, on the grounds that he would not be justified in issuing summonses to witnesses residing so far from the Court they were summoned to appear at (Cowra), as it would cause them, the witnesses, to go 250 miles from their homes ; the witnesses being the supposed owners of the cattle, I have no witnesses here, except the purchasers of the cattle.

THOMAS HOGAN, S.C.

Sworn before us, this 7th day }
of November, 1866,— }

R. N. M'DIARMID, J.P.
J. B. WOOD, J.P.

DECISION.

THE Bench are of opinion that there is no case as against the prisoner William Brotherton, and dismiss the case. Case dismissed accordingly.

R. N. M'DIARMID, J.P.
J. B. WOOD, J.P.

MEMO. ADDED TO THE CASE.

W. R. WATT; Joseph Ousby, William Hood, jun., being owners, and having purchased the cattle from William Brotherton, on or about the 9th day of October, 1866, and Brotherton having been examined before the Cowra Bench, and the Bench being of opinion that there was no case against the prisoner William Brotherton, dismissed the case ; and the above parties having made application for their respective cattle, the Bench order them to be given up to them. Joseph Ousby further states that he purchased the cattle, ten in number, from one William Costello, now present in Court ; William Costello certifies that the above remark of Joseph Ousby "is correct," he, Costello, having stated, and now again states, that he purchased the ten head from William Brotherton.

R. N. M'DIARMID, J.P. }
J. B. WOOD, J.P. }

W. R. WATT.
WILLIAM HOOD.
JOSEPH OUSBY.
W. C. COSTELLO.

New South Wales, }
Cowra, to wit. }

Cowra Police Office,
7 November, 1866.

Before R. N. M'Diarmid, Esq., J.P., Andrew Lynch, Esq., J.P.,
and John B. Wood, Esq., J.P. :—

William Brotherton was brought before the Court, charged with suspicion of Cattle-stealing.

Senior Constable Hogan, stationed at Obley, states :—I apprehended the prisoner now before the Court on suspicion of cattle-stealing ; from information I received on or about the 17th of last month, I learned that certain cattle were taken from the Macquarie River, from a Mr. Cruickshank, Messrs. Oakes and Josephson, and Mr. Christie, Naramine, also R. Crawford, and one Perry, of Marthaguy, on or about the 30th of September last, the brands of which cattle corresponded with cattle which I had in custody, and which I found in the possession of W. R. Watt, Bumbaldry, and Mr. William Hood, of Conimble, both of whom stated that they had purchased the cattle from the prisoner, William Brotherton ; and on that charge I apprehended the prisoner this day, the 7th day of November, 1866 ; when I apprehended the prisoner he made no reply to my charge, but assaulted me ; he then asked me, "Shew me your warrant ?" I had no warrant ; I then apprehended prisoner, and searched him, and found 8s. in his possession ; I am not prepared with any evidence against him, and pray that the case may be remanded to Dubbo, the district in which the cattle were supposed to be stolen.

Cross-examined by Prisoner : Mr. Christie has several brands.

Hogan's Evidence resumed : Amongst the cattle I saw at Mr. Watt's place, I observed a red cow branded RS over like horseshoe, and I suppose this beast to be Mr. Christie's ; I saw in Mr. Hood's paddock two cows branded like 8, these cattle, I believe, belong to Mr. Cruickshank ; I also saw a white bullock, which was branded WL, which I believe to be the property of Oakes and Joseph ; there was also at Mr. Watt's place a red cow, branded EE on near rump and JHP conjoined off rump, and this I believe belongs to Mr. Crawford ; I saw other cattle, which I believe lately to belong to a Mr. Pownall, near the Fishery on the Barwin—both in Mr. Hood's and also in Mr. Watt's paddock ; these cattle are branded like CP writing capitals on near rump, and other brands on different parts of

of the beast; Mr. Pownall's cattle now belong to one Walter Douglas; the above-described cattle, I now believe, are in the possession of Mr. Watt, Bumbaldry, Mr. Ousby, of Cowra, and others in that neighbourhood; I saw another bullock, a white one, branded like CP writing capitals near rump, and JHP conjoined off rump—this beast, I believe, belongs to one Charles Perks, residing on the Bogan.

Cross-examined by Prisoner: The cattle on suspicion of stealing which you were formerly in custody are the same cattle, at least some of them; the whole of the cattle are those on which Brotherton was apprehended and dealt with to-day by the Cowra Bench, and dismissed by them, as against the prisoner; I further and again pray that the case be remanded to Dubbo.

THOMAS HOGAN, S.C.

Sworn before us, this 7th day }
of November, 1866,— }

R. N. M'DIARMID, J.P.
ANDREW LYNCH, J.P.
J. B. WOOD, J.P.

W. R. Watt, being duly sworn, states:—I am a Magistrate and reside at Bumbaldry; I was present to-day at an examination that took place before the Cowra Bench, in which one William Brotherton was accused of cattle-stealing by one Senior Constable Hogan; sometime ago I purchased some cattle from the prisoner, twenty-one head; on the 11th October, 1866, Constable Hogan came to my place and apprehended the prisoner, charging him with stealing the cattle; I shewed Hogan the cattle I had purchased, and he (Hogan) took possession of them—the whole of them; the next day I saw the same cattle in charge of Hogan and another policeman; I afterwards saw the same cattle in charge of the poundkeeper, Cowra, mixed with some other cattle; I was in Court to-day, and heard the case dismissed as against Brotherton, and the Bench gave an order to me and others for the delivery of these cattle, and I took possession of mine; I never on any occasion purchased any other cattle from Brotherton; from the description I heard Hogan give now about these cattle, I believe them to be same cattle for the stealing of which he was arrested before—I never purchased any other cattle from Brotherton.

Cross-examined by Hogan: The charge you made against Brotherton when you apprehended him was, that he (Brotherton) *had stolen the cattle then in my paddock*, and which you took possession of subsequently; there was another constable with you present, when the cattle were being ranged up before us, and one of you said, there were cattle in the lot belonging to Mr. Lee—also, a Mr. Pitman, Mr. Mantell, Mr. Perks, all living at or near the Bogan.

By the Bench: I am perfectly certain that the cattle I took away to-day are the same cattle on which the former charge of stealing was preferred against the prisoner by Constable Hogan; I am not certain which of the constables in company with Hogan at the time of the arrest used the words.

W. R. WATT.

Sworn before us, this 7th day }
of November, 1866,— }

R. N. M'DIARMID, J.P.
ANDW. LYNCH, J.P.
JOHN B. WOOD, J.P.

DECISION.

THE BENCH are unanimously of opinion, that the case now brought before them is substantially the same case in which William Brotherton was this day examined and case dismissed. They again dismiss the present charge, and are of opinion that there is no case against William Brotherton on this second charge, the two alleged charges being in their opinion "*one and the same*"—case now dismissed accordingly, William Brotherton being discharged by the unanimous opinion of the Bench.

R. N. M'DIARMID, J.P.
ANDW. LYNCH, J.P.
JOHN B. WOOD, J.P.

No. 2.

THE COWRA BENCH to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Cowra Police Office,
9 November, 1866.

SIR,

We, members of the Cowra Bench, are desirous of bringing under your immediate notice the following circumstances that have taken place in Cowra, as under:—

On the 12th day of October last, one Senior Constable Hogan, of the Mounted Police, stationed at Obley, brought a prisoner of the name of William H. Brotherton before the Cowra Bench, on a charge of (by him) supposed cattle-stealing, bringing with him at the same time thirty-one head of cattle, which he Hogan had traced to the possession (at one time) of the prisoner William Brotherton. At the time, however, of the apprehension of

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

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of Brotherton, the cattle were *not* in his possession, he having disposed of them previously to parties who all resided in this neighbourhood—amongst others to W. R. Watt, Esq., J.P., Mr. William Hood, and Mr. Joseph Ousby. Hogan placed the cattle in the hands of the Cowra poundkeeper, where they remained for some weeks, during which various examinations took place, Hogan winding up his evidence with a request that the case “be remanded either to the Molong or the Dubbo Bench.”

This remand, however, the Cowra Bench did not see meet to grant.

The final investigation took place at Cowra on Wednesday last, the 7th November, ending in the acquittal of the prisoner; the case being dismissed by the then sitting Magistrates, Messrs. R. N. M'Diarmid and J. B. Wood; and there, as they supposed, the matter ended. Not so, however, thought Senior Constable Hogan, for immediately on Brotherton's leaving the Court-house Hogan again arrested him (using great and unnecessary violence at the time) on a charge of cattle-stealing, and when remonstrated with on his outrageous proceedings, insisting again and again that “he would arrest Brotherton, as he (Hogan) did not care for the decision of the Cowra Magistrates.” Hogan was remonstrated with by the Magistrates themselves, but he, nevertheless, apprehended Brotherton, other policemen standing around assisting him to do so.

Three Magistrates were present when this assault was made (for apprehension it could not be termed), a Bench was formed, and a fresh inquiry was made. The Bench finding that Hogan had no “fresh charge” against Brotherton, they consequently ordered his immediate liberation.

During both examinations the conduct of Constable Hogan towards the Bench was disrespectful in the extreme, and it was not until he was threatened with expulsion from, and committal for contempt of Court, that he behaved in any way even decently towards the Magistrates and other officers of the Court.

Immediately on the conclusion of the first inquiry, the owners of the cattle applied for and obtained an order for their delivery to them by the poundkeeper, and they took them away; but such were the *threats* that had been held out by Hogan, that he would “take cattle and all,” and believing that Hogan would make an attack on the cattle (as he had done on the man Brotherton), the cattle were placed by their owners under the charge of a number of young men of the town, and had Hogan attempted anything in that quarter, a very serious breach of the peace (if not worse) would have been the consequence. The next day Hogan left town, but he did not pay the poundkeeper for his trouble, and the poundkeeper has sent the account down to the Inspector General of Police amounting to something over £20. Under the above circumstances we are desirous of bringing this matter under the consideration of the Government, as conduct of the very gross nature detailed, if permitted to the “Police,” must bring the Administration of Justice at country Benches into the utmost contempt.

We have &c.,

R. N. M'DIARMID, J.P.
JOHN B. WOOD, J.P.

R. N. M'DIARMID, Esq., J.P., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Cowra Police Office,
15 November, 1866.

SIR,

I have delayed sending this Report for some days now, waiting for the signature of Mr. Lynch, one of the Magistrates who sat on the second investigation, but find that he is confined to bed very seriously ill; I therefore send it as it is. The depositions taken can be sent if required.

I have, &c.

R. N. M'DIARMID, J.P.

May be referred to Inspector General of Police.—B.C.; 29 Nov. /66.—H.H.

No. 3.

MR. SUPERINTENDANT LYDIARD to THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

I SEND this for the Inspector General's perusal—it is an outline of the case from first to last. The more I hear of it, the blacker it appears for the parties at Cowra who had anything to do with it. I most certainly think that Watt should be prosecuted for receiving the cattle knowing them to be stolen. Brotherton was the principal in a similar case. *Vide* P. G., p. 70, of 1865.

The two Sloanes were living with him, but he happened to be absent when the Police came on them.

Sloanes received—one 10 years, other 7 years.

19/11/66.

C. J. LYDIARD, Supt.

Police Office, Bathurst,
17 November, 1866.

SENIOR Constable Hogan, No. 51, most respectfully states, in reference to the cattle-stealing case lately preferred by him against one William Brotherton:—On the 7th instant S. C. Hogan received information, at Obley, that a mob of cattle, about 40 head

head, were tracked, about six days before, between the Bogan and Lachlan Rivers, heading towards the Lachlan, and from the backward course taken by the party driving the cattle shewed evident signs that the cattle were wrong. S. C. Hogan, Constable Molony, and tracker, went immediately to the Bogan, and traced the cattle to one Palmer's Station on the head of the Bogan, where S. C. Hogan was informed that two men the name of Brotherton called there, about five days before, after nightfall, with about thirty or thirty-four head of fat cattle, (William Brotherton telling a man that was there, that he was taking the cattle to a station of his own on the Lambing Flat); that they yarded them, and left there the following morning before day. Sen. Constable Hogan knowing the Brothertons to have no cattle, nor no visible means to purchase any, and besides bearing the worst reputation, he decided that all the cattle they had were stolen, and followed them, running the tracks of the cattle from there to a place called "Bandon" on the Lachlan River, between Forbes and Cowra, where S. C. Hogan was informed that William Brotherton sold ten head of the cattle he was driving to a man the name of William Hood, residing about 8 miles from Cowra. S. C. Hogan still continued the tracks of the cattle, and on the morning of the 11th ultimo, about 5 a.m., when passing Mr. Hood's paddock fence, saw inside in the paddock five or six head of fat cattle, some of which bearing brands corresponding with brands of cattle belonging to people living close to Brotherton on the Bogan, S. C. Hogan called to Hood's residence, and asked him where he got the cattle he (S. C. H.) saw in his paddock, describing the cattle at the same time, and telling him that they were stolen; Hood replied that he purchased them from William Brotherton, ten head, and that Brotherton took the remaining twenty-one head towards Lambing Flat; S. C. Hogan told Mr. Hood to keep the cattle safe, that he'd call for them on his return, and then proceeded towards the Lambing Flat after Brotherton. When he arrived at Bumbaldry Station, about 20 miles from the Lambing Flat, he met at the entrance the owner of the station, W. R. Watt, J.P., and Brotherton; he asked Brotherton where were the cattle he was driving, he said in Mr. Watt's paddock; he asked Brotherton if he had a receipt for the cattle, and he said not; S. C. Hogan then asked Mr. Watt if the cattle were his (Mr. Watt's), as Brotherton stated to persons he met on his way with the cattle; Mr. Watt said they were not his cattle, but after little reflection he said they were his cattle now, that he purchased them from Brotherton; S. C. Hogan asked Mr. Watt where did Brotherton tell him he got the cattle, he said that Brotherton purchased them from one Redford, on the Macquarie River, another party who bears bad reputation in the line of cattle-stealing; S. C. Hogan then apprehended Brotherton on suspicion of cattle-stealing, and asked Mr. Watt to shew the twenty-one head of cattle he purchased, which he did; S. C. Hogan seeing seven or eight of the cattle bearing brands corresponding to brands belonging to people on the Bogan and Macquarie, S. C. Hogan then told Mr. Watt that all the cattle were stolen, and that he had no right to purchase such a number of cattle, and such a number of mixed brands, from a character like Brotherton, who every body looked upon as a most "notorious cattle-stealer;" when S. C. Hogan brought the cattle before Brotherton he pointed out one bullock branded SL on both rumps, but defaced into ISE on both rumps, to Brotherton, and asked him whose bullock or brand was that, Brotherton replied, "isn't that a brand, let you find the owner." S. C. Hogan then left the cattle to Constable Molony to drive into Cowra, and brought the prisoner in himself; on the way to Cowra, Brotherton asked S. C. Hogan what Bench would try the case, S. C. Hogan replied "The Molong or Dubbo Bench," and Brotherton answered, "Oh! their sure to lag me;" that night, 11th ultimo, S. C. Hogan lodged Brotherton in Cowra lock-up, and mustered all the cattle (which he sold in two lots) that night, thus succeeding in capturing the offender, and recovering all the property stolen by him, the value of £200, after a chase of 300 miles in less than four days. S. C. Hogan had no warrant, but he had no opportunity of getting any from the time he received the information until he overtook the offender and discovered the property; and being in a strange part of the country, and so far away from his station, he thought, if he deferred further proceedings until a warrant could be obtained, that it would be giving a good chance to Brotherton to escape, and besides run the risk of losing all the property; besides, S. C. Hogan, knowing the character of Brotherton so well, had not the slightest doubt on his mind but the cattle were all stolen; and situated in such difficult circumstances, for a slight infringement, thought the law would protect him, and he acted accordingly as already stated. On the following day, 12th ultimo, S. C. Hogan brought Brotherton before the Cowra Bench, which consisted only of R. N. M'Diarmid, J.P., and prayed that he'd remand the prisoner to Molong or Dubbo, they being the Police districts in which the offence was committed, and in which the principal witnesses resided, but after a long deliberation with Mr. Watt, in opposition to S. C. Hogan's request, the presiding Magistrate, "and brother-in-law" to Mr. Watt, refused to grant the remand, saying the consideration of the Cowra witnesses should be entertained as well as the Bogan witnesses, and remanded the case for six days, telling S. C. Hogan that he'd have to bring his witnesses to Cowra, some of whom a distance of 300 miles; S. C. Hogan then preferred to send all the cattle Brotherton sold back to Mr. Watt's paddock, and send a man in charge of them, to remain there till it would be decided which Bench would try the case, but Mr. Watt would not consent; then all the cattle had to be impounded for safe custody, and S. C. Hogan and Constable Molony left Cowra for the Bogan and Macquarie, a distance from 130 to 300 miles, to find out owners for all the cattle. When S. C. Hogan found who the principal owners of the cattle were—some of whom were Oakes and Josephson, Sydney; A. Cruikshanks, J.P., Macquarie; W. Christie, J.P., Macquarie, and others—he applied to the Police Magistrate of Wellington for summonses to serve on those parties, to require them to attend at Cowra, on the 7th instant, to identify their property, and prosecute the prisoner; but Mr. Marsh, P.M., refused to grant

grant the summonses, saying that he thought it most irregular to have the case tried at Cowra; that the case ought to be remanded to Dubbo, to the district in which the offence was committed, and in which the principal witnesses—the owners of the cattle—resided; that he did not think himself justified to issue summonses to compel people to go from 250 to 300 miles from their homes to identify their own property, to suit the convenience of two or three witnesses at Cowra, and they only the purchasers, and gave a letter to S. C. Hogan to that effect, which he forwarded to the Superintendent. S. C. Hogan went back again to Cowra, 130 miles, to try and have the case remanded to Dubbo, but Mr. M'Diarmid would on no account do so. When he arrived at Cowra the prisoner was at large on his own recognizance, and through inquiry learned that he had been so since the 17th ultimo, a week after his arrest, and that two most incredible witnesses, who he found somewhere about Cowra, were examined by him for the defence, before any evidence (save a portion of the senior constable's evidence) was taken for the prosecution.

On the 7th instant, the case was again tried before the Cowra Bench. R. P. M'Diarmid, J.P., and J. B. Wood, J.P., presided—the former a *brother-in-law* and the latter a *son-in-law* to the principal purchaser of the cattle, Mr. Watt; another Magistrate being present, the name of Mr. Lynch, who refused to sit on the case. The case was called, and S. C. Hogan appeared and stated to the Bench that he had not his witnesses there, in consequence of Mr. Marsh., P.M., of Wellington, refusing to issue summonses; stated also that the cattle were all stolen, and named the principal owners, and that if the Bench would be kind enough to remand the case to Dubbo, to the district in which the offence was committed, that he would have no difficulty in completing the case; but Mr. Watt addressed the Bench in behalf of the prisoner, and pointed out to the Bench that no owners could be got for the cattle in question, and that he did not believe there was the slightest grounds for preferring the charge against the prisoner; after which the Bench unhesitatingly discharged the prisoner, Mr. Wood reproaching S. C. Hogan for putting handcuffs on him at Bumbaldry, the day of his arrest, and escorting him in them from there to Cowra, adding that any constable handcuffing a man who he arrests on suspicion of felony, unless he attempts to escape, exceeds his duty; the Bench at the same time gave an order to Mr. Watt and Mr. Ousby, the two purchasers of the cattle, to get them from the poundkeeper, who then had charge of them for safe custody. Just as the Court was over, S. C. Hogan apprehended Brotherton again for stealing cattle the property of Oakes and Josephson, Mr. Cruikshanks, Mr. Christie, and others, with the intention of bringing him before some other Magistrate, as he did not consider justice was done in the former case, but the Magistrates again interfered and said that the prisoner should be brought at once before them. S. C. Hogan laid his charge, and prayed that the case would be remanded to Dubbo, to the district in which the offence was committed; but the Bench again instead of remanding dismissed the case. That afternoon, as the cattle were about to be taken away by the purchasers, S. C. Hogan told Mr. Watt and Ousby that he would hold them responsible for the cattle, and for the hides of those they would slaughter, as the case was sure to be brought on again—but they only laughed. S. C. Hogan then, for the extent of his labour, had no alternative but to proceed back again to Obley, 130 miles, where he arrived on the 10th instant. On Sunday, 11th, as S. C. Hogan was about to leave Obley for the Macquarie, to let the supposed owners of the cattle know how the case was decided at Cowra, J. Knyvett, Esq., superintendent of Oakes and Josephson, Sydney, came to Obley to S. C. Hogan, to inquire about the cattle stolen by Brotherton, as he believed the greater number of the cattle to be his, more particularly as Brotherton was seen on his run on or about the time the cattle were taken. S. C. Hogan volunteered to go back again to Cowra with Mr. Knyvett to point out the cattle to him, and accordingly did so, and arrived at Cowra on the night of the 14th instant. On the following morning, Constable Lee of the Cowra Police, Mr. Knyvett, and S. C. Hogan left Cowra at 5 a.m., to look for the cattle. First proceeded to Ousby, who purchased ten head; S. C. Hogan asked him to produce the ten head of cattle he purchased from Brotherton; he said that he could not, that he sold five head to one Hood, one bullock to one Thomas West, Esq., J.P., and another to a man the name of Watson, a slaughterer in Cowra, and the remaining three that he slaughtered himself; he produced the hides of those three cattle, and Mr. Knyvett identified them at once as being the property of Messrs. Oakes and Josephson, which S. C. Hogan took charge of. Then proceeded to Watson, the slaughterer, who produced his hide, which Mr. Knyvett also identified as his, and particularly knew the bullock; that hide S. C. Hogan again took charge of. Then proceeded to Mr. Hood, 10 miles from Cowra, who had the five head, but Mr. Hood could not produce either cattle or hides; he said that he slaughtered his five head, and that he received a message a few days before to destroy the hides, or else they'd get him into trouble, and that he did so; Mr. Knyvett asked permission to search the paddock, as he did not believe that he (Hood) slaughtered five head of cattle, and having them only seven days, which permission Hood gave; searched the paddocks, and found none of the cattle in them, but at the stockyard found three heads of bullocks recently killed, each of which bore the ear marks of Oakes and Josephson's cattle. Then proceeded to Mr. Watt's, Bumbaldry, who had taken his twenty-one head from Cowra the evening of the 7th instant, when Brotherton was discharged, only seven days prior, but the first salute received from Mr. Watt was, he ordered the police off his place; S. C. Hogan told him he went there on duty, and requested of him to produce the twenty-one head of cattle which he purchased from Brotherton, as the supposed owner, Mr. Knyvett, who was then present, wanted to see if any of his cattle were among them, as he

believed to be, about eighteen head; Mr. Watt said, "Where is your warrant?" S. C. Hogan replied that he had no warrant to search his place, on account of he being a Magistrate of the Territory, and bound on oath to give every facility to put down crime; Mr. Watt then said that he had none of the cattle, that he slaughtered eleven head, and that his bullock drivers cut up all the hides, and that the other ten head he gave back again to Brotherton the evening he was discharged; that is all the account Mr. Watt would give of the cattle, and it only the seventh day before he got possession of them; Mr. Knyvett, who was present, told Mr. Watt that he did not believe his statement about the cattle, and demanded admission into his paddocks to search for them, or, if not, that he'd leave S. C. Hogan and Constable Lee in charge of the paddocks and go into Cowra for a search warrant to search the place; Mr. Watt then gave permission to Mr. Knyvett to go himself and search the paddocks, but would not allow the police without a warrant. Mr. Knyvett searched the paddocks, but found none of the cattle—they were all evidently put away for the purpose of frustrating the ends of justice, because there could be no possibility of Mr. Watt killing twenty-one head of cattle in one week; and for the number he did slaughter during that short time, and the circumstances under which he received the cattle, surely, as a Magistrate, he ought willingly keep the hides, or be made account for them in a satisfactory way; that night, as S. C. Hogan and Mr. Knyvett came into Cowra, he (S.C.H.) was informed that the day Mr. Watt got his twenty-one head of cattle from the Bench, that he gave or sold ten head of them to Mr. Wood, the Magistrate who heard the case; the following morning, 16th instant, S. C. Hogan and Mr. Knyvett went to Mr. West's, who purchased the bullocks from Ousby, 10 miles out from Cowra; on arriving at the place Mr. West acknowledged to the bullock, who he purchased him from, and on account of he believing him to be a stolen bullock did not kill him—that he was in the paddock with his other cattle, and very gentlemanly gave permission to Mr. Knyvett to go into the paddock, and if the bullock was his to do what he liked with him; accordingly, S. C. Hogan and Mr. Knyvett went into the paddock, and when about 200 yards from the cattle, about fifteen head, Mr. Knyvett pointed out his bullock without seeing his brands, and without being showed him by Senr. Const. Hogan; when near the bullock Mr. Knyvett at once identified him as the property of Messrs. Oakes and Josephson, and Senr. Const. Hogan identified him as being one of the bullocks he took possession of from Ousby, as being stolen and sold by Brotherton; S. C. Hogan and Mr. Knyvett then drove the bullock into Mr. West's yard; Mr. Knyvett claimed him on behalf of Oakes and Josephson, in presence of Mr. West, who, at the request of S. C. Hogan slaughtered the bullock in his presence; S. C. Hogan took possession of the hide, and brought it into Bathurst on this afternoon, laid an information before Dr. Palmer, and got a warrant for the arrest of Brotherton; Brotherton's brother is still in custody in Dubbo, charged with horse-stealing, and S. C. Hogan will charge him with stealing those cattle as well, as he was in places seen driving the cattle with his brother; he also acknowledged to having the price of the stolen cattle in his possession, but in leaving Mr. Watt of Bumbaldry, on the 11th ult., when he saw his brother taken by S. C. Hogan, he gave it to Phil. Mylecharane to keep, as son-in-law to Mr. Watt; Mr. Knyvett asked for the depositions of the case in Cowra, and is going to send a report of the whole transaction to Mr. Josephson, Sydney, and is going to sue Mr. Watt for the value of the cattle of Messrs. Oakes and Josephson, which he purchased from Brotherton; the price Mr. Watt paid to Brotherton for the twenty-one head of cattle was £75 12s., which is less than £3 11s. 6d. a head, and but very little more than half their value at the time, as the cattle were well worth £6 a head; Senr. Const. Hogan further states that the horse he found in the possession of Brotherton at the time he arrested him he gave no satisfactory account for; S. C. Hogan took the horse into Cowra, kept him there three days and got no owner; S. C. Hogan believing that the horse belonged to some person on the Bogan, he brought him to Obley, but finding no owner for him there gazetted the horse, but three or four days after S. C. Hogan had left Cowra with the horse, a man the name of Costello called at the Police Barracks for the horse, saying that he lent him to Brotherton a few days before he was arrested; as he was on his way with the cattle to Bumbaldry, the police of Cowra informed Costello where the horse was, and all the particulars connected with the horse; Costello then went to R. N. M'Diarmid, J.P., who granted a summons for S. C. Hogan, charging him with illegally using the horse; the case was called on the 7th instant, but the complainant withdrew the charge; this Costello was one of Brotherton's most active agents in assisting him to sell the cattle in Cowra—in fact, he sold ten head for him, and got £1 per head commission for his trouble from Ousby.

THOMAS HOGAN, S.C.

The Superintendent of Police, Western District.

No. 4.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 2 January, 1867.

SENIOR Constable Hogan's report, in explanation of his conduct in connection with the case referred to in the complaint from the Cowra Bench, submitted herewith for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, who has previously been made acquainted with the particulars of the case.

The

The offender Brotherton is now charged by warrant with the offence for which he evaded justice at Cowra, and will, I trust, be ere long apprehended to answer the charge, when no doubt the facts will be disclosed on sworn testimony.

The offence of cattle-stealing is prevalent at present in all parts of the Colony; it is very difficult to check, and will be made much more so if, when the police are so zealous in their exertions as in this instance, they are defeated by want of co-operation in the Magistracy.

JNO. M'LERIE, I.G.P.

B.C., Principal Under Secretary.

Inform complainants that Constable Hogan's explanation, with Inspector General's Report thereon, has been submitted to me, and I see no grounds for interference.—H.P.—24/1/67.

Bench, Cowra, informed, 28th January, 1867.

Police Station, Obley,
27 December, 1866.

SENIOR Constable Hogan, No. 51, most respectfully states, for the information of the Inspector General, in reference to the complaints preferred against him by R. N. M'Diarmid and J. B. Wood, Esquires, J.P's., that he did not, on the occasions referred to, the 7th ult., by the Magistrates (as they both then constituted the Bench), treat them with contempt or disrespect of any kind. What he said on the occasion to the Bench was respectful, essential, and all had a tendency to the case then at issue. The Bench would not hear anything S. C. Hogan had to say as to the cattle being stolen. Mr. Watt though knowing that Brotherton was a man without occupation, without any cattle whatever, without means to procure any, without ostensible means to support his family, and besides he (Brotherton) living on one of Mr. Watt's stations on the Bogan, within three miles of one of his head sheep stations,—still Mr. Watt suggested to the Bench that he did not believe the cattle were stolen, that he saw no charge against Brotherton, and that if he was a Magistrate presiding he would not hesitate for one moment in dismissing the case. There was no likely aspect that the acquittal of Brotherton since first the case was initiated at Cowra by R. N. M'Diarmid, J.P. Senior Constable Hogan also denies to having used any violence whatever in the retaking of Brotherton at Cowra Court-house, nor none used by any other policeman assisting, as the Magistrates state; but quite to the contrary, all the violence was used on the occasion was used by Brotherton. He made every possible effort to effect his escape. He hit S. C. Hogan several times with clenched fists; but instead of resenting, S. C. Hogan only quietly grasped Brotherton by the body, and held him so till Constable Lee, of the Cowra Police, who was then present, handcuffed him. Two Magistrates, and only two, instead of three, were present at the time, namely, R. N. M'Diarmid and J. B. Wood, J.P's; but they never interfered with the police, but seemed to enjoy the scene until they saw Brotherton again in handcuffs. Then they left, and in about a quarter of an hour came back again, in company with Mr. Watt, and commanded S. C. Hogan to prefer his charge against Brotherton, and bring him again before them, as they would not allow constables to treat Brotherton as they liked. This was done by S. C. Hogan, and, as anticipated, the case was again dismissed. The Magistrates did not remonstrate with S. C. Hogan at the retaking of Brotherton. S. C. Hogan again denies ever using any threats whatever to Mr. Watt, Mr. M'Diarmid, nor to any of their colleagues, nor to any person respecting pressing the cattle away from Cowra; but he told Mr. Watt and Joseph Ousby (the two purchasers of the thirty-one head of the cattle in question from Brotherton), in the Court House of Cowra, as they were getting an order from the Bench (after the acquittal of Brotherton) to get the cattle from the poundkeeper, that the cattle were all stolen, and that he (S. C. Hogan) still held them responsible for the cattle, as he intended to have the case brought on again. He never used any further threats than that, and that was before the public in the Court House; but the poundkeeper, while he had possession of the cattle, was threatened virtually and officially by Mr. Watt and others, that if he (the poundkeeper) would not give up the cattle to them, that something extraordinary would be the consequence with him. The cattle were only four days impounded when Mr. Watt and Ousby went and demanded them of the poundkeeper, and letters the poundkeeper can produce to that effect, and the large number of youths that collected to take away the cattle (from S. C. Hogan) as the Magistrates state, consisted of three lads—Mr. Watt's two sons and young Hood, who, according to the decision of the Cowra Bench, were the *bonâ fide* owners of the cattle. S. C. Hogan never made use of the words, that he did not care for the decision of the Cowra Bench—that he would again arrest Brotherton; nor did he wind up his evidence in the case by requesting the case to be remanded to the Dubbo Bench. To get the case remanded to Dubbo or Molong was S. C. Hogan's only request, at the first initiation of the case on the 12th October, and his only request on the 7th ultimo—to get the case remanded from Cowra, was his whole object throughout, because he believed, unless he succeeded in getting that done, that the case would terminate in the final acquittal of Brotherton. Such, he was satisfied, would be the decision of the Cowra Bench since first the case came under its jurisdiction. From the commencement Mr. Watt and Mr. M'Diarmid seemed to have the greatest sympathy for Brotherton, and shewed every inclination to liberate him (Brotherton) at any risk. Brotherton, at the time he was apprehended by S. C. Hogan

Hogan for stealing the cattle already mentioned, he lived on the Bogan on one of Mr. Watt's stations, and within three miles of a head sheep station of Mr. Watt's, of which Mr. Watt's son is in charge. About ten days before the cattle were taken from the Bogan by Brotherton, and W. R. Watt, Esq., was on the Bogan and at Brotherton's place, and Mr. Watt acknowledged to have given Brotherton authority to purchase cattle for him on that occasion, providing they could be got cheap.

S. C. Hogan, in conclusion, most respectfully states, for the information of the Inspector General and Superintendent, that Mr. Lynch, a Magistrate, and the police of Cowra, were present in the Court House on the 7th ultimo, and will, if referred to, no doubt state with verity, that S. C. Hogan's conduct on the occasion was just the same as is already stated by him in this his statement.

THOMAS HOGAN, S.C.

The Superintendent of Police, Western District.

No. 5.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, COWRA.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 28 January, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to your letter of the 9th November last, complaining of the proceedings of Senior Constable Hogan, in regard to the case of William Brotherton, charged with cattle-stealing, I am directed to inform you that Constable Hogan's explanation, and the report of the Inspector General of Police thereon, have been submitted to the Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Parkes does not see any ground for interference.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(PERSONS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS, BOURKE.—RETURNS RELATIVE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 26 November, 1867.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 9 July, 1867, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

A Return shewing,—

- “(1.) Of all persons committed for trial at the Court of Petty Sessions at Bourke, since the appointment of the present Police Magistrate.
- “(2.) Of all persons there dealt with summarily, and ordered to be imprisoned for any period beyond seven days.
- “(3.) In what place or places of confinement prisoners there convicted and sentenced beyond seven days, or awaiting trial, are confined; and what distances such places of confinement are from Bourke.
- “(4.) The expenses incurred in each year since such appointment of Police Magistrate, for removing prisoners awaiting trial to the place or places where they have to be tried.
- “(5.) The amounts paid in each year to witnesses attending such trials.
- “(6.) Whether there is a secure and healthy place at Bourke for detaining convicted prisoners, and prisoners awaiting escort to be forwarded for trial.”

(Mr. Josephson.)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Under Secretary to Law Department, to Clerk of the Peace, Bathurst, and Police Magistrate, Bourke, for information as to persons committed for trial by Court of Petty Sessions at Bourke. 13th July, 1867	2
2. Clerk of the Peace, Bathurst, in reply to No. 1. 7th August, 1867	2
3. Police Magistrate, Bourke, in reply to No. 1. 9th August, 1867	3
4. Under Secretary to Law Department, to Auditor General, for Return of expenses, on account of prisoners and witnesses, in cases from Bourke. 5th September, 1867	4
5. Auditor General in reply to No. 4. 17th September, 1867. (B.C. Memo. to Inspector General of Police, for Return of expenses incurred since appointment of Police Magistrate, Bourke, for removing prisoners to places of trial. 23rd September, 1867)	4
6. Inspector General of Police, in reply to No. 5. B.C., 15th November, 1867	5

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. 1.

THE UNDER SECRETARY, CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT, to THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
BATHURST.

Crown Law Offices,
Sydney, 13 July, 1867.

9 July, 1867.
(Mr. Josephson.)

SIR,

I am directed by the Attorney General to transmit herewith, copy of an Address of the Legislative Assembly for certain information respecting persons committed for trial by the Court of Petty Sessions at Bourke, and to request that you will have the goodness to furnish the same to this Office at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,
W. E. PLUNKETT.

A similar communication addressed to the Police Magistrate, Bourke (No. 187, 13 July, 1867).

No. 2.

THE CLERK OF THE PEACE, BATHURST, to THE UNDER SECRETARY, CROWN LAW
DEPARTMENT.

Clerk of the Peace Office,
Bathurst, 7 August, 1867.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 13th ultimo, transmitting the copy of an Address of the Legislative Assembly, for certain information respecting persons committed for trial by Court of Petty Sessions at Bourke, I do myself the honor to forward herewith the information, so far as I can give it, required by Returns Nos. 1 and 5, and to state that the other Returns required by the Address can only be supplied by the undermentioned Officers, viz.:—

- Return 1. Forwarded so far as Wellington Quarter Sessions is concerned. It will be complete when Bathurst Circuit Court cases are added.
- Return 2. Must be furnished by the Police Magistrate, Bourke.
- Return 3. Do. do. do.
- Return 4. Must be furnished by the Inspector General of Police.
- Return 5. Forwarded so far as Wellington Quarter Sessions is concerned. It will be complete when the amounts paid to witnesses attending the Bathurst Circuit Court are added.
- Return 6. Must be furnished by the Police Magistrate, Bourke.

I have, &c.,
T. CHARLES GORE,
Clerk of the Peace.

[Enclosure in No. 2.]

A RETURN of all Persons committed for trial at the Court of Petty Sessions at Bourke since the appointment of the present Police Magistrate.

(To Wellington Quarter Sessions only.)

1862.
Cornelius Keefe.

1863.
(Nil.)

1864.
George Lowry.
Elias Lowry.
George Lowry.
James Jeffries.

1865.
William Smart.
John Clancy.
Thomas M'Kell.
Robert Banfield.
Thomas Wilson.
James Baines.
Martin Joseph Keogh.
(4 committals.)

1866.
Charles White.
Henry Fitzgerald.
William Walter Davis.
John Fardy.
Bernard Burrell.

1867.
Edward Newman.
Charles Wilson.
Henry Barry.
John Burns.
James Wilson.
James Kelly.
Thomas Balaar.

N.B.—As this Return only gives the names of the persons committed for trial to the Wellington Quarter Sessions, it will be necessary, before it is complete, to add the names of persons (if any) committed to the Circuit Court at Bathurst, during the years 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867.

Bathurst, 7 August, 1867.

T. CHARLES GORE,
Clerk of the Peace, Western District.

No. 3.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. 3.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, BOURKE, to THE UNDER SECRETARY, CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT.

Bourke, 9 August, 1867.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith, the Returns required by an Address of the Legislative Assembly, for certain information respecting persons committed for trial and summarily dealt with by the Court of Petty Sessions at Bourke. The other particulars, namely, the cost of witnesses and police, I cannot supply.

I have, &c.,

JOHN GARRETT, P.M.

[Enclosures in No. 3.]

RETURN of all persons Committed for Trial at the Court of Petty Sessions at Bourke since the appointment of the present Police Magistrate.

Committed to Bathurst. Distant from Bourke, 450 Miles.

Alexander M'Gregor, } highway robbery with
Hugh Vaughan, } arms.
William Henderson, }
Stephen Jarrett, manslaughter.
W. G. Collins, robbery from the person.
James Stewart, murder.
James O'Neil, bestiality.
Harper Nichols, } murder.
Mary Ann Murray, }
Richard Crank, stabbing with intent.
James Glass, bribery.
Thomas Watson, stealing from the person.
Do. stealing in a dwelling and
putting in bodily fear.
Do. shooting with intent.

JOHN GARRETT, P.M.

NOTE.—The first Court at Bourke was held on 5th June, 1862.

Committed to Wellington. Distant from Bourke, 335 Miles.

Cornelius Keefe, larceny.
George Lowry, } horse stealing.
Elias Lowry, }
George Lowry, stealing a saddle.
James Jeffrys, horse stealing.
William Smart, shooting and wounding.
James Clancy, stabbing and wounding.
Thomas M'Kell, perjury.
Robert Banfield, horse stealing.
James Barnes, killing sheep.
Thomas Wilson, killing sheep.
Thomas Nelson, manslaughter.
Martin Keogh, forgery.
Do. forgery.
Do. horse stealing.
Martin Keogh, prison escape.
Henry Fitzgerald, cutting and wounding.
Charles White, horse stealing.
W. W. Davies, cattle stealing.
John Fardy, } cattle stealing.
Bernard Burrell, }
Charles Wilson, attempt to commit a rape.
Edward Newman, attempt to commit a rape.
Henry Berry, } stealing a cheque.
John Brown, }
John Wilson, stealing a cheque.
James Kelly, stealing a cheque.
Thomas Boaler, horse stealing.
George Colless, aiding a prisoner to escape.

JOHN GARRETT, P.M.

RETURN of Persons Summarily dealt with at the Court of Petty Sessions at Bourke, and ordered to be imprisoned for a period beyond seven days, since the appointment of the present Police Magistrate.

Sentenced to Wellington Gaol.* Distant from Bourke, 335 Miles.

William Martin, vagrancy, 2 months. | Thomas Locock, larceny, 3 months.
Bruce alias Drew, larceny, 6 months.

* The three cases sent to Wellington were prior to the proclamation of the Dubbo Gaol.

Sentenced to Dubbo Gaol. Distant from Bourke, 300 Miles.

Edward Timothy Doran, larceny, 6 months. | John W. Nettle, obscene language, 2 months.
John Rubie, warrant of distress, 1 month. | Do. drunk and disorderly, 1 month.
George Binney, larceny, 6 months. | Do. assaulting police, 1 month.
Edward Soloman, using horse without consent, 12 months. | William Moffitt, assault, 2 months.
George Goodluck, using horse without consent, 3 months. | George Reynolds, stealing vegetables, 6 months.
Do. assault, 2 months.
George Johnson, larceny, 3 months. | Cornelius Colless, stealing a dog, 6 months.
Do. assault, 2 months.

Sentenced to Bourke Lock-up for fourteen days.

Thomas Jordan, damaging property. | John Patterson, warrant of distress.
William Duncan, misconduct as servant. | Do. do.
William Mitchell, vagrancy. | D. Holohan, losing sheep.
John Scott, absconding from service. | James Ford, vagrancy.
Peter Denny, do. | Do. do.
John Cain, do. | Do. do.
Duncan Johnson, do. | Do. do.
Thomas Ward, assault.

JOHN GARRETT, P.M.

THE Bourke lock-up is a strong and substantial structure, built of wood, and contains three cells, which are well ventilated, and I believe to be healthy. In this building persons are confined who are under committal until the police remove them to the place where they are to be tried.

All persons who are sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen days or under, are confined in this building.

JOHN GARRETT, P.M.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. 4.

THE UNDER SECRETARY, CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT, to THE AUDITOR GENERAL.

Crown Law Offices,
Sydney, 5 September, 1867.

SIR,

9th July, 1867. In transmitting the enclosed papers, from the Police Magistrate of Bourke, in reference to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, for certain information respecting persons committed for trial by the Court of Petty Sessions at Bourke. I am directed by the Attorney General, to request that you will have the goodness to furnish to this Office the rest of the information relating to expenses incurred for prisoners and witnesses, in terms of the copy Address annexed.

I have, &c.,
W. E. PLUNKETT.

No. 5.

THE AUDITOR GENERAL to THE UNDER SECRETARY, CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT.

Audit Office,
Sydney, 17 September, 1867.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, I have the honor to enclose two Returns shewing the expenses incurred in payment of witnesses at the Circuit Court, Bathurst, and at the Quarter Sessions, Wellington, in cases of prisoners committed to these Courts, respectively, from the Court of Petty Sessions at Bourke, so far as accounts yet received in this office shew.

The information sought by paragraph 4 of the Address of the Legislative Assembly, cannot be readily ascertained at this office, and should be supplied by the Inspector General of Police, to whom I beg leave to suggest that application be made for it.

I have, &c.,
E. A. RENNIE.
(For the Auditor General.)

[Enclosures in No. 5.]

A RETURN shewing the amount paid to witnesses attending the trials of persons at the *Bathurst Circuit Court*, committed at the Court of Petty Sessions, Bourke, since the appointment of the present Police Magistrate, so far as can be ascertained from the accounts furnished to this office.

	£	s.	d.
Paid during the year 1862	72	8	8
" 1863	20	2	2
" 1864	348	6	10
" 1865	108	14	6
" 1866	42	11	0.

*NOTE.—The name of Thomas Watson does not appear in the accounts furnished to this office.

Audit Office, Sydney,
17th September, 1867.E. A. RENNIE.
(For the Auditor General.)

THE Attorney General declined to prosecute in this case. No expenses incurred in respect of witnesses.—W.E.P.

A RETURN shewing the amount paid to witnesses attending the trials of persons at the Wellington Quarter Sessions, committed at the Court of Petty Sessions, Bourke, since the appointment of the present Police Magistrate, so far as can be ascertained from the accounts furnished to this office:—

	£	s.	d.
Paid during the year 1862	14	9	8
" 1864	110	14	8
" 1865	333	12	2
" 1866	196	3	2
" portion of 1867	195	16	6

NOTE.—The names of Burnett, Berry, Browne, Colless, Fardy, and Nelson, do not appear in the accounts furnished to this office.

Audit Office, Sydney,
17th September, 1867.E. A. RENNIE,
(For the Auditor General.)

THE Attorney General declined to prosecute in the above cases. No expenses incurred in respect of witnesses.—W.E.P.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

5

The Under Secretary, Crown Law Department, to The Inspector General of Police.

MEMO.—Will the Inspector General of Police have the goodness to supply the required information, as per paragraph 4 of the Address?

W. E. PLUNKETT.

B.C., 23rd September, 1867.

No. 6.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE to THE UNDER SECRETARY, CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT.

MEMO.—Return required enclosed. It will of course be understood that almost the entire expenditure connected with the escort of prisoners from Bourke, has been for the wages of the Escorting Constables and forage for their horses, of which no estimate even could be given.

JNO. McCLERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

B.C., 15 November, 1867.

[Enclosure in No. 6.]

Police Department, Bathurst,
Superintendent's Office,
Western District, 14 November, 1867.

MEMO.—Statement of expenses incurred for conveyance of prisoners from Bourke, from 1862 to May, 1867:—

For 1862	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1863	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1864	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1865	...	...	...	...	...	...	£8 0 0
1866	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 15 0
							<u>£29 15 0</u>

THE above is all that has been expended for conveyance of prisoners during the period mentioned, that any record can be found. In all cases, with these exceptions, the prisoners have been marched from station to station, and it is impossible to state what expenses were incurred, as it would be included as on general police duty.

C. J. P. LYDIARD,
Superintendent.

1867-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING REMOVAL OF MESSRS. CHARLES AND EMERY
FROM THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.)*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 7 April, 1868.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 17 March, 1868, 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 Government, the Mayor of Kiama, Mr. Samuel Charles, or other persons; and also, all Minutes of the Executive Council with reference to the removal of Mr. Charles and Mr. Emery from the Commission of the Peace.”

(Mr. Garrett.)

SCHEDULE.

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ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. 1.

MR. W. J. M'ILWRATH to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Kiama, 12 May, 1866.

SIR,

As it is of the utmost importance in a community to have peaceable men for Magistrates, I beg to refer you to a report of a trial which took place at Shoalhaven, in the month of February last. You will see where one James Emery, a Kiama Magistrate, was the principal in an assault case on one Isaac Barclay. Emery said that he would kill Barclay if he caught him on the land again. I merely mention the affair to ask if Emery is fit for the Commission of the Peace, after making use of such language. There is a gentleman in Kiama had promised to lay the matter before you, but had not, up to this date; consequently, I send you a Kiama paper with a report of the trial.

I am, &c.,
W. J. M'ILWRATH.

[Enclosure in No. 1.]

Extracted from *Kiama Independent* of 22nd February, 1866.

Isaac Barclay v. John James Emery and William Graham—Assault.—Mr. Richards for complainant, who deposed: On the 1st instant I was on my land at Brown's Mountain; J. Emery, sen., was there, and told me to be off his land; I refused to go, as it was my own land, conditionally purchased by me; he then pushed me, and told the defendants to put me off; they took hold of me and dragged me in a violent manner, knocked me down and tore my clothes; they have no land there that I know of; William Emery has some, but it is some distance from the piece of my land on which the assault was committed; Mr. Christie, the surveyor, was there at the time; he told me and the defendants, in my presence, that the land was not W. Emery's, but mine; it was after that the assault took place. *To defendants*: It was on my own land you pulled me about; the place where Mr. Emery, sen., told me to go off was his son's; I went off at once; I never improved the land allotted me by Mr. Haughton, as it was not the piece for which I applied. *Re-examined*: I am in bodily fear of these or other parties of Mr. Emery's family, if they catch me on the ground. W. H. Christie deposed: I am a licensed surveyor; some time ago I received instructions to make a resurvey of some selections taken up by W. Emery and J. Barclay; James Emery gave me this notice (produced), signed "W. Emery," warning me not to come on the land; on measuring three sides of Emery's land, I was then able to define accurately the position of Barclay's land, which I pointed out to him, and he took possession of it; Mr. Emery then abused Barclay, and ordered him off the land, and ordered the two defendants to put him off; they then pulled or shoved him (plaintiff) down, and dragged him off the land, which, according to my instructions, and the original application to select, is his (Barclay's); I observed a bruise and a scratch on Barclay's face, and his shirt was torn; I remonstrated with them, and asked them to desist; they would not, but dragged him off; I heard Emery say that if he caught Barclay on the ground he would kill him; he was very much annoyed, but I thought he was only in a jest. *To defendants*: I am aware the land in dispute was measured, but the survey was cancelled; the whole of the work done by Mr. Horton at that place was cancelled. *Re-examined*: Mr. Barclay was in his proper position, as per his original application; but none of W. Emery's was within half a mile of the land off which Barclay was dragged. Mr. Richards tendered the evidence of Joseph Forsyth, but he was not examined. In defence, Graham said that James Emery, sen., ordered him to put Barclay off the ground, and to do it with as little violence as possible; he assisted J. Emery, jun.; Barclay resisted, and kicked me, and held on to the saplings; it was his own fault that he was hurt. J. J. Emery's statement was the same in effect as Graham's, and said he only acted in accordance with the orders of his father, J. Emery, sen. Fined £5 each, or, in default, two months in Wollongong Gaol. The fines were paid, £4 4s. being allowed as cost of prosecution.

No. 2.

THE MAYOR OF KIAMA to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Municipal Council Chamber,
Kiama, 7 June, 1866.

SIR,

On a resolution of the Municipal Council, proposed by Alderman Pike, and seconded by Alderman Tobin, and carried unanimously, I am deputed very respectfully to submit, for your consideration and that of the Honorable the Executive Council, the following statement affecting the public interest, and perpetrated by two gentlemen, Magistrates of the Territory, in this district.

The gentlemen in question are Samuel Charles and James Emery, Esquires, who recently adjudicated on the Bench in this town in a very extraordinary manner.

The Municipal Council had summoned certain defaulting ratepayers, eighteen in number, in the usual way, before the Small Debts Court. The causes came on before the Justices on Tuesday, the 29th ultimo; and it so happened that the above gentlemen alone constituted

constituted the Bench when the municipal rate causes were called; the other Magistrates who were present having, in the meantime, left the Bench, one of them (Mr. Robb) in evident disgust at the conduct of these two gentlemen. Three causes were called. In the first, the defendant paid after the hearing of the case had commenced. In the second, the Bench nonsuited the Council, on the ground of an alleged informality in the summons, although it was filled up strictly in conformity with the Act. The third cause they thought proper to dismiss.

This last is the principal ground of complaint. The defendant, James Moffett, was sued for £2 19s. 1d. rates due and not paid. He had not entered any defence or set-off whatever; he did not appear in Court when called; and by the Rules of Court, and the universal practice in such cases, the Council, as plaintiff, was entitled to a verdict for the amount set forth in the plaint. The two gentlemen above named, Messrs. Charles and Emery, were alone on the Bench, and they required me, as appearing on behalf of the Council, to prove the cause. I placed the Town Clerk in the witness box; and he, being duly sworn, handed in the Proclamation constituting the Municipality. He also clearly proved the assessment, and the due service of notice on defendant to pay the rate. The Magistrates then, instead of giving judgment in favour of the Council, at once dismissed the cause, having taken it on themselves to pronounce the Municipality to be a self-constituted body, and that it had no legal existence. Thus they have, by their extraordinary decision, debarred the Council from again bringing forward the case, and from an appeal to a higher tribunal. I had then, as my only resource on behalf of the Council, to withdraw all the remaining causes which had been entered for hearing.

Your attention, and that of the Executive Council, is particularly invited to the following:—

1. Messrs. Charles and Emery are both noted for their strong party feeling and hostility against the Municipality. In every possible way they publicly express themselves as determined enemies to the Corporation, and that they will take every opportunity of obstructing its operation and of putting it down entirely.
2. They were both summoned to appear in the Court on the above day, 29th May, for default of payment of rates. The rate of Mr. Charles had been paid in the meantime by a relative of his own, but he was and is a determined and declared foe to the Municipal Council and all its claims. He openly said on the Bench, in giving his decision in the case of Mr. Moffett, that he was very glad of the opportunity of dismissing the demand of the Municipality.
3. Mr. Emery had not paid his own rate; and, notwithstanding his being summoned before the Court as a defaulter, he took his seat on the Bench and adjudicated in causes in which he was himself personally interested in the decision. His son, Alexander Emery, was also before the Court as a defendant, for non-payment of his rate, on the same occasion, as well as the father.
4. Neither of these two gentlemen (Messrs. Charles and Emery) were on the roster for that day's magisterial duty, yet they took their seat on the Bench and adjudicated.

It is, therefore, humbly submitted in respect of both gentlemen—

1. That, as they were both strong partisans against the Municipality, they cannot be held as having given an unbiassed judgment.
2. That they acted contrary to all precedent and Rules of Court, in dismissing the cause; inasmuch as there was no defence entered as required by law, and no appearance in Court on the part of defendant, and also as the Council's case as plaintiff was clearly and fully proved.
3. That Messrs. Charles and Emery assumed to themselves undue power, in raising, entirely of their own accord, the question of the legal constitution of the Council, and in proceeding to determine that question adversely. And further, such decision was in direct opposition to the decision and judgment of a large Bench of Magistrates in the Court at Kiama, in December last, which decision has since been ratified by a judgment of the Supreme Court.
4. That Mr. Emery had a personal and family interest in the causes to be heard on the plaint of the Municipality, and that, consequently, he acted contrary to his duty, in sitting on the Bench and adjudicating on these causes. Both himself and his son were under summons for rates in the Court on that day.

On these grounds, the Council believes that both gentlemen have rendered themselves amenable to the Honorable the Executive Council; and they very respectfully request you to bring the case at once before the Cabinet, with a view to Her Majesty's Advisers taking such steps in the matter as to them may seem fit.

I am further directed to state, that verdicts for rates due to the Municipality had been obtained against both these gentlemen in January last, in the Small Debts Court. Mr. Charles applied to the Supreme Court for a prohibition to stay proceedings. After argument, and on full consideration, their Honors the Judges gave judgment in favour of the Municipality, and refused the prohibition with costs; yet, in the very face of this highest judicial decision in the Colony, Messrs. Charles and Emery, sitting as Justices in the Small Debts Court at Kiama, and themselves only constituting the Bench—having, also, a personal interest in the issue—actually dismissed the cause, thereby virtually treating the judgment of the Supreme Court with contempt.

Their

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Their conduct in this affair has caused great public indignation ; it tends to shake the confidence of the public in the due administration of justice ; and the matter is now humbly submitted for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,
In the name and on behalf of the Council,
JOHN BLACK,
Mayor.

The Common Seal of the Municipality }
is hereto affixed. (L.S.)

THOMAS BOYCE,
Town Clerk.

No. 3.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Sydney, 11 June, 1866.

MY DEAR MARTIN,

I forward to you a letter from the Mayor of Kiama, complaining of the conduct of two Magistrates, Mr. Samuel Charles and Mr. James Emery ; and also, a letter from Mr. W. J. M'Ilwrath, complaining of the conduct of the last-named of these two gentlemen, with a newspaper report on which the complaint is based.

Mr. M'Ilwrath is a landed proprietor possessed of considerable property, and I believe him to be a man of good repute, and held in general respect. Mr. Black, the Mayor, has, I think, had some personal intercourse with yourself, but as his complaint comes authoritatively from the Municipal Council, it does not seem to depend on personal character.

The conduct of these Magistrates certainly calls for interference, and I shall be glad to receive your view of the matter early.

Yours, &c.,
HENRY PARKES.

No. 4.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

MY DEAR PARKES,

I have read the papers submitted to me, and do not think there is anything in Mr. M'Ilwrath's complaint against Mr. Emery which calls for inquiry. Magistrates, like other people, will sometimes commit assaults and use strong language ; but it is only in extreme cases of that sort that they are amenable to the censure of the Government. The charge made by the Mayor of Kiama is, however, of a very different character. I do not allude to that part of it in which complaint is made of Messrs. Charles and Emery having dismissed a case brought before them ; for, although that dismissal appears to have been entirely wrong, still they may have erred through ignorance. But by sitting in cases like in all respects to some in which they themselves were defendants, and to others in which the relative of one of them was a defendant, they have rendered themselves liable to be called upon to answer for their conduct. I think you ought to send each of them a copy of the Mayor's letter, with a request to answer the charge made therein against them at their earliest convenience ; and if their answers should not be satisfactory, then, I think, you ought to recommend their removal from the Commission of the Peace.

16 June, 1866.

Yours, &c.,
JAMES MARTIN.

No. 5.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to MR. EMERY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18 June, 1866.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Mayor of Kiama, in which serious charges are made against your conduct as a Magistrate of the Colony. You are requested to send to this office, at your earliest convenience, any answer that you may be in a position to make to the charges.

7th June, 1866.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 6.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to MR. CHARLES.

[Same date—Similar letter addressed to Samuel Charles, Esq., J.P., Kiama.]

No. 7.

No. 7.

MR. EMERY to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Kiama, 28 June, 1866.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from your office, of date 18th instant, stating that certain charges have been made against me, as a Magistrate of the Territory, by Mr. John Black (Mayor of Kiama).

In reply, I beg to state that, from first holding Her Majesty's Commission of the Peace, I have acted conscientiously, and, to the best of my knowledge, in accordance with the law, without favour or partiality to any sect or party.

Mr. Black mentions three cases being called on in the Small Debts Court, Kiama, on 29th ultimo. The first defendant, he states, paid his rates after the hearing of the case. In this case Mr. David Smith, an old inhabitant of Kiama, was sued for something about double the amount of rates due on the premises assessed; and Smith agreed to pay, by Mr. Black reducing the rates and foregoing all costs in the case, which Mr. Black agreed to do, and the Bench gave their assent.

Second cause was against Mr. Joseph King, who did not appear; and on the Court examining the summons, considered the wording calculated to mislead, and therefore non-suited the Council. And I deny that the summons was filled strictly in conformity with the Act (as Mr. Black states).

The third cause was Mr. James Moffett's, of which Mr. Black appears to complain most severely; and, though Mr. Moffett did not appear in the case, I consider the Court were not bound by law to decide against the defendant, unless the plaintiff would fully prove his case, which I believe he failed to do. The Town Clerk being placed in the witness-box, produced a paper purporting to be the Proclamation constituting the Municipality; and, on a question being put if the Council had acted in accordance with said Proclamation, he (the Town Clerk) swore he could not tell, he being only recently employed by the Council, and also that he understood the Council to have been for some time defunct.

The Bench therefore dismissed the case, fully considering that the plaintiff had failed to prove.

Mr. Black states that the decision in Moffett's case has prevented him from again suing Moffett to higher tribunal; and I have been informed, by Mr. Moffett's son that Mr. Black, on the day of the Court, viz., 29th May, called on Mr. Moffett lying on a sick bed, and, through some pretence, actually received the money from Moffett. I deny that I was summoned to appear on 29th of May last, as Mr. Black states. I acknowledge to have received a summons, and intend to hold myself in readiness to appear on the day therein mentioned.

My son was summoned, and put in a defence, and Mr. Black withdrew the cause; and I defy any man to prove that I have ever, in a magisterial manner, interfered in any case wherein I was personally interested.

Mr. Black states that verdicts were given against myself and another for rates due in January last, and Mr. Charles applying for a prohibition, in which case the Judges of the Supreme Court gave a verdict for the Council with costs. The aforesaid prohibition was against the action of the Bench, and should have been brought against the Council as being illegal. The conduct of myself and others may have caused some annoyance to a certain faction, whose malevolence hath impelled them to attempt to vilify my character by every low means they can think of. My conduct as a Magistrate (or otherwise) I am not afraid to have contrasted with the character and conduct of any man who attempts to bring any accusation against me.

I have, &c.,

JAMES EMERY.

No. 8.

MR. CHARLES to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Eureka, Kiama,

2 July, 1866.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of 18th ultimo (marked 224 in margin), requesting an answer to an enclosure containing a set of charges against me as a Magistrate, by a person calling himself Mayor of the Kiama Municipality.

For the information of the Colonial Secretary, I submit the following explanation and answers:—

First, I am charged with conduct calculated to cause Mr. Robb to leave the Bench with disgust. I positively assert that, previous to the municipal cases being called, the Magistrates were unanimous in every case, and that the only difference of opinion was in the first municipal case. David Smith was summoned for double the amount due, when Mr. Black applied for liberty to amend the plea. Mr. Robb was of opinion he could amend, Mr. Emery and I were of opinion, from Smith's evidence, that he was misled; that, therefore, the plea could not be amended. Black then accepted the half of the demand without costs. That was the only difference of opinion; and that the best good feeling exists between Mr. Robb and myself.

The

The second case called was that of Joseph King, summoned on 14th May, to appear on 29th May next. Mr. Owen, the solicitor, argued that "May next" meant May 1867, and that it misled the defendant, who did not attend on 29th May, 1866. No doubt it was simply a mistake in allowing the word "next" to remain in place of "instant," which mistake was none of mine.

Third and principal charge, of Moffett's case. In this case the same informality existed in summons, but as no question was raised in the first, we thought better to proceed with the case. It is stated, as no appearance was made on behalf of defendant, that it was the practice of the Court to give a verdict for plaintiff; it is also the practice of the Court, and common justice demands it, that the plaintiff prove his claim before a verdict be given. When the party calling himself Town Clerk, in course of examination, stated that, from what he saw in the books of the Corporation, the Council had neglected to strike or collect any rates for upwards of two years,—that he believed the Council inoperative for a still longer period. This led to an investigation of the Municipal Act, which requires that valuations shall be made, rates struck, and certain members shall retire, and others be elected in their stead. This last could not be done, as there were no ratepayers to propose or elect, as the Act required. Therefore, we considered the reconstruction of the Council altogether illegal, and that the present members had no lawful right to collect municipal rates; and I believe we are borne out in that opinion by the highest legal authority in the Colony—by Her Majesty's Attorney General desiring to pass, in the last Session of Parliament, a Bill for the reconstruction of Councils which have become defunct, Kiama included.

SECOND SERIES.

Mr. Black calls the attention of the Executive to the following statements, viz. :—
First, that I have a strong party feeling and hostility against the Municipality. This statement is positively untrue. I have no dislike to municipal action, but I have a strong dislike to be compelled to pay taxes by a set of men who have neither been placed in power nor have they the confidence of the ratepayers.

His second charge, that I was summoned for rates on 29th May, is also untrue. I neither received summons nor intimation of such for that date. My rates were paid on 21st May, before any summonses were issued.

Next, that I stated I was very glad of the opportunity of dismissing the demand. These words were never uttered by me on the Bench. I stated, in answer to Mr. Black, who said that the case could not be brought forward again, that that was what was meant.

Fourth, that my name was not on the roster for that day. That may be true or not, as, some time back, three different rosters were formed to take turn in rotation, but it was so irregularly published that it got in confusion, and lately I have attended at convenience.

THIRD SERIES.

First, that being a strong partisan against the Municipality, it cannot be said I gave an unbiassed judgment. My answer is, in all such cases I act conscientiously.

Second, that we acted contrary to all precedent, &c., in dismissing the case after the plaintiff's case had been fully proven. I deny that Black proved his right to sue for municipal rates. I also affirm that the summons was bad, being calculated to mislead.

Third, that we assumed undue power, &c., and in opposition to the decision which was ratified by the Supreme Court. In this Supreme Court case, the question of the validity of the Council was never raised; and the prohibition was dismissed, on the grounds that the Council could abandon the previous rates because they were illegal. However, the Honorable the Attorney General knows more of the case than I do.

The charge regarding the administration of justice, coming from the source it does, is too absurd to require further notice.

In conclusion, I have only to state that I have acted conscientiously, and have nothing to regret in connection with the case.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL CHARLES.

No. 9.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE MAYOR OF KIAMA.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9 July, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of June 7th, in which, on behalf of the Municipal Council of Kiama, you make several charges against Messrs. Samuel Charles and James Emery, of misconduct in their capacity as Magistrates of the Colony, I am now directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you, that he caused a copy of your letter to be sent for the explanation of each of the Magistrates whose conduct has been called in question.

The Colonial Secretary has received from Mr. Emery a letter in reply, dated June 28th, in which the following passages occur:—

"Mr. Black states that the decision in Moffett's case has prevented him from again suing Moffett to higher tribunal, &c. I have been informed by Mr. Moffett's son that Mr. Black, on the day of the Court, viz., 29th May, called on Mr. Moffett lying on a sick bed, and through some pretence actually received the money from Moffett.

" I

"I deny that I was summoned to appear on 29th May last, as Mr. Black states. I acknowledge to have received a summons, and intend to hold myself in readiness to appear on the day therein mentioned.

"My son was summoned and put in a defence, and Mr. Black withdrew the cause; and I defy any man to prove that I have ever, in a magisterial manner, interfered in any case wherein I was personally interested."

You will see that, in the first of these paragraphs, Mr. Emery asserts that, on the 29th May, the day when, as you allege, the case against Moffit or Moffett was dismissed by Mr. Black, contrary to law, you called at the defendant's house and "actually received the money" (it is presumed the amount of the rate). Although the fact is not material in arriving at a decision on the conduct of the Magistrates, still Mr. Parkes considers it desirable to have this transaction explained.

You will further observe that, in the second paragraph quoted, Mr. Emery positively contradicts your statement that he was "summoned to appear in the Court on 29th May, for default of payment of rates"; and that in the third paragraph he offers an explanation in the case of his son, Mr. Alexander Emery, at variance with the facts as stated by you. If the statements in your letter of June 7th be correct, they can, of course, be easily substantiated by documentary evidence.

The Colonial Secretary has also received a letter from Mr. Charles, dated the 2nd instant, in explanation of his conduct, from which the following passages are quoted:—

"His (Mr. Black's) second charge, that I was summoned for rates on the 29th May, is also *untrue*. I neither received summons nor intimation of such for that date. My rates were paid on the 21st May, before any summonses were issued.

"Next, that I stated I was very glad of the opportunity of dismissing the demand. These words were never uttered by me on the Bench. I stated, in answer to Mr. Black, who said that the case could not be brought forward again, that was what was meant."

By the foregoing paragraphs, you will see that Mr. Charles also positively contradicts your statement that he was "summoned to appear in the Court on the 29th May, for default of payment of rates," and that he denies having said "on the Bench, in giving his decision in the case of Moffett, that he was very glad of the opportunity of dismissing the demand of the Municipality."

Mr. Parkes desires me to request your early attention to this communication.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 10.

THE MAYOR OF KIAMA to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Municipal Council Chamber,
Kiama, 14 July, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th instant, containing certain replies made by Samuel Charles and James Emery, Esquires, to a statement officially made to you, in accordance with a resolution of the Council, and dated on the 7th of June last.

In explanation of the first paragraph in Mr. Emery's reply, that I called on Mr. Moffett, he being on a sick bed, "and actually received the money from him on the occasion," I beg leave to state that the decision of the Magistrates was made on the 29th of May (Tuesday), and two days afterwards, namely, on Thursday, the 31st May, Mrs. Moffett, in company with her son, paid me the amount due for rates by Mr. Moffett, on the public street in Kiama, and before witness—Mrs. Moffett and son being then perfectly cognizant of the decision of the Court.

In the second paragraph of Mr. Emery's letter he denies that he was "summoned to appear before the Court on the 29th day of May last."

In proof that he was actually summoned for rates due to the Council, I hereby send you an attested copy of the summons served on him.

In reference to the third paragraph of Mr. Emery's letter, wherein he admits that his son, Alexander Emery "was summoned, and put in a defence, and that I withdrew the cause," I must respectfully submit that there was no other course open to me but to withdraw all the remaining causes, including the two Emerys, the father and son, after the extraordinary decision made in the cause of Moffett; unless I had allowed all those on the list to be dismissed—a procedure to which advisedly I could not submit.

The two Messrs. Emery—namely, Mr. James Emery, the father, and Mr. Alexander Emery, the son—were both summoned for that day (Tuesday, 29th May). I hereby send you an attested copy of the summons served on Alexander Emery, which by comparison will be found precisely similar to the one served on Mr. James Emery; and yet he (Mr. James Emery) denies the one, and admits the other.

In reply to the letter of Mr. Charles, of the 2nd instant, wherein he states, "Mr. Black's second charge is also *untrue*," namely, "that I was summoned for rates on the 29th May, I neither received summons nor intimation of such for that date. My rates were paid on the 21st May, before any summonses were issued." I distinctly assert that his (Mr. Charles') rates were not paid before the summons was taken out against him on May 19th; but I am informed by the Registrar of the Court, Mr. Henry Connell, jun., that

that Mr. Charles' father-in-law, Mr. James Mackay Gray, when he saw the name of Mr. Charles on the summons list for rates, paid the amount claimed. But that the summons was taken out against him I positively assert; in proof whereof, I hereby send you an attested copy of said summons.

As to the next statement of Mr. Charles, denying his having said he "was very glad of the opportunity of dismissing the demand," and further "These words were never uttered by me on the Bench; I stated, in answer to Mr. Black, who said that the case could not be brought on again, that was what I wanted, or was meant."

In proof that Mr. Charles used the words complained of, I herewith forward the declaration of Mr. Thomas Boyce, Town Clerk, who was then in the witness box, and not more than 4 feet from Mr. Charles when the words were uttered.

I also forward a certified copy of the Cause List in the Small Debts Court for that day's hearing, in which it will be observed that the names of James Emery and Samuel Charles appear as defendants. I have to remark that, although the name of William Moles, Esq., J.P., appears on the paper as one of the Justices presiding on the Bench on the day named, 29th May, he (Mr. Moles) vacated the Bench and left the Court prior to the hearing of any of the municipal causes. Mr. Moles, on leaving the Bench, said that he felt a delicacy in adjudicating, inasmuch as he is a Councillor of a neighbouring Municipality.

I have, &c.,
JOHN BLACK,
Mayor.

[Enclosures in No. 10.]

I, Thomas Boyce, Town Clerk, Kiama, do hereby declare, that, on Tuesday, the 29th day of May last, I being in the witness-box in the Court House at Kiama, during the hearing of the cause "The Municipal Council of Kiama v. James Moffett," for rates due the Council—Samuel Charles and James Emery, Esquires, being on the Bench as Justices—did clearly and distinctly hear the said Samuel Charles, Esquire, say, in giving judgment in the above cause in favour of the defendant, by dismissing the cause, that he, the said Samuel Charles, was very glad of the opportunity of dismissing the demand of the Municipality.

THOMAS BOYCE.

Taken and made before me, at Kiama, this 14th day of July, 1866.

JAMES COLLEY, J.P.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the Court of Petty Sessions for the }
District of Kiama.

To Samuel Charles, of Kiama.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court, at Kiama, on Tuesday, the 29th day of May next, at _____ of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, precisely, to answer the following plaint of the Kiama Municipal Council, being for rates due to the said Council to the 28th February, 1866, viz., £4 10s. 4d.; otherwise, upon proof of the due service of a copy of this summons, the cause, when called on for hearing, will be tried, and judgment be given against you for whatever may appear to be due, together with such costs as the Court may think fit to award. And take notice, that if you intend to defend upon any matter, or set-off, or excuse, you must file particulars of the same in the office of the Registrar two clear days at the least before the day herein named for the hearing of the cause, otherwise the evidence you may bring forward to support such set-off cannot be admitted.

Dated this nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

By the Court,

(Signed)

HENRY CONNELL, JUN.,
Registrar.

I certify the above to be a correct copy of the original summons, which was withdrawn before issue, at the request of Mr. John Black, on the ground that payment of the claim had been promised by Mr. James Mackay Gray.

HENRY CONNELL, JUN.,
Registrar.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the Court of Petty Sessions for the }
District of Kiama.

To James Emery, of Kiama.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court, at Kiama, on Tuesday, the 29th day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, precisely, to answer the following plaint of the Kiama Municipal Council, being for rates due to the said Council to the 28th February, 1866, viz., £1 18s. 5½d.; otherwise, upon proof of the due service of a copy of this summons, the cause, when called on for hearing, will be tried, and judgment be given against you for whatever may appear to be due, together with such costs as the Court may think fit to award. And take notice, that if you intend to defend upon any matter, or set-off, or excuse, you must file particulars of the same in the office of the Registrar two clear days at the least before the day herein named for the hearing of the cause, otherwise the evidence you may bring forward to support such set-off cannot be admitted.

Dated this nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

By the Court,

(Signed)

HENRY CONNELL, JUN.,
Registrar.

I certify the above to be a correct copy of the original summons.

(Signed)

HENRY CONNELL, JUN.,
Registrar.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the Court of Petty Sessions for the }
District of Kiama.

To Alexander Emery, of Kiama.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court, at Kiama, on Tuesday, the 29th day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, precisely, to answer the following plaint of the Kiama Municipal Council, being for rates due to the said Council to the 28th February, 1866, viz., £3 15s. 0d.; otherwise, upon proof of the due service of a copy of this summons, the cause, when called on for hearing, will be tried, and judgment be given against you for whatever may appear to be due, together with such costs as the Court may think fit to award. And take notice, that if you intend to defend upon any matter, or set-off, or excuse, you must file particulars of the same in the office of the Registrar two clear days at the least before the day herein named for the hearing of the cause, otherwise the evidence you may bring forward to support such set-off cannot be admitted.

Dated this nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

By the Court,

(Signed) HENRY CONNELL, JUNR.,

Registrar.

I certify the above to be a correct copy of the original summons.

(Signed) HENRY CONNELL, JUNR.,

Registrar.

PETTY Sessions for the recovery of Small Debts, held at Kiama on the 29th May, 1866.

No.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Cause of Action.	Amount of Claim.				Plea.	Registrar.	Bailiff.	Judgment.	Magistrates.
				£	s.	d.	0					
1	Kiama Municipal Council.	David Smith	Rates due 28th Feb., 1866.	7	6	3	0	2	1	Settled		
2	Do.	Joseph King	Do.	2	5	9	0	0	0	Case nonsuited		
3	Do.	James Moffitt	Do.	2	19	1	0	0	0	Case dismissed		
4	Do.	Henry James	Do.	5	9	1	0	0	0	Paid into Court, £5 15s. 1d.		
5	Do.	John Regan	Do.	3	3	7	0	0	0	Withdrawn		
6	Do.	Robert Tait	Do.	0	12	8	0	0	1	Do.		
7	Do.	Alexander Emery	Do.	3	15	0	0	0	0	Do.		
8	Do.	James Emery	Do.	1	18	5	0	0	0	Do.		
9	Do.	Samuel Charles	Do.	4	10	4	0	0	0	Do.		
10	Do.	John Jone	Do.	4	14	9	0	0	0	Paid into Court, £5 0s. 10d.		
11	Do.	Thomas & Robert Hindmarsh.	Do.	7	19	9	0	0	0	Withdrawn	Wm. Moles, J.P. Samuel Charles, J.P. Wm. Moles. James Emery, J.P.	
12	Do.	Thomas Gray	Do.	0	15	10	0	0	0	Do.		
13	Do.	Walter Curray	Do.	3	1	7	0	0	0	Paid into Court, £3 8s. 7d.		
14	Do.	John McCarthy	Do.	1	16	1	0	0	0	Do. £2 4s. 1d.		
15	Do.	John Noble, Junr.	Do.	1	10	4	0	0	0	Withdrawn		
16	Do.	John Pickeman	Do.	1	7	5	0	0	0	Paid into Court, £1 14s. 5d.		
17	Do.	Henry Timbs	Do.	2	2	8	0	0	0	Do. £2 9s. 2d.		
18	Do.	William Timbs	Do.	3	19	9	0	0	0	Do. £4 6s. 3d.		
19	James Gray	Henry Vincent	Goods sold and delivered.	9	6	7	0	0	0	No appearance		
20	Graham & Armstrong	Henry Ramsay	Order and interest	2	11	0	0	0	2	For plaintiff, £2 11s.		
21	James W. Ball	William Elliott	School fees, &c.	1	3	0	0	0	0	Paid into Court, £1 9s.		

I hereby certify that the above list is a correct one taken from the original record.

HENRY CONNELL, JUNR.,

Registrar.

No. 11.

MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18 July, 1866.

A LETTER having been addressed to the Government by John Black, Esq., in pursuance of a Resolution passed by the Municipal Council of Kiama (of which he is Mayor), complaining that Samuel Charles, Esq., and James Emery, Esq., in their capacity as Magistrates of the Colony, did improperly attend and take their seats on the Bench, on the 29th of May last, and adjudicate in several causes in which the Municipal Council had summoned certain rate-payers for default in payment of rates, Messrs. Charles and Emery being themselves, and the latter having also a relative among the number of defaulting rate-payers so summoned for that day,—a copy of Mr. Black's letter was sent to each of these Magistrates for explanation.

Though in Mr. Black's letter it is alleged that Messrs. Charles and Emery acted contrary to law, and assumed unwarranted powers in dealing with the cases brought before them, the Government has confined its consideration of their conduct to the charge that they attended and adjudicated in cases in all respects the same as other cases in which they were themselves defendants, and in which one of them had a near relative also a defendant. Messrs. Charles and Emery, in their replies to the Mayor's letter, deny that they were summoned for the 29th May last, as alleged; but their denials are met by the Mayor by the production of an attested copy of the summons taken out against each of these gentlemen, and the summons was served on Mr. Emery on the 21st May. Besides the impropriety of Magistrates hearing and disposing of cases in which they are themselves directly interested, one of these gentlemen has undoubtedly been guilty of an attempt to mislead the Government, by denying what is now proved to be the fact.

One consequence of their interference and adverse decision in the municipal summons cases was, the withdrawal of the remainder of the cases of like character, including those against Mr. Emery himself and his son. In the case of Mr. Charles, the amount of his rate was, it appears, paid by a friend; but not before a summons had in fact been taken out against him for the 29th May, as alleged. This payment, whether made with his knowledge and consent or not, can scarcely be held to alter the complexion of his conduct as a Magistrate. Viewed in any light, it is clear that Mr. Charles took upon himself to adjudicate in causes in which he was himself mixed up, with the feelings of a strong partisan, and in which a proper sense of propriety ought to have restrained him from acting at all. It cannot conduce to the public benefit, nor tend to the maintenance of public confidence in the administration of justice, for gentlemen so little acquainted with the duties and responsibilities of their position to remain in the Commission of the Peace. I therefore recommend that a writ of supersedeas be issued against both these Magistrates.

HENRY PARKES.

Minute 66/24, 20th July, 1866.—Confirmed, 23rd July, 1866.

AFTER careful consideration of the correspondence herewith submitted, with reference to a complaint preferred by the Municipal Council of Kiama against Messrs. Samuel Charles and James Emery, Justices of the Peace, for having, in their capacity as Magistrates of the Colony, improperly attended the Court at Kiama, and adjudicated on the 29th May last, in several cases brought by the said Municipal Council against certain rate-payers for payment of rates—Messrs. Charles and Emery being themselves, and the latter having a relative, among the number of defaulters so summoned for that day—the Executive Council are of opinion that the conduct of these gentlemen in the matter in question was highly improper and discreditable; and they therefore advise, for the reason herein stated by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, that a writ of supersedeas be issued against them as Magistrates of the Colony.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Approved—J.Y.
27th July, 1866.

No. 12.

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS, KIAMA.
Sydney, 19 July, 1866.

HAVE you proof of the service of summons on Samuel Charles and James Emery for the 29th May, for payment of rates? Reply immediately.

No. 13.

TELEGRAM from THE CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS, KIAMA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.
19 July, 1866.

THE summons against Captain Charles, although prepared, was never issued from this office, the Mayor having personally requested me to withdraw it. Copy of summons was served upon James Emery personally, on the 21st May, and affidavit was made before me on the 29th May to that effect by bailiff, which affidavit is indorsed on the original summons.

No. 14.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE MAYOR OF KIAMA.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 19 July, 1866.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the charges preferred by you against Messrs. Charles and Emery, in their capacity as Magistrates of the Colony, have received the careful consideration of the Government, and that it has been decided to take the necessary steps to remove both these gentlemen from the Commission of the Peace.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

11

No. 15.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to JAMES EMERY, ESQ.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 19 July, 1866.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th June, submitting to the Government your answer to the charges preferred against you as a Magistrate by the Mayor of Kiama. I am to inform you that the case has been inquired into with much care, and every desire to admit any evidence that could be produced in justification of the course of conduct complained of.

The Government has confined its attention to the charge that you sat and adjudicated, on the 29th May last, in causes the same in all respects as others in which you and your brother Magistrate had the interest of defendants. This charge, which is one of grave character, has been fully proved; and Mr. Parkes desires me to say that he deeply regrets that any gentleman holding the Commission of a Magistrate should so far forget his position as to attempt to mislead the Government by a denial of the truth, when called upon to give an explanation so intimately concerning the administration of justice.

The Government has no alternative but to take the necessary steps for your removal from the Commission of the Peace.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 16.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to MR. CHARLES.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 20 July, 1866.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the due receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, submitting to the Government your answer to the charges preferred against you as a Magistrate by the Mayor of Kiama. I am to inform you that the case has been inquired into with much care, and every desire to admit any evidence that could be produced in justification of the course of conduct complained of. In such inquiry, the Government has abstained from considering the charges that you decided contrary to law, assumed undue powers, and gave utterance to the language of partisanship on the Bench; and has confined its attention to the charge that you sat and adjudicated, on the 29th May last, in causes the same in all respects as others in which you and your brother Magistrate had the interests of defendants. It is clearly proved that Mr. Emery was defendant in one of these cases, and a summons had been actually taken out against yourself, and that your name appeared in the Cause List for the 29th May. On that day you took your seat as a Judge to try causes in which all your feelings and interests were hostile to the plaintiff, and your conduct in so doing cannot be reconciled with a proper sense of the duties and responsibilities of a Magistrate.

After a careful consideration of the circumstances, the Government feels itself called upon to take the necessary steps to remove your name from the Commission of the Peace.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 17.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE PROTHONOTARY OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 2 August, 1866.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit to you, herewith, writs of supersedeas, addressed to the gentlemen named in the margin, and to request that, in compliance therewith, their names may be struck out of the Commission of the Peace deposited in your office.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

Dated
27 July, 1866.
Samuel Charles
and
James Emery,
of Kiama,
Esquires.

[Enclosure in No. 17.]

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:

To Samuel Charles, of Kiama, Esq.:

Greeting:

WHEREAS, by our commission or letters patent under the Great Seal of our Colony of New South Wales, and under the hand of our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales, bearing date, at Government House, Sydney, the twenty-sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four,

four, we did assign you one of our Justices of the Peace in our Colony of New South Wales, either alone, or with any one or more of our Justices as were then or should thereafter be commissioned by us in that behalf, to keep and cause to be kept all laws, ordinances, and statutes in force within our said Colony, and all Acts of the Legislature of our said Colony for the punishing of offenders, the preservation of the peace, and for the quiet rule, welfare, and good government of our people in our said Colony; and to have, exercise, and discharge all the powers, authorities, and duties belonging or pertaining to the office of a Justice of the Peace in our said Colony: And therefore we commanded you that, to keep the peace, and all laws, ordinances, and statutes, and all and singular other the premises, you diligently applied yourself, doing therein what to justice appertained, according to the law and custom of England and of our said Colony: And whereas it being deemed expedient to remove you from such office of a Justice of the Peace, our Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of our said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, has been pleased to relieve you from the discharge of such your duty as one of our Justices of the Peace in our Colony aforesaid: Now, forasmuch as, for the reason before stated it is expedient that the said commission or letters patent, so far as the same relates to you the said Samuel Charles, which authorizes and empowers you to act as one of our said Justices of the Peace of our said Colony may be superseded: For that end we do therefore, by these presents, will and command you, the said Samuel Charles, that you stay and surcease all further proceedings by you taken or done upon or under our said commission or letters patent, and we do permit you to surcease therefrom, and we do declare the same, so far as relates to you, to be and the same is superseded accordingly. In testimony whereof, we have caused this our letter or writ of supersedeas to be made patent, and the Great Seal of our said Colony to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, Knight Commander of our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, our Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in our said Colony, this twenty-seventh day of July, in the thirtieth year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)
By His Excellency's Command,
HENRY PARKES.

JOHN YOUNG.

Entered on record by me, in Register of Patents No. 9, page 242, this first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

HENRY HALLORAN,
Under Secretary.

[Similar writ to foregoing addressed to James Emery, of Netherdale, Kiama, Esq.]

No. 18.

MR. SAMUEL CHARLES to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Eureka, near Kiama,
4 August, 1866.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 20th ultimo, informing me that the Government have taken the necessary steps to remove my name from the Commission of the Peace, for adjudicating in causes in which all my feelings and interests were hostile to the plaintiff, and that a summons had actually been taken out against me, and that my name appeared on the Cause List for 29th May, and that all this has been clearly proven to the satisfaction of the Government.

I firmly assert that such statement of proof is unfounded.

First, I would ask, who can state what my feelings were to plaintiff? The fact of voluntarily paying my rates on 21st May would shew a different feeling to that attributed to me; and the fact of holding the treasurer's receipt, of date 21st May, for all demands, clearly shews that I had no personal interest in the proceedings of the 29th May. I again assert that no summons was ever issued against me for 29th May, and that if my name was on the Cause List for 29th May I did not see it, nor should it have been there, as my rates were paid on 21st, with the full knowledge of Mr. Black and the Registrar.

Therefore, the grounds of dismissal are totally without foundation; and as to the law of the case, I am borne out by the Bathurst case, where the decision of the Magistrates has been confirmed by the District Judge. If the Bathurst Corporation are illegal through only electing half their aldermen, how is Kiama, where not a single alderman has been elected lawfully? The present Mayor, at time of election as alderman, had not paid his rates. I will anxiously wait the decision of the Government regarding the Bathurst Magistrates. Had the Colonial Secretary come forward in a manly manner and said, "Charles, you annoyed me at the last contested election by stating some unpalatable truths of me, and now that I am in power I will give you a kick for it," I would have accepted it with the best possible grace; for be assured, much as I felt honored by holding Her Majesty's Commission, I care very little about it while held at the caprice of such a man as Henry Parkes, who is guilty of the grossest partisanship in dismissing from the Bench a Magistrate on the most flimsy pretext (because an opponent), and at the bidding of his warmest electioneering supporter.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL CHARLES.

1867-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROGRESS REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

REMOVAL OF MR. SAMUEL CHARLES FROM
THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
24 April, 1868.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1868.

[Price, 1s. 4d.]

458-a

1867-8.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 136. THURSDAY, 9 APRIL, 1868.

7. Removal of Mr. Samuel Charles from the Commission of the Peace ("*Formal*" *Motion*):—Mr. Garrett moved, pursuant to amended Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into, and report upon, the subject of the removal of Mr. Samuel Charles from the Commission of the Peace,—with power to send for persons and papers.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Parkes, Mr. Neale, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. Forster, Mr. Tighe, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Josephson, Mr. Farnell, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES, No. 137. TUESDAY, 14 APRIL, 1868.

2. Removal of Mr. Samuel Charles from the Commission of the Peace:—Mr. Garrett, *with the concurrence of the House*, moved (without notice), That the Return to Address in reference to "Messrs. Charles and Emery," laid upon the Table and ordered to be printed on 7th April, be referred to the Committee now sitting on the subject of "Removal of Mr. Samuel Charles from the Commission of the Peace."
- Question put and passed.

VOTES, No. 145. FRIDAY, 24 APRIL, 1868.

2. Removal of Mr. Samuel Charles from the Commission of the Peace:—Mr. Garrett, as Chairman, brought up a Progress Report, 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 9th April, 1868,—together with Appendix.
- Ordered to be printed.

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1867-8.

REMOVAL OF MR. SAMUEL CHARLES FROM THE COMMISSION
OF THE PEACE.

PROGRESS REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 9th April, 1868, "*to inquire into and report upon the subject of the removal of Mr. Samuel Charles from the Commission of the Peace,—with power to send for persons and papers,*"—to whom was referred, on the 14th April, "*the Return to an Address in reference to 'Messrs. Charles and Emery,' laid upon the Table and ordered to be printed on 7th April,*"—have agreed to the following Progress Report:—

Your Committee have examined the witnesses named in the margin,* but, owing to the approaching close of the Session, find themselves unable to proceed further with the inquiry, and recommend that it be resumed early next Session.

*J. Black, Esq., J.P.
S. Charles, Esq.
J. M. Gray, Esq., J.P.
H. Halloran, Esq.
H. Connell, Esq.
A. C. Budge, Esq.

Your Committee submit the evidence already taken.

THOS. GARRETT,
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 24 April, 1868.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 14 APRIL, 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Parkes,	|	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Garrett,	|	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. J. Stewart.		

Mr. Garrett called to the Chair.

Entry in the Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by Clerk. Committee deliberated as to their course of proceedings.

Ordered,—That the following witnesses be summoned for next meeting:—

Henry Halloran, Esq.
 Samuel Charles, Esq., Kiama.
 Henry Connell, Esq., C.P.S., Kiama.
 John Black, Esq., J.P., Kiama.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at half-past 10 o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 17 APRIL, 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Garrett in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay,		Mr. Neale.
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Printed copies of the Return to Address in reference to "Messrs. Charles and Emery," referred to this Committee,—on the Table.

Telegram from J. Black, Esq., stating that he is unable to attend before Monday next, read by Chairman.

Committee deliberated.

Clerk instructed to send a telegram to Mr. Black, requesting his attendance on Tuesday next, at half-past 10 o'clock.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at half-past 10 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 21 APRIL, 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Garrett in the Chair.

Mr. Farnell,	|	Mr. R. Stewart,
Mr. Parkes,	|	Mr. J. Stewart,
Mr. Forster.		

John Black, Esq., J.P. (*Mayor of Kiama*), called in and examined.

Witness submitted his claim to be allowed travelling expenses, and withdrew. Committee deliberated.

Resolved (on motion of Mr. R. Stewart),—That the sum of £2 2s. be awarded to Mr. J. Black for travelling expenses.

[Adjourned to to-morrow, at half-past 10 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 22 APRIL, 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Garrett in the Chair.

Mr. R. Stewart,	|	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Macleay,	|	Mr. J. Stewart,
Mr. Farnell.		

Samuel Charles, Esq., called in and examined.

Several documents relative to this inquiry handed in by witness. (*Vide Appendix, A 1 to A 6.*)

Witness withdrew.

James M. Gray, Esq., J.P., called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Henry Halloran, Esq. (*Principal Under Secretary*), called in and examined.

Witness

Witness produced the original Correspondence, &c., in the case, copies of which appear in the printed Return to Address referred to this Committee.

Witness withdrew.

Henry Connell, Esq., C.P.S., Kiama, called in and examined.

Original "Cause List" of the Small Debts Court held on 29 May, 1866, produced by witness.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That the following witnesses be summoned for the next meeting, viz.,—

Joseph Weston, Esq., Kiama.

James Colley, Esq., J.P., Kiama.

James Robb, Esq., J.P., Kiama.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at half-past 10 o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 24 APRIL, 1868.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Garrett in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay, | Mr. Farnell,

Mr. J. Stewart, | Mr. Tighe,

Mr. R. Stewart.

Telegrams from James Robb and James Colley, Esqrs.,—informing that their summonses were received too late to enable them to attend this meeting,—read by Chairman.

Henry Halloran, Esq., called in and again examined.

Original papers on the subject of this inquiry, again produced by witness.

Witness withdrew.

Alexander Campbell Budge, Esq. (*Clerk of the Executive Council*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Chairman submitted Progress Report, which he read at length.

Same read 2^d and considered.

Motion made (*Mr. Farnell*), and *Question*,—That the Progress Report as read, be the Progress Report of this Committee,—*agreed to*.

Chairman to report to the House.

EXPENSE OF WITNESS.

Name of Witness.	Profession or Condition.	Whence summoned.	Number of Days under Examination.	Expenses allowed for Attendance.	Total Expenses allowed to Witness.
John Black	Mayor of Kiama	Kiama	1	£ s. d. 2 2 0	£ s. d. 2 2 0

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1867-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

REMOVAL OF MR. SAMUEL CHARLES FROM
THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.

TUESDAY, 21 APRIL, 1868.

Present:—

MR. GARRETT,
MR. R. STEWART,
MR. FARNELL,MR. J. STEWART,
MR. PARKES,
MR. FORSTER.

THOMAS GARRETT, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

John Black, Esq., J.P., called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are Mayor of Kiama? Yes.
2. You were Mayor of Kiama on the 7th of June, 1866? Yes.
3. You will see in the correspondence before the Committee, a letter dated 7th June, 1866, which purports to be signed by yourself on behalf of the Municipal Council of Kiama, and contains certain charges against Messrs. Charles and Emery, of misconduct as Magistrates? Yes.
4. Have you anything to state, in addition to the statements contained in that letter, in support of those charges? No, I do not know that I have. If you desire it, I might, perhaps, be able to give the grounds for charges more definitely than they are contained in that letter.
5. If you think it necessary to make any statements in connection with these charges, you are at liberty to do so? In my letter both these gentlemen were charged, but I suppose this inquiry has only reference to Mr. Charles' case. I really do not think there is anything further I need say. There are minor circumstances connected with the matter, that, perhaps, might throw some light upon some of the charges. For instance, I accuse these gentlemen of being strong partisans—that they have frequently, on many occasions, offered strenuous opposition to the Kiama Municipal Council in its operations—such opposition as convening public meetings and addressing them, endeavouring to point out the illegality of the Council's constitution, and induce rate-payers to withhold their rates from the Corporation. There is in this second charge a little inaccuracy. Subsequently to the writing of this letter, I learnt that Captain Charles had paid the amount of rates by cheque to his father-in-law, but that circumstance I was not aware of until some three or four months ago, when Mr. Samuel Gray was in Kiama, and explained that circumstance to me. This charge states that Captain Charles was summoned to appear in Court on the day in question, 29th May, but I have subsequently learned that the summons was never served, although it was ordered by me to be taken out on the 19th. On the 19th May, 1866, I instructed the Registrar of the Court, Mr. Connell, to take out the summonses; on the 21st I met Mr. Gray, and he told me he had paid Captain Charles' rates. I understood at the time he had paid it from his own money, to prevent unpleasantness between Captain Charles and the Municipal Council; but it appears, as I have subsequently learnt, that Captain Charles paid this money by cheque to Mr. Gray, and Mr. Gray paid the money on Captain Charles' account.

J. Black, Esq.,
J.P.

21 April, 1868.

- J. Black, Esq., J.P.
- 21 April, 1868.
6. Then this charge, that they were both summoned to appear in Court for default of payment of rates, is not correct? Not quite correct.
7. It is not correct so far as Mr. Charles is concerned? The summons was never served, though it was taken out.
8. *Mr. Farnell.*] The summons was taken out, but remained in the office? Yes.
9. *Chairman.*] Have you had any conversation with Mr. Redford, the Treasurer of the Council, about this payment? None whatever. My impression of the matter was, that the money was paid by Mr. Gray to the Registrar of the Court. It would have been an irregular proceeding to pay it to the Treasurer after the summons was taken out; indeed, I question whether the Treasurer could have received it.
10. You admit the summons had not been served? The summons had not been served.
11. Mr. Charles simply stood in the position of a ratepayer who had not paid his rates; and, not having received a summons, it was proper for him to pay the rates to the Treasurer? Yes.
12. Have you anything to say with regard to the other charges you make against Mr. Charles, in your letter of the 7th June, 1866? I complain in this letter of him saying, on the Bench, that he was glad of the opportunity of dismissing the demand of the Municipal Council; that is in the case of Moffett. Mr. Moffett was sued by the Municipal Council for rates, and he had filed no plea; and having proved the incorporation of the Council, by production of the *Government Gazette*, and so on, the assessment and service of the rate upon him, I submitted to the Bench of Magistrates that I was entitled to a verdict, but the case was dismissed.
13. On what ground? On the ground of the illegality of the Council's incorporation. Captain Charles said, on the Bench, that he believed the Council had no legal existence; and when I demurred to that, as being beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, and that it would debar the Council from taking any further proceedings for the recovery of this money, he said he intended it to be so, or words to that effect.
14. Were these the words he said? I will not say positively these were the words he said, but I believe the words he used were that such was the intention of the Bench.
15. Then it was not the words stated in your letter—"that he was very glad of the opportunity of dismissing the demand of the Municipality"? I cannot say positively. I heard him say something afterwards in an undertone which I did not catch, but I believe there is an affidavit of the then Council Clerk to say that these were the words used by him.
16. *Mr. J. Stewart.*] Did Mr. Moffett, or any one on his behalf, raise the question as to the illegality of the Corporation? No; Mr. Moffett had filed no plea; there was no appearance for the defendant.
17. *Chairman.*] You offered evidence, in Moffett's case, as to the legal constitution of the Council? I did, by the production of the *Government Gazette*.
18. And by offering that evidence, the constitution of the Council was brought under the notice of the Bench? The constitution of the Council is always proved in all cases; it is usual in all Courts, as far as my experience goes, to produce the *Government Gazette*, with the proclamation showing that the municipality has been incorporated.
19. Therefore, the question of the legality of the corporation was actually submitted to the Court in evidence? No, there was no question raised; there was no defence.
20. Do you not consider that the question of legality was submitted, by the production of evidence as to that legality? No, I do not think so. The defendant in that case, Mr. Moffett, sent me word in the morning that if I called at his place he would pay the amount of his rates; that he made no question as to his liability, but that he had met with an accident and could not himself come in to pay the money.
21. Is it not the fact that Mr. Moffett had paid his rates at the time he was sued? No, he had not paid.
22. Is it not the fact that you had received from Mr. Moffett, on the morning of the day on which the case was brought before the Court, an order for the payment of the money? No, I received the order from Mr. Moffett on the evening of that day, after the case was dismissed by the Magistrates—an order pre-dated. But prior to the case being heard, Mr. Moffett sent his son to inform me that if I called at his place he would pay the rate; that he could not go in to pay it into Court, in consequence of having met with an accident. I sent to say that if his son took it in, it would be all right; and after the Court was over, I called on Mr. Moffett, who is my next neighbour and an old acquaintance. I called more as a visit of condolence than with any other object, and while I was there he proposed paying me this money, and he paid it by an order pre-dated.
23. Did you tell him at the time you took that order, that the case had been dismissed? No.
24. Did you not think it necessary? I did not.
25. Did the order include the costs in the case? I am not in a position to say just now; I rather think the order was for the amount of the rate only, but I am not quite certain.
26. Who were the Magistrates who sat in Moffett's case? Captain Charles and Mr. James Emery.
27. No one else? No one else.
28. What other Magistrates were present that day? In the morning Mr. James Mackay Gray, Mr. James Robb, Mr. William Moles, Captain Charles, and Mr. James Emery.
29. You say only Mr. Emery and Mr. Charles sat on the case? Only Mr. James Emery and Mr. Charles sat on the municipal cases.
30. You say, in your letter—"the other Magistrates who were present having, in the meantime, left the Bench, one of them (Mr. Robb) in evident disgust at the conduct of these two gentlemen." What reason did Mr. Moles give for leaving the Bench? Mr. Moles was at that

that time a Councillor in the Shellharbour Municipal Council, and he said he felt a delicacy, in consequence, in adjudicating in municipal cases. Mr. Gray assigned no reason; he left the Bench prior to any municipal cases being called on. I think one case was decided in the meantime, between the time of Mr. Gray's leaving the Bench and the municipal cases being called on. J. Black, Esq.,
J.P.
21 April, 1868.

31. One case, not a municipal case? Not a municipal case. With regard to Mr. Robb, an objection was raised to the wording of the summons in one case by Mr. Solicitor Owen; he was not employed by the defendant, but he had heard some conversation in reference to the matter, and he raised an objection to the wording of the summons in the case of Joseph King; he said "the 29th May next" meant the 29th May next year; and I may say Mr. Owen had, immediately preceding the calling on of this case, been conducting a case in which he was retained, on a precisely similar summons. He raised this objection without being called upon by any person.

32. Did the defendant appear? The defendant did not appear; and the Magistrates nonsuited the Council in the case of King, on the ground that they believed he was misled by the summons—that "the 29th May next" meant 29th May next year.

33. The summons being dated in May? The summons was dated 19th May, and the form was the form in the Small Debts Courts Act.

34. Did Mr. Robb sit at the commencement of that case? He did, and in previous cases.

35. Did he leave the Bench before the decision was come to in that case? Yes; he differed with Mr. Owen as to the meaning of the wording of the summons, but he sat on the case until the other Magistrates, Mr. Charles and Mr. Emery, appeared to entertain the objection raised by Mr. Owen, when Mr. Robb said that if they were going to administer justice in that way he would be no party to it, and he left the Bench. I heard Mr. Charles say, Mr. Robb had better take the municipal cases with him. The Magistrates nonsuited that case, on the ground I have stated.

36. Was Mr. Robb a rate-payer? Yes.

37. I suppose all the members of the Bench are rate-payers? All, with the exception of Mr. Moles, who does not reside in the municipality.

38. Has Mr. Robb, or any other member of the Bench, ever taken any part in the agitation about the position of the municipality? I do not think Mr. Robb has, but I believe Mr. Chapman has; I have heard that he has.

39. Were the following gentlemen Magistrates of the district at the time of this case being tried:—Mr. Marks, Mr. Fry, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Waugh, Mr. Kendall, Mr. Robert Miller, Mr. Black, Mr. Emery, and Mr. Charles? Yes.

40. Are all these gentlemen rate-payers? All of them.

41. Has Mr. Marks ever taken any interest in municipal matters? Not in opposition.

42. Has he ever taken any interest on the other side? No, he has been neutral; he has paid his rates without any demur.

43. Has Mr. Fry ever taken any interest in them? No.

44. Has Mr. Chapman? I have heard it rumoured that Mr. Chapman has been opposed to municipal institutions.

45. Has Mr. Waugh ever taken any part? No.

46. Has Mr. Kendall? No.

47. Mr. Robert Miller? No. Mr. Robert Miller was an alderman for some years for Gerringong Ward.

48. Before the Council suspended its action? Yes.

49. Did Mr. Miller ever take any part in meetings held about the legality of the existence of the Council after he ceased to be an alderman? I think not. Mr. Marks did, I believe, on one occasion speak on the question, at a meeting convened by Mr. Charles. The question had been raised by Mr. Charles, that the Council was illegally constituted, and he requested the people to withhold their rates. Mr. Marks spoke on the other side, saying it was no matter whether the Council was legally constituted or not, and he would recommend them to pay their rates.

50. He took the opposite view to Mr. Charles? Yes.

51. How long have you been in the Council? About seven years.

52. How often have you been elected as Mayor? Four times.

53. Were you Mayor during the time the Council's action was suspended? Part of the time.

54. I suppose you entertain pretty strong opinions on the constitution of the Council? Yes, my opinion was that we were legally constituted until it was proved we were not.

55. I suppose there were doubts as to the legal constitution of the Council? There were doubts, on account of the decision of the Supreme Court in *Berry v. Graham*, which doubts were removed when the decision of the Privy Council was known.

56. You took strong views, in opposition to the views of Mr. Charles? Yes, I took a leading part in opposing that view.

57. With regard to the expression that Mr. Robb left the Bench in evident disgust—Upon what do you base that statement? I judged from the words he used, and from the manner in which he used them.

58. What words did he use? The words he used were, that he could not agree with the Magistrates; and if they were going to administer the affairs of the Court in that way, he would be no party to it. I believe those were the words, as near as I can remember; they might not be the exact words, but I believe they are.

59. Who was present when those words were used? The Registrar of the Court, Mr. Henry Connell; the reporter to the *Kiama Independent*, Mr. Joseph Weston, and the Council Clerk, Mr. Thomas Boyce, besides others.

- J. Black, Esq.,
J.P.
- 21 April, 1868.
60. *Mr. R. Stewart.*] The remark was made so that they could hear it? Yes, it was made publicly.
61. *Chairman.*] Mr. Robb takes a good deal of interest in local affairs, does he not? Not very much. He attends more to his own affairs than to public matters.
62. Did he take any part in the last Kiama municipal election? He nominated Captain Charles at the last municipal election.
63. In your letter of the 7th June, to the Colonial Secretary, you state that you wrote "on a resolution of the Municipal Council, proposed by Alderman Pike, and seconded by Alderman Tobin, and carried unanimously." Who was present at that meeting? I cannot tell exactly who were present, but I believe there must have been a majority of the Council present; there must have been five present to form a quorum.
64. Do you think there were more than five? I believe there were seven or eight.
65. Do you recollect their names? Mr. Pike, Mr. Tobin, Mr. English, I believe—I will not say positively; Mr. Fredericks, Mr. H. Gray, Mr. Robertson, and myself. I believe all these were present.
66. Who were the other two members? One was Mr. Redford, the Treasurer, who was, I believe, absent. I am not certain whether there was any other than Mr. Redford absent.
67. Who initiated this matter at that meeting of the Council? It was my duty as Mayor to report to the Council having taken proceedings in the Small Debts Court for the recovery of rates. I took those proceedings on a resolution of the Council, which left it to my own judgment whom I should sue. After the cases had been decided in the way they were, at the next meeting of the Council I reported the matter officially to the Council, and the resolution on which I wrote this letter was moved by Mr. Pike, and seconded by Mr. Tobin, that I should lay this matter before the Executive.
68. In making your statement to the Council, did you state that Mr. Charles had been summoned? I believe I stated that a summons had been taken out against him, and not served.
69. You stated that the summons had not been served? I believe I did.
70. How then was it that you stated in your letter, written on these proceedings, that they were both summoned? I explained that at the beginning. I did not report it so to the Council; I did not report that they were both summoned.
71. How then does it come that this statement is contained in your letter making the charges? I had reported it so to the Council,—that they were both summoned.
72. The Council did not know that Mr. Charles was not summoned? The Council did not know that Mr. Charles was not summoned.
73. Do you think the Council would have come to this resolution, authorizing you to write this letter, if they had known Mr. Charles had not been summoned? I believe they would, even though they had known no summons had been taken out against him.
74. Would they have agreed to the insertion of this second paragraph in the series of charges, if they had known Mr. Charles had never been summoned? No, I do not think they would have agreed to it as it stands; the Council would not have approved of it as it is worded now; but they would have approved of it in this way,—that the summons was taken out against him, and that he knew it.
75. Did you make any statement that Mr. Charles knew the summons had been taken out against him? No, I did not make any statement that he knew it.
76. On what day of the week was it taken out? The summons was taken out on Saturday; on Saturday, the 19th May, I furnished the Registrar with a list of the persons to be summoned.
77. Is there any business done in serving summonses on the Sunday? No.
78. Is Saturday a busy day after the early part of the day in Kiama? It is not a busy day at all, except in the morning early, when the steamer arrives.
79. The Court opens at 10 o'clock in the morning? Yes.
80. At what time of the day did you give the Registrar instructions to issue these summonses? About 11 o'clock.
81. Was Mr. Charles in town that day? Yes, about 12 o'clock.
82. The following day was Sunday. What time on Monday morning were Mr. Charles' rates paid? I do not know. I understood on Monday, from Mr. Gray, that he had paid the rates.
83. At what time was that? That was about 2 o'clock. I understood from Mr. Gray that he had paid Mr. Charles' rates when he saw his name upon the list. I subsequently learnt that Mr. Charles had given Mr. Gray his cheque prior to his leaving Mr. Charles' house that morning; but the cheque was drawn in such a way that Mr. Gray could not pay it for the rates, but paid it to his own credit, and gave his own cheque for the rates. Mr. Charles' cheque was filled up to pay "Imposition or bearer" so much money; and Mr. Gray, knowing there was a little unpleasantness on the matter, would not pay this cheque in in that shape.
84. Were any of the summonses served at all on Saturday? I cannot say.
85. Do you think it likely they would have been served, such a large number being issued? As soon as the summonses would be filled up and put in the hands of the bailiff, he would serve them.
86. Were they put in the hands of the bailiff? I cannot say. I have no knowledge of that, except that I instructed the bailiff in the early part of Saturday to issue summonses against certain parties, and I furnished our Treasurer with a list of the names.
87. In the third paragraph of your letter you say—"The Municipal Council had summoned certain defaulting rate-payers, eighteen in number, in the usual way, before the Small Debts Court." These are the eighteen mentioned in this schedule? Yes.

88. And Mr. Charles is one of these eighteen? Yes.
89. But you admit now, that the statement that the Municipal Council had summoned Mr. Charles is not correct? It is correct. The Council does not serve summonses; they merely instruct the Registrar.
90. Did Mr. Charles ever receive a summons, dated the 19th May, 1866, for the rates stated in this schedule? I cannot say he ever did; he might have done.
91. Was the summons ever served? I cannot say.
92. If it turns out that Mr. Charles never received a summons—that the summons was only prepared, but never issued—then this statement that the Municipal Council had summoned Mr. Charles is not correct? Yes, it is correct, even if he had never got the summons. The Municipal Council serve notices upon the rate-payers, saying that if they do not pay within thirty days, proceedings will be taken; and then the further action of the Council is, that they furnish a list of those who are to be summoned to the Registrar.
93. On what date was this municipal meeting held, at which you were instructed to write this letter? It was seven days after the decision of the Court, about the 5th or 6th of June. The Court sat on Tuesday, and the following Tuesday the Council met.
94. At that time you were aware Mr. Charles had paid his rates, and had not received a summons? I was aware his rates were paid, but I was always under the impression that they were paid by another party.
95. Now you state that you know Mr. Charles actually paid the amount of the rates to Mr. Gray to pay in? So I am informed; and the reason why Mr. Gray would not pay in Mr. Charles' cheque was, that it was made payable to "Imposition" or bearer; and knowing the unpleasant feeling between him and the Council, Mr. Gray thought it better not to pay the rates with that cheque.
96. What date was that? 21st May.
97. Mr. Charles is now a member of the Municipal Council? Yes.
98. When was he elected? In February last.
99. And Mr. Robb who, you say, was evidently disgusted with Mr. Charles' proceedings on the Bench, proposed him? Yes, he nominated him for election.
100. With regard to the affidavit of Mr. Boyce, as to what was stated by Mr. Charles—is Mr. Boyce now Town Clerk? No.
101. Under what circumstances did he cease to be Town Clerk? He resigned.
102. Was he called upon to resign by the Council? No, he resigned voluntarily.
103. Did his connection with the Council terminate to the satisfaction of the Council as well as to himself? No, he had not given the Council satisfaction.
104. What was the source of dissatisfaction? The principal source of dissatisfaction was, that he had received some of the Council's rates when he ought not to have done so.
105. Was he a defaulter? He paid these rates in again.
106. When? Afterwards.
107. Before he ceased to be Town Clerk? Before he ceased to be Town Clerk; all but a few shillings.
108. *Mr. Parkes.*] How long was that after this occurrence? Perhaps eighteen months.
109. Was his conduct at that time good? It was; up to within a very short time of his resignation he had given the Council every satisfaction; but he had, whether designedly or ignorantly, received some small sums belonging to the Council, that he ought not to have done.
110. *Chairman.*] And did not account for them? Not at the time; but he subsequently paid them.
111. How long since? About six months.
112. When he made this affidavit, was he Council Clerk? Yes, he had been Council Clerk then for some six months.
113. Did he pay these defalcations back in full? Yes. If it has no connection with the inquiry, I would rather not answer any questions relative to this matter. Until within about a month of his resignation he gave the Council every satisfaction; but I am sorry to say he had drunk a little too freely, and on some occasions had received small sums of the Council's money and had not accounted for them at the time; and that would have been the cause of his dismissal if he had not resigned. I would rather not go into the matter at all. This gentleman is now occupying a position in which I should not like to injure him.
114. Will you turn to No. 16 of this correspondence, addressed by the Principal Under Secretary to Mr. Charles? I will draw your attention to the following paragraph:—"In such inquiry, the Government has abstained from considering the charges that you decided contrary to law, assumed undue powers, and gave utterance to the language of partisanship on the Bench; and has confined its attention to the charge that you sat and adjudicated, on the 29th May last, in causes the same in all respects as others in which you and your brother Magistrate had the interests of defendants." Now, was Mr. Charles a defendant on that day? I believe he was not. From subsequent information I have received, I believe he was not a defendant on that day.
115. *Mr. Farnell.*] Did you know whether he was a defendant on that day or not? I knew his rates were paid. I was informed by Mr. Gray, prior to the cases being heard, that he had paid the rates, as I understood, on his son-in-law's account.
116. I understand you that you ascertained that subsequently? I understood, from what I learned some three or four months back, that it was by Mr. Charles' own cheque they were paid, but at that time I understood that it was by Mr. Gray's. When these cases were called on for hearing, I thought Mr. Charles had no knowledge of his rates being paid. I now believe Mr. Charles had paid his rates knowingly, knowing that a summons had been ordered to be taken out against him.

J. Black, Esq.,
J.P.

21 April, 1868.

- J. Black, Esq.,
J.P.
21 April, 1868.
117. Do you know that he knew a summons had been taken out against him? Yes, I heard him say as much at the last election.
118. *Mr. R. Stewart.*] The summons was taken out in the ordinary course? Yes.
119. And all defaulters would know they would be included? They would know they were liable to be summoned.
120. *Chairman.*] Had Mr. Charles ever had any notice of the intention of the Council to take out summonses? Yes; there was an advertisement in the paper that it was the intention of the Council to take out summonses where rates were not paid within a certain date.
121. *Mr. R. Stewart.*] You were under the impression that Mr. Charles believed himself to be a defendant? I was under that impression at the time.
122. And he was so, in fact, except that the amount due had been paid in the interval? My impression was, that it was paid by his friend without his knowledge or concurrence. I know, from subsequent information from Mr. Samuel William Gray, his brother-in-law, that Mr. Charles gave a cheque made out, as I have stated, in favour of "Imposition," and that his father-in-law, Mr. James Mackay Gray, paid the rates with his own cheque or money rather than pay in Mr. Charles' cheque in that form.
123. This is information you have received since? Yes.
124. *Mr. Parkes.*] Referring to this letter on page 11, and to the passage to which your attention has been called by the Chairman:—"In such inquiry, the Government has abstained from considering the charges that you decided contrary to law, assumed undue powers, and gave utterance to the language of partisanship on the Bench; and has confined its attention to the charge that you sat and adjudicated, on the 29th May last, in causes the same in all respects as others in which you and your brother Magistrate had the interests of defendants." Is it not the fact that Mr. Charles did make common cause with these defendants? Yes.
125. Had he not the same interest as they had, whether his rates were paid or not? Yes.
126. Was not that notorious throughout the district? It was notorious that he had used all his influence to obstruct the Council. On a previous occasion the Council were under the necessity of suing him for the recovery of his rates, and obtained a judgment against him in this same Court; but he then would not pay, and applied to the Supreme Court in Sydney for a prohibition to stay proceedings. The case was argued and dismissed with costs; and even then he would not pay till I had to instruct the bailiff to seize.
127. And when this cheque was given, he filled it up in favour of "Imposition"? Yes.
128. *Chairman.*] You never saw the cheque? No.
129. *Mr. Parkes.*] And he sat as a Magistrate in cases precisely similar to those in which he and his brother Magistrate had the interest of defendants? The whole of these cases were precisely similar; they were all for six months' rates due to the Council, and the summonses were precisely similar.
130. This letter goes on to say—"It is clearly proved that Mr. Emery was defendant in one of these cases." Is that the fact? That is the fact.
131. Is it, or is it not the case, that Mr. Charles and Mr. Emery acted together in opposition to the payment of the rates? They did.
132. Did they act together for any length of time? For the whole time, I believe. They were the two principal opponents of the municipality; Mr. Charles was the leader, and Mr. Emery the second.
133. This letter goes on to say—"And a summons had been actually taken out against yourself"—Is that true? That is true.
134. "And that your name appeared in the Cause List for the 29th May"? Yes, that is true.
135. Turning to page 3, to your letter to the Colonial Secretary, preferring charges against Messrs. Charles and Emery, and coming to the paragraphs numbered from 1 to 4, you say—"I. Messrs. Charles and Emery are both noted for their strong party feeling and hostility against the Municipality. In every possible way they publicly express themselves as determined enemies to the Corporation, and that they will take every opportunity of obstructing its operation, and of putting it down entirely." Do you adhere to that statement now? I adhere to that statement.
136. Have you seen any reason to modify what you complain of? Not the least—not in that particular.
137. How long had that feeling manifested itself? To the best of my belief, for a period exceeding two years.
138. You say in paragraph numbered 2—"They were both summoned to appear in the Court on the above day, 29th May, for default of payment of rates. The rate of Mr. Charles had been paid in the meantime by a relative of his own; but he was, and is, a determined and declared foe to the Municipal Council and all its claims. He openly said, on the Bench, in giving his decision in the case of Mr. Moffett, that he was very glad of the opportunity of dismissing the demand of the Municipality." Do you adhere to that statement now? There is a little informality in this statement. I believe now he was not summoned, although a summons was taken out; it was prepared in Court, but I am not certain whether it was ever in the bailiff's possession.
139. Is this statement true in all other respects? The statement is true in all other respects, but I cannot say of my own knowledge that the words, that he was "very glad of the opportunity of dismissing the demand of the Municipality," were the exact words he used; but he said, in my hearing, that the Bench meant that the Council should not have another opportunity of bringing this case forward before another Court. I demurred to the decision, and said that, if they had conscientious scruples, I would submit to a nonsuit, because their decision would debar the Council from taking further proceedings; and Mr. Charles

Charles said, loud enough to be heard, that they meant it to be so. He said something J. Black, Esq., afterwards, which I could not catch; but the Council Clerk, who was in the witness-box, said these were the words,—that he was very glad to have an opportunity of dismissing the demand of the Municipality. J.P. 21 April, 1868.

140. Coming to the fourth charge—"Neither of these two gentlemen (Messrs. Charles and Emery) were on the roster for that day's magisterial duty; yet they took their seat on the Bench and adjudicated." Is that true? Perfectly true.

141. Are you quite certain of that? Yes. There is a roster prepared by the Bench.

142. Do we understand that Mr. Charles resisted the payment of rates until he was compelled to pay under process. Yes, his previous half-year's rate was only paid on compulsion. He was sued in the Small Debts Court, and judgment was obtained against him. He was not satisfied, but applied to the Supreme Court to stay further proceedings. That application was dismissed after argument. He then would not pay, or neglected to pay, until such time as the bailiff went to seize his effects. On this occasion I believe he would not have paid at the time he did, had he not known a summons had been taken out against him.

143. Is it the case that Mr. Charles did, by every means in his power, incite others to refuse to pay? Yes, by convening public meetings, both by advertisement in the local journals and by circulars. I do not know that his name appeared to the advertisements or circulars, but he took the lead at the meetings. I have heard him say in public that he had been the means of killing the Municipality.

144. And being the leader of those who refused to pay their rates, he sat and adjudicated in their cases? Yes.

145. *Chairman.*] What was his ground of objection to the Council? That it was illegally constituted, judging from the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of *Berry v. Graham*, in which the Judges ruled that it was illegal to incorporate a rural district with a town.

146. Then his objection was as to the legal existence of the then Council? Yes.

147. *Mr. Parkes.*] This letter of yours is dated 7th June, 1866. Is it within your knowledge, or have you any recollection that communications were made to the Government previous to that containing complaints against Mr. Charles? I do not know of any.

148. *Mr. J. Stewart.*] When it was first proposed to establish the Council at Kiama, was there any opposition to it? None whatever; I believe it was the unanimous prayer of the inhabitants.

149. When did the opposition first arise? About the time that this decision was given in the Supreme Court. There had been a feeling of discontent, on the part of Mr. Charles, prior to this, because the Council would not make him a bridge across a lagoon on the road which led to his estate. The question of illegality was raised in the case of the Shoalhaven Municipality, where they had included an area not petitioned for, as well as united a rural district with a town, as in our case.

150. What was the first public action taken in opposition to the Council? I believe the first public action taken by Captain Charles, in opposition to the Council, was in getting up a petition for the separation of Jamberoo Ward from Kiama Ward. A meeting was held in Currie's Hotel, Jamberoo, at which he had a petition which had been got up by him or some of his emissaries, and this petition was submitted to the meeting; it was a petition to the Government praying for the separation of Jamberoo Ward. I was present at the meeting, and Captain Charles addressed the meeting.

151. Mr. Charles was the leader of that meeting, and there was no previous meeting in opposition to the Council? None.

152. *Mr. Farnell.*] This is a Committee to inquire into the removal of Mr. Samuel Charles from the Commission of the Peace—Do you understand that? Yes, I understand that.

153. In Mr. Charles' letter to the Colonial Secretary, No. 8 of this correspondence, there is an expression, "by a person calling himself Mayor of the Kiama Municipality." Are you the person alluded to? Yes.

154. Was there any doubt as to your being Mayor at that time? No, not the least question.

155. Were there any doubts at that time whether the Municipality was rightly constituted or not? None whatever.

156. The principal charge against Mr. Charles is, that he adjudicated on the Bench in cases similar to those he was interested in? Yes.

157. Is Mr. Charles a rate-payer? Yes.

158. And Mr. Emery? Yes.

159. And the other Magistrates are also rate-payers? All the Magistrates are rate-payers with the exception of Mr. William Osborne, who has come to reside since.

160. Do all the Magistrates sit in cases which have reference to the Municipality? Most of them. I do not know that old Mr. Gray ever adjudicated in municipal cases, nor, I believe, Mr. Chapman; I believe all the rest have.

161. Do you hold an Appeal Court there? Yes.

162. Who sits to hear appeals? Different Magistrates; Mr. Fry was one member of the last Appeal Court; I forget the others.

163. Have any of the gentlemen previously named by you, sat and determined appeals? Yes.

164. Then Magistrates who are rate-payers sit and determine appeals? Yes; but in all cases where Magistrates have sat and determined appeals, they have never had an appeal themselves.

165. Did Mr. Charles or Mr. Emery ever sit in appeal cases? No, I believe not.

- J. Black, Esq., 166. Did Mr. Charles ever appeal from the assessment? No.
 J.P. 167. Nor Mr. Emery? No; I do not believe either of them appealed.
168. Are you aware it is illegal for Magistrates to sit in appeal cases, where they themselves are rate-payers or liable to be rated? I am not aware.
- 21 April, 1868. 169. You said something about a case being dismissed on account of some technicality in the summons—that the summons was for the “29th May next”—what was the date of issuing that summons? The date of issue was 19th May in the same year; it was the same form of summons as is used in all cases in the Small Debts Courts. The provision of the Act is, that there shall be at least four days’ notice previous to the hearing of the case.
170. You are aware that the forty-second section of the Small Debts Recovery Act provides for technical and verbal errors being amended? Yes.
171. Did you report to the Council upon its meeting, that certain parties had been summoned for rates? Yes, on the next meeting of the Council after the decision of the Court, I reported to the Council.
172. Do you know whether the ordinary meaning attached to the expression “taking out a summons” is, going to the Court House and paying for a summons, leaving the proper authorities to serve the summons? The usual way I have done it with our Registrar is, to furnish him with a list of the persons to be summoned, and afterwards he and I arrange about the costs, because the summonses have to be served at different distances, and he is not able to tell exactly the amount of costs until he gets a return from the bailiff. In the first instance, all the Council have to do is, to furnish the Registrar of the Court with a list of the causes.
173. Did Mr. Robb leave the Bench, on the occasion you have referred to, because he did not approve of the decision of the other Magistrates? Mr. Robb left the Bench because he did not believe Mr. Charles and Mr. Emery were right in entertaining the objection in reference to the meaning of the date of the summons—“the 29th May next.”
174. In your opinion, which was correct, Mr. Robb or the other Magistrates? In my opinion, Mr. Robb was correct.
175. Then the meaning you attach to a summons issued on the 19th May, for a person to appear “on the 29th May next,” is that it means May, the current month? Yes. I have always attended on these summonses the few times I have had to be at Court myself; and hundreds of others have attended on the same form.
176. Mr. Charles says, in his letter to the Colonial Secretary, No. 8 of this correspondence, “His second charge, that I was summoned for rates on 29th May, is also untrue.”—Is it so? I believe the summons never was served on him.
177. He may have been summoned without the summons being served. Is not this the meaning attached to summoning,—going to the Court and taking out a summons? The meaning I attach to it is, instructing the Registrar of the Court to issue a summons; the defendant may put a different construction on it.
178. *Mr. Forster.*] You are Mayor of this Municipality? Yes.
179. How long have you been Mayor? I have been elected Mayor on the last occasion for the fourth time; I have been Mayor three years up to February last; I am now in my fourth year.
180. Mr. Farnell asked you whether Mr. Charles used some expression—“a person calling himself Mayor,”—and you said you were the person meant. How do you know that? No other person could be meant.
181. You say you have no doubts as to the legality of the constitution of the municipality? No.
182. Are you a lawyer? No. We have had a legal opinion from Sir William Manning, and I believe there is no doubt of it.
183. Do you mean to say that Mr. Charles has no right to hold a doubt about it—may he not still retain a doubt? He may.
184. You are the person who gave information to the Government which has led to the dismissal of Mr. Charles? Yes, under a resolution of the Municipal Council.
185. Is not the information you conveyed to the Government expressed in substance on the third page of this correspondence? Yes.
186. Upon this information the Government dismissed Mr. Charles? Yes, I presume so.
187. Do you adhere to all the statements you have made here? I adhere to all the statements I have made in these charges, with the exceptions I have named.
188. What do you mean, by the term “a little informality,” which you used just now? I have subsequently learnt that Mr. Charles was not summoned.
189. You mean that the statement you have made was not true? I have since heard that the summons was not served.
190. Then you do not adhere to this statement? I do not quite adhere to that statement.
191. Is the statement true, or is it not true? It is true, so far as the Council was concerned: the Council directed a summons to issue against him, but I believe the summons was not served upon him, and taken in that sense the statement is not true; but so far as regards the summons having been ordered to be taken out, it is true.
192. Do you mean to say that if the summons had been issued, but Mr. Charles knew nothing about it, that would imply any criminality on Mr. Charles’ part? No, I do not think it would.
193. Did you make the charge implying there had been something wrong on the part of Mr. Charles? Yes; Mr. Charles knew the summons had been taken out against him. I instructed the Registrar to issue the summons, and the summons was prepared, and I believe in the bailiff’s hands; and I believe Mr. Charles was aware of the fact that this summons had been taken out.

194. How do you come to that conclusion? I heard him tell it to a public meeting, in J. Black, Esq., February last, that he heard he was one of the parties. J.P.
195. Then you believe he had heard he was one of the parties summoned? I believe that, within an hour after I had given instructions for the summonses, Mr. Charles knew he was one of the parties: he said as much as that at the public meeting. 21 April, 1868.
196. Is it not the usual practice in Courts of law, before they come to the conclusion that a summons has been served, to take the evidence of the person who serves it? Yes, they do that in the Courts of Requests; if the person summoned does not appear, the bailiff is sworn.
197. Did you adopt that plan here? No; the case was withdrawn.
198. Then how do you come to the conclusion that Mr. Charles was summoned? He was summoned so far as the Council was concerned; we had instructed the proper party to issue the summons, and I believe paid the Registrar the amount for the summons.
199. Did you, in making this statement, mean to say that Mr. Charles had received the summons? It was my impression, at the time I made this communication to the Government, that the summons was served; but my impression now is that the summons was not served on Mr. Charles; at the same time I still adhere to the statement, as far as the Council is concerned, the summons was taken out against him.
200. You admit your impression now is different from what it was at the time you wrote this letter? My impression is different in so far that I believe the summons was not served; but he knew it was taken out.
201. How was he to know that? I believe he knew it both from the Registrar of the Court and from our Treasurer; our Treasurer had a list of the persons against whom summonses were ordered to be issued.
202. In making this statement, you were under the impression, were you not, that Mr. Charles had an interest in a case that was to come before the Court that day? I made that statement knowing that he was sitting in cases in which he was opposed to one of the parties, and that he had an interest as well.
203. Did you not, among the statements you made to the Government, inform the Government that Mr. Charles had sat in Court, having cases in which he was interested to come on? That was the charge against Mr. Emery.
204. Did you make no statement about Mr. Charles to that effect? I believe that is in reference to personal and family interest. You will find in the fourth paragraph, it is stated that Mr. Emery had a personal and family interest. My impression as to Mr. Charles is slightly altered.
205. Then, in fact, the impression you then intended to convey differs from the impression you now entertain? No, the impression I meant to convey was that he had sat and adjudicated in cases to which he was opposed.
206. What do you mean by being opposed? Opposed to the Municipal Council.
207. What has that to do with his interest in the case—You conveyed to the Government an impression that Mr. Charles sat in cases in which he had a parity of interest with the defendants, and which were similar in interest to some case of his own? Yes; I made that statement, that Mr. Charles adjudicated in cases in which the interest at issue was precisely the same as his own, and in which his brother Magistrate had a personal and family interest.
208. He himself—? His own rates, I believe, at the time he adjudicated were paid.
209. Did you not make a statement to the Government, which was not strictly in accordance with the fact? I do not think so; they were both summoned, and though Mr. Charles' summons was not served, it was taken out; that is the only difference I should put upon it.
210. In what then is the criminal offence charged against Mr. Charles—his having sat on the Bench when other cases were coming on? Yes.
211. *Chairman.*] He had no case before the Bench? There had been a summons issued, and he would not have paid had he not known the summons had been taken out.
212. *Mr. Forster.*] How do you know what he would have done? I believe he would not have paid, from his previous proceedings in reference to the matter. He sat and adjudicated, knowing that a summons had been ordered to be taken out against him, and that his brother Magistrate on the Bench, on that occasion, had both a family and personal interest at issue.
213. In making charges leading to so important a result, you should be very careful of the correctness of your facts? So I was very careful.
214. Do you not admit that there was something even in your facts that was not quite correct? I will make the one admission that I do not now believe the summons was served on Mr. Charles.
215. Then, in fact, you do not now state that Mr. Charles sat on the Bench, having a similar case of his own to be tried? His own case was not to be tried; his case was withdrawn.
216. After you had made this statement you discovered that his case had been withdrawn. Then, if I understand you rightly, it is very difficult to ascertain exactly what the charge against Mr. Charles is. Will you state what you mean. You have made a statement which, you say, was not what you intended to convey. Will you state distinctly what you charge Mr. Charles with as a reason why he should be removed from the Commission of the Peace? I charge him with adjudicating in cases in which there was a personal and family interest on Mr. Emery's part.
217. Do you mean that there was any personal or family interest on Mr. Charles' part? No. You see the charges against these two gentlemen were jointly made. There were two Magistrates on the Bench; and, as far as the Council had anything to do with the matter, they had taken precisely the same steps in the case of both those Magistrates as they had

J. Black, Esq., had in the other cases that were to come before the Court that day, at their instance. As far as I knew at the time I gave this information to the Government, the summonses had been taken out against them. In Mr. Charles' case I believe it was not served, and that the money had been paid by Mr. Gray, which is explained in this correspondence, and I instructed the Registrar to withdraw Mr. Charles' name. I complained of Mr. Charles, that, sitting in cases similar to that in which a summons had to be taken out against him before he would pay the rate, he was prejudiced against the Municipality and against its claims, and that he used the language referred to on the Bench.

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218. Putting Mr. Emery out of the case altogether, you charge Mr. Charles with sitting to adjudicate in cases which were similar to other cases in which he was in some way interested? That charge is a joint one, and it is difficult to divide it. There were two Magistrates adjudicating in these cases, who had similar interests with the interests of the defendants. These cases were similar to the cases in which summons had been taken out against Mr. Charles himself.

219. Which was withdrawn? Yes.

220. Therefore, as a matter of fact, he did not sit in any case similar to a case of his own to be adjudicated on that day? No.

221. In making your communication to the Government, you did not know that the case had been dealt with? I knew it had been withdrawn.

222. Then the charge was, that he sat in a case similar to one which might have been adjudicated? Yes.

223. But not that he sat in any case that was actually adjudicated? No.

224. I want you to tell me what you mean by similar cases—do you mean that he had a direct interest in these cases—do you mean that it would have been a sixpence loss or gain to him, whatever way these cases were decided? I do not know that it would.

225. Then he had no direct interest? No.

226. What then do you mean by precisely similar cases? I mean where two individuals are summoned on precisely similar grounds.

227. And you think that then a Magistrate ought not to sit? I do. If I had allowed my rates to have gone so far that a summons was taken out against me for their recovery, as a Magistrate I would not sit or adjudicate in a similar case.

228. Then if you had a case of debt coming before a Court, you would not sit in cases of debt? Not in similar cases.

229. What is the meaning of a similar case? All these cases were for rates; if one was wrong, they must all be wrong.

230. I want to see how far you apply this rule to other cases. Take a case of simple debt. We will suppose you to be sued for work done by a labouring man—that would be a simple case of debt. Supposing you had a case of that kind coming on, and another person had a case also for work done—would you not sit in that other case? I would.

231. Are not these two similar cases? No, there might be different circumstances in connection with the cases; but different circumstances cannot exist in municipal cases for the recovery of rates—they are all similar.

232. Then you think if there is a municipal case to be tried, any Magistrate concerned in municipal cases ought not to sit? I do think so.

233. Then what do you think of the statement you have made,—that Magistrates who are ratepayers hear and determine appeals? They are similar in principle. If any of the Magistrates were appellants they should not sit, but if they pay these rates I see no objection. These cases had reference to parties who were defaulters. I think Mr. Charles was wrong also in sitting in cases where he was prejudiced.

234. What right have you to think so? I judge by his actions and words.

235. You said, in answer to a leading question put by Mr. Parkes, that Mr. Charles is the leader of those who oppose the Municipal Council—Has he ever told you he was the leader? I have heard him say so; I have heard him say he has been the means of killing the Council.

236. I asked whether he said he was the leader of persons opposed to the Council? I cannot say I ever heard him use the term leader.

237. Then what right have you to term him the leader? Because he took a leading part.

238. In what way do these people show their opposition? In different ways. Opposition has been shown by him by taking a leading part at public meetings for the purpose of opposing the Council's claims.

239. Did he resist the claims of the Council in any illegal way? He resisted them so far that the Council had to take legal proceedings against him.

240. Do you deny the right of any man to appeal to a Court of law—do you mean to say the Council is always right? No, I do not mean to say anything of the kind.

241. Would you say that any person who goes to law with the Government, or compels the Government to go to law, is opposing the Government? No, I would not.

242. Had not Mr. Charles a right to go to law with the Council if he chose—Do you mean that he went to law unconscientiously? I would not say he was not conscientiously of opinion that the Council was illegally constituted.

243. Do you mean that Mr. Charles holds political opinions that are contrary to yours? No, he does not; we hold almost precisely similar political opinions.

244. Do you know whether Mr. Charles has political opinions different from those of the Colonial Secretary? I know he opposed him at the election.

245. When you used the expression that Mr. Charles used all his influence to obstruct the Council, do you mean that he compelled the Council to go to law? He compelled the Council to go to law in the Supreme Court.

246. Is that all the obstruction you complain of? That is part of it; and convening and J. Black, Esq.; addressing meetings in opposition to the Council. J.P.
247. I presume it has not been profitable to him to resist the claims of the Council, if you have compelled him to pay? No, I should say not. 21 April, 1868.
248. Is not this, after all, all that you mean,—that he, whether rightly or wrongly, believing your claims were not correct, compelled you to support them in a Court of law, and he has been defeated? That was part of it.
249. Have you a right to consider that conduct to be such as you may fairly characterize as always opposed and hostile to the Council? I characterize as opposition to the Council his inciting ratepayers not to pay the amounts claimed by the Council, and using his influence with others in the district to raise a fund to go to law and try and upset the Council.
250. If Mr. Charles conscientiously believed the Council to be illegally constituted, would he not be justified in endeavouring to impress his opinions on other people? Yes; but he would not be justified in giving a decision where this question came before a Court of Magistrates for their decision; he would not be justified in sitting or adjudicating where he had such strong prejudice.
251. You still think Magistrates, ratepayers, may sit and determine appeals? If the law says that an appeal Court is to be held before the Magistrates, and all the Magistrates are ratepayers, how is it to be held unless they sit in the matter.
252. You do not see any similarity between such a course of conduct on the part of the Magistrates and the circumstance of Mr. Charles sitting in what you consider similar cases to his own? No.
253. You think Mr. Charles' case was far worse? I do, inasmuch as he was opposed to the municipality, which was the plaintiff in the cases he sat in.
254. I need scarcely ask whether you consider the interests of justice in the district have at all suffered by the dismissal of Mr. Charles? Personally, for Mr. Charles I entertain a very high respect; I believe he is a gentleman of considerable ability, and he is a man of considerable standing in the district, and calculated to be useful as a Magistrate.
255. You would regret his removal from the Commission, then, on other than the grounds you have stated? I would regret his removal if I did not consider that he had done something that was not right. Although Mr. Charles and I have been opposed to each other, yet I bear him no personal animosity.
256. Making all allowances for this slight difference of impression, or the slight alteration you would make in that paragraph, you still think the charges you made against him justified the Government in his removal? I do not think I should be called upon to give an opinion on the duty of the Government.
257. You do not go back at all from your impression of the impropriety of his conduct? No, not at all.
258. You still consider his conduct was sufficiently wrong to have authorized you to make these charges against him? Yes.
259. You do not think that little discrepancy, as you call it, between your statement and the fact, alters the impropriety of his conduct? No.
260. *Chairman.*] You state in your letter that "the rate of Mr. Charles had been paid in the meantime by a relative of his own." By that statement did you mean that a relative had paid the rates out of his own pocket? Yes.
261. From what you have since learnt—? From what I have since learnt, my impression is that he had received other money from Mr. Charles for the purpose of paying the rates.
262. Therefore that statement is not correct? That statement is not correct. Mr. Gray's information to me led me to the conclusion that he had paid the rates with his own money, but that impression was not correct.
263. During the time when this agitation was going on about the legal constitution of the Council, what were the grounds which those who opposed the legal constitution of the Council took? The grounds they took were that a judgment had been given in the case of *Berry v. Graham*, to the effect that it was illegal to have a rural district and a town incorporated in one.
264. During this time what were the Council doing? They held their meetings occasionally, fortnightly or less, and expended a great deal of money in several ways—some hundreds of pounds—not in permanent works, but for interest and other matters.
265. They were doing no works? Very little.
266. Did the elections take place? Yes.
267. Were rates levied? Rate-papers were served, but very few paid.
268. Those who paid simply paid voluntarily? Yes.
269. You did not proceed to extremities? No.
270. You had doubts as to the legality of the Council? I had none, but others had.
271. Do you not recollect that there was a clause in the Municipalities Bill introduced by Mr. Cowper, to declare all these municipalities legally constituted? I believe there was.
272. With regard to the use of the words "May next" in the summons, do you adhere to your statement that that is the way summonses are usually drawn out at Kiama? Yes, under the Small Debts Court Acts.
273. Do you think a summons would not be legal with the word "next" struck out? I do not know.
274. Are you aware whether the summons was ever in the bailiff's hands? I believe it was, but I cannot say of my own knowledge.
275. If it was proved that it never was in the bailiff's hands, would that make any difference in

J. Black, Esq., in the value of your statement here,—that Mr. Charles had been summoned? No; as far as we were concerned, he was summoned.

J.P.
276. Mr. Charles, when he sat in these cases, must have known he was not a defendant? He must have known, according to what I have since learnt, that his rates were paid.

21 April, 1868. 277. Have you, or have you not, taken an opposite side with regard to politics lately, to that taken by Mr. Charles? At the last two elections we took opposite sides; previously to that we were always on the same side. In Mr. Parkes' elections we have taken opposite sides.

278. What part did you take in both these elections? I seconded the nomination of Mr. Parkes.

279. On one occasion Mr. Charles proposed a candidate against Mr. Parkes, and on the second occasion he opposed him himself? Yes.

280. When Mr. Charles was a candidate in opposition to Mr. Parkes, did Mr. Charles use language that was personally offensive to Mr. Parkes? Not very offensive, not nearly so bad as I have heard on other occasions.

281. Before the 7th of June, 1866, had you had any communication with any Member of the Government on this subject? No.

282. Have you had any communication on the subject with any Member of the Government, except that which appears in this correspondence? None whatever, neither verbal nor written. I believe I never spoke to any Member of the Government on the subject; I believe I never even alluded to it in my private correspondence with any of them.

283. My reason for asking you is this,—that Mr. Parkes, in a letter written to Mr. Martin, says—"Mr. Black, the Mayor, has, I think, had some personal communication with yourself." I suppose that personal communication was not in relation to this case? I never had any personal communication with Mr. Martin on any subject.

284. *Mr. Farnell.*] Are you personally on good terms with Mr. Charles now? I cannot say I am. I am quite willing to be on good terms with Mr. Charles; but when I made an advance to him, I was met in such a way that I could not renew it.

285. *Mr. R. Stewart.*] Is there any cause of difference between you? After the last elections there was considerable coolness between Mr. Charles and me, and after my election as Mayor, he objected to my taking my seat on the Bench, *ex officio*, before I was appointed to the Commission of the Peace. After my appointment to the Commission of the Peace I asked a private interview with Captain Charles, and spoke to him something in this way; I said that I thought gentlemen meeting on the Bench, as we usually did, and deciding other people's cases, should be able to treat each other with that courtesy that men occupying our position should do; and that, as far as I was concerned, if I had said any thing personally offensive to him during the elections, I was ready to make any apology that he might think fair and reasonable. He met me then by saying that that might be my view of the matter, but he thought I ought to leave out any reference to the conduct of gentlemen, for he considered I had not the spark of a gentleman in me, and he would treat me as if there was no such person in existence. Since then we have had no communication.

286. Was that prior to the 7th June, 1866? Yes.

287. *Chairman.*] How long had Mr. Charles been a Magistrate before he was removed? I cannot say.

288. During the time he was a Magistrate, was his general conduct on the Bench such as in any way to call in question his qualifications? I never heard so; I believe he was generally respected as a Magistrate on the Bench.

289. He showed no want of knowledge of the duties and responsibilities of the office? No. You will remember I was not on the Commission all the time, but I was living in the district, and I never heard any complaint made of his conduct prior to this.

WEDNESDAY, 22 APRIL, 1868.

Present:—

MR. J. STEWART,	MR. MACLEAY,
MR. R. STEWART,	MR. FARNELL,
MR. PARKES.	

THOMAS GARRETT, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Samuel Charles, Esq., called in and examined:—

S. Charles, Esq. 290. *Chairman.*] You reside at Kiama? Yes.

291. Are you the Mr. Samuel Charles mentioned in the correspondence before the Committee? Yes.

22 April, 1868. 292. And you were on the Commission of the Peace up to July, 1866? Yes.

293. You were then removed from the Commission of the Peace? Yes.

294. I refer you to the fifth page of the correspondence, letter No. 8. In that letter you reply to certain charges of misconduct as a Magistrate, made against you at the instance of Mr. Black, Mayor of Kiama. Have you anything to add to the defence there offered to the charges made against you? I believe it contains the substance of my defence. I have nothing further to say, than that I have now further proof to offer for testing the correctness of my replies.

295. Will you take them as they appear in the letter, and offer such further proofs as you have. "First, I am charged with conduct calculated to cause Mr. Robb to leave the Bench with disgust." Have you anything further to say with reference to that? In that affair

affair there was a dispute as to the right of the Mayor to amend a plea in Smith's case. The Municipal Council summoned Smith for double the amount of rates. It appeared in evidence that Smith had tendered, I believe, about half the amount, which was the correct sum due. In making up the rate papers, it appeared on the face of them that they had charged for the whole year's rates, in place of a half-year. One shilling in the pound was the rate, and they had charged the whole year's rates in the summons. Smith, in giving evidence, swore that he had offered to pay the amount, and that he considered it a hard case to be put to the costs of Court, when he had offered to pay the sum really due. Mr. Robb considered that the plea could be amended, so that the Mayor could sue for half the sum. I disputed that. I considered that Smith had been misled in the matter—that Smith would not have been brought before the Court at all if he had been served with papers for the proper amount. That was the only dispute in the matter. The very best feeling has existed between Mr. Robb and myself since; in fact, so much so that he was the principal in, I might say, forcing me into the Municipal Council at the last municipal election. He headed the requisition, and also proposed me at the nomination, and supported my return.

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296. It is not correct, then, that Mr. Robb left the Bench in disgust? There was no appearance or expression of disgust on Mr. Robb's part, that I heard—nothing whatever. I spoke to him after the case was over, and the best feeling has always existed between Mr. Robb and myself. The first that I heard about Mr. Robb leaving the Bench in disgust was from reading a report of the case in a local paper; I saw it stated there that Mr. Robb had left the Bench in disgust.

297. Will you go on to the next charge? King's case. He was summoned on the 14th May, to appear on the 29th. In that case they were non-suited in consequence of sending him a summons dated the 19th May, to appear on "the 29th May next." There was an objection raised by a solicitor, who stated that he was not at all called upon by King, but he observed on the face of it that the man was misled, and he considered it was fatal to the case. The case was nonsuited on that ground.

298. *Mr. J. Stewart.*] Were the plaintiffs nonsuited, or was the case dismissed? They were nonsuited.

299. *Chairman.*] Have you any more to say in reference to Moffett's case, in addition to what is stated here? Nothing particular. If there is any further information required, I am willing to answer any questions.

300. Who was it cross-examined the Town Clerk? It was partly myself and partly Mr. Emery.

301. You thought it your duty, in the pursuit of justice, to ask him some questions, when he was put into the box to prove the legality of the Corporation? Yes. In the course of the examination he stated that, from what he saw of the books of the Corporation, he believed the Council to have been inoperative for two years or longer; I think these were the words he used. That led to an examination of the Municipal Act, in which it was found that the members, even the Mayor, who brought this case forward, had paid no rates even at the time of his own election; and the parties who proposed the then members were none of them rate-payers at the time; no rates had been paid for upwards of two years.

302. That was one of your grounds for deciding against the legality of the Council? Yes.

303. *Mr. J. Stewart.*] Were these rates claimed for the time the Council was in operation, or out of operation? In the first instance, when out of operation. In the case referred to in Mr. Black's letter, in the prohibition case, they claimed, in the first instance, the back rates for that time, and afterwards they were abandoned, and the half-year's rates sued for. That was the cause of the prohibition being moved for,—that if anything was due, it must be a larger sum than the sum sued for. That was my ground for moving for the prohibition. In this prohibition there was nothing regarding the validity of the Council brought in question.

304. Then the rates were claimed for the time the Council was out of operation? In the first place I was served with papers claiming rates for that time, but afterwards that claim was abandoned, and they sued for the half-year's rates then due.

305. I am speaking of the case that came before you and Mr. Emery? That was after they had reorganized and made a fresh start.

306. Then they claimed no more rates than for the time the Council had been in operation? No, not at that time.

307. *Chairman.*] Have you anything to state with regard to the conduct of Mr. Black in calling on Mr. Moffett for the payment of these rates? I know nothing of that case further than hearsay. I have seen a letter from Mr. Moffett, stating that Mr. Black called on him on the day of the case being tried, and got an order from him for the amount of rates; and this order was lifted two days afterwards by Moffett's wife and son, who paid cash for the order.

308. What have you to say in explanation of this charge, that you "had a strong party-feeling and hostility against the municipality?" That is not true. I have always advocated municipal action; but I have, as stated here, a dislike to the way in which these parties have been nominated, and to the parties themselves who were members of the Council then. The bulk of them were men paying one or two shillings a year taxes; whereas it was considered by the bulk of the rate-payers, that they should be men who had a larger stake in the municipality. Another thing which caused dissatisfaction was, that there were no moneys expended on the roads for improvements—not a farthing for two years; they spent the greater portion of it in paying interest on a previous debt, and the remainder in law expenses. In fact, they were never out of law—they were continually in law, and the rate-payers

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- rate-payers were dissatisfied. The desire of the rate-payers, as well as myself, expressed in public meeting, was, that they should abandon the old Municipal Council originated under the old Act, and get reorganized, separating the town from the country, so that they would be able to take advantage of the old Act, and get lawfully established. It was considered they were an unlawful body. That was the desire of the majority of the rate-payers, as well as my own desire, and the ground of my opposition to the Council.
309. It was to carry out that view that you took part in the local agitation? Decidedly. I was most anxious for municipal action; but we found it could not be carried out under the then existing law; and it was considered that the better way would be to abandon the old Municipal Council, and to get reorganized in two separate Councils, one for the town and one for the country.
310. The agitation that took place was simply for a reform of the municipality and an alteration of the boundaries? Yes.
311. Nothing personal? Nothing further than that I was paying a large amount of rates for which I got no return.
312. *Mr. J. Stewart.*] Failing to reform the Council, you and other rate-payers refused to pay the rates? Yes; we considered they were illegal, and that the Council were not in a position to enforce them.
313. *Chairman.*] Was not that during the period when the action of the Council was suspended by the decision in Berry's case? Yes. For two years and a half there were no rates at all; and it was during the reorganizing of the thing, and starting again, that these disputes occurred. Immediately after the decision in Berry's case, a public meeting was called. It was considered then that they were not in a position to carry on. I advocated the separation of the town and country, so that the thing could be carried on without any stoppage, or as soon as the Act would allow, after the proper time should expire for gazetting the thing.
314. Now come to the next charge. Your letter says—"His second charge, that I was summoned for rates on 29th May, is also untrue. I neither received summons nor intimation of such for that date. My rates were paid on 21st May, before any summons was issued" Is that strictly true? Strictly true. My rates were paid on 21st May, and I can produce the receipts. (*Receipts handed in. Appendix A 1, A 2, A 3.*)
315. Have you any further documentary evidence? Yes, I have a letter from the Bench of Magistrates, certifying that no summons was issued against me for that date. (*Read and handed in. Appendix A 4.*)
316. Can you give us any information as to the mode in which these rates were paid? So far as I know of the matter, they were paid by my cheque drawn on the 21st May. I may explain the reason I cannot myself state positively how they were paid. Being in Kiama on the Saturday, I was informed that they were about to summons all the defaulting rate-payers; and knowing I had not paid my rates, I asked the Postmaster, who had been Treasurer of the Municipal Council previously, if they would accept the rates without the rate-papers. He said no. I said I was sorry for that, as I would like to pay my rates. However, I went to my own place, which is two miles out of Kiama, and on that evening my father-in-law, Mr. James Gray, came, and stopped until Monday morning. On his leaving on Monday morning I requested him to pay my rates, as he would pass through the town, and at the same time I gave him a cheque for £4 10s. 5d. (of which I have the butt here), together with the rate-papers, which I have just put in, and I find he paid them, from the signature of the Treasurer. I knew nothing further of this transaction—the summons being applied for—until I received the Colonial Secretary's letter, with the enclosures from the Municipal Council. I did not know of the summons being taken out or applied for. I have also a letter from Mr. Gray, in reply to one I sent him, to know whether Mr. Black's statements were true that were in the letter from the Municipal Council to the Colonial Secretary—that statement that my rates had been paid by a friend and not by me, inferring that it was not my action, but that of a friend. (*Letter read and handed in. Appendix A 5.*) There is also another letter from the bailiff, whom I requested to state whether I had been summoned or not. (*Letter read and handed in. Appendix A 6.*)
317. How is that cheque drawn? It is drawn in what I believed to be at the time true. In place of putting Municipal Council, I put "Imposition"—"Pay Imposition, otherwise Corporation, or bearer, £4 10s. 5d." This cheque contains one penny more than the sum that appears in the Cause List; but the way that is accounted for is, that the rate-papers were for one half-penny more than appears in the Cause List, and knowing a half-penny would not be paid at the bank, I made it a half-penny more, which accounts for the difference.
318. I suppose it must have been early in the morning that Mr. Gray paid the rates? Yes, he left my place directly after breakfast, and it is only two miles from there to the Court House.
319. He paid the rates at your instance, without solicitation by him? Decidedly.
320. With regard to the summons, had you any knowledge that you were actually summoned before you gave the cheque? None whatever; nothing further than this, that I heard a number were to be summoned, and I expected, as I had not paid my rates, I would be among them.
321. In the next paragraph of your letter of the 2nd July, I find the following statement:—"Next, that I stated I was very glad of the opportunity of dismissing the demand. These words were never uttered by me on the Bench. I stated, in answer to Mr. Black, who said that the case could not be brought forward again, that that was what was meant." Have you anything to state with regard to that charge? Nothing further than that I believe what I have said is perfectly true.
- 322.

322. Have you anything to produce to the Committee in support of your denial? Yes, I have a report from a paper published in Kiama at the time, which gives words nearly to the same effect as mine—"Mr. Charles said that was just as it should be"—which is to the same effect as what I have stated here,—that I said that was what was meant. S. Charles, Esq.
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323. Have you anything to offer in explanation with regard to the next,—“Fourth, that my name was not on the roster for that day”? There was a roster prepared, but it never has been regularly acted upon; in fact, during the time I had the honor of a seat on the Bench, no attention was paid to it. The only time that attendance seemed to be generally given was when all the Magistrates were required at the revision of the electoral roll, and the members of the Bench generally were summoned.
324. Although there had been a roster prepared, it was not abided by? Not at all. Another thing in connection with that I can positively state, that I knew not whether it was my day or not, according to the roster.
325. When you went on the Bench that day did you look at the charge list? No, it was not near me; the charge list was lying upon the desk in the centre of the Bench. The Bench extends all across the Court House, and I think there were two Magistrates between where I took my seat on the right-hand side of the Bench and the desk where the charge list was lying. I never saw the cause list further than seeing the paper on the Bench.
326. Was it the practice of the clerk of the Bench to send summonses to Magistrates to attend on particular days? No, except on special occasions.
327. And this was not considered a special occasion? No.
328. With regard to the next series of charges, one is that you were a strong partisan against the municipality; what have you to say further with regard to that? Nothing further than that I considered the majority of the rate-payers were anxious to have the Council reorganized on a firm and lawful basis; that was all the feeling there was in the matter.
329. And the part you took in the local agitation was to carry out that object? Decidedly.
330. Was there anything personal in your conduct as against the composition of the Council? Nothing further than that we believed those parties who had been elected after it made a fresh start were not lawfully elected, and, therefore, could not carry on the business of the Council lawfully. There was no personal feeling towards any of them.
331. Were these the names of the Magistrates at that time:—Mr. Marks, Mr. Fry, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Waugh, Mr. Kendall, Mr. R. Miller, Mr. John Black, Mr. Emery, Mr. Colley, and Mr. Charles? Yes.
332. Are all these gentlemen ratepayers? Yes.
333. They have all an interest in the existence of the municipality? Yes.
334. Have any of these gentlemen taken part in the agitation against the working of the municipality? Yes.
335. Do you recollect the names of any? I believe several of them have. I have heard Mr. Robb express his dissatisfaction at the system—the way in which it was carried on.
336. Has Mr. Colley taken any part? No. Mr. Colley was a member of the Council for a length of time; I do not know whether it was over three years or not; I do not know whether he was twice elected. He was always considered a strong supporter of the then existing body.
337. Did any of these gentlemen ever sit in cases in which the Corporation were concerned? Yes. Mr. Colley, Mr. Robb, Mr. Marks; I think I have seen them on the Bench; I am positive of these three, and Mr. Fry.
338. Mr. Colley was a strong supporter of the Corporation? Yes.
339. Did the Bench there sit as a Court of Appeal against the rates? I believe so, but I was not present.
340. You consider you had no more interest in questions affecting the Corporation than any other Magistrate being a ratepayer? No more than being a larger ratepayer than any of the rest except Mr. Robb.
341. You did not consider that your being a ratepayer would debar you from doing your duty as a Magistrate in cases where the municipality was concerned? Certainly not. If that was the case, there could be no business done at all in which the municipality was concerned.
342. There is reference made to an action brought by you in the Supreme Court—a prohibition moved for by you against the decision of the local Bench? Yes.
343. What induced you to take that action? I believed that the Magistrates had acted illegally—that they had decided in opposition to the Small Debts Court Act. My ground for that was, that the Act specifies that the sum sued for shall not exceed £10; and I was then in receipt of rate-papers to a much larger amount; but the rate they then sued for was under £10. I considered that, by the wording of the Act, and the spirit of it, a larger sum could not be split so as to bring it into the jurisdiction of the Small Debts Court. I have been told by the lawyer I employed that the grounds of the dismissal of this prohibition were that the previous rates were illegal; consequently, they had to abandon them. It had nothing to do with the legality or illegality of the Municipal Council at all.
344. You do not think anything in your duty as a Magistrate prevented you from going to the superior Courts for protection? Nothing whatever.
345. Did you receive any communication from the Colonial Secretary subsequent to that dated 18th June, 1866, No. 6 in this correspondence, the same as the letter sent to Mr. Emery? Yes.
346. Did you receive any communication from the Colonial Secretary between that date and the date of the letter of 20th July, 1866? No.
347. Then you were not called upon to give any further explanation than that offered in your

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your letter of 2nd July? No; I received no other communication from the Colonial Secretary until I received the letter stating that he had recommended my dismissal.

348. You were not called upon to make any remarks upon the further evidence offered by Mr. Black against you? No, I knew nothing whatever of these pretended proofs—the attested copy of the summons and this letter from the Council Clerk. I knew nothing whatever of these pretended proofs. I could very easily have refuted them if I had had the opportunity.

349. Will you now refer to letter No. 16: “In such inquiry the Government has abstained from considering the charges that you decided contrary to law, assumed undue powers, and gave utterance to the language of partisanship on the Bench”—Now I want you to answer a question relating to what follows—“and has confined its attention to the charge that you sat and adjudicated, on the 29th May last, in causes the same in all respects as others in which you and your brother Magistrate had the interests of defendants.” Is that statement true or not? I had no personal interest whatever in the affair.

350. You had no interest other than that of every other rate-payer? None whatever.

351. And were not influenced except by the facts produced before you? By nothing but what I believed conscientiously to be right.

352. How long have you been a Magistrate? Six or seven years.

353. During that time was there ever any complaint made of your conduct as a Magistrate to the Government? Not that I am aware of.

354. During that time was there and public action taken to express discontent with your conduct? Not that I am aware of.

355. So far as you are aware, your conduct gave satisfaction? So far as I am aware, it did.

356. This is the only charge made against you? That is the only charge. There was an article in a local paper reflecting upon my conduct in this case.

357. You have taken an active part in politics there of late? Not of late.

358. You had up to 1866? I have expressed my views on matters of the day occasionally.

359. Did you take any part in the election when Mr. Parkes was first a candidate? Yes.

360. What part did you take? I strongly opposed him.

361. Did you propose the opposition candidate? I believe so.

362. After that there was another election, the general election—what part did you take then? I opposed him myself; I stood for the electorate.

363. As a candidate did you feel it your duty to make remarks reflecting on Mr. Parkes? Yes. It was altogether on public grounds I stood; I had no desire for a seat in the House, but I considered him a man not worthy of trust, and I opposed him on those grounds.

364. What part did Mr. Black take in these elections? He was a warm supporter of Mr. Parkes; he spoke at all the public meetings in favour of Mr. Parkes, I believe at every public meeting there was in the place; and he seconded his nomination the first time, and I think, proposed him at the last election.

365. I will read you over the names of the parties whom I believe were members of the Municipal Council at the time this letter was ordered to be sent in June, 1866, and perhaps you will say whether they are correct:—Mr. Black, Mr. Pike, Mr. Tobin, Mr. English, Mr. Fredericks, Mr. Gray, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Readford? Yes.

366. Speaking from recollection, can you say what part Mr. Pike took in these elections? In the general election he was a strong supporter of Mr. Parkes.

367. What part did Mr. Tobin take? He was a strong supporter of Mr. Parkes.

368. What part did Mr. English take? He was a supporter of Mr. Parkes.

369. What part did Mr. Fredericks take? He supported him also.

370. What part did Mr. Gray take? I believe he was a supporter of mine.

371. What part did Mr. Robertson take? He supported Mr. Parkes.

372. What part did Mr. Readford take? I believe he supported Mr. Parkes, but I could not say positively. My reason for stating that these parties supported Mr. Parkes is that they spoke and canvassed for him at the public meetings.

373. *Mr. Farnell.*] Do you know that of your own knowledge? In some cases; I have not heard them all, but I have seen it reported in the papers.

374. *Chairman.*] Mr. Black has made a statement that you said on some public occasion that you would kill the Municipality? I have read that in an article in the *Independent* but I never recollect using the word. It is possible I may have done so.

375. If you had said so, what would you have been alluding to? To stopping the action of the Council, for the purpose of reorganizing it. Of course that would have been my meaning, for I was an advocate for the establishment of the Council in Kiama, and in fact one of the first parties to canvass for its establishment.

376. *Mr. R. Stewart.*] It appears to be the fact, as stated here, that you expressed yourself hostile to the existing Corporation? I was never against the Municipality, but against the Council as existing.

377. *Chairman.*] Did it amount to “strong party feeling and hostility”? No, nothing further than adopting public measures to stop the action of this body, in order that we might get it lawfully established.

378. *Mr. R. Stewart.*] That body itself—for this appears to emanate from them—could hardly express your position in milder terms than are used in this statement? I think it might be stated in milder terms; there was nothing virulent in the matter.

379. I presume that would be strictly correct, as applied to any person who had spoken against it and desired to put it down? Quite so.

380. In reference to the second charge, it does appear by this schedule that, though the amount of rate was paid, the statement that your name was on the list is borne out by the schedule of summonses applied for on the 19th May? Yes; but at the time this statement

was

was made, the Mayor was aware that I was not summoned; he had stopped the issue of the summons himself. My rates were paid on the 21st. It will not bear out the fact of the statement here, that I was summoned, for I positively was not summoned; as the Mayor, at the time he wrote this letter, knew perfectly well, for he was the party who withdrew the thing in the presence of Mr. Gray and the Registrar.

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381. In your capacity as a Magistrate, when a party applies to you for a summons, and you grant the summons, do you not consider that a summons issued? No; the word itself will show that it is not so; summons is a compulsory word; it cannot be a summons until it is delivered to the party mentioned.

382. But in point of practice, when it issues from the Court it is a summons? Yes, but it was never issued from the Court.

383. You were not called upon to be on the Bench on that day? The Clerk of the Bench will be able to satisfy you on that score, to show the ordinary proceedings of the Court.

384. Would you, as plaintiff or defendant in a Court, feel satisfied if the Magistrate had been known to take decided party views on the subject you had before the Bench for consideration? I never questioned the conscientiousness of the decision which was given against me previously, when I moved for a prohibition; I only questioned the law laid down, although the parties that were on the Bench were decidedly favourable to the Municipal Council at the time.

385. If you had been in Mr. Black's place, would you have felt justified in taking a decision, as one likely to give satisfaction, if the Bench had expressed their hostility? Not if the Bench had strong feelings in the matter, but I would not state untruths against them if I were making a complaint.

386. *Mr. Farnell.*] In the second paragraph of Mr. Black's complaint, he states that you were both summoned. I want to clear up this point about the meaning of the summoning, so far as yourself and Mr. Emery were concerned. I believe you were not summoned, because you did not receive a summons? No, nor had I any knowledge whatever of the summons being applied for against me. I am positive I was not summoned, and I had no knowledge even of a summons being applied for.

387. You did not receive a summons, consequently you yourself were not summoned? No.

388. If a party applies for a summons against another, that is called technically taking out a summons; but if the party against whom it is directed does not receive the summons, he cannot be said to be summoned? No. If you are outside the door, and I say to some one, "Call in that gentleman," but you are not informed of it, then you know nothing of it. It is no summons to the party intended to be called until the summons is served upon him.

389. Then, on this particular day, you were not summoned? Certainly not.

390. Did you hear, by any means, that you were to be summoned? No further than what I have stated,—that I heard that all defaulting rate-payers were to be summoned.

391. *Chairman.*] And you paid your rates in consequence? Yes.

392. *Mr. Farnell.*] How long were these rates overdue when you paid them. I cannot say.

393. Will you look at the rate-papers? There was no attention paid to rate-papers being served, for they had been served repeatedly during the two years the Council was inoperative, and no attention was paid to them.

394. Did these rates become due since the reconstitution of the municipality? There has been no reorganization; it has gone on under the old crippled state until this late Act has been passed.

395. You complained that persons were elected to the Council who were small rate-payers—persons who only paid a couple of shillings? Yes, and some had not paid their rates at the time they were elected; for instance, the Mayor, when he was elected, had not paid his rates. He was nominated by some of the old members.

396. Were not these parties regularly elected by the rate-payers? No, there were no rate-payers at all.

397. Did any elections take place? There was some notice given in the papers, I believe, and some of the old members—two or three of the old members—met and nominated others, and there was no opposition. None of the rate-payers paid any attention to this professed election.

398. No ballot took place? No.

399. *Chairman.*] Is it the fact that the persons who then composed the Council, and the candidates, proposed one another? Yes; three or four of the members were proposed by the old members, and there was no election further than that.

400. *Mr. Farnell.*] Was it not competent for other rate-payers to propose candidates? It was considered by the majority of rate-payers that the thing was illegal, and they took no interest in it.

401. In Joseph King's case, in which Mr. Owen took objection to the wording of the summons—"29th May next"—the summons being dated on the 14th May, did Mr. Owen appear for the defendant? No, he declared he was not appointed by the defendant.

402. Did he act for Mr. King without being employed? Yes, so he stated.

403. Was it on his objection that case was dismissed? Yes, he called the attention of the Bench to the wording of the summons; and as the defendant had not appeared, and might have been deceived, it was considered the summons was wrongly worded. It was a technical objection.

404. In the next case, Moffett's case, the question arose as to the legality of the municipality—did you take any evidence as to its legality? Yes, the Town Clerk was called, and stated that the Council had been inoperative for upwards of two years—that no rates had been collected, and no assessments or valuations of properties made for two years, and he believed for a still longer period.

- S. Charles, Esq. 405. That was his opinion? He stated his opinion from the books of the Corporation.
406. Did you take any further evidence? I think not.
- 22 April, 1868. 407. Has the Small Debts Court jurisdiction to decide the illegal constitution of the municipality? I do not think they have; but they have the power to satisfy themselves whether the plaintiff has a right to sue for his demand.
408. Was not this case decided on the ground that the municipality was not properly constituted? Yes, we considered the municipality had no legal right to sue for the rates at all—that they had no standing.
409. You did not recognize them as a municipality—the Bench decided there was no municipality? According to the evidence they produced themselves, we decided that the thing had no existence.
410. You enumerated a number of Magistrates who reside within the municipality and are rate-payers? Yes.
411. Do they usually take part in all cases in connection with the municipality? Generally, if there is any action before the Court, if they happen to be present.
412. Do they sit in appeal cases? Yes.
413. Have you ever sat in such cases? No, I have never sat in an appeal case. I have been in Court, but have not sat in them. When the last appeal cases were heard, I was out of the Commission.
414. Have the Magistrates enumerated to-day sat in cases precisely similar to those you and Mr. Emery sat in, for the recovery of rates? Yes.
415. Are you aware on what ground the *supersedeas* was issued against you? I understood it to mean that I had a personal interest in the case. From the letter that was sent to myself, I understood it was for adjudicating in a case in which I had a personal interest.
416. Did you think that, when you sat upon the Bench upon that particular occasion you were adjudicating in cases in which you yourself had an interest? I had no personal interest; I had the same interest as all other rate-payers, but no more.
417. Would not the decisions you gave on that day affect you as a rate-payer of the municipality? Yes, just in the same way as a duty levied upon articles of consumption affects all consumers.
418. If you decide the illegal constitution of the municipality, as was done in this case, would it not affect yourself as being a rate-payer? For a time it would, until the reorganization of the municipality.
419. Are you aware that it is not legal for a Magistrate to sit in any case in which he himself is at all interested, directly or indirectly? If that is the case, you must appoint Magistrates who do not reside in the district.
420. Are you aware that that is the common law? I never interfered in anything I considered I had a personal interest in, in my life.
421. Are you aware that rate-payers in municipalities have no right to sit in cases where they are rated or are liable to be rated, as is the case in reference to the Poor-law rates at home? I have no knowledge of the system under which the Poor-law rates are struck in the old country. I have always considered a Magistrate had no right to sit in a case in which he was personally concerned; but I considered that in this case I had no further interest than the general public outside.
422. *Mr. Macleay.*] You were dismissed from the Magistracy, to use the words of the Minute of the Executive Council—"Messrs. Charles and Emery being themselves, and the latter having a relative, among the number of defaulters so summoned for that day." That, as far as you are concerned, is not true? Certainly not, as far as I am concerned; I know nothing of Mr. Emery's case.
423. *Mr. Farnell.*] Is there a regular roster made out at this place for the attendance of Magistrates? No.
424. Have you sat on other occasions when your name was not on the roster? Yes, frequently.
425. Just as you casually dropped in? Yes.
426. *Chairman.*] Were you ever a member of the Municipal Council of Kiama until February last? No.

James Mackay Gray, Esq., J.P., called in and examined:—

- J. M. Gray, Esq., J.P. 427. *Chairman.*] You reside near Kiama? Yes.
428. You have been a Magistrate of the territory for many years? Yes.
- 22 April, 1868. 429. Were you at Mr. Samuel Charles' residence on the 19th, 20th, and 21st May, 1866? I think I was.
430. Did Mr. Charles give you a cheque to pay his municipal rates to the Municipality of Kiama? Yes.
431. When did he give you that cheque? I think on the morning of the 21st May.
432. Did you pay it that morning? I went direct on my way going home, and called on Mr. Redford, who was Treasurer, paid the amount, and got a receipt.
433. Did you see anything of Mr. Black? Afterwards I met with Mr. Black, and I think we walked over towards the Court House, or I met him at the Court House. I mentioned the thing to him. There was a list of names lying on the table at the Court House, and he looked at it, and scratched out the name of Captain Charles.
434. On the morning of the 21st? Yes.

435. Did you pay with Mr. Charles' cheque, or with your own money? I think I paid with notes of my own. J. M. Gray, Esq., J.P.
436. But Mr. Charles had given you a cheque? He gave me a cheque for the amount inserted in the rate-papers. 22 April, 1868.
437. From anything that took place between you and Mr. Charles, when he gave you the cheque, were you led to believe that Mr. Charles knew he was actually summoned at the time? I think not. I was not aware of anything of the kind.
438. Did Mr. Charles say anything to lead you to believe he was aware of it? I do not think he did. I had been there two or three days, and perhaps we might have talked of matters of that kind which I do not recollect; but, as far as my recollection goes, he did not.
439. When Mr. Black, who was in the Court House with you, scratched out the name, what actually took place? I think we had some conversation with the Clerk of the Court relative to the summons. He mentioned to the Clerk of the Court that these rates were paid, and that he was not to issue a summons.
440. Do you recollect him making any statement of this sort,—that the summons was withdrawn before issue, at the request of Mr. John Black, on the ground that the payment of the claim had been promised? I actually paid the money early in the morning, as I rode on my way home; but after having paid it, I met with Mr. Black somehow or other, and we walked over towards the Court, and what I have already stated took place—he scratched out the name.
441. He did not state to the Clerk of the Court that Mr. Charles had only promised to pay the rates? No, I did not hear him say so, for I actually had paid them, and Mr. Black knew that.
442. You have been a Magistrate many years? Upwards of twenty years.
443. Since the municipality has been established in Kiama, have you ever sat in cases for the recovery of rates? I do not recollect that I have.
444. You are a rate-payer? Yes. I have been summoned by them, but I was always inclined to support the payment of rates; I have been summoned perhaps through mistake.
445. For the recovery of rates? At one time—not this time.
446. Would you have considered yourself debarred from sitting in cases for the recovery of rates, from the circumstance of your being a rate-payer? Certainly not. In the country, Magistrates are all more or less interested in the affairs of the neighbourhood.
447. You have known Mr. Charles all the time he has been a Magistrate? Yes.
448. Have you ever heard any complaint made against him for the way in which he discharged his duty as a Magistrate, until this occasion? No.
449. Do you know anything about the mode in which the roster is kept at Kiama? I rather think it is very irregular. They did arrange for the attendance of Magistrates, but I think the Magistrates seldom or never lived up to that arrangement.
450. *Mr. Farnell.*] Are you a member of the Municipal Council? No. I am a rate-payer—I live in the municipality.
451. *Chairman.*] Have you the rate-papers? On meeting with Captain Charles I think I gave him the rate-papers with the receipt signed by the Treasurer.
452. When Mr. Charles gave you the cheque to pay the rates, did he give you the rate-papers? Yes, and I got them receipted by paying the money.
453. And you subsequently gave them to Mr. Charles again? Yes.

Henry Halloran, Esq., called in and examined:—

454. *Chairman.*] You are Under Secretary in the Colonial Secretary's Department? Yes, H. Halloran, Esq.
455. Have you the papers in connection with Mr. Charles' removal? Yes. 22 April, 1868.
456. Have you read over the papers that have been printed by order of Parliament? Yes.
457. Have you any other papers beside these? Not a scratch of a pen. The papers terminate with a letter dated 4th August.
458. Will you turn to page 10; you will see there a telegram sent to Kiama, to the Clerk of Petty Sessions, and one in reply. Was that telegram sent through you? I think it was.
459. And the date of these telegrams is correct? Yes.
460. Is that a copy of the telegram? That is a copy of the one received.
461. Do you know of your own knowledge whether these telegrams were submitted to the Executive Council? I do not.
462. You are not aware of any other complaints having been made against Mr. Charles, as a Magistrate, except that embodied in this correspondence? I am not aware of any, but I have not made search.
463. *Mr. Farnell.*] If you look to No. 14 of the correspondence, you will see a letter you wrote to the Mayor of Kiama. Is that date correct—"Sydney, 19 July"? I have no doubt it is correct.
464. I suppose you could not give us any information as to the correctness of the date of the Minute of the Executive Council, No. 11—"20 July, 1866"? The 18th is the date of Mr. Parkes' minute for the Executive, and it is marked "Approved, 27th."
465. The minute of the Executive Council, in this printed document, is dated 20th July. Is that correct? Yes.

H. Halloran, Esq. 466. *Chairman.*] What time of the day do the Executive meet? Generally at 12 o'clock.
 467. At what time of the day, can you remember, was your letter of 19th July, addressed to the Mayor of Kiama, written? I cannot say at what hour, so many pass through my hands. They are despatched by the evening's post always.

22 April, 1868.

Henry Connell, Esq., called in and examined:—

H. Connell, Esq. 468. *Chairman.*] You are Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kiama? Yes.
 469. Will you be so good as to state what you know with regard to the application, by the Municipal Council of Kiama, for a summons for the recovery of rates against Mr. Samuel Charles? As well as my recollection at this time serves me—and I think I may say my recollection is good—Mr. Black came to me one Saturday—I forget the date—I think it was the 19th May, 1866, with a list of defaulters, with a request that I would issue summonses against them. I think there were eighteen. I had all the summonses prepared that same day, Saturday, the 19th. On Monday morning early Mr. Gray came to the office, and asked if there was a summons to be issued against Mr. Charles. I understood him to say that Mr. Redford, the Treasurer of the Municipality, had referred him to me, that he had paid the rates to him, and that he would pay any expenses in the shape of costs. I pointed out Mr. Charles' name upon the list, and said I could not withdraw it without the approval of Mr. Black. Mr. Gray left the office, and was hardly away more than two minutes before Mr. Black and he came in. Mr. Black said to me—"Withdraw that summons against Mr. Charles," and it was withdrawn accordingly.
 470. Did he make any remark as to the reasons why it should be withdrawn? I could not well recollect at this distance of time, but I think it was that he had paid the rates. At any rate, the summons was withdrawn from the list. The bailiff came in a very few minutes afterwards and took out the whole of the others, and I think they were served that same morning.
 471. You have no more distinct recollection of what Mr. Black told you when he gave you instructions to withdraw the summons? I think there was something said either about a promise to pay the costs, or that the money had been paid; I could not be certain about it at this distance of time, but I understood the case to be settled.
 472. If you will refer to page 8 of this correspondence, you will find a certificate, signed by you, at the end of what purports to be a copy of the summons, to this effect:—"I certify the above to be a correct copy of the original summons, which was withdrawn before issue, at the request of Mr. John Black, on the ground that payment of the claim had been promised by Mr. James Mackay Gray." What is the meaning of that statement? These forms of summons are printed; and when Mr. Black came to me for these, I had not the slightest idea what was going to be done with them. I must have written this certificate hurriedly, without the knowledge I now possess, that payment of the claim had been made by Mr. Gray. As to the facts, I do not know now what the facts were; all I knew was, that Mr. Black requested the summons to be withdrawn, before a single summons on the list was issued.
 473. Did not Mr. Gray tell you he had paid the rates to Mr. Redford? He said he had settled the claim. I had not even the recollection that I had done this.
 474. *Mr. Farnell.*] The money was not paid into Court to you? No. I wrote the certificate from memory as to the facts, and in the hurry of business I must have used the word "promised" instead of "paid." He may have said it was promised. I did not know whether the money was paid or not. It was quite sufficient for me, so far as I had any concern in the matter, that the thing was settled.
 475. *Chairman.*] When was this certificate given? I cannot tell. Mr. Black came to me, and asked me if I would give a certificate.
 476. Who prepared this certificate—did you write it yourself? I could not tell you now.
 477. At whose request did you give the certificate? Mr. Black came to me, and requested that I would give him copies of the summons against Mr. Charles. I said there never was one issued against him, and he then asked for the copy in the office. I filled up a printed form, and took care, in certifying, to state that the summons was never issued.
 478. Who wrote the certificate? I think I must have done that.
 479. The certificate cannot have been printed? No, I believe I wrote it.
 480. At whose dictation did you write it? I could not answer that question.
 481. Was Mr. Black present when you wrote it? Yes. I must have written it out immediately there and then.
 482. When Mr. Gray called on you on the morning of the 21st May, did he not tell you he had paid Mr. Redford the amount of the claim against Mr. Charles? I understood that, to the best of my recollection.
 483. You knew on the 21st May that the rates had been paid? Yes.
 484. How then did you come to give this certificate, on the 14th June, that they had only been promised? When I wrote this certificate, I believed I was doing it correctly. I might have intended the word "paid," or "settled," in lieu of the word "promised"; but as a matter of fact, I cannot say to this day whether the money was ever paid. I could not possibly have had any interest in the matter, for, as far as the Court was concerned, the matter was absolutely settled.
 485. It is not correct then? It might have been correct, for what I knew then.
 486. Did you not know the rates had been actually paid? Only what Mr. Gray said. This word "promised" is a mistake; if I had said the claim had been "paid" it would have been more correct.

487. *Mr. Farnell.*] Is not this a certificate that this is a true copy of the summons? Yes, H. Connell,
of a summons which was withdrawn—made out, but never issued. Esq.
488. That is the object of the certificate? Yes.
489. So far as payment was concerned, you knew nothing about it? No. There was some promise about the costs; I suppose that is how I came to give the certificate in this form. 22 April, 1868.
490. *Chairman.*] Were the costs ever paid in this case? Never. Mr. Gray said something to me to the effect that if there were any costs to pay he would pay them. I said that the summons not having issued, there could be no costs.
491. Therefore the word "promised" could not have referred to the costs? No, unless it occurred to my mind, in the hurry of business, from the circumstance of his having said this, that he had promised.
492. As a matter of fact, did you write the certificate or not? I think I must have done, but I forget all about it.
493. You have no recollection of Mr. Black writing the certificate and getting you to sign it? No.
494. Did he dictate to you the terms of the certificate? He might have done that. I have been trying to recollect all about it. I asked him yesterday if he had written this list of names out himself, and he said he thought he had.
495. All I want to get from you is, that that word "promised" is a mistake? Yes, if it had been paid it would have been all right.
496. Will you show us the original of this list of causes (*enclosure to No. 10*)? (*Original produced.*)
497. Who wrote this word "withdrawn"? I did, at the request of Mr. John Black, that morning.
498. Who scored out these figures? I did.
499. When—when you wrote the word "withdrawn"? I could not tell you that. I should fancy not, for this reason,—that these figures denote the payment of fees, either on behalf of the Registrar or bailiff, and are not added up until the Court is over.
500. When was this done? It was done subsequently; we wait till the costs all come in.
501. Are the figures scored out in that return which purports to be a copy? No, they are not; he must have got this before the settlement with the bailiff.
502. When did he get that? I could not tell.
503. Did he get it in the month of May at all? I could not tell; I was not aware he had it till I saw it here.
504. There is no certificate here on this original? The way he must have done it was this,—he must have copied this himself and asked me to certify to it.
505. When you certified to this list of names, was it a correct copy? It must have been then.
506. Are you sure of that? Yes. I could not have given the certificate unless it had been.
507. Were these figures not then scored out? They could not have been; that was only added up afterwards.
508. Were the cases disposed of? Yes.
509. How could you have made up your total amount of money received, without abstracting that? I may not have got that for a fortnight after. I do not insert the money till the bailiff pays it; when it is settled I add it up.
510. That is not a copy of the record now? No; the only difference would be, that the copy must have been got before the costs were settled; that is the way it stood before the Court.
511. What are the total figures there (*in print*)? There are no totals here.
512. Have you any copy of the summons and the certificate? No.
513. Do you keep any diary of what you do as Clerk of Petty Sessions—of your general duties? No.
514. For instance, if a person makes application for a copy of a document, do you make any entry of that? No.
515. What is the practice with regard to the roster for the attendance of Magistrates on the Bench? There is not any regularity in the attendance on the Bench; they do not come according to any arrangement at all. When we want a Magistrate we send to those who are nearest. There was a roster made out for a time, but it was not attended to, and the thing lapsed into its old state again. Some Magistrates may not have been on the Bench for twelve months or two years, and then they will drop in just as it may suit their convenience.
516. Was that summons ever out of your possession? No.
517. Was there ever a summons issued against Mr. Charles at all? No, it was not issued, but it was applied for and prepared, and afterwards withdrawn at the request of Mr. Black, as I have stated in my telegram to the Colonial Secretary (No. 13).
518. Mr. Gray having told you he had paid the money to Mr. Redford, and Mr. Black having instructed you to withdraw the summons, had you not every reason to believe the money had been paid? Yes; that word "promised" must have been a mistake.
519. Did not Mr. Gray tell you he had paid it? Yes.
520. And did not Mr. Black come in and verify it? Yes.
521. Therefore the thing had been actually performed, not promised? Yes, the parties were satisfied—that was enough for me.
522. *Mr. Farnell.*] Do you not think it would have been better, in giving this certificate, to have left off at the words "Mr. John Black"? Decidedly. I did not attach any importance

- H. Connell, Esq.
22 April, 1868.
- importance to the latter part of the certificate, as to the promise to pay, inasmuch as the matter was absolutely withdrawn.
523. Are you the gentleman who is the author of Connell's Magisterial Digest? Yes.
524. Are you aware whether the majority of Magistrates in Kiama, that sit on the Bench there, are rate-payers in the municipality? I could not tell you; I could only suppose that, having property there, they would be so.
525. Do you know whether these gentlemen sit in appeal cases? Yes.
526. Do you summons them to attend there on any particular day? No.
527. Who summons them for hearing appeals against assessments for rates? The Mayor puts a notice in the paper, and asks some Magistrates to attend, I think. He gets a Bench, at any rate.
528. Have you ever been present in the capacity of Clerk of Petty Sessions while the Justices have been deciding these appeal cases? Yes.
529. Do you ever give the Magistrates any advice in reference to the law? Very frequently, if they ask me, or if I find they are doing anything wrong.
530. Did it ever strike you that Magistrates, being rate-payers in the municipality, were sitting illegally in deciding appeal cases? Decidedly.
531. Have you pointed that out to them? I have pointed it out to them, but I do not know that I did it in open Court.
532. It is your duty to advise the Magistrates? Yes, but my advice is not always taken.
533. Have you ever advised them that they should not sit in appeal cases where they were rate-payers themselves? If I offered my advice too freely I should soon make enemies.
534. Is it not your duty to see that the administration of justice is carried out properly? It is in a certain sense, but still I am only Clerk of the Bench.
535. There is no Police Magistrate there? No. Of course I use my own discretion as to how far I can go. I have been sometimes annoyed at answers given me when I have given advice.
536. *Chairman.*] Do you not know, as a matter of fact, that all the Magistrates that visit the Kiama Bench, except Mr. Moles, who resides at Shellharbour, live in the district? Yes, they have property there.
537. And are rated, or liable to be rated? Yes.
538. Do they not sit in cases where the municipality is concerned? Some of them—not all.
539. They sit whenever they are there? I think some have never sat on the Bench—never come to the Court at all.
540. *Mr. Farnell.*] Did Mr. Charles pretty regularly attend to his duties as a Magistrate? I think so: he came in the course of his convenience, but more so than others.
541. Was his attendance as regular as that of the Magistrates generally? I think so. He was more likely to attend than some others, because he lives nearer the Court House.
542. How near is the nearest Magistrate to the Court? Two reside within a quarter of a mile.
543. When Mr. Black came to you for the certificate before referred to, did he refer to any communication he had received? Not that I recollect.
544. Was it about the 9th July Mr. Black came to you for that certificate? I have no recollection.
545. Have you nothing to guide you as to when you gave that certificate, as to the correctness of a legal document? No.
546. Did Mr. Black ever have any conversation with you about this case? At that time I never knew he was going to make any complaint: he gave me no information as to what these things were for. Here is the original summons. I gave him a copy of it, but I knew of no reason for taking particular notice of the date when I gave it him.
547. Did you prepare these summonses on the 19th May? Yes.
548. Who filled in the body of them? Mr. Walker, the clerk.
549. Did you sign them on the same day? Yes.
550. This is not exactly a copy of the original—the time of the day is left out? It must have been an accidental omission, in the hurry of business.
551. If Mr. Black has ever stated that Mr. Charles was summoned to appear before the Court for the recovery of these rates on the 29th May, it is incorrect? It is incorrect.
552. No summons was ever issued? No summons was ever issued; it was withdrawn by Mr. Black, as stated in my telegram, and as certified upon the copy of the summonses.

FRIDAY, 24 APRIL, 1868.

Present:—

MR. FARNELL,	MR. J. STEWART,
MR. MACLEAY,	MR. R. STEWART,
MR. TIGHE.	

THOMAS GARRETT, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Henry Halloran, Esq., examined:—

- H. Halloran, Esq.
24 April, 1868.
553. *Chairman.*] I wish to know if you have got the original document of the second enclosure to Mr. Black's letter dated 14th July, 1866—the certified copy of the summons printed in page 8 of the correspondence? (*The witness produced the same.*)
554. Are you of opinion that the writing at the bottom of the summons, the certificate, is the

the same as that in the body? I think it is. It is a remarkable hand. There is only one other like it in the Colony—that of the Honorable E. Deas Thomson, which Mr. Connell has most successfully imitated. H. Halloran,
Esq.

555. *Mr. Macleay.*] You sent the papers, I suppose, to the Executive Council? They passed from my hands to the Chief Clerk, who sends them to the Record Room to be noted. Whether all the enclosures were sent I cannot say. 24 April, 1868.

556. You do not know whether the telegram of the 19th July from the Colonial Secretary to the Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kiama, and the answer of the same day, were sent to the Executive Council? I cannot say.

Alexander Budge, Esq., examined:—

557. *Chairman.*] Have you the papers before you connected with the dismissal of Mr. Charles? Yes. Alex. Budge,
Esq.

558. Refer to page 10 of the papers (*The witness referred.*) You will see there a minute of the Executive Council? Yes, approving of the dismissal of Mr. Charles. 24 April, 1868.

559. Following that you will find two documents, Nos. 12 and 13, copies of a telegram from the Colonial Secretary to the Clerk of Petty Sessions, Kiama, and telegram from the Clerk of Petty Sessions, Kiama, to the Colonial Secretary, dated 19th July? Yes.

560. Can you state whether these telegrams were submitted to the Executive Council before they came to a decision? I do not think my minute specifies those two papers, but I have not a doubt they were. They are dated the 19th, and the Council was held on the 20th; therefore, I presume, the whole case was submitted, though I have no personal recollection of those two telegrams, and they are neither mentioned in the minute.

561. *Mr. Macleay.*] Were the papers sent back by you to the Chief Secretary's Office? Yes; on the 27th July I see they were approved by Sir John Young, and I presume they were sent back on the same date, as they are usually returned on the date of the Governor's approval.

562. *Chairman.*] Do you notice a letter from the Colonial Secretary's Office on the previous page? Yes.

563. That is dated 18th July? Yes.

564. Did the Executive Council act upon that. The Minister submits the recommendation; do not the Executive Council act directly upon that recommendation? They consider the case. The Governor reads the minute over, and the Council deliberate upon it.

565. In that Minute Paper of the 18th July, is there any reference to the telegrams of the 19th? No, I do not think they appear to be specially alluded to.

566. You notice in Minute 66/24, the opening words, "after careful consideration of the correspondence herewith submitted"; that would allude to the correspondence submitted with this Minute Paper? Yes.

567. Therefore, if that Minute Paper of the Colonial Secretary were written on the 18th, it could not, of course, have included the telegram said to have been sent on the 19th? Although this Minute Paper is dated the 18th, this telegram may have been inserted among the papers, between the 18th and 20th, although the dates would certainly seem to show the other way.

568. *Mr. Macleay.*] When did the papers come into your possession? Probably the 20th July; they may have come sooner.

569. Would you not be likely to have received them a day or two before? I may have done so, but I did not initial them as having seen them before that date.

570. Do you remember whether any additional papers which you had not seen before were laid upon the table? I do not remember anything specially in the case.

571. *Chairman.*] The general practice would be, that all the documents submitted to the Executive Council would be covered by the minute of the Minister submitting them? Yes.

572. Could any other documents be inserted? Of course the paper dated 19th could not be well enclosed with the papers dated the 18th; but they may have been afterwards put in between the 18th and 20th.

573. *Mr. Farnell.*] Do you remember seeing these telegrams at all? I have no personal knowledge of having seen them; I cannot recollect them.

**REMOVAL OF MR. SAMUEL CHARLES FROM THE COMMISSION
OF THE PEACE.**

APPENDIX.

(To Evidence given by Samuel Charles, Esq., 22 April, 1868.)

A 1.

[Notice of Assessment on Mr. Charles's property "Eureka."]

MUNICIPALITY OF KIAMA.

KIAMA WARD.

Incorporated by virtue of "The Municipalities Act of 1858," and the Proclamation of the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, dated 11th of August, 1859, and published in pursuance of the said Act.

No. 294.

To Samuel Charles, Esq., the tenant, and the landlord, proprietor, or occupier of the undermentioned property.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned property has been assessed by the Council of the said Municipality, at the sum and for the purposes hereunder mentioned :—

Property assessed, and where situate.	Fair average Annual Value of Property assessed.	Amount and description of Rates.	Amount payable.
609 acres. 459 at 10s. 150 at 1s. Eureka.	£237	9d. in the pound, being the rate imposed under and for the purposes set forth in section 79 of the said Act, for the current Municipal Year, 1865-66. Due 1 March Arrears to	£ s. d. 4 8 10½

Notice is also hereby given, that you are required to pay the above amount, £4 8s. 10½d. to the Treasurer of the said Municipality, Mr. Alderman Redford, Manning-street, Kiama, within thirty days from the date of service of this Notice. And if the same be not paid within that period, proceedings will be forthwith taken for the recovery of the same, as provided by the said Act.

Date of service—13th April, 1866.

THOMAS BOYCE,

Town Clerk.

Received £4 8s. 10½d., on account of the amount above named, 21 May, 1866.

JOSEPH REDFORD,

Treasurer.

N.B.—You are requested to bring this Notice when you come to pay.

A 2.

[Notice of Assessment on Mr. Charles's property in Jamaica-street.]

MUNICIPALITY OF KIAMA.

KIAMA WARD.

Incorporated by virtue of "The Municipalities Act of 1858," and the Proclamation of the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, dated 11th of August, 1859, and published in pursuance of the said Act.

No. 272.

To Samuel Charles, Esq., the tenant, and the landlord, proprietor, or occupier of the undermentioned property.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned property has been assessed by the Council of the said Municipality, at the sum and for the purposes hereunder mentioned :—

Property assessed, and where situate.	Fair average Annual Value of Property assessed.	Amount and description of Rates.	Amount payable.
a. r. p. 6 2 0 Jamaica-street, Section 77.	£2 10.	9d. in the pound, being the rate imposed under and for the purposes set forth in section 79 of the said Act, for the current Municipal Year, 1865-66. Due 1 March Arrears to	£ s. d. 0 0 11

Notice is also hereby given, that you are required to pay the above amount, 11d., to the Treasurer of the said Municipality, Mr. Alderman Redford, Manning-street, Kiama, within thirty days from the date of service of this Notice. And if the same be not paid within that period, proceedings will be forthwith taken for the recovery of the same, as provided by the said Act.

Date of service—13th April, 1866.

THOMAS BOYCE,

Town Clerk.

Received 11d. on account of the amount above named, 21st May, 1866.

JOSEPH REDFORD,

Treasurer.

N.B.—You are requested to bring this Notice when you come to pay.

A 3.

A 3.

[Notice of Assessment on Mr. Charles's property in Shoalhaven-street.]

MUNICIPALITY OF KIAMA.

KIAMA WARD.

Incorporated by virtue of "The Municipalities Act of 1858," and the Proclamation of the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, dated 11th of August, 1859, and published in pursuance of the said Act.

No. 61.

To Samuel Charles, Esq., the tenant, and the landlord, proprietor, or occupier of the undermentioned property.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned property has been assessed by the Council of the said Municipality, at the sum and for the purposes hereunder mentioned:—

Property assessed, and where situate.	Fair average Annual Value of Property assessed.	Amount and description of Rates.	Amount payable.
<p>½ acre.</p> <p>Shoalhaven-street.</p> <p>Section 6.</p>	<p>£ s. d.</p> <p>1 10 0</p>	<p>9d. in the pound, being the rate imposed under and for the purposes set forth in section 79 of the said Act, for the current Municipal Year, 1865-66.</p> <p>Due 1 March</p> <p>Arrears to</p>	<p>£ s. d.</p> <p>0 0 7</p>

Notice is also hereby given, that you are required to pay the above amount, 7d., to the Treasurer of the said Municipality, Mr. Alderman Redford, Manning-street, Kiama, within thirty days from the date of service of this Notice. And if the same be not paid within that period, proceedings will be forthwith taken for the recovery of the same, as provided by the said Act.

Date of service—13th April, 1866.

THOMAS BOYCE,
Town Clerk.

Received 7d., on account of the amount above named, 21st May, 1866.

JOSEPH REDFORD,
Treasurer.

N.B.—You are requested to bring this Notice when you come to pay.

A 4.

The Bench of Magistrates, Kiama, to Samuel Charles, Esq.

Court House, Kiama,
11 February, 1868.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, requesting that the following questions may be answered, viz. :—" Was there a summons issued against you (as a defaulting rate-payer), from the Small Debts Court, to appear before said Court on 29th May, 1866; and if not, by whom, and at what date, was proceedings staid in said cause,"—we do ourselves the honor to inform you that, having made a reference to the records in the Police Court, we find that the summons against you, although prepared, was never issued from this Court, the Mayor having requested the Registrar to withdraw it. We believe an order was given by the Mayor, on the 19th May, 1866, to the Registrar, to prepare eighteen summonses on behalf of the Municipal Council, Kiama; and that the Mayor, on Monday the 21st, two days subsequently, withdrew the one in your name, your rates having been paid on the same morning.

We have, &c.,

ROBT. B. FRY, J.P.
THOS. T. KENDALL, J.P.
THOMAS CHAPMAN, J.P.

A 5.

J. M. Gray, Esq., to S. Charles, Esq.

Omega Retreat,
8 February, 1868.

My dear Charles,

I distinctly remember, when leaving Eureka on the morning of the 21st May, 1866, you gave me your municipal rate-papers, together with a cheque on the bank for the payment thereof; the amount of which I paid to the Treasurer, Mr. Redford, as I passed through Kiama, of which Mr. J. Black was cognizant.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES M. GRAY.

A 6.

Mr. Leggatt to S. Charles, Esq.

Winter Cottage,
Kiama, 12 February, 1868.

Sir,

In answer to your request, with reference as to whether I served you with a summons or not, at the suit of the Kiama Municipal Council, in the month of May, 1866,—I beg to say that, on my going to the office to receive the summons for service, amongst the number I found one prepared for you at the suit of the above Council, of which I was informed by the Registrar that the case was withdrawn by the plaintiff, the Mayor of Kiama.

I remain, &c.,

C. LEGGATT,
Baillif.

1867-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INQUIRY BY THE SHERIFF

INTO THE

CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH A STATEMENT SIMILAR TO THE ONE
FURNISHED TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY BY THE

LATE PRISONER, HENRY JAMES O'FARRELL,

CAME TO BE IN THE UNAUTHORIZED POSSESSION OF
PERSONS OUTSIDE THE PRISON.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
27 April, 1868.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1868.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE SHERIFF.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 23 April, 1868.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request you to institute an inquiry into the following circumstances:—

2. The condemned prisoner, Henry James O'Farrell, on Monday last, made a statement in writing by his own hand, which, having been placed under cover and sealed by him, was conveyed to the Colonial Secretary, in accordance with his own wishes. The circumstances that have occurred in relation to this statement after it was written render it impossible that it can have been copied unknown to Mr. Parkes; yet a statement precisely similar was read in the Legislative Assembly yesterday, and has since been made public through the newspapers.

3. It is apparent from these circumstances, that the statement written by O'Farrell and sent to the Government was a copy of some other document, clandestinely furnished to him for the purpose, through the instrumentality of some officers of the gaol, or one of the few visitors.

4. Mr. Parkes desires that you will hold an immediate inquiry, in order to ascertain the authorship of the paper copied by O'Farrell in his condemned cell, and also the means by which the original of this statement was communicated to persons outside the prison.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

(Statement referred to.)

22 APRIL, 1868.

"Being now about to appear before my Creator, I feel it my duty to give expression to my heartfelt sorrow for the grievous crime I have committed. From the very bottom of my heart, do I grieve for what I have done. I have hitherto said that I was one of many who were prepared to do the deed, had I not done it. I had not the slightest foundation for such a statement. I was never connected with any man, or any body of men, who had for their object the taking of the life of the Duke of Edinburgh; neither was I, in any other than in an indirect manner, connected with that organization in Ireland and elsewhere which is known by the name of the Fenian organization. I wish, moreover, distinctly to assert that there was not a human being in existence who had the slightest idea of the object I had in view when I meditated on—and, through the merciful Providence of God, failed in carrying into effect—the death of the Duke of Edinburgh. I have written to the printers of two Irish periodicals an address to the people of Ireland. So certain was I of the death of the Duke of Edinburgh, that I stated therein that which I believed would be the fact; and I think I have more than implied that I was but one of an organization to carry the same into effect.

"I need but say that the truth of the latter portion rests upon a slighter foundation than the former; in fact, that unless from mere hearsay, I had no foundation for stating that there was a Fenian organization in New South Wales.

"From continually thinking and talking of what I may still be allowed to call 'the wrongs of Ireland,' I became excited and filled with enthusiasm on the subject, and it was when under the influence of those feelings that I attempted to perpetrate the deed for which I am now justly called upon to suffer.

"H. J. O'FARRELL."

On Envelope:—

To the Hon. H. Parkes, Colonial Secretary.

(To be opened to-morrow, April 21st, /68.)

THE SHERIFF to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Sydney, 27 April, 1868.

SIR,

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, that I have made the inquiry directed by your letter of the 23rd instant, into the circumstances under which a statement, similar to that sent by the late prisoner O'Farrell to the Colonial Secretary, came to be in the unauthorized possession of persons outside the prison.

I enclose copies of all correspondence in relation to the inquiry, together with the evidence taken thereat; I also attach a report subsequently made by Warder Boon, marked E.

The information gathered on the enquiry clearly warrants the following deductions:—

That either a duplicate, or a copy, in effect, of O'Farrell's statement, written by authority for presentation to the Colonial Secretary, came, contrary to the distinct provisions of Gaol Regulation No. 64, into the hands of persons not authorized to possess the same; that, taking into view the statements of the Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Gaol with the evidence, there is no reason to doubt the faithful discharge of their duty by the officers who had the custody of the prisoner, and that consequently the regulation has been violated through the instrumentality of one or more of the persons who visited him; that, after the completion of the statement furnished to the Colonial Secretary, the prisoner wrote nothing further, and that therefore such statement could not be the original, in the sense of having been first written.

The Chaplain has shewn to me the statement mentioned by his Grace the Archbishop as the duplicate. It is in O'Farrell's hand-writing, signed by himself, and written upon a sheet of blue note paper, such as would not have been supplied in the Gaol for the purpose of making a statement. The writing has the appearance of being more hurried than that in the statement furnished to the Colonial Secretary. The conclusion to which I am led is, that this "duplicate" was written in the Sacristy to serve the purposes both of a draft for and a copy of the statement itself.

It is obvious that the paper in question was written, if not through the instrumentality, certainly within the cognizance of the Chaplain, who must be regarded as being officially responsible for its existence; and it is further manifest that the Chaplain, an officer of the prison, withholds from the Government information upon the subject avowedly in his possession. The question raised by the Chaplain as to the obligation upon him to bring under notice breaches of the regulations coming to his knowledge outside the Confessional, cannot, I conceive, be entertained.

I feel bound to refer to the terms in which the Chaplain has couched his protest, which, whether he has read my letter to him as written upon my own responsibility, or as emanating from the Colonial Secretary, are utterly inconsistent with his position relative to myself as the head of the department in which he is an officer. And I refer to this subject with the more regret, inasmuch as the relations of Father Dwyer and myself, both official and personal, have always been those of a cordial and friendly understanding. It was my desire, in writing to the Rev. gentleman, to treat his office and himself with respect and courtesy, and I do not see that I have failed in either direction.

I have, &c.,

HAROLD MACLEAN.

THE SHERIFF to THE VISITING JUSTICE OF DARLINGHURST GAOL.

Sheriff's Office,
Prison Branch,
Sydney, 23 April, 1868.

SIR,

A statement precisely similar to one furnished to the Government by the late prisoner O'Farrell having yesterday been read in the Legislative Assembly, under circumstances making it apparent that the statement sent to the Government was a copy of some other document clandestinely furnished to the prisoner through the instrumentality of some officer of the prison, or one of the few visitors, I have been directed by the Colonial Secretary to hold an immediate inquiry in order to ascertain the authorship of the paper copied by O'Farrell in his condemned cell, and also the means by which the original of the statement was communicated to persons outside the prison.

The inquiry will be commenced at Darlinghurst Gaol on to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock, a.m.; and I do myself the honor to request the favour of your attendance thereat.

I have, &c.,

HAROLD MACLEAN,
Sheriff and Acting Inspector of Prisons.

THE SHERIFF to THE REV. FATHER DWYER.

Sheriff's Office,
Prison Branch,
Sydney, 23 April, 1868.

REV. SIR,

A statement precisely similar to one furnished to the Government by the late prisoner O'Farrell having yesterday been read in the Legislative Assembly, under circumstances making it apparent that the statement sent to the Government was a copy of some other document clandestinely furnished to the prisoner through the instrumentality of some officer of the prison, or one of the few visitors, I have been directed by the Colonial Secretary to hold an immediate inquiry in order to ascertain the authorship of the paper copied by O'Farrell in his condemned cell, and also the means by which the original of the statement was communicated to persons outside the prison.

The inquiry will be commenced at Darlinghurst Gaol on to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock, a.m.; and I do myself the honor to request the favour of your attendance thereat.

I have, &c.,

HAROLD MACLEAN,
Sheriff and Acting Inspector of Prisons.

INQUIRY respecting the circumstances under which a similar statement to one made and furnished to the Government by the late prisoner O'Farrell came to be in the possession of persons outside the prison. Held by the Sheriff, at Darlinghurst Gaol:—

H. Halloran, Esq., Principal Under Secretary, states:—I recognize the envelope produced, addressed "To the Hon. H. Parkes, Colonial Secretary. (To be opened to-morrow, April 21st, 1868.)" I saw the envelope opened on the 21st by the Colonial Secretary, in his own room, in presence of Inspector General of Police and myself. The seal is left unbroken; the envelope was cut.

Darlinghurst Gaol,
24 April, 1868.

HENRY HALLORAN.

John M'Levie, Esq., Inspector General of Police, states:—On the morning of Tuesday last, about 11 o'clock, at the Colonial Secretary's Office, I saw the Chief Secretary; the Under Secretary was present; Mr. Parkes took from his pocket a sealed letter, which I believe to be the one I now hold in my hand, with a request that myself and Mr. Halloran would examine the seal, and say whether it had or had not been broken. I did so, and satisfied myself that the seal, which was that of Darlinghurst Gaol, had not been broken, in which opinion Mr. Halloran concurred. The contents of the paper contained in the envelope were not communicated to myself, or to the Under Secretary.

Darlinghurst Gaol,
24 April, 1868.

JOHN M'LERIE.

W. Chatfield, Esq., Visiting Magistrate, states:—I know the envelope produced; it is addressed "To the Hon. H. Parkes, Colonial Secretary. To be opened to-morrow, 21st April, 1868"; this envelope was handed to me by the late prisoner O'Farrell about 4 o'clock on the 20th; on that occasion the prisoner handed me an envelope similar to this; I suggested that it should be opened, in order to verify his signature; it was done, and the document attested by me was placed in this envelope, sealed by me in his presence, and taken charge of by me, and delivered to the Honorable H. Parkes, Colonial Secretary, about 4:30 the same afternoon, at the Legislative Assembly, in the same condition as I received it; the contents of the envelope were unknown to me; I noticed no other papers in the cell.

Darlinghurst Gaol,
24 April, 1868.

W. CHATFIELD.

John C. Read, Principal Gaoler, states:—I accompanied Mr. Chatfield when he received an envelope with enclosure from the late prisoner O'Farrell; I believe the envelope produced to be that taken away by Mr. Chatfield; on Saturday, about 12 o'clock, I heard from the Catholic Chaplain, and from Warder Wigley on Monday, that the prisoner desired to make a statement; I was told on both occasions that the statement was to be kept secret until after the prisoner's execution, or to that effect; on Monday morning I saw the prisoner himself a little after 8 o'clock; I spoke to him on the subject of the statement, and told him that he should be supplied with writing materials, as I had been informed that he wished to make a statement; I directed the warder in charge of the wing (Carroll) to furnish them, and to give him a quill pen; it would be Carroll's duty to take account of the quantity of material supplied, and take possession of any unused; I saw the prisoner again about 3 o'clock the afternoon of the same day; I told him Mr. Parkes was in the prison, and asked him if he would like to see him; he said—"You know I always like to see Mr. Parkes"; I told Mr. Parkes what the prisoner said, and accompanied him to the prisoner's cell; the prisoner was apparently just finishing what he said was his statement; he offered it to Mr. Parkes; I don't think it was in an envelope then; Mr. Parkes declined taking it at that time; the next occasion I saw the prisoner was that described as being with Mr. Chatfield; I did not see him afterwards with reference to the statement; no prisoner under sentence is permitted to give or receive any paper, writing, letter, or any other article, without passing through the hands of myself, or an officer acting on my behalf; the prisoner O'Farrell, after his conviction, was under the charge of two warders, night and day; their orders were, never to lose sight of him; several persons were permitted to visit him in the presence of two warders; no visits were allowed without the presence of the warders, except the duty visits of the Chaplain, which were daily; one from prisoner's sister, in presence of Father Dwyer, one from the Archdeacon privately; twice from His Grace the Archbishop; the visit of his sister, Mrs. Allan, was on the 9th April; that of the Archdeacon, on the 16th, and of His Grace the Archbishop, on the 19th and 20th. During the visits in the presence of the officers, it would be impossible (if they did their duty, on which they were specially cautioned) for any written paper to be given to or received from the prisoner. No officer of the establishment, except the Chief Warder had been to the cell of the prisoner in the absence of the warders especially in charge of him; I have not been so myself, except with the Chief Secretary and the Sheriff. I omitted to mention that the Sisters of Charity were permitted to visit the prisoner privately, on and after the 16th instant. The warder in charge of the wing (Carroll), has charge of writing material, and could supply prisoner when required by my direction. Assuming the paper in possession of persons outside the prison to be exactly similar to any statement sent by the prisoner to the Colonial Secretary, I cannot account for the existence of the two documents. I have every reason to believe that the Warders in charge of the prison did their duty faithfully; they were all men of whom I had a good opinion.

Darlinghurst Gaol,
24 April, 1868.

JNO. C. READ.

Fredk. R. Bernard, Chief Warder, states that, after prisoner's conviction I had general charge of the gaol at night, particularly with reference to O'Farrell; I did on one occasion since his conviction visit O'Farrell without the officers in charge being present; I did not then have any conversation with reference to a statement; I have frequently spoken to him when visiting his cell during the night; he never made any
reference

reference to a statement ; the officers in charge of him were vigilant, and I do not think it possible that any communication could be given or received from him in their presence ; I do not know how prisoner could write any letter other than that authorized, except on the occasion of the private visits, and on occasions when he attended the Chaplain in the vestry ; I think that some of the private visits were long enough to admit of writing letters ; the last occasion I know of prisoner going to the Vestry was about three days before his execution.

Darlinghurst Gaol,
24th April, 1868.

F. R. BERNARD.

John Carroll, Warder, states : I am in charge of the Wing in which the prisoner O'Farrell was confined since his conviction ; I had two warders to assist me and look after him. If prisoner wanted to write a letter, application was made to me ; I supplied the material with permission of the Principal Gaoler ; the prisoner could not in the day time get writing material without my intervention ; I never had occasion to furnish prisoner O'Farrell with writing material before Monday the 20th ; I then furnished him with a sheet of prison letter-paper to write to his relations ; he wrote upon it, and was given to Mr. Read ; after that, about the middle of the day, I furnished him, by direction of the Principal Gaoler, with a single sheet of plain foolscap, for the purpose of writing a statement ; I afterwards saw a sheet of blue paper with writing upon put into an envelope ; I did not see him during the time I supposed he must have been writing his statement ; it was about 3 o'clock when the envelope was sealed. It would not be possible while the officers were on duty watching the prisoner for any letter to pass to or from the prisoner without his knowledge ; it would not have been possible for the prisoner to have written a statement on any occasion at any time, before or after the time he was authorized to do it, whilst in charge of the warders, that applies equally to day and night ; if the paper taken away by the Visiting Justice was a whole sheet of foolscap, it is impossible that prisoner could have written another statement in his cell at any time when in charge of the warders ; the orders were that the prisoner should be searched after each relief ; there was a relief between 5 and 6 o'clock on the evening of the day Mr. Chatfield took away the letter ; the Sisters of Charity were the only persons who visited the prisoner privately after Mr. Chatfield took the letter and previous to the relief.

Darlinghurst Gool,
24th April, 1868.

JOHN CARROLL,
Warder.

Mr. Bernard, recalled, states :—The prisoner could not obtain paper during the night ; on Monday evening, 20th, after the relief about 5.30, prisoner was visited by His Grace the Archbishop and the Rev. Father Dwyer.

F. R. BERNARD.

Warder Bindon, states :—I was one of the warders in charge of prisoner O'Farrell ; on the afternoon of the 20th, I was instructed to allow prisoner to write a statement ; the writing materials were passed into him ; I saw him writing ; I did not see what he was writing, his back was towards me ; I could not say whether he was copying or not ; he was writing, but not continuously, nearly an hour ; the same afternoon I escorted prisoner up to the sacristy, about 4 o'clock, it may have been about 12 o'clock ; now, I think of it, it must have been the afternoon, as I handed prisoner over to the night-watch at the sacristy. I remember on that afternoon that the clergyman called for pen and ink ; they were taken to him at the sacristy ; I saw Warder Carroll take them.

Darlinghurst Gaol,
24 April, 1868.

R. B. BINDON.

Warder Denison states :—I was in charge of the prisoner O'Farrell with Warder Bindon, on Monday 20th ; I know that O'Farrell was allowed to write a statement ; sometime after dinner Warder Carroll brought paper and writing material ; I saw prisoner writing on the paper ; I understood it to be a statement ; he could not have been copying from any paper ; I must have seen any second paper. He only wrote on two pieces of paper. The first was a letter which was given to Mr. Read ; the second was the statement as I understood ; I was watching the prisoner writing ; he filled, I think, nearly three pages ; he could not have written two statements in the time ; I am sure there was no second statement written by prisoner ; we gave prisoner over to Warders Wigley and Gray, about twenty minutes after 5, I think in his cell ; he had just come down from the sacristy where he had been attending Father John Dwyer ; I am positive that he went that afternoon to the sacristy about 4 o'clock ; the Chaplain called me to get him pen and ink, I took it over, and Father John Dwyer took them from me ; the going to the sacristy was after the letter had been taken away by Mr. Chatfield.

Darlinghurst Gaol,
24 April, 1868.

ALFRED DENISON.

Warder

Warden Gray states:—On Monday the 20th, I with Warder Wigley took over from Warders Denison and Bindon the prisoner O'Farrell, it was about half-past 5 o'clock; in the lower cell, condemned cell; there were two of the Sisters of Charity there at the time; we searched him, had there been any document upon him we must have found it; we remained in charge until the following morning; the only visits prisoner received were from the Archbishop and Father John Dwyer.

Darlinghurst Gaol,
24 April, 1868.

ROBERT GRAY.

A Protest from the Rev. Father Dwyer, who has been present throughout the taking of the evidence, handed in, marked A.

[Inquiry adjourned.]

HAROLD MACLEAN.

A.

PROTEST.

I DESIRE, before submitting myself to examination on the present inquiry, to protest, in the most earnest and emphatic manner, against the gross mis-statement of facts contained in the letter summoning me here, and in obedience to which I am now present. In that communication it is falsely averred "that the statement of the prisoner O'Farrell, sent to the Government, was a copy of some other document clandestinely furnished to the prisoner, through the instrumentality of some officer of the prison, or one of the few visitors." It is within my knowledge that the statement sent to the Government was the voluntary act of the prisoner O'Farrell himself, and was intended by him as a public acknowledgment of his crime, and as a means of allaying apprehensions and removing alarms inspired by his former statements; it is therefore quite impossible for me, in the interest of truth, to allow, by my silence, the promulgation, in an official form, of that which I know to be a direct falsehood. With regard to the object of this inquiry, which is alleged to have been undertaken "in order to ascertain the authorship of the paper copied by O'Farrell in his condemned cell, and also the means by which the original of the statement was communicated to persons outside the prison,"—I desire again to protest against the gross perversion of facts contained in the official letter addressed to me. The sole author of the paper was the prisoner himself; the original statement was sent sealed by him, and addressed, in his own handwriting, to the Colonial Secretary; and nothing, as far as I am aware, was copied by O'Farrell, in his condemned cell, from any composition save his own.

M. J. DWYER.

April 24th, 1868.

Darlinghurst Gaol,
25 April, 1868.

Inquiry resumed.

The *Rev. Father Dwyer*, Chaplain, in answer to the Sheriff, states:—I am not sure whether I have had a copy of the Gaol Regulations of February, 1867, sent to me, but I am acquainted with them; I am fully aware of the provisions of regulation No. 64, (attached) B.

The attention of Father Dwyer having been called to that portion of his letter, as under,—“the original statement was sent, sealed by him, and addressed in his own handwriting to the Colonial Secretary; and nothing, as far as I am aware, was copied by O'Farrell in his condemned cell, from any composition save his own;”—in reference to the evidence of Warder Carroll and others, going to shew that O'Farrell had no paper, and questionably whether he had time to write a duplicate, or a copy of such original before it was handed to Mr. Chatfield, states;—I adhere to the statement in the letter. In reference to the term original used by me, I consider that if a man have written and signed with his own hand two precisely similar documents, that the term original applies equally to either or both. I decline to say whether the statement that I have called the original was the first written.

The attention of Father Dwyer is called to the statement of His Grace the Archbishop (marked D), read by Mr. Macleay in the Legislative Assembly, and to the use of the term duplicate therein. He is also shewn the statement furnished by O'Farrell to the Colonial Secretary.

Father Dwyer states:—The statement referred to by His Grace is a duplicate in fact, though not in exact words in two instances—namely, instead of “in letters accompanying the address,” the word “therein,” and instead of “I gave way to excitement and enthusiasm,” “I became excited and filled with enthusiasm.” I have no objection to show the duplicate to yourself or any one else, but I will not give it up. I decline to say whether I know or not when and where the statement referred to as the duplicate was written. I question if I am bound by the terms of the regulations No. 4, clause 12, attached (C), requiring officers to report any breach of the regulation or other irregularity that may occur. I will address a communication to you on the subject.

M. J. DWYER.

Mr.

Mr. Read recalled, states:—From various circumstances that I have called to mind, I calculate that about three-quarters of an hour elapsed between the time of O'Farrell completing the statement to the Colonial Secretary and its delivery to Mr. Chatfield.

JNO. C. READ.

Warder Bindon states:—It was about three-quarters of an hour after the Colonial Secretary visited the cell till Mr. Chatfield took the letter. The prisoner wrote nothing after the Colonial Secretary was there.

R. B. BINDON.

Warder Denison states:—About half an hour elapsed from the time of the Colonial Secretary's visit, until Mr. Chatfield took away the letter; the prisoner wrote nothing during that time.

ALFRED DENISON.

The above statements were made and signed before me, at Darlinghurst Gaol, on the 24th and 25th April, 1868.

HAROLD MACLEAN.

B.

PRISONERS' CORRESPONDENCE.

64. No prisoner in any Gaol, unless confined for debt, or for contempt under civil process, shall be permitted to send or to receive any letter or parcel of any description whatever, excepting through the hands of the Gaoler; and the Gaoler is hereby empowered to open and examine any such letter or parcel, and to take possession of any such letter or parcel, being conveyed from or to a prisoner contrary to this regulation; and the Gaoler is further required to detain any such letter or parcel which may appear to him to affect the discipline or security of the Gaol, and to lay the same before the Sheriff or the Visiting Justice, who shall be empowered to retain the same, and to take such action concerning it as to him may seem fit.

C.

(12.) It is the duty of each Officer to report any breach of the Regulations, or other irregularity that may occur. Such reports, whether containing a charge against other Officers or not, must be made in writing, and within twenty-four hours after the alleged occurrence. All communications or complaints so made must be submitted through the immediate superior of the Officer complaining, who will, unless the matter be within his own authority to deal with, be responsible for immediately forwarding the same to the proper quarter.

D.

23RD APRIL, 1868.

"Mr. Macleay: Then all motions of adjournment since the commencement of the Session have been irregular, because they have all proceeded from something heard outside the House. However, this is a matter of importance, and I will proceed to read the statement:—'To remove erroneous impressions respecting the declaration of Henry James O'Farrell, the undersigned states, from his own knowledge, the following circumstances:—1st. That the said declaration was made by O'Farrell, in order to make some atonement for his crime. 2nd. That though advised to make it, it was his free, voluntary act. 3rd. That it was made for the express purpose of its being published, and not for the mere purpose of giving information to Government. The paper was indorsed—not to be opened till to-morrow morning (the 21st April). 4th. That, in order to secure the accomplishment of his purpose of publication, he deposited in the hands of a confidential person a duplicate, written and signed by himself, of the declaration which he left for the Government. Seeing, therefore, that O'Farrell deliberately adopted this means of securing publication for his declaration, in preference to making an address from the scaffold, the declaration must be considered as a preferable substitute; and as the oral address would have been at once in the possession of the public, no sufficient reason can be given why the written declaration should be withheld. + J. B. POLDING, Sydneien. Sydney, April 23rd, 1868.' I beg to move the adjournment of the House."

E.

Darlinghurst Gaol,
25 April, 1868.

Warder Boon makes the following report:—On Monday last, the 20th instant, I relieved Warder Denison for about half an hour to three-quarters while he was in charge of the condemned prisoner O'Farrell; the prisoner was then in the vestry with the Roman Catholic Chaplain, and the door was shut so that I could not tell what was going on inside; this was about the hour of from 1 to 2 o'clock in the day; the Chaplain came out of the door which he opened, and when he came out I went in; the prisoner said to me, "Mr. Boon will you take the inkstand down? I shall want it again;" I brought the inkstand down to the condemned cell to the prisoner; he said, "I shall want another sheet of paper," which he then got; I saw no paper in the vestry.

W. BOON.

1867.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GAOL REGULATIONS.

(MADE BY THE GOVERNOR AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, UNDER THE ACT 4 VICTORIA, NO. 29.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 19th February, 1867.

GAOL REGULATIONS.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased, under the Act 4 Victoria, No. 29, to make the following Regulations for the good management of the Gaols of New South Wales.

HENRY PARKES.

GENERAL RULES FOR GAOLS.

Repeal of existing Regulations.

1. All Gaol Regulations hitherto in force are hereby repealed, and the following are established in lieu thereof.

If inapplicable to certain Gaols.

2. If, either by reason of the limited extent of any Gaol, or other cause, the entire provisions of these Regulations may not be applicable to that Gaol, the Officer in charge thereof shall represent such cause to the Sheriff, who may thereupon, with the sanction of the Colonial Secretary, authorize the modifications that may appear to be necessary.

Order Book.

3. There shall be kept in each Gaol an "Order Book," in which shall be set forth all rules and instructions that may from time to time be made or authorized by the Sheriff, providing in detail and in minor matters for the duties of the Officers and the management of the Gaol. And once in each month, the contents of the "Order Book," and of any additions made thereto, shall be read to the Officers, and in like manner, so far as they may be affected thereby, to the prisoners.

OFFICERS.

4. It will be the first duty of all Officers to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with these Regulations, and with the Rules laid down in the "Order Book," and for each, in his degree, to endeavour, by zeal, attention, and care, to promote their exact and successful working.

- (1.) Each Officer will constantly bear in mind that discipline is the purpose of the Gaol and of his employment therein. He will study, according to his grade, not only to enforce, but himself to observe it in the smallest detail. While he will understand that, by failing to compel submission to the authority with which he is entrusted he will shew himself to be incompetent for his duty, he will carry out the exercise of that authority with firmness, accompanied by good temper and humanity. Although determination and force may be at times necessary, violence or harshness must never be resorted to. He will render, in his turn, with promptitude and cheerfulness, the same implicit obedience that he is required to exact. He will not question the order of a superior, but will obey first, and, if he think himself warranted in so doing, remonstrate afterwards. He will treat his superior Officers with deference and respect, and his subordinates with courtesy.

- (2.) All Prison Officers are placed in a position of special trust; and not only a faithful discharge of the duties laid down, but an intelligent readiness, promptitude, and discretion in unforeseen circumstances, will be expected from them. While they will maintain a complete control over the prisoners in their charge, they will avoid any course likely to aggravate or excite them.
- (3.) Sobriety being an essential in prison discipline, no failings in that respect, whatever may be the degree, will be tolerated; neither will improper language nor other analogous misconduct be overlooked.
- (4.) Trafficking with prisoners, or obtaining their work or services in any way not authorized, is strictly forbidden; and no Officer will make use for his own purposes of any Government property or material, however trifling in value the same may be.
- (5.) Servants will be allowed to the resident Officers; but their number and description must be sanctioned, in each case, by the Sheriff.
- (6.) Officers while on duty will wear the uniforms allotted to their respective grades. Officers of superior rank will carefully keep up the position, upon which the good exercise of their authority depends, by their own conduct and example, avoiding undue familiarity with their subordinates.
- (7.) Proficiency in their drill and shooting exercises will be expected from the Officers.
- (8.) It will be understood that, either in the charge of a Gaol or of a particular post or body of Officers, the command, unless otherwise directed, devolves upon the superior or senior Officer present, who will be held responsible.
- (9.) No Officer will be permitted, either directly or indirectly, to carry on any trade or business.
- (10.) Officers are required, without as well as within the Gaol, to conduct themselves in a decorous manner, so as to maintain a general respect both for themselves and for the establishments to which they may belong.
- (11.) Officers will not communicate beyond the Prison, occurrences which may take place therein.
- (12.) It is the duty of each Officer to report any breach of the Regulations, or other irregularity that may occur. Such reports, whether containing a charge against other Officers or not, must be made in writing, and within twenty-four hours after the alleged occurrence. All communications or complaints so made must be submitted through the immediate superior of the Officer complaining, who will, unless the matter be within his own authority to deal with, be responsible for immediately forwarding the same to the proper quarter.
- (13.) Officers are warned against making frivolous or vexatious complaints, or allowing private differences to interfere with the working of the establishment. An Officer will be held strictly responsible for establishing any charge that he may prefer.
- (14.) Any proceeding on the part of Officers in the nature of or tending to a combination for any object connected with their duties, position, or charges against a superior, taken without the knowledge and sanction of the Officer in charge, is strictly prohibited. But the Officer in charge will forward any representation made in writing, and duly signed by the Officers, or any of them, respecting their duties or position, to the Head of his Department. Officers permitting their official conduct to be influenced by sectarian feelings will be removed from the Service.
- (15.) No Officer will address the Head of his Department excepting through the Officer in charge of his Gaol.
- (16.) Members of the families of Officers will not have access to the Officers while on duty.

The Gaoler.

5. The Gaoler is charged, under the supervision and direction of the Sheriff, with the control and management of the Gaol, and with the order, discipline, and regularity of the establishment, and the safe custody of the prisoners. He will be held responsible for the strict carrying out of the provisions of the Act, the Regulations, and all orders and instructions that may be issued for his guidance.

- (1.) He will reside in the Gaol, and will not absent himself therefrom for a night, without the sanction of the Sheriff or the Visiting Justice.
- (2.) He will each day visit every cell and apartment in the Gaol, and see every prisoner therein.
- (3.) He will keep, or cause to be kept, the following books, viz. :—

“Journal”—In which he must enter the number of prisoners daily received and discharged, and the total number sleeping in the prison each night. He must also record therein any unusual occurrence, and any departure from the Rules and Regulations, the particulars and cause thereof.

“Entrance Book”—In which shall be entered the names and particulars of conviction of all prisoners received.

“Description Book”—Containing personal description, religion, and all other prescribed information of all prisoners received, in the same order as in the Entrance Book.

“Index” to Entrance and Description Books.

“ Discharge

- “Discharge Book”—Shewing the names and particulars of conviction of all prisoners discharged daily.
- “Muster Book”—Containing the names of every prisoner in Gaol.
- “Misconduct Book”—In which shall be entered the name of every prisoner locked up for bad conduct, and shewing how the charge has been disposed of.
- “Punishment Book”—In which shall be entered the name and offence of every prisoner taken before the Visiting Justice, who shall therein sign his decision on each case.
- “Prisoners’ Property Book”—In which shall be entered all clothing and other property, except money, taken from prisoners; and shewing how it is disposed of, and receipts therefor.
- “Prisoners’ Cash Book”—Similar to Property Book, but giving an account of all money received from or on account of prisoners, and how it is disposed of, with receipts therefor.
- “Conduct Register, Monthly”—Shewing, according to established form, the daily conduct of every prisoner whose sentence exceeds twelve months.
- “Conduct Register, Half-yearly”—The monthly reports brought forward, and the totals shewn, every six months.
- “Prisoners’ Letters Received”—In which the name of every prisoner receiving a letter is to be entered, with the name and relationship of the writer to the prisoner.
- “Prisoners’ Letters Despatched”—Shewing the name of every prisoner allowed to write, together with the date of writing, and the person to whom the letter may be addressed.
- “Postage Book”—In which shall be entered the address of every letter upon which postage stamps are used.
- “Letter Book,” with Index—Containing copies of all official letters despatched.
- “Register of Correspondence,” with Index—In which shall be entered particulars of all letters received, and shewing what has been done with them.
- “Ration Book”—Giving daily number of rations drawn, their cost, and copies of contractors’ accounts for rations.
- “Requisition Book”—Copies of all requisitions for stores, clothing, stationery, &c., sent in.
- “Ledger”—For the entry of all work done by prisoners, and money received on account thereof, with the names of the persons from whom such money is received.
- “Cash Book”—In which shall be entered all moneys received on account of the Public Service, and all money paid away for gratuities or otherwise.
- “Court Book,” with Index—Where Courts of Quarter Sessions or Circuits are held, the names and particulars of all prisoners tried at those Courts must be entered.
- “Lunatics’ Book”—Containing names and particulars of all prisoners certified to be insane.
- “Diary of Discharges”—In which shall be entered, under the date of expiration of sentence, the name of every prisoner to be discharged during the year.
- “Salary Book”—Containing copies of Salary Abstracts.
- “Visitors’ Book”—In which every visitor to the Gaol shall write his name.
- “Chief Warder’s Journal”—In which the Chief Warder must enter the number of rations received daily, all orders he may receive from the Gaoler, any breach of Regulations or unusual occurrence, or any matter he may wish to bring under notice.
- “Store Book”—To be kept by the Officer in charge of Stores, who will enter therein all Stores received and issued, and the Stock on hand the last day of each quarter.
- (4.) He will, where there may be no Chief Warder, conduct the musters, and if there be a Chief Warder, he will as a rule be present thereat.
- (5.) He will see that his Officers always present a smart and cleanly appearance, and that the arms are properly kept and ready for immediate and effective use. He will see that the drill and practice are well attended to.
- (6.) All prisoners must have a ready access to him. He will hear their cases or complaints with patience. While he is required at all times to maintain an absolute control over the prisoners, and to permit no disobedience, he is expected so to comport himself as to obtain an influence over them, which, whenever occasion may require, he will exert by his personal presence.
- (7.) He will especially see that all prisoners are treated with strict impartiality.
- (8.) He will see that all persons visiting the Gaol are treated with civility.
- (9.) He will personally inspect the different posts, wards, &c., at uncertain times, during both day and night.
- (10.) He is empowered to suspend any non-visiting Officer; but he will only do so where the offence charged is likely to be followed by dismissal, and will, if practicable, obtain the sanction of the Visiting Justice to such suspension.

GAOL REGULATIONS.

- (11.) He will carefully study economy, and propose any saving or reduction in expenditure which he may see to be practicable.

The Chief Warder.

6. The Chief Warder will, in the absence of the Gaoler, have the charge of the Gaol, and be responsible in like manner as the Gaoler.

- (1.) He will reside in the Gaol, and be specially charged with the carrying out of the rules and instructions in the "Order Book."
- (2.) He will be present at the opening and closing of the Gaol, and conduct the musters.
- (3.) He will superintend the arrival and departure of prisoners, and will see that the searching is properly performed, and all matters relating to them duly regulated.
- (4.) He will exercise, under the direction of the Gaoler, a general supervision of the Gaol, and see that the subordinate Officers perform their respective duties. He will visit frequently all parts of the Gaol without notice, and see that the prisoners are orderly and industrious.
- (5.) He will give his constant attention to the security of the Gaol.
- (6.) He will be specially looked to for the smartness and cleanliness of the subordinate Officers, and for the good condition and readiness of the arms.
- (7.) He will parade the Warders each day previous to placing them on their several posts, and before dismissing them from their duty; and he will explain to any Officer placed for the first time upon any post, the exact duties of such post.

The Senior Warder.

7. The Senior Warder will take a general charge next after the Chief Warder. He will have the care of the prison stores, and will perform such duties as may be laid down for him in the "Order Book."

The Warders.

8. The Warders will observe the strictest punctuality in their hours of attendance, and will hold themselves always in readiness for any extra or special duty that may be required of them.

- (1.) No Warder will absent himself without permission; and if he be absent, from illness, a certificate from the Medical Officer of the Gaol must be produced.
- (2.) A Warder will not be entitled to his pay during absence, from illness, unless it be specially allowed by the Sheriff.
- (3.) No Warder will be entitled to pay for any time during which he may have been under suspension, whether such suspension terminates in dismissal or reinstatement.
- (4.) Warders will reside as near as possible to the Gaol, and will obtain the sanction of the Gaoler to their place of abode. They must be prepared to reside in a Gaol if required.
- (5.) A Warder will be subject to dismissal, for unfitness, disobedience, failure in duty, neglect, breach by himself, or by his permission, of regulation or rules, or for any other sufficient misconduct. A fine in the form of deduction from his pay, or a reprimand, may be substituted for dismissal, by the authority of the Sheriff.
- (6.) For each Warder there shall be a "Defaulter Sheet," on which shall be recorded all instances wherein he may have been punished or reprimanded for misconduct.
- (7.) A Warder leaving the Service under circumstances other than dismissal, can obtain a certificate of his services, cause of retirement, and character, from the Sheriff.
- (8.) Each Warder will understand that his appointment is not to a particular Gaol, but to the Gaol Service generally, and that he is always liable to removal from one establishment to another.
- (9.) While on duty, no Warder will read or otherwise employ himself so as to distract his attention; nor will he smoke within the walls of the Gaol.
- (10.) No Warder will leave his post until duly relieved, or by permission.
- (11.) All Warders will exercise the utmost vigilance in the custody and surveillance of the prisoners under their charge; and no Warder will part with the custody of a prisoner, unless by disposing of him according to orders, or handing him over to another Officer.
- (12.) Warders on armed duty will at all times preserve an attitude of attention. While they will abstain from using their arms without sufficient occasion, they will understand it to be their duty to prevent escape, either by individual attempts of prisoners, or by general riot leading to such attempts, and to protect the unarmed Officers. They must be guided by their own judgment and intelligence; but any default in seeing their proper course of duty, or in acting with effect when needful, will be regarded as incompetency, and the Officer will, apart from any legal penalties incurred, be dismissed.
- (13.) The Warders will keep the prisoners who may be engaged in labour diligently at work, and will be specially careful in keeping their daily record sheets of conduct.
- (14.) It will be the duty of Warders to see that no tools, iron, or implements, are secreted. They will seize all forbidden articles.

GAOL REGULATIONS.

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- (15.) The Warder upon gate duty is never to open the gate until he shall have ascertained who the person seeking admission may be. He will admit no person who is not properly authorized, unless by the direction of the Gaoler. He will not pass out of the Gaol any subordinate Officer who has entered upon duty, without the sanction of the Gaoler or Chief Warder. He will keep a record daily of all persons, other than the Officers of the Establishment, who may pass through the gate.
- (16.) Warders will hold no conversations with prisoners, excepting as may be required by their duty.
- (17.) It is the duty of a Warder firmly, but temperately, to maintain his authority. He is empowered and required to lock up any prisoner guilty of disorderly conduct, disobedience, or disrespect.
- (18.) Warders will not frequent nor loiter about public-houses, nor will they have intercourse of any kind with connections of prisoners or with discharged prisoners.
- (19.) The Warders will report upon their "Daily Occurrence Sheets" any irregularity or unusual occurrence that may have come under their notice, and they will respectfully call the attention of their superior Officer to any apparent defect in the security of the Prison.

The Matron.

9. The Matron is charged, under the general authority of the Gaoler, with the entire control of the female prisoners, and the compartments in the prison occupied by them. The Female Warders and Nurses are placed under her orders. She will permit no Male Officer to enter the Female Division, except in company with herself or one of her Warders. Her duties in other respects will in their degree be analogous to those of the Gaoler.

Female Warders.

10. In like manner, the duties of Female Warders will be, so far as they may be applicable, according to the preceding Regulations concerning Male Warders.

Overseers, and Foremen.

11. The Overseers and Foremen are, in like manner as the Warders, Officers of the Prison, and, subject to any instructions in the "Order Book," have the like powers and responsibility as to safe custody and maintaining discipline. It will be their special duty to see that the prisoners are diligent in their work, and to keep accurately the prescribed daily records of industry or idleness. They will carefully instruct the prisoners in the works or trades under their charge, and they will be expected to suggest any improvements or alterations that may tend to promote the industries under their respective directions. They will encourage the individual zeal and ingenuity of prisoners.

The Schoolmaster.

12. The duties of the Schoolmaster will consist in carrying out with care and attention the Regulations herein comprised concerning Schools. He will bear in mind that the test of his faithful performance of his duties will be found in the success of the School Establishment, and that such success is best to be obtained by earning the respect and regard of the prisoners, while he maintains a complete authority over them, and compels their due exertion in their tasks.

VISITING OFFICERS.

Visiting Justice.

13. The duties of the Visiting Justice will be in their nature partly judicial and partly ministerial.

- (1.) He will visit the Gaol once in each week, and also whenever applied to by the Gaoler, to hear and determine all cases awaiting adjudication; and, where the character of any reported offence may involve punishment beyond his power to inflict, he will apply for the assistance of another Justice or other Justices.
- (2.) He will permit no publicity to be given to cases adjudicated upon within the Gaol.
- (3.) He will be charged with a general responsibility, without in that respect relieving the Sheriff or the Gaoler, for the condition of the Gaol; and will therefore be empowered to inquire into all matters concerning the management, and to direct, and, if needful, reprimand the Officers. He will also be empowered, either upon his own view of the necessity, or at the instance of the Sheriff, to hold an inquiry in writing into the conduct of any Officer, and to transmit the proceedings of such inquiry to the Sheriff, with his opinion or recommendations thereupon.
- (4.) He will see that all regulations and orders are duly carried out; and, for this purpose, will visit the Gaol frequently, and at uncertain times.
- (5.) While he will see that discipline is strictly enforced, and will support the Officers in the exercise of their authority, he will take care that the prisoners are not subjected to any partial, harsh, or tyrannical treatment.
- (6.) In case of any riot or other emergency, he will afford the Gaoler the support of his presence, and will be authorized to direct or sanction the course to be pursued.
- (7.) He will not be empowered to order the release from Gaol of any prisoner; but he will satisfy himself at every visit that no persons are improperly confined, and will report every such case, or supposed case, to the Colonial Secretary. He will see that no prisoners are detained after the expiration of their sentences, by negligence or oversight.

(8.)

GAOL REGULATIONS.

- (8.) All correspondence of the Gaol, excepting such as may relate to mere routine, will be laid before him, by the Gaoler, for his information, and he will notify his opinion upon any proposal or recommendation of the Gaoler. Accounts and requisitions will be submitted for his approval and signature. He will point out wherever he may see the means of effecting any economy.
- (9.) He will, on the first day of each month, make a report in writing to the Colonial Secretary, in which he will specify the general state of the Gaol, and how far the Regulations have been attended to and the business of the Gaol properly conducted; and he will accompany his report with a return of all punishments inflicted in the Gaol, and unusual instances of coercion resorted to by the Gaoler.
- (10.) He will also report to the Colonial Secretary any occurrence of an extraordinary nature at the time of its happening, or anything that may seem to him proper to be brought under the immediate notice of the Government.

14. The foregoing or other regulations concerning the Visiting Justice, shall not be taken to apply to the Gaol at Darlinghurst, excepting in so far as the duties prescribed are strictly of a judicial character.

The Visiting Surgeon.

15. The Visiting Surgeon will attend at the Gaol daily, and more frequently if required.

- (1.) He is specially charged with the sanitary condition of the Gaol, and will bring under the notice of the Sheriff any cause by which it may be endangered.
- (2.) He will at all times evince care and kindness for the prisoners under his charge, while he is expected also to exercise much firmness and vigilance, to see that he is not imposed upon, and prisoners kept upon his hospital or exempt list without sufficient cause.
- (3.) In case of sickness, he will attend Officers of the Gaol free of charge.
- (4.) He will keep the following books, as a record of his duties and the cases under his care, or disposed of, viz. :—
 - “Journal”—In which must be entered the name of every prisoner coming before him, together with their diseases and treatment.
 - “Prescription Book”—For copies of all prescriptions.
 - “Hospital Register”—Shewing names and particulars of all prisoners admitted into Hospital, with dates of admission and discharge.
 - “Lunatics’ Book”—For names, particulars, and treatment of all lunatics.
 - “Warders’ Sick Reports”—In which is to be entered the names and particulars of all Warders treated by Visiting Surgeon.
- (5.) He will attach to the papers of any prisoner in bad health, transferred from the Gaol, a memorandum of the particulars of his case.

Chaplains.

16. The Chaplains will have the spiritual care of the prisoners of their respective denominations.

- (1.) They will attend at the Gaol, and hold Divine Service once in each week, and more frequently if required.
- (2.) They will also be expected to enter, so far as may be practicable, into communication with the prisoners, especially with those of the worst character, and to exercise that softening and reforming influence appertaining to their sacred offices, towards the maintenance of discipline and order.
- (3.) They will strictly observe the course indicated for them in other portions of these Regulations.
- (4.) Each Chaplain will studiously abstain from interfering or communicating with prisoners not under his charge.
- (5.) He will make requisitions for such religious books as he may require for the use of prisoners.
- (6.) He will visit at least once in each week prisoners under separate treatment.

TREATMENT AND CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

Reception and disposal of property.

17. All prisoners, upon their reception in Gaol, shall be duly searched, and all property taken from them, and into the charge of the Gaoler. All such property shall be entered into a book to be kept for the purpose, and that which may not be forfeited to the Crown, retained for the prisoner upon discharge, and, in the event of the removal of the prisoner, invariably transferred with him, together with a list thereof. If there be no property, a “nil” list is to be forwarded. Any case of the non-receipt of a list is to be immediately reported to the Sheriff.

Prisoners to be cleansed.

18. All prisoners shall, upon their admission, be inspected by the Surgeon, and be thoroughly washed and cleansed previous to being placed with other prisoners.

Wearing apparel.

19. The wearing apparel of any prisoner shall, unless in use as hereinafter provided, be entered, apart from all other property, in a separate book, under a number, and shall, after purification, if necessary, be placed in a bag having a corresponding number. The bags shall frequently be examined, and means taken for preserving the contents. They shall, in like manner as other property, be transferred with the prisoners from place to place,

Clothing.

GAOL REGULATIONS.

7

Clothing.

20. No prisoner, before trial, shall be compelled to wear a prison dress, unless his clothing may be insufficient, or improper to be kept, from dirt, or other cause, or necessary to be preserved for the purposes of justice. Prisoners, except as hereinafter provided, shall be dressed in prison clothing immediately after conviction.

Hair-cutting, Shaving.

21. All male prisoners shall have their hair cut upon admission, and afterwards monthly, in a manner not to disfigure them; and be shaved once a week; but prisoners under committal shall not have their hair cut or be shaved, save so far as may be necessary to preserve their appearance as at the period of their examination. And prisoners serving sentences of not less than six months may be permitted to grow their hair and beard as they may desire, for two months before the expiration of their sentences; and those serving for longer periods, for three months previous to the expiration, or the time when, according to their conduct under the Remission Regulations, they may be eligible for discharge. Under very special circumstances, the shaving may be dispensed with by the Gaoler, who will report the circumstances to the Sheriff.

Washing.

22. Prisoners shall, when practicable, bathe once a week. They shall wash each morning, and, if there be no means of bathing, their feet every Saturday.

Air and Exercise.

23. All prisoners shall be allowed as much air and exercise as may be deemed necessary for the preservation of health, consistently with security.

24. All prisoners will be required to attend the Divine Service of their respective Persuasions.

25. No sectarian influence whatever shall be brought to bear upon any prisoner. If he shall apply to change his religion, such application shall be immediately reported to the Sheriff, or the Visiting Justice, who, if satisfied that such is the free choice of the prisoner, will cause communication to be made to the Chaplains respectively concerned, notifying the change, which shall then take effect.

Classification.

26. Prisoners shall be classified as below stated; and the several classes shall, so far as the construction of the building and the necessities of the works and trades will admit, be kept apart. But any prisoner may, for special reasons, to be reported in each case to the Sheriff, be associated with a class other than his own.

1st. Prisoners under sentences to the roads and public works, of five years and upwards.

2nd. Prisoners convicted of felony or misdemeanor, and sentenced for lesser periods, either to the roads and public works or to imprisonment with *hard labour*.

3rd. Prisoners under sentences of imprisonment only.

4th. Prisoners awaiting trial, or under examination.

5th. Lunatics, comprising persons supposed to be of unsound mind.

6th. Debtors, comprising persons confined for contempt upon civil process.

27. Prisoners of the 1st Class shall consist of three Divisions—A, B, and C.

(1.) Each prisoner shall serve one-twelfth of the period of his sentence, commencing upon his conviction, in the A Division, provided that such service shall not exceed twelve months. Thence he shall, unless he be further detained by reason of misconduct, be promoted to the B Division, wherein he shall serve one-half of the remaining period of his term of sentence; and thence (unless, in like manner, retarded for misconduct) to the C Division, for the remaining period of his sentence. The prisoner may, at any time, for either general or specific misconduct, be thrown back into either of the previous divisions, and be detained therein as long as may be thought necessary.

(2.) Prisoners in the A Division will be placed in "Separate Treatment." They will not be permitted to hold any communication, excepting with the Prison Officers, and will neither send nor receive letters.

(3.) Each prisoner will occupy a separate cell, and will be employed upon such suitable work as may be furnished to him.

(4.) He will be allowed exercise for one hour each day, and a longer period if thought necessary by the Surgeon.

(5.) He will, if coming under the provisions of Regulations as to eligibility for School, be allowed one hour daily for performing tasks to be set for him by the Schoolmaster, and one hour for reading such instructive and reforming books as may be selected for him by the Chaplain. He shall, at all times, be provided with a Bible.

(6.) He will not, upon any pretence, attempt to communicate with another prisoner. He must neither read aloud, sing, whistle, dance, nor make any noise in his cell, exercise-yard, in the corridor, or chapel.

(7.) He will rise immediately upon the first bell being rung, wash his hands and face, and make up his bedding neatly, in such form as may be directed.

(8.) He will keep his person, cell, and the furniture therein, in the highest state of cleanliness.

(9.) He will wash his feet twice in Summer and once in Winter weekly, and will bathe once a week.

(10.)

- (10.) He is not allowed to alter his clothing, and will keep it clean and in proper repair.
- (11.) He will, on hearing his cell-door opening, at once, if not in bed, stand up in the centre of his cell, facing the door, with his hands by his side, and his heels close together.
- (12.) In marching or returning to or from the exercise yards or chapel, he will keep five yards distant from any other prisoner. He will, if required, wear a mask whenever out of his cell or exercise yard.
- (13.) Any prisoner requiring assistance or instruction, or having anything to communicate, may ring his bell for the Officer on duty; but all conversation not strictly necessary is to be avoided, and on no account is the bell to be rung without sufficient reason.
- (14.) If it be found necessary for a prisoner, when out of his cell, to permit another prisoner to pass him, he will immediately face, and stand opposite to the nearest wall, until the other shall have passed by him.
- (15.) In proceeding to the exercise yard, the prisoner will move out of his cell so soon as the door is opened. He will then march as directed by the Officer; and on entering the yard, will stand with his face to the wall, under the shed, and so remain until the Officer calls "Walk about." While at exercise, he will walk briskly, and never loiter or lean against the walls. In wet days, or if very hot, with the permission of the Officer, he may remain under the shed.
- (16.) He will be very respectful to all Officers of the Government, and will never pass a superior Officer of the Prison without touching his hat.
- (17.) When visited in his exercise yard by any Officer, he will stand at attention, facing the Officer.
- (18.) He will observe the strictest silence in the exercise yard, and will not attempt scratching or writing in any part thereof.
- (19.) Immediately after the commencement of each month, the Gaoler will furnish to the Sheriff a report of each man in separate treatment, setting forth his time of service therein, his conduct for the past month, any alteration in his weight, and the Surgeon's report on his state of health.
28. Prisoners upon entering the B Division will be placed in associated labour.
- (1.) They will be kept, unless there be special reason to the contrary, in separate cells.
- (2.) They will be employed in the hardest description of labour available; and will not, unless for medical or other special reasons, be permitted to work at tailoring, shoemaking, or other comparatively light work.
- (3.) They will not be eligible to hold any billet, except by special permission from the Sheriff.
- (4.) They will not be allowed to write letters more than once in four months, nor to receive letters more than once in two months.
- (5.) They will wear a badge of a red letter B on their left arms, as a distinguishing mark.
- (6.) They will be locked up in their cells after labour and meals, when not to be employed in labour or at Divine Service—on Sundays, Saturdays, and holidays.
- (7.) In other respects, their treatment will be similar to that of the prisoners of the C Division, and other prisoners to be placed on the same footing with the latter.
29. The prisoners in the "C Division" will come under the general regulations, rules, and orders for the treatment and conduct of prisoners of the 2nd Class, and for the management of the Gaols. All prisoners of the 1st Class not now in separate treatment, will during good conduct be considered as in the C Division, irrespectively of their stages of sentence.

Prisoners of 2nd Class.

30. Prisoners of the 2nd Class will, if practicable, be confined in separate cells. They will not be eligible, unless by special sanction, for billet employment, until after they shall have served at least one half of their period of sentence in hard labour.

Prisoners of 3rd Class.

31. Prisoners of the 3rd Class are, by the nature of their sentences, in a position different to any other convicted prisoners.

- (1.) They shall be kept, if practicable, apart from other prisoners.
- (2.) They may, if the same be sufficient and decent, wear their own clothes.
- (3.) They shall not be subject, unless by their own desire, or if needful for purposes of cleanliness, to be shaved.
- (4.) They shall be permitted to procure for themselves, and to receive at proper hours, food, bedding, and clothing, subject to strict inspection by the Gaoler, in order to prevent extravagance, undue indulgence, or the introduction of spirituous and fermented liquors, or other prohibited articles.
- (5.) They shall be permitted to write letters once in each month, and to receive letters once in each fortnight.
- (6.) They shall, if they entirely maintain themselves, be exempted from any work, excepting such as they may voluntarily perform; otherwise they will be liable to contribute to their own support, by performing such labour, not being severe in its nature, as may be provided for them.
- (7.) But if they do not entirely maintain and clothe themselves, they shall not be permitted to do so in part, and will in that case be treated, excepting as regards labour, and writing and receiving letters, in the same manner as prisoners of the 2nd Class.

Prisoners

Prisoners of the 4th Class.

32. Prisoners awaiting trial shall have the privileges above defined for prisoners of the 3rd Class:—

- (1.) They shall be permitted, at all reasonable times, to see their legal adviser, being a certified attorney or solicitor, or his clerk, authorized in writing, as also any relations or friends requiring to see them in reference to their trial. They may see other relations and friends twice in each week, or more frequently if there be special reason.
- (2.) They will be allowed sufficient air and exercise consistently with safe custody.
- (3.) Prisoners under examination will be allowed no communication in the prison, nor with any persons except their legal advisers, unless specially sanctioned by the Justice conducting the examination.
- (4.) The Gaoler will exercise a discretion to prevent any communication by prisoners under committal, whereby the ends of justice may be frustrated; but he will, at the same time, see that such prisoners are not deprived of the fair and proper means of organizing their defence.

Lunatics.

33. Prisoners of the 5th Class shall be kept in a separate ward, under the general supervision of the Surgeon, and under the immediate care of a Warder, assisted by such Prisoner-keepers, carefully selected, as may be necessary. The diet for each such prisoner shall be carefully regulated by the Surgeon, who will make a written prescription of diet daily in every case.

Debtors.

34. Debtors shall be kept in a separate ward, and have the like privileges as prisoners of the 3rd Class. They shall not, in any case, be required to wear prison clothing, nor to perform work. Otherwise they shall be treated according to such rules as may be laid down by their Honors the Judges of the Supreme Court.

General Rules for conduct.

35. Prisoners will strictly observe the following rules of conduct:—

- (1.) They are required promptly to obey all orders they may receive from their Officers. Though they should consider themselves aggrieved by such orders, they must nevertheless obey, but may afterwards complain to the Gaoler or the Sheriff. No complaint on any matter will be taken notice of, unless made within one week after the occurrence to which it has reference.
- (2.) Profane swearing, indecent conversation, gambling, trafficking, damaging or defacing the wards, cells, or furniture of the prison, sharpening the spoons as knives, and cutting on the tables, are strictly prohibited, and offenders will be punished for any such offence. No scratching or marking, however slight, on the walls or furniture, will be overlooked.
- (3.) Prisoners are never to light pieces of paper, rags, or other articles, either in their cells, airing yards, or any other part of the prison; and they are strictly prohibited from having in their possession tobacco, money, sharp instruments, or any other article not issued to them by the prison authorities.
- (4.) Prisoners are not allowed to alter their clothing: they are held responsible for its being kept in repair, properly marked, and clean. They are not to leave any article of their clothing on the works.
- (5.) Should any prisoner be dissatisfied with the quantity or quality of his rations, he must state his complaint as soon as the meal has been given to him: no complaint respecting quantity will be attended to afterwards. No rations are to be taken out of the mess-room. Refuse food is not to be thrown or left on the tables or floors, but is to be put into an empty plate or dish, which is to be placed in the centre of the table. No defect in the rations, either as to quantity or quality, will justify prisoners in refusing to go to their work, or in any other act of disobedience.
- (6.) Prisoners are not to leave School or Divine Service before being regularly dismissed, nor are they to leave the ranks at muster, nor their places of work during labour hours, without permission of the Officer in whose charge they may be at the time.
- (7.) At all musters, prisoners are required to be in their places in the ranks immediately after the bell rings.
- (8.) Prisoners will preserve strict silence at all musters, at meals, in the dormitories and cells at night, while undergoing solitary confinement, and while marching to and from their places of labour, which they will do in regular and orderly manner.
- (9.) Prisoners will invariably touch their hats when passing or addressing an Officer, and will always stand up (except when at meals) when any of the principal Officers or Visitors enter the mess-rooms or yards.
- (10.) Prisoners are to be attentive and diligent in performing whatever description of labour may be assigned to them. They are on no account to be idle during the authorized hours of labour, but must continue to devote themselves actively to the work during the day. They will, when requisite, apply to the Overseer, for instruction as to the manner of performing their work. Any wilful or negligent mismanagement of work will subject the offender to punishment.

- (11.) Prisoners desirous of seeing the Sheriff or Visiting Justice must apply to the Officer under whose charge they may be, to have their names placed on a list to be kept for the purpose. The same rule will apply in the case of visits of Ministers of the Crown, or other gentlemen in a public position, visiting the Gaol. Prisoners are warned against making frivolous or groundless complaints.
- (12.) No prisoner shall, on any pretence, leave his work or allotted place of labour, without the permission of the Officer.
- (13.) All games, jumping, wrestling, singing, or conduct of a like description, are strictly prohibited.
- (14.) Prisoners are prohibited from lounging on their beds, unless by permission, which will only be given in case of illness.

Prisoners under sentence of Death.

36. Prisoners condemned to suffer death shall be kept in irons, in the condemned cells, until the sentence be executed or commuted. Their friends or relatives shall have access to them at all seasonable hours, at the discretion of the Gaoler, unless countermanded by the Sheriff; but no other visitors, unless by special order of the Colonial Secretary or Sheriff, will be admitted to them, except the Clergyman of the Church to which the criminal professes to belong, and any other persons whom such Clergyman may desire to assist him in his ministrations. Their diet shall be the prison allowance only, and they shall be allowed to walk a short time every day, under sufficient guard, in one of the Gaol yards.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Female Wards.

37. In each Gaol there shall, where practicable, be set apart for female prisoners separate wards, in which the foregoing classification shall, so far as it may be applicable, be carried out.

38. For such wards there shall be separate keys; and neither the Gaoler nor any of the Male Officers shall enter such wards, except in company with the Matron or one of her Female Warders.

Hours of Opening and Closing.

39. The hour for unlocking the Gaol shall be 6.15 o'clock, a.m., in Summer, and 6.30 in Winter Months; and the hour of locking-up shall be 5.30 o'clock, p.m., in Summer, and 5 in Winter.

Bell-ringing.

40. The first bell shall be rung at 5.45 o'clock, a.m.

Rising and preparing for Work.

41. Immediately upon the ringing of the bell, the prisoners shall rise, and place their cells in order. They shall then be mustered into their respective yards, wash their hands and faces, as directed, and prepare for work.

Proceeding to Work.

42. At 7 o'clock the bell for commencing work shall ring, and the prisoners shall immediately proceed to the work of the day.

Hours for Meals.

43. The hour of breakfast shall be 8 o'clock a.m., dinner at 12 o'clock, and supper at 4 o'clock.

Time for Meals.

44. Forty-five minutes will be allowed for breakfast, sixty minutes for dinner, and thirty for supper.

No two Prisoners in one Cell.

45. Two male prisoners shall never be confined in the same cell, nor shall that number be suffered to be at one time in the same closet.

Mustering and Searching.

46. The evening muster shall be held immediately previous to the locking up; and the time for commencing such muster shall be 4.45 o'clock, p.m., in winter, and 5 o'clock in summer. Each prisoner, when he shall have answered to his name, shall proceed to his cell. When the prisoners are in their cells, the doors shall be placed in the bolt. The Searching Officers shall then proceed to search the prisoners, their cells, and finally, to lock them up, when they will retire to bed.

Final examination, and custody of Keys.

47. After locking up, the Chief Warden will make a careful examination of the prison, and hand over the keys to the Gaoler, with his report. The Gaoler will retain the keys in his personal charge until the time for again opening the prison. No Officer entrusted with a key will lend it to any other Officer, or otherwise dispose of it than according to his instructions.

48. The official correspondence of the Gaol shall pass through the Gaol Officer; but the Surgeons and Chaplains may address such communications as they may think necessary to the Sheriff.

Cleanliness.

Cleanliness.

49. The walls and cells shall be swept and cleaned daily, and the sweepings carried outside the Gaol walls. The floors shall be frequently washed, and the walls lime-washed.

50. The beds and bedding will be aired not less frequently than twice a week in Summer, and weekly in Winter.

51. The night-pails will be kept carefully clean, and their contents disposed of according to orders. Where earth-closets are provided, the Gaoler will specially see that they are used according to instructions.

52. No filth or offensive matter must be suffered to remain in the yards or workshops; and the chippings, shavings, and rubbish, not required for use in the Gaol, must be taken outside the Gaol walls at least once a week.

53. No pigs, poultry, rabbits, or goats, shall be kept in any Gaol, nor any other animals, without the special sanction of the Sheriff.

Prohibited Articles.

54. The introduction of spirits or fermented liquors into any Gaol is strictly prohibited; and any person introducing such liquors will be liable to prosecution.

Indulgences.

55. No indulgences, beyond the authorized allowances, shall be given to any prisoner; and in all instances of idleness, negligence, or other misconduct, the Gaoler will cause all indulgence to be withdrawn for such time as he may think fit.

Orders of Surgeon.

56. Any order made by the Surgeon, for the special dieting of any prisoner, shall be given in writing, and strictly attended to.

Applications to Surgeon.

57. Prisoners desiring to see the Surgeon will give in their name in the morning, immediately after unlocking; but in cases of sudden illness they may apply to see him at any time. Such applications will be made known to the Chief Warder, who before sending for the Surgeon will himself see the prisoner, who will be responsible for not making a needless application.

Exercise in Solitary Confinement.

58. The Surgeon will visit daily each prisoner in solitary confinement, and will, when necessary, order him such amount of exercise in the open air as he may see fit.

Visitors to Gaol.

59. No persons shall visit the Gaols without an order from the Colonial Secretary, the Sheriff, or the Visiting Justice, except the Ministers of the Crown, the Judges, and Magistrates of the Colony, all of whom may personally introduce visitors.

Visits to Prisoners.

60. Visitors to prisoners, excepting as in these Regulations otherwise specially provided for, shall be allowed to see them upon the following conditions:—

- (1.) Immediately after conviction.
- (2.) At intervals of one month, it being understood that each prisoner can only be visited, by whatever the number of visitors, on one day, and after the lapse of a month from any previous visit.
- (3.) The time for a visit shall be twenty minutes, but may be extended by the Gaoler.
- (4.) An Officer shall be present at every visit, and observe all that may pass.
- (5.) Persons who have served sentences in Gaol, and others of known bad character, shall not be eligible as visitors, unless, from the nature of their business with the prisoner, the Gaoler may consider it desirable to admit them.

61. Special permission may any time be given, by the Sheriff or Visiting Justice, to visit a prisoner. But if the Gaoler be aware of any reason against the person permitted being allowed to visit the prisoner, he will defer acting upon the permission until he shall have reported the objection for the consideration of the Sheriff or Visiting Justice.

62. Unless for exceptional reasons, no visits will be permitted on Sundays.

Prisoners' Complaints.

63. Any prisoner will be permitted, if he desires, to complain of the treatment to which he is subjected, or to address in writing the Sheriff or the Colonial Secretary; and such communication shall forthwith be forwarded by the Gaoler, with his report thereupon, to the Sheriff.

Prisoners' Correspondence.

64. No prisoner in any Gaol, unless confined for debt, or for contempt under civil process, shall be permitted to send or to receive any letter or parcel of any description whatever, excepting through the hands of the Gaoler; and the Gaoler is hereby empowered to open and examine any such letter or parcel, and to take possession of any such letter or parcel, being conveyed from or to a prisoner contrary to this regulation; and

and the Gaoler is further required to detain any such letter or parcel which may appear to him to affect the discipline or security of the Gaol, and to lay the same before the Sheriff or the Visiting Justice, who shall be empowered to retain the same, and to take such action concerning it as to him may seem fit.

65. Prisoners in one Gaol will not be allowed to communicate in writing with prisoners in another Gaol, unless by special permission of the Sheriff.

66. Prisoners will be allowed (unless otherwise provided as regards their class in these Regulations) to communicate in writing with their relatives and friends, under the following conditions, viz. :—

- (1.) To write one letter every three months, and to receive such letters as may have been sent for them once in six weeks.
- (2.) In cases of near relations—husbands and wives, or parents and children—the time required to elapse as above will be reduced (both as to sending or receiving) to one-half.
- (3.) All letters to and from prisoners will be inspected by the Gaoler or Chief Warder, and none shall be delivered or forwarded unless they conform to these Regulations.
- (4.) The subjects of the letters must be confined to matters personally concerning the prisoners and their relatives and friends, and contain no general information or news of the day. Those from the prisoners will be on a prescribed form.
- (5.) The Gaoler may, under special circumstances, allow letters to be forwarded or received at any time.

Relaxation in case of Debtors.

67. In the case of prisoners for debt, or for contempt under civil process, the Gaoler may, with the sanction of the Sheriff or the Visiting Justice, relax the application of the general Regulations of the Gaol in any particular, so far as such relaxation may seem to be quite consistent with order and security.

Gaoler to deal with certain cases.

68. The Gaoler is empowered to cause any prisoner guilty of any breach of the Regulations or other disorderly conduct, to be kept in close confinement, and upon half rations, for any time not exceeding seven days, or until the arrival of the Visiting Justice, to whom the circumstances of the case shall be reported, and who will, if he see fit, require the prisoner to be brought before him, for discharge or further punishment. The Gaoler may place a refractory prisoner in irons, but he will not continue the use of irons for longer than forty-eight hours, without the permission of the Sheriff or of the Visiting Justice, nor will he cause a gag to be used, beyond the necessity for compelling the prisoner to submit, and cease from shouting or making use of offensive language; and the Gaoler will report in writing to the Sheriff, as well as to the Visiting Justice, the circumstances of every case wherein he may have found it necessary to resort to any of the measures of coercion as above specified.

Prisoners to be discharged.

69. Prisoners will be discharged, as having completed their sentences, upon the following rule, viz. :—

In sentences exceeding three days, at 6.30 o'clock a.m. Days of admission and discharge each counting as one day.

In sentences of three days, at 5 o'clock p.m. on third day. When the sentence expires on a Sunday, the prisoner will be discharged, if his sentence exceeds seven days, on the Saturday previous.

In the lesser sentences, he will be detained until the Sunday.

The Gaoler may, in his discretion, permit any prisoner at his own desire to remain in the Gaol over the night, or until he shall have had his breakfast, or, in case of sickness, and by his own wish, until he can be disposed of.

Stores.

70. The stores, as regards reception, charge, and issue, will be managed in each Gaol according to rules approved by the Sheriff and inserted in the "Order Book."

SCHOOLS.

Purpose of Schools.

71. Prison Schools are established with a view to affording to well-disposed prisoners an opportunity of supplying the wants of elementary education, which, for the purposes of these Regulations, will be taken to consist of the power to read and write with fair accuracy, and a knowledge of arithmetic up to and including the rule of practice.

Prisoners eligible.

72. All well-conducted prisoners who shall not, upon examination, prove to be already possessed of the knowledge desired to be imparted, shall be eligible to attend school, subject to, and in accordance with, the rules and orders that may be laid down for its management; and any prisoner, after he shall have advanced, in the opinion of the Schoolmaster, to the required point, shall be discharged from further attendance. But the Schoolmaster shall note when it will be desirable for such prisoner again to attend for a time, according to his length of sentence, in order that he may not lose, before leaving prison, the knowledge that he may have gained.

Library.

Library.

73. The duties of Librarian will also be performed by the Schoolmaster, and the Sheriff will issue rules for the management, in detail, of the Schools and Libraries.

ESCORTS.

Escort Duties.

74. Occasionally Prison Officers may be required to perform Escort duty. In escorting females, lunatics, and prisoners under trifling charges, fire-arms will not, unless an attempt at rescue be anticipated, be necessary.

75. In despatching Officers upon Escort, the Gaoler will decide whether they are to be armed, and be responsible that the arms when carried are in proper condition. Prisoners to be escorted by Prison Officers will, unless the Gaoler shall see any special reason to the contrary, be searched and ironed in like manner as when given into charge of the Police.

76. Officers on Escort will not permit their prisoners to communicate with the public. They will neither themselves drink intoxicating liquors, nor permit their prisoners to do so; and they will not enter public-houses unless upon strong necessity.

77. In escorting lunatics, the greatest care and kindness is to be observed.

78. A Female Warder will accompany all escorts of female prisoners.

REMISSION OF SENTENCES.

79. Prisoners will, by continuous good conduct and industry, become eligible to a remission of sentence, in proportion to the time served by them, in accordance with the subjoined scale. In cases of cumulative sentences, the united period is to be deemed the term of sentence.

Scale.

Sentences not exceeding five years, a service of five-sixths.

Sentences beyond five, but not exceeding ten years, a service of four-fifths.

Sentences of more than ten years, a service of three-fourths of the term.

But this regulation shall not be applied to sentences commuted from capital convictions, or those wherein the prisoner may be serving under a third conviction. Such prisoners shall not, however, be debarred from having the circumstances of their case taken into consideration. Prisoners serving under a second conviction shall lose one half of the period of remission.

(2.) By good conduct, is meant not merely the prisoner's obedience to all prison and penal rules, but a readiness to assist in maintaining order, and a willingness, as well as steady industry, in every employment or work which may be required of him.

(3.) Any portion of a prisoner's term of sentence passed under punishment inflicted for misbehaviour shall be deducted from his prescribed period of remission within the meaning of these Regulations.

(4.) Before the tenth day of each month, the Gaoler will forward to the Sheriff, in a form prescribed, a return of all prisoners in his custody becoming eligible by servitude for remission during the following month, with the necessary information in each case, for decision by the Governor; and such information shall include the returns of orderly and industrious, or idle and disorderly marks, as the case may be, earned or incurred by the prisoner, as also of his punishments and general conduct.

(5.) In dealing with the cases sent in for remission, when the conduct of the prisoner is returned as "good," and he has earned the whole number of orderly and industrious marks obtainable, the full remission will be recommended.

For every "disorderly" mark, he shall lose from his remission seven days.

For every "idle" mark, he shall lose from his remission three days.

And for each day when marked neither industrious or idle, one day.

(6.) Any prisoner will be allowed, at the commencement of each week, to be informed as to the marks allotted to him for the week preceding; and the Gaoler will investigate any complaint that the prisoner may make upon the subject.

(7.) Nothing in these Regulations shall prevent leave being given to a prisoner, under very special circumstances, to petition the Governor in respect of such prisoner's conviction or sentence, or (where his conduct under punishment has been strikingly meritorious) for a remission, notwithstanding the non-expiration of his appointed period of service; but in all such cases enquiry into the facts must first be made, and the sanction of the Sheriff obtained.

DIETARY.

80. For the purposes of diet, the prisoners will be classed according to length of sentences; and in some cases, according to the circumstances of a particular Gaol. For each Class or Gaol the diet allowed will be as in Schedule A hereto annexed, and this regulation shall take effect from the 1st April, 1867.

The foregoing regulations, generally, shall take effect from the 1st March, 1867.

SCHEDULE A.

SCALE OF DIETARY IN PRISONS.

I.—IN DARLINGHURST, PARRAMATTA, AND MAITLAND GAOLS.

RATION No. 1, authorized to be issued to Prisoners serving sentences of periods not exceeding one month, and during first month of sentences not exceeding six months:—

$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Wheat Bread
 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ Maize Meal
 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ Fresh Meat (on Sundays and Wednesdays)
 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ Vegetables
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Soap
 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Rice (on Sundays and Wednesdays).

RATION No. 2, authorized to be issued to Prisoners serving sentences not exceeding six months, after first month of service; also to Prisoners for debt, under civil process, and awaiting trial:—

$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Wheat Bread
 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ Maize Meal
 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ Fresh Meat
 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ Vegetables
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Soap
 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Rice.

RATION No. 3, authorized to be issued to Prisoners serving sentences not exceeding twelve months:—

$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Wheat Bread
 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ Maize Meal
 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ Fresh Meat
 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ Vegetables
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Soap
 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Rice.

RATION No. 4, authorized to be issued to Prisoners serving sentences exceeding twelve months:—

$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Wheat Bread (1 lb. Females)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Maize Meal
 1 „ Fresh Meat ($\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Females)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Vegetables
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt
 1 „ Sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Soap
 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ Rice.

RATION No. 5, authorized to be issued to Wardsmen in Gaol, to Prisoners detained as Witnesses or for want of Bail:—

$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Wheat Bread
 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Maize Meal
 1 „ Fresh Meat
 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Vegetables
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt
 1 „ Sugar
 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ Soap
 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ Rice.

RATION No. 6, authorized to be issued to Children of Female Prisoners:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Best Wheat Bread
 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ Fresh Meat
 1 pint Milk
 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ Soap.

RATION No. 7, authorized to be issued to Female Warders:—

$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Seconds Flour
 1 „ Fresh Meat
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Tea
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ „ Sugar
 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ Soap.

RATION No. 8, authorized to be issued to Prisoners confined in Solitary Cells:—

$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Wheat Bread, or
 $1\frac{1}{4}$ „ Flour.

II.—IN ALL OTHER COUNTRY GAOLS, EXCEPT BERRIMA AND PORT MACQUARIE.

RATION No. 1, authorized to be issued to Prisoners serving sentences of periods not exceeding one month, and during first month of sentences not exceeding six months:—

1 lb. Bread, of fine Wheaten and Maize Flour, in the proportion of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the latter
 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Fresh Meat (Sundays and Wednesdays)
 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ Vegetables
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Soap
 1 „ Rice (on Sundays and Wednesdays).

RATION No. 2, authorized to be issued to Prisoners serving sentences not exceeding six months, after first month of service; also to Prisoners for debt, under civil process, and awaiting trial:—

1 lb. Bread, of fine Wheaten and Maize Flour, in the proportion of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the latter
 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ Fresh Meat ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Females)
 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ Vegetables
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Soap
 1 „ Rice.

RATION No. 3, authorized to be issued to Prisoners serving sentences exceeding six months:—

1 lb. Bread, of fine Wheaten and Maize Flour, in the proportion of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the latter
 1 lb. Fresh Meat ($\frac{3}{4}$ lb. for Females)
 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ Vegetables
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Soap
 1 „ Rice
 1 „ Sugar
 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ Tea.

RATION No. 4, authorized to be issued to Wardsmen in Gaol—to Prisoners detained as Witnesses or for want of Bail:—

1 lb. Bread of fine Wheaten or Maize Flour, in the proportion of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the latter
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Fresh Meat
 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ Vegetables
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Soap
 1 „ Rice
 1 „ Sugar
 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ Tea.

RATION No. 5, authorized to be issued to Children of Female Prisoners:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. best Wheat Bread
 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ Fresh Meat
 1 pint Milk
 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Soap.

RATION No. 6, authorized to be issued to Female Warders:—

$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Seconds Flour
 1 „ Fresh Meat
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Tea
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ „ Sugar
 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ Soap.

RATION No. 7, authorized to be issued to Prisoners confined in Solitary Cells:—

$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Wheat Bread, or
 $1\frac{1}{4}$ „ Flour.

EXCEPTIONAL PRISONS.

III.—BERRIMA GAOL (SEPARATE TREATMENT.)

RATION No. 1, authorized to be issued to Prisoners in separate treatment, during first month of treatment:—

1½ lb. Wheat Bread
 „ Maize Meal
 „ Fresh Meat
 „ Vegetables
 oz. Salt
 „ Soap
 „ Rice.

RATION No. 2, authorized to be issued to Prisoners in separate treatment, after first month of treatment:—

1½ lb. Wheat Bread
 „ Maize Meal
 „ Fresh Meat
 „ Vegetables
 oz. Salt
 „ Soap
 „ Rice.

RATION No. 3, authorized to be issued to Wardsmen, to Prisoners detained as Witnesses or for want of bail, and to other Prisoners not in separate treatment:—

1½ lb. Wheat Bread
 „ Maize Meal
 1 „ Fresh Meat
 „ Vegetables
 oz. Salt
 1 „ Sugar
 „ Soap
 „ Rice.

IV.—PORT MACQUARIE GAOL—(INVALID ESTABLISHMENT).

RATION No. 1, authorized to be issued to Prisoners serving sentences not exceeding twelve months; also to Prisoners for debt, under civil process, or awaiting trial:—

1½ lb. Bread, of fine Wheaten and Maize Flour, in the proportion of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the latter
 ½ „ Fresh Meat (Salt once a week)
 ½ „ Vegetables
 ½ oz. Salt
 ½ „ Soap
 1 „ Rice
 1 „ Sugar
 ¼ „ Tea
 1 lb. Onions } To every 25 Prisoners or larger moiety of 25, for the Soup.
 ¼ oz. Chillies }

RATION No. 2, authorized to be issued to Prisoners serving sentences exceeding twelve months:—

1½ lb. Bread, of fine Wheaten and Maize Flour, in the proportion of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the latter
 1 „ Fresh Meat (Salt once a week)
 ½ „ Vegetables
 ½ oz. Salt
 2 „ Sugar
 ½ „ Soap
 1 „ Rice
 ¼ „ Tea
 1 lb. Onions } As above.
 ¼ oz. Chillies }

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REV. MR. DILLON, ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN,
COCKATOO ISLAND.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING DISMISSAL OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 24 July, 1867.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 17 July, 1867, 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 Government
“and other persons, and Minutes of the Executive Council
“ (if any), relative to the dismissal of the Reverend Mr.
“Dillon from the office of Roman Catholic Chaplain to the
“Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island.”

(Mr. Robertson.)

REV. MR. DILLON, ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN, COCKATOO ISLAND.

No. 1.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE VERY REV. S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 2 February, 1867.

VERY REVEREND SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to convey to you his request that you will, at your earliest convenience, submit to him for his approval the name of a gentleman in the place of the Reverend Mr. Dillon, as Roman Catholic Clergyman at the Penal Establishment of Cockatoo Island.

* 2. Mr. Parkes considers it his duty to recommend the removal of Mr. Dillon from that situation.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

*NOTE.—This paragraph, by an error in copying, appeared as a postscript to the letter sent to Mr. Sheehy.

No. 2.

THE VERY REV. S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G., to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Vicar General's Office,
6 February, 1867.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of the 2nd instant, received this day, conveying the request of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary that I should, at earliest convenience, submit to him the name of a gentleman in the place of the Rev. Mr. Dillon, as Roman Catholic Clergyman at Cockatoo Island, I have the honor to state, that nothing has been brought to my knowledge concerning the Rev. Mr. Dillon which renders it necessary or expedient that he should be removed from his office at Cockatoo.

2. A postscript to your letter, however, informs me that the Honorable the Colonial Secretary considers it his duty to recommend the removal of Mr. Dillon from the above-named situation.

3. Will you then kindly favour me with some account of the grounds on which I am desired to remove Mr. Dillon. I pledge myself to give them, as I am bound to give them, my most anxious and respectful consideration.

I have, &c.,

S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.

No. 3.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE VERY REV. S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 8 February, 1867.

VERY REVEREND SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, in reply to mine of the 2nd, in which I was directed to request you to submit for the approval of the Colonial Secretary the name of a gentleman to fill the office of Roman Catholic Chaplain at the Penal Establishment of Cockatoo Island, in the place of the Reverend Mr. Dillon.

2. In this letter you say that nothing has been brought to your knowledge concerning Mr. Dillon which renders it necessary or expedient that he should be removed from his office, and you request to be informed of the grounds on which you are desired to remove him.

3. I am desired by the Colonial Secretary to explain that you are not called upon to judge of the expediency of any course which the Executive may consider necessary in view of the public interests to adopt. You were not asked to remove Mr. Dillon, but it was thought that it might be convenient to you to know the intention of the Government, in order that no interruption should occur in the ministrations of religion among the Roman Catholic prisoners.

4. It is my duty now to inform you that Mr. Dillon has been suspended from the duties of his office as Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Penal Establishment of Cockatoo Island.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 4.

REV. MR. DILLON, R.C. CHAPLAIN, COCKATOO ISLAND.

3

No. 4.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE REV. G. F. DILLON.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 8 February, 1867.

REVEREND SIR,

I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary has considered it his duty to suspend you from your office of Roman Catholic Chaplain at the Penal Establishment of Cockatoo Island.

2. The Very Reverend S. J. A. Sheehy, Roman Catholic Vicar-General, has been informed of this decision.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 5.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COCKATOO ISLAND.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 8 February, 1867.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Rev. G. F. Dillon has been suspended from his office of Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Penal Establishment under your charge.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 6.

THE VERY REV. S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G., to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Vicar General's Office,
9 February, 1867.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of yesterday, in which, by direction of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, it is explained that I was not "called upon to judge of the expediency of any course which the Executive may consider necessary in view of the public interests to adopt," I must do myself the honor to protest against such an interpretation of my letter as this explanation on your part implies. Be good enough to receive my assurance that such an assumption was never in my thoughts. The situation was quite simple. You desired me, by the direction of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, to name a gentleman in the place of the Rev. Mr. Dillon; but, as I am Mr. Dillon's superior, I can of course have no part in inflicting upon him censure without even knowing his alleged fault. This is too obvious to need mention, and I cannot be wrong in assuming that the Executive Council would never desire me to commit the injustice of condemning a subordinate officer unheard.

If the Government, in the exercise of its supreme civil authority, withdraws from Mr. Dillon's ministrations at Cockatoo that portion of their sanction which it originally contributed, and denies him further access, I am, of course, in duty bound, on behalf of His Grace the Archbishop, to recognize the authority of its decision in that extent, and to submit.

Meantime, I trust to receive an acknowledgment that my letter of the 6th instant has been quite misconstrued, and that I am more than justified in declining to act against an officer without the slightest knowledge of any delinquency on his part.

I have, &c.,

S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.

No. 7.

MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 16 February, 1867.

REPRESENTATIONS having been made to me by the Superintendent of the Penal Establishment at Cockatoo Island, and by other persons, which satisfy me that the ministry of the Rev. G. F. Dillon as Roman Catholic Chaplain does not conduce to the improvement of

4 REV. MR. DILLON, R.C. CHAPLAIN, COCKATOO ISLAND.

of the prisoners or the good order and discipline of the establishment, and that it is desirable to invite the Head of the Roman Catholic Church to submit the name of some other clergyman as Chaplain, I have suspended Mr. Dillon from his office, and have accordingly invited his ecclesiastical superior to nominate his successor.

I now recommend the removal of Mr. Dillon from the office of Chaplain to the Penal Establishment named.

HENRY PARKES.

Minute 67/8, 18 February, 1867.—Confirmed, 26 February, 1867.

FOR the reasons herein stated, and upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, the Executive Council approve of the suspension of the Rev. G. F. Dillon from the performance of the duties of Roman Catholic Chaplain at Cockatoo Island, and now advise that he be removed from office.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,

Clerk of the Council.

27 Feby., /67.

Approved—J.Y.

No. 8.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE VERY REV. S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 19 February, 1867.

VERY REVEREND SIR,

I am desired to call your attention to my communication of the 2nd instant, requesting you to submit the name of some other clergyman to officiate as Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Penal Establishment of Cockatoo Island, in place of the Reverend Mr. Dillon, and to inform you that no religious service was performed to the Roman Catholic prisoners either on last Sunday or last Sunday week.

2. I am further to acquaint you that the suspension of Mr. Dillon by the Colonial Secretary has now been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 9.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COCKATOO ISLAND to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Cockatoo Island,
22 February, 1867.

SIR,

Adverting to my letter of the 12th instant, I do myself the honor to report, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, that it has been intimated to me that the Roman Catholic prisoners at this establishment contemplate some act of insubordination, such as refusing to work next week, in the event of the Roman Catholic service not being performed here on Sunday next.

I have, &c.,

GOTHER K. MANN.

No. 10.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COCKATOO ISLAND.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 22 February, 1867.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, respecting service to the Roman Catholic prisoners at Cockatoo Island, and to inform you that the Very Reverend S. J. A. Sheehy has been requested to name a gentleman as successor to the Rev. Mr. Dillon.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 11.

REV. MR. DILLON, R.C. CHAPLAIN, COCKATOO ISLAND. 5

No. 11.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COCKATOO ISLAND.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 23 February, 1867.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, reporting that it has been intimated to you that the Roman Catholic prisoners at Cockatoo Island contemplate some act of insubordination, such as refusing to work next week, in the event of the Roman Catholic service not being performed on Sunday next.

2. In reply, the Colonial Secretary desires me to say, that you will of course see that all necessary preparations are taken to enforce discipline and subordination, in the possible event of any interruption such as you anticipate.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 12.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COCKATOO ISLAND to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

[Immediate and urgent.]

Cockatoo Island,
26 February, 1867.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to inform you that the prisoner named in the margin, ^{James Clarke, a native.} who is in the hospital, suffering from fever, and who is in a dangerous state, has expressed a wish to see a Roman Catholic clergyman, and to request that the necessary steps may be taken for one to attend him immediately—no Chaplain having visited here since the suspension of the Reverend G. F. Dillon.

I have, &c.,

GOTHER K. MANN.

No. 13.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE VERY REV. S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.

[Immediate.]

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 26 February, 1867.

VERY REVEREND SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that it has been represented by the Superintendent of Cockatoo Island that the prisoner named in the margin, ^{James Clarke.} a patient in the hospital therein, is in a dangerous state, and that he has expressed a wish to see a Roman Catholic clergyman.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 14.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE VERY REV. S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 27 February, 1867.

VERY REVEREND SIR,

In reference to the communication made to you yesterday, that a prisoner named James Clarke, seriously ill on Cockatoo Island, was desirous of seeing a Catholic clergyman, I am now directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Superintendent of the Penal Establishment has reported to the Government that Clarke has been visited—it is presumed under your instructions—by the Reverend G. F. Dillon, the clergyman recently removed from the office of Roman Catholic Chaplain.

2. Mr. Parkes regrets that he cannot regard this circumstance in any other light than that of disrespect for the decision of the Government, and as an attempt to force the services of Mr. Dillon on a public establishment where you were made aware his services were not considered desirable. Mr. Parkes has no wish to re-open the subject of Mr. Dillon's removal; but it must be obvious that if the ministrations of that gentleman as Chaplain were not regarded as answering the purpose for which the office was created, namely, the religious improvement of the prisoners, and the promotion of good order and discipline amongst them, his occasional visits in such cases as the one now under notice cannot be more favourably viewed.

3. I am, therefore, directed to request you, in any similar case, to give the necessary instruction for some clergyman other than Mr. Dillon to visit Cockatoo. I am to add, with every expression of respect, that the Government cannot delegate to the judgment of others any part of its authority and responsibility in determining the propriety of any change in the management of the Prison Establishments of the Colony.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 15.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COCKATOO ISLAND.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 28 February, 1867.

SIR,

With reference to the representations made by you, and by other persons, which satisfactorily prove that the ministry of the Rev. G. F. Dillon as Roman Catholic Chaplain does not conduce to the improvement of the prisoners on Cockatoo Island, or the good order and discipline of the establishment,—I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the suspension of that gentleman from performing the duties of Chaplain, and to direct that Mr. Dillon be now removed from office.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

P.S.—I am desired by the Colonial Secretary to add, that Mr. Dillon is not to be again admitted on the island.—H. H.

No. 16.

THE VERY REV. S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G., to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Vicar General's Office,
1 March, 1867.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, in which, by direction of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, I am informed that the Rev. Mr. Dillon, as it is presumed under my instructions, had visited the prisoner Clarke, whose serious illness was notified to me in your communication of the 26th ultimo, and further, that the said visit of the Rev. Mr. Dillon could only be regarded by Mr. Parkes in the light of disrespect for the decision of the Government.

2. In reply, I do myself the honor to express regret that whatever I say or do in this matter is so readily credited with motives of assumption and disrespect that I detest. One charge I have already disavowed, as explicitly as I could, and a very brief explanation will serve to acquit me with regard to the second.

3. My letter of the 9th ultimo, I may be allowed to observe, has not been in any way acknowledged, nor, as it might appear, noticed; but in that letter you may find it clearly stated that I *could* not concur in inflicting censure on the Rev. Mr. Dillon without some knowledge of his alleged fault. I asked merely for information necessary, in the view of ordinary justice, for action on my part against him. I disclaimed utterly the imputed intention of intruding my judgment of the expediency of any act of Government in the proper matter of its jurisdiction; and I declared my readiness to submit, on the part of the Archbishop, to the exercise of its rightful authority. Well, sir, I have been favoured with no word of answer to this; and so, whilst your silence leaves me under the impossibility of acting against the Rev. Mr. Dillon, the notice of the serious illness of the prisoner Clarke reaches St. Mary's during my absence from town, and the Senior Priest, urged, as will be readily understood, by the responsibility of doing what could be done to prevent a man's dying without the Sacraments, and knowing that the Vicar General neither had deposed, nor could depose, in his want of information, Mr. Dillon from his office, transmitted to him the notice. Mr. Dillon presents himself at Cockatoo, and is admitted to the performance of his duty. Where is the disrespect in all this?

4. Will you now allow me, with the utmost deference, to represent, on the other hand, that never, either before or since the commencement of Responsible Government in this Colony, have the character and position of our Venerable Archbishop been treated with so little consideration as at this moment, when he is required, in my person, to assist in the censure of a clergyman, on whose asserted culpability no tittle of information has been vouchsafed.

5. If, however, the Honorable the Colonial Secretary will insist upon the bare power of the Government to refuse the Rev. Mr. Dillon access to the prisoners at Cockatoo, without the courtesy of cause assigned to his superiors, I shall perforce yield to the necessity, and will provide, as I best may, for the religious needs of the Roman Catholic prisoners; but you cannot be surprised if I decline, as at present informed, to

name

REV. MR. DILLON, R.C. CHAPLAIN, COCKATOO ISLAND. 7

name as ordinary Chaplain in the Rev. Mr. Dillon's stead, another clergyman, through whom, at any time, for reasons similarly unknown, the Archbishop might be subjected to a similar indignity.

6. You will kindly do me the justice to observe that I am speaking without reference to the merits or demerits of the Rev. Mr. Dillon, whatever they may be, and only in view of that ordinary consideration which is, I suppose, in every profession accounted due to superiors of all officials, even in the lowest grades.

7. In reference to the third paragraph of your letter, permit me also to say, for the second time, that I have never seemed to intrude upon the authority and responsibility which belong to Government in determining the propriety of any change in the arrangement of the Prison Establishments of the Colony. I am as little disposed to commit such an unbecoming absurdity, as I am to acknowledge that the "religious improvement" of prisoners is a subject of direct jurisdiction of Civil Government. To judge of religious improvement is, I venture to presume, specially and exclusively a responsibility of the Religious Authorities.

I have, &c.,

S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.

No. 17.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE VERY REV. S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 11 March, 1867.

VERY REVEREND SIR,

The Colonial Secretary has read your letter of the 1st instant, which only reached this office at the hour when he was leaving for the city of Melbourne.

2. Mr. Parkes has since communicated with me on the subject, and I am directed to express his regret that a correspondence should have arisen in which a number of topics are introduced which it is no part of his duty to discuss. He cannot enter into any controversy on the discipline of the Catholic Church, or the relations of Mr. Dillon to his ecclesiastical superiors. That reverend gentleman was regarded as holding an office and receiving a salary from the Government, in a public establishment for the management of which the Government is alone responsible. The bare fact of his suspension notified to you by the proper authority was sufficient to convey to you that it was not considered expedient to continue Mr. Dillon's services as Chaplain; and the rule cannot be admitted that the appointment of a clergyman in this capacity carries with it the right to retain office until the Head of his particular Church, with whom the Government has nothing whatever to do, thinks proper to sanction his removal. Mr. Parkes is unable to recognize any organized authority unknown to the Constitution to which the Government should be called upon to account for its conduct.

3. Though the Colonial Secretary does not feel bound to notice your gratuitous charges of want of consideration for the Most Reverend Archbishop Polding, I am desired to say that it has never been the intention of Mr. Parkes to take any step inconsistent with the unfeigned respect which he entertains for the character and position of that venerable prelate.

4. The last paragraph of your letter contains an avowal of principles which is more important. The ground assumed by you—that the religious instruction of prisoners of the Crown is a subject on which no opinion can be formed within the jurisdiction of Civil Government, and to judge of which is exclusively a responsibility of the Religious Authorities—would, if insisted upon, render the Colonial Secretary unable to advise any future appointment to the office now vacant.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLOLAN.

No. 18.

THE VERY REV. S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G., to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Vicar General's Office,
13 March, 1867.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, in which the Honorable the Colonial Secretary expresses his regret that, in the matter of the Rev. Mr. Dillon and the Roman Catholic Chaplaincy at Cockatoo Island, topics have been introduced which it is no part of his duty to discuss, and controversy on the discipline of the Catholic Church, into which he cannot enter.

2. Pardon me if I give you the trouble of referring once again to the whole correspondence on this subject, in order to prove (I will venture to hope, to your conviction) that I have introduced nothing—that I have frankly and simply responded only to what you have, on the part of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, requested and alleged.

3. You required me to name a gentleman as Chaplain in place of the Rev. Mr. Dillon. I answered that I *could* not do so without some knowledge of his fault.

4. You charged me with desiring to intrude my own judgment of the expediency of acts of the Government. I disclaimed most positively any such intention, or any appearance of such intention.

5. I have nowhere suggested, as it is unaccountably represented in your letter, any considerations of ecclesiastical discipline. If I had done so, I am free to confess that I should have wantonly dragged a most unsuitable subject, before an unsuitable tribunal. But on the contrary, my letter of the 1st instant places the whole difficulty, so far as the Archbishop is concerned, on grounds which would have been removed by the forms of courtesy ordinarily recognized in reference to principals in all professions. Neither will you find, throughout the correspondence which I have had the honor to address to you, a parade such as appears to have been imagined, of an organized authority, known or unknown to the Constitution, as competent to call upon Government for an account of its conduct. I conceive there does exist somewhere the correlative authority implied in the term Responsible Government, but I made no reference to it, and it is certainly not an ecclesiastical authority.

6. I did complain of slight to the Venerable Archbishop, and I think the slight is now repeated, when in your letter of the 11th instant it is stated—excuse me if I repeat your words—“that the bare fact of his [Mr. Dillon’s] ‘suspension notified to you by the proper authority was sufficient to convey to you that it was not considered expedient to continue Mr. Dillon’s services.’” Let me assure you there is no parallel to this in the records of our correspondence with Government.

7. Nevertheless, I am thankful to have received from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary his assurance of unfeigned respect for one whom the whole Colony, during many long years, has also held in unfeigned respect.

8. A portion of your letter declares that, in treating with a clergyman as Chaplain, the Government has nothing whatever to do with the Heads of his particular Church. I cannot reconcile this declaration with the obvious fact that the Head of a particular Church is requested by Government to name a clergyman for its sanction, and is now again requested to supersede a Chaplain so appointed.

9. From the last paragraph of your letter, it might seem that I have not been fortunate enough to make myself understood in a point which you justly consider to be of some importance. You accuse me of assuming the ground that the religious instruction of prisoners of the Crown is a subject on which no opinion can be formed within the jurisdiction of Civil Government. Pardon me if I consider what I did say to be a very different proposition, viz.—that the “religious improvement of prisoners is not a subject for the direct jurisdiction of Civil Government.” For the rest, you must allow me to repeat what is, I maintain incontestable,—that to judge of religious improvement is specially and exclusively a responsibility of the Religious Authorities, at least under a Government like ours, which reposes upon all Denominations, and is yet bound by its Constitution not to invest itself with the character of any.

I have, &c.,
S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.

No. 19.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COCKATOO ISLAND.

Colonial Secretary’s Office,
Sydney, 4 June, 1867.

SIR,

I am directed to request that you will report, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, the manner in which religious instruction has been given to the Roman Catholic prisoners on Cockatoo Island, since the removal of the Rev. Mr. Dillon, in February last; and the names of the clergymen or other persons who have afforded such instruction.

2. You will also report at the same time on the general behaviour of the Roman Catholic prisoners since the removal of Mr. Dillon, and state whether the discipline and good order, of the establishment have in any respect suffered in consequence of that removal, in comparison with any previous period.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 20.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COCKATOO ISLAND to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Cockatoo Island,
6 June, 1867.

SIR,

In reply to the instructions of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, transmitted by your letter of the 4th instant, No. 75, I do myself the honor to forward a Return of the Roman Catholic Clergymen who have attended at this Establishment, for the performance of Divine Service, since the 27th January, 1867, being the last regular visit of the Rev. Mr. Dillon previous to his suspension.

I

REV. MR. DILLON, R.C. CHAPLAIN, COCKATOO ISLAND.

9

I also forward a numerical Return of Punishments for the last eight months, by which it will be observed that there is a marked gradual diminution since January last. And, in reporting on the general behaviour of the prisoners, as instructed by the concluding paragraph of your letter, I am enabled to state that their conduct has been generally good and industrious; that their general demeanour has been respectful and orderly, and that the discipline of the establishment has not in any way suffered in consequence of the removal of the Rev. Mr. Dillon.

I have, &c.,

GOTHER K. MANN.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 20.]

A RETURN of the Names of Roman Catholic Clergymen who have afforded Religious Instruction at Cockatoo Island, since 27th January, 1867.

Name of Clergyman.	Date of Attendance.	Service performed.
	1867.	
Rev. G. F. Dillon ...	27 January ...	Divine Service, Sunday.
" J. A. Byrne ...	3 February ...	" "
None ...	10 " ...	" "
" ...	17 " ...	" "
" ...	24 " ...	" "
Rev. G. F. Dillon ...	26 " ...	To visit prisoner Clarke in hospital.
Idem ...	27 " ...	" "
Rev. J. F. Sheridan ...	3 March ...	Divine Service, Sunday.
" C. M'Carthy ...	10 " ...	" "
Idem ...	17 " ...	" "
None ...	24 " ...	" "
Rev. J. F. Sheridan ...	31 " ...	" "
" C. M'Carthy ...	7 April ...	" "
" F. Chareyre ...	14 " ...	" "
" J. Monnier ...	21 " ...	" "
Idem ...	27 " ...	Religious Instruction, Saturday.
" ...	28 " ...	Divine Service, Sunday.
Rev. C. M'Carthy ...	5 May ...	" "
" H. D'Ackermann ...	12 " ...	" "
Idem ...	19 " ...	" "
Rev. F. Chareyre ...	26 " ...	" "
None ...	2 June ...	" "

GOTHER K. MANN.

Cockatoo Island,
6th June, 1867.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 20.]

A NUMERICAL RETURN of Punishments at the Penal Establishment at Cockatoo Island, between the 1st October, 1866, and the 31st May, 1867.

	PUNISHMENTS.			
	CELLS.		IRONS.	
	No. of Men.	No. of Days.	No. of Men.	No. of Months.
October, 1866	8	66	.....	.....
November, "	1	1	.....	.....
December, "	9	81	.....	.....
January, 1867	8	147	3	30
February, "	22	72	.....	.....
March, "	4	45	.....	.....
April, "	3	15	.....	.....
May, "	6	26	.....	.....

GOTHER K. MANN.

Cockatoo Island,
6th June, 1867.

10 REV. MR. DILLON, R.C. CHAPLAIN, COCKATOO ISLAND.

No. 21.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY *to* THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COCKATOO ISLAND.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 11 July, 1867.

SIR,

Referring to your several conversations with the Colonial Secretary, both before and since the removal of the Rev. Mr. Dillon from the office of Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Penal Establishment at Cockatoo, and more especially to the statement which Mr. Parkes took down in writing, I am now desired to request you to be good enough to state, under your own hand, the reasons which induced you to regard with uneasiness the conduct and influence of Mr. Dillon among the prisoners under your charge.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 22.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COCKATOO ISLAND *to* THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Cockatoo Island,
13 July, 1867.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to state, in reply to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary's letter of the 11th instant, No. 87, that the Reverend Mr. Dillon, when he first entered on his duties at this establishment as Roman Catholic Chaplain, said to me, that if I did not comply with all his requests, and if he did not get what he wanted here, he should apply to the Legislature, and that he had great influence with the Legislature.

On another occasion, Mr. Dillon said to me that he considered he had a right to agitate for political purposes anywhere and under any circumstances.

Mr. Dillon subsequently suggested the propriety of separating the Roman Catholic prisoners from the other prisoners.

After these expressions from Mr. Dillon, and more particularly during the latter part of his chaplaincy, I observed a marked difference for the worse in the conduct and manner of the Roman Catholic prisoners, who behaved altogether in a way quite different from their demeanour formerly, and in a way that awakened in my mind serious suspicions.

I have, &c.,

GOTHER K. MANN.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REV. C. D. COGHLAN, ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN,
PORT MACQUARIE GAOL.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RESPECTING DISMISSAL OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 10 October, 1867.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 24 September, 1867, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copies of all Correspondence, Memorials, or Explanations,
“ also of all Reports and Records of Proceedings before any
“ Commission of Inquiry, having reference to certain alleged
“ misconduct of the Reverend C. D. Coghlan, in Port
“ Macquarie Gaol.”

(*Mr. Forster.*)

SCHEDULE.

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REV. C. D. COGHLAN, ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN, PORT
MACQUARIE GAOL.

No. 1.

THE GAOLER, PORT MACQUARIE, to THE SHERIFF.

H.M. Gaol, Port Macquarie,
1 July, 1867.

SIR,

I regret to have to report, for your information, the gross and very insubordinate conduct of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, the Rev. Cornelius Coghlan, at prayers in this Gaol on the morning of the 29th June, 1867. I was at prayers myself when the Reverend gentleman commenced to harangue the prisoners about the officers of the Gaol not paying him the dues they had promised. His manner seemed so different to that which a minister should adopt, that I stood up and requested him to desist from making such remarks towards the officers of the Gaol, as it was likely to bring them into contempt with the prisoners; that if he had anything to say to them he could say it outside the Gaol, but not in the hearing of the prisoners. I then got up, and left the prisoners at prayers, in charge of Warder Flanagan, whose statement of what followed is herewith forwarded (marked A.) After prayers I spoke to Father Coghlan on this subject, and told him that I should have to report his conduct to the Government; he replied, "he did'nt care three straws for the Government," and as he was going out of the office into the yard, he called me a "common low fellow," in the hearing of the Chief Warder, and where the prisoners could also hear him, tending thereby to bring me into contempt with the prisoners; in fact, the Reverend gentleman's conduct in this instance has been very detrimental to the good order of the Gaol. Father Coghlan also accused me of not informing the prisoners of his intended visit on this occasion, and when I told him that they had been informed by the Chief Warder, and other officers, he said that he would believe the prisoners before me; and I would say, that although they were informed of his visit, yet there was no necessity to do so, as they are collected on all occasions when their clergyman visits them, and none were absent. Herewith is forwarded the statements of prisoners who were directed by the Chief Warder to inform the prisoners of the intended visit of their clergyman. With reference to the personal insult of Father Coghlan to me, I should not think anything of it, were it not for the better order of the Gaol, as such is the sort of language he is in the habit of using to others.

In the absence of any direct communication with the head of my Department, and from the slight excited manner of the prisoners from the discourse of Father Coghlan, so much so that one of them stood up, during his harangue, with words of encouragement, which man, as soon as prayers were over, I had placed in separate confinement, waiting to be dealt with,—I have forwarded the accompanying communications, marked A No. 1 and A No. 2, to the Reverend gentleman, and should he not act in accordance with the wish therein expressed, I shall feel it my imperative duty not to admit him into the Gaol, until I receive further instructions on this disagreeable matter; and I do believe the Government will support me in a matter wherein I have acted wholly for the better order and good discipline of the Gaol in which you have placed your confidence in my good management. If Father Coghlan is admitted so soon again, and should preach disrespectfully of the authorities of the Gaol, I fear it would only tend to make matters more, and I have reason to believe that his visit to the Gaol on Tuesday next will be more judiciously deferred, as he will not be here again for the next three months.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH GATES,

Gaoler.

I have every reason to believe that my recent letter relative to the non-attendance of the Reverend gentleman at the Gaol has caused some ill-feeling, but I then only acted from the dictates of duty, and I deny that I have ever interfered in any way with the Reverend gentleman, nor can he by any means prove it.—J.G.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 1.]

H. M. Gaol, Port Macquarie,
1 July, 1867.

I, John Paton, Chief Warder, with reference to the statement of Father Coghlan, that the prisoners were not informed of his coming, state that I first gave notice on Friday, 28th June, 1867, to prisoner Ryding, who attends on the Priest, that Father Coghlan would hold prayers on the Saturday and on the following Tuesday, and by telling this man I was under the impression that he conveyed the intelligence to the other Roman Catholic prisoners; I also informed prisoner Montgomery, in No. 3 yard, to have the place ready for the Priest on Saturday and Tuesday mornings; I was also in the office after prayers on Saturday,

For letters referred to, see Enclosures to Rev. C. Coghlan's letter to Colonial Secretary, 2nd July, 1867.

REV. C. D. COGHLAN, R. C. CHAPLAIN, PORT MACQUARIE GAOL. 3

Saturday, when I heard Father Coghlan call Mr. Gates "a common low fellow," and that he would rather believe the prisoner on his knees than believe Mr. Gates; Father Coghlan's manner was passionate and excited, and very unbecoming in an officer of the Gaol. This occurred while he was going out of the Gaol office, and could have been heard by the prisoners in the yard.

By the Gaoler: Father Coghlan has never been obstructed in the performance of his duties, the place has always been ready for him when he came by the orders of the Gaoler. You have always been most courteous and respectful to Father Coghlan whenever he visited, and at all times, even up to the Friday you were conversing in a friendly manner and shaking hands with Father Coghlan. Father Coghlan came to the Gaol this day, and was refused admittance, he was received between the gates by me when he said tell Mr. Gates "that the sword is drawn now," and that I'll let the Government know all his doings, that he would come here on Tuesday, and see who would keep him out. As the prisoners were listening to him, I intimated such to him, he then made some remark which I did not hear, and went away.

JOHN PATON,
Chief Warder.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 1.]

H. M. Gaol, Port Macquarie,
1 July, 1867.

Warder John Flanagan states, that after Mr. Gates left the prayers, in consequence of some remarks made by the Rev. Father Coghlan, tending to bring the Roman Catholic officers of the Gaol into contempt before the prisoners, the Rev. Father stated that Mr. Gates was very smart in getting up and going away and dictating, that it was not his first time dictating, and that he would represent his (Mr. Gates') quibbling to the Government, and that he would let him see that they had no chicken in him (Father Coghlan) to deal with; from the manner of the Priest, prisoner Cavanagh got excited, and begged of the Lord to strengthen Father Coghlan in his remarks, in such a manner that I had to call him to order. His Reverence also stated, that the warders declined paying him the amounts they had promised, and during his discourse to the prisoners he remarked, with reference to Mr. Gates, "him—he is nothing but a common Gaoler," and from the tenor of Father Coghlan's remarks, I believe that he was endeavouring to bring the officers into contempt with the prisoners. After prayers were over, I reported the prisoner Cavanagh to the Gaoler, for improper behaviour at prayers.

JOHN FLANAGAN,
Warder.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 1.]

William Ryding, a confinee in the Gaol, states:—I am an educated man, and wait on the Priest at mass; I was informed on Friday, at one o'clock, by Warder Doran, that the Rev. Mr. Coghlan would celebrate mass on Tuesday following; and on Saturday, 29th June, at 7 a.m., as soon as the prison was opened, Warder Doran again informed me that the clergyman would be at the Gaol that day to hold mass, which fact I duly informed the Roman Catholic prisoners of.

By the Gaoler: I was at mass on Saturday morning, and I heard the remarks of the Rev. Father Coghlan, relative to the officers of the Gaol, which, in my opinion, were very uncalled for, and especially those with regard to the Gaoler, which I consider tended to bring him into contempt. I have been waiting on the Priest since he came to the Gaol, and the place was always ready for him when he came; and I never saw the Gaoler interfere in any way with Father Coghlan, either directly or indirectly, until that morning.

WILLIAM R. RYDING.

No. 2.

THE REV. C. D. COGHLAN to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Port Mac Quarry, July 2th, 1867.

The Honourable Hennery Parks, M.P., Colonial Secretary.

MY DEAR SIR,

The inclosed are two letters received from Mr. Gates, Gaoler of Port Mac Quarry Prison. I offer no comment on them, but leave them to your honour's consideration. I beg only beg that your honour will order an investigation into the unpleasant affair as soon as possible. He is of most vilest temper. Twic he told me, in the presence of some of the warders, that my gown only saved me from his hands. I call this morning to attend the prisoners in their spiritual affairs, but was refused admittance. He told me publicly in the street not to call again, for I would not be admitted. There are other matters which requir an investigation. I assur your honour that he has not acted according to the regulation of his office, for there is a deal of his time spent in transacting business business which bring a good profit, and which are are totally contrary to the Prison Regulations. I realy consider him totally unfit for his office, in consequence of his most vilest tempr. Hoping that your honour will grant the above request,

I have honour to re—

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

CORNELIUS D. COGHLAN.

Should your honour wist to write, direct to Kempsey, Macleay River.

[Enclosure

4 REV. C. D. COGHLAN, R. C. CHAPLAIN, PORT MACQUARIE GAOL.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 2.]

The Gaoler, Port Macquarie, to The Rev. Cornelius Coghlan.

H. M. Gaol, Port Macquarie,
29 June, 1867.

Sir,

I very much regret that my duty to the Government renders it imperative on me most respectfully to request, that you will postpone your intended visit on Tuesday next, and until I can obtain instructions from the head of my Department, relative to the report which will be forwarded on Monday next, concerning the very improper address delivered by you to the prisoners of this Gaol this day, relative to the conduct of the officers of the Gaol, and your very improper conduct towards myself as the head of this Department.

I have, &c.,
JOSEPH GATES,
Gaoler.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 2.]

The Gaoler, Port Macquarie, to The Very Rev. Cornelius Coghlan.

H. M. Gaol, Port Macquarie,
1 July, 1867.

Very Rev. Sir,

I received your verbal message by the warder who conveyed my note to you, saying that you would come to the Gaol, and dared me to prevent you. As the tone of such message sent verbally, and through an inferior officer, is not calculated to improve the good order of the Gaol—and I have deeply to regret that you did not convey such message by letter—I have now to request from the sacredness of your office, and the respect due to yourself, that you will at present, owing to the slight excitement at the Gaol from your recent discourse to the prisoners (through which one has already been placed in the cells), defer your call on Tuesday next, and not be placed under the humiliating position of being refused admission, which I deeply regret will be my only course. If I have erred in this matter, no doubt the Government will give you every satisfaction.

I have, &c.,
JOSEPH GATES,
Gaoler.

No. 3.

THE REV. C. D. COGHLAN to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Port Mac Quarry, July 3th, 1867.

The Honorable Hennerly Parks, M.P., Colonial Secretary.

MY DEAR,

I hope that you have received my letter of the first instant, containing two notes from Mr. Gates, Gaoler of Port Mac Quarry Prison. I take the liberty to say that I will not, until I hear from your honour, publish said notes and my letter to you. I assure your honour that his violent conduct was the cause of that unfortunate affair, which I deeply regret, for it may lead to very bitter feelings—to refuse the admittance to the Gaol, at the time I was going a Chaplain to give the prisoners spiritual instructions, is an act of tyranny which cannot be passed over. To prevent any public scandal that may occur, I am most willing to abide by your honour's decision. Hoping that you will pardon this trouble,

I have the honour to remain your most obedient Servant,
CORNELIUS D. COGHLAN.To be recorded, and resubmitted with Gaoler's report.—H.P.—6/7/67.
The A. Inspector of Prisons.—B.C., 6 July, /67.—H.H.

No. 4.

THE SHERIFF to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

THE Report required from the Gaoler at Port Macquarie upon the charges preferred against him by the Roman Catholic Chaplain, the Rev. C. Coghlan, is practically furnished by the accompanying communication from the Gaoler.

If the assertions of the Gaoler and his officers truly represent the circumstances out of which the dispute has arisen, there can be no question but that the Chaplain has permitted himself to commit a most grave breach of all rule of discipline, and has evinced an utter disregard of that propriety of conduct so stringently enjoined upon officers of the prisons by the Regulations. So subversive of subordination and serious in its results would probably be a repetition of the course of conduct, in attacking the prison officers during Divine Service, attributed to the Chaplain, that, if the Gaoler be able to establish his representations, I consider that he was fully justified in refusing admission to the Chaplain until further instructed, and that serious grounds are shewn for considering the necessity for removing the Chaplain from his position.

Should

Should it be proved that the Gaoler has addressed the Chaplain in the terms stated, not even the provocation, if truly asserted by the former, can warrant the impropriety of conduct which he must be taken to have committed.

To enable the Honorable the Chief Secretary to deal satisfactorily with the matter, an inquiry upon the spot will, I think, be necessary. The object of the inquiry would be confined to the elucidation of the facts in the following respects:—

- 1st. The substance, or, if possible, the words made use of by the Chaplain in his address to the prisoners.
- 2nd. The substance of conversations between the Chaplain and the Gaoler subsequently, as well as the terms respectively used by them to each other in such conversations.
- 3rd. Whether the Gaoler is, as asserted by the Chaplain, engaged in any, and if so what, private business contrary to the Regulations.

Having reference to the uncertainty and difficulty of communication between Sydney and Port Macquarie, as also, in a lesser degree, between Kempsey (where the Chaplain resides) and that place, it does not appear to me that I could personally undertake the inquiry without risking a greater loss of time than is consistent with the requirements of the other and more important prison establishments, which now need a special attention in connection with the working of the new Regulations. I recommend therefore that the Bench of Magistrates be requested to make the enquiry, pending a decision upon which I think it desirable that the Chaplain should abstain from visiting the Gaol.

HAROLD M'LEAN.

Principal Under Secretary.—B.C., 8 July, 1867.

No. 5.

THE SHERIFF to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

H.M. Gaol, Port Macquarie,
4 July, 1867.

ENOCH HUGHES, a confinee in this gaol, states:—My time expires in the Gaol next month; I have come now to caution Mr. Gates that the prisoners' minds are in a very disturbed state, and have been so since the Saturday the Priest was here, and I have every reason to believe, that if Father Coghlan had come on last Tuesday and harangued the men against the authorities, and had been requested by Mr. Gates to desist, that a serious disturbance would have taken place; from the manner in which I was treated some two months since, when I merely remarked that my cell ought to be consecrated by being used by the Priest, one of the prisoners named Johnson ran up to me, and asked me what I had to say about the Priest, and struck me in the face; I did not report this occurrence to the authorities until now; the prisoners all say that the Priest had a right to make what remarks he thought proper from the altar, either against the authorities or any one else, and should not have been stopped; and from the general remarks now made, I believe that had Mr. Gates remained at prayers after he requested the Priest to desist from his remarks, that a disturbance would have taken place, and that he acted wisely in going out.

ENOCH HUGHES.

Forwarded, 5/7/67.—J.G.

Forwarded to the Principal Under Secretary in connection with the papers on this subject sent yesterday.—B.C., 10 July, 1867. For the Sheriff, JOHN PHELAN, Under Sheriff.

No. 6.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to MESSRS. WILSON AND M'DONALD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 22 July, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,

In transmitting to you the accompanying copy of a correspondence that has taken place, arising out of alleged conduct subversive of discipline of the Reverend C. Coghlan, Roman Catholic Chaplain of Port Macquarie Gaol, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will be good enough to inquire into and report speedily upon the facts of the case as represented by the Gaoler, Mr. Gates.

2. Mr. Parkes thinks it will be best to confine the investigation in the first instance to the occurrences on the 29th June, and not to encumber it with any examination of counter-charges against the Gaoler, such as are alluded to in Mr. Coghlan's letter, which, whether well founded or not, cannot affect these circumstances.

3. If Mr. Coghlan is accessible you will receive his explanation on the case when inquired into; but if the truth can be ascertained by the examination of persons who were present on the occasion, your report need not be delayed on account of Mr. Coghlan's absence.

4. You will also be good enough to report whether you consider any inquiry is necessary into the conduct of the Gaoler.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

6 REV. C. D. COGHLAN, R. C. CHAPLAIN, PORT MACQUARIE GAOL.

No. 7.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE REV. C. D. COGHLAN, WEST KEMPSEY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 24 July, 1867.

REVEREND SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letters of the 2nd and 3rd instant, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that Thomas George Wilson and Donald M'Donald, Esquires, Justices of the Peace, have been appointed to inquire into and report respecting the complaint, preferred against you by the Keeper of the Gaol at Port Macquarie, of improper conduct in the performance of your duties as Roman Catholic Chaplain at that establishment.

2. I am desired to add that Messrs. Wilson and M'Donald have been instructed to say whether they consider any inquiry is necessary into the conduct of the Gaoler in the matter.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 8.

THE SHERIFF to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

H. M. Gaol, Port Macquarie,
15 July, 1867.

SIR,

As I have been informed that the Reverend Father Coghlan has publicly stated that, during his interview with me in the Gaol office on the 29th ultimo, I shook my fist in his face, and threatened to strike him, I beg to forward herewith the statements of the Chief Warder and Clerk relative thereto, who are prepared, if required, to make an affidavit of the same; and I beg you will be good enough to forward their statements to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary for his information, in case any reference to such statement of Father Coghlan should be made in the Legislative Assembly.

I have, &c.,
JOSEPH GATES,
Gaoler.

Forwarded in reference to the inquiry now being made into the matter. The allusion of Mr. Gates to the Legislative Assembly is out of place.—Principal Under Secretary.—B.C., 1st August, 1867.—H.M.

[Enclosure in No. 8.]

H. M. Gaol, Port Macquarie;
15 July, 1867.

We, the undersigned, were present on the 29th June last, in the Gaol yard facing the office, when the Reverend Cornelius Coghlan called Mr. Gates, the Gaoler, "a common low fellow"; this occurred just as the Reverend gentleman came out of the office door into the yard, and consequently within the hearing of some of the prisoners. Mr. Gates replied, "your gown protects you from insult." That was the only rejoinder made, and had Mr. Gates acted as stated by the Reverend Father Coghlan, we must have seen and heard him, but nothing of the kind stated ever, to our knowledge, occurred.

JOHN PATON, Chief Warder.
THOMAS BARNES, Clerk.

No. 9.

THE REV. C. D. COGHLAN to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

East Kempsey,
27 July, 1867.

SIR,

I received a letter to day from Mr. Wilson, one of the Bench of Magistrates at Port Macquarie, intimating that, conjointly with Mr. M'Donald, he had been appointed to investigate and report upon certain allegations made by the Gaoler, Mr. Gates, in reference to myself.

I am confident that any investigation conducted by Mr. Wilson would be impartial and governed by the principles which guide gentlemen and men of honor; but I object and decline to appear before Mr. M'Donald, for, apart from other considerations, his known and frequently expressed hostility to myself, warrants my entertaining the impression that as far as he was concerned justice would not be done.

In

REV. C. D. COGHLAN, R. C. CHAPLAIN, PORT MACQUARIE GAOL. 7

In acknowledging Mr. Wilson's letter I have stated to him what I do to you, and I beg the favour of your moving the Chief Secretary to nominate another Magistrate in lieu of Mr. M'Donald. If not irregular, I suggest that a Magistrate from any of the adjoining districts, a stranger to local influence would be the most desirable.

I have, &c.,

CORNELIUS D. COGHLAN.

No. 10.

MESSRS. WILSON AND M'DONALD to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Port Macquarie,
2 August, 1867.

SIR,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22nd ultimo, with its enclosures, requesting us as speedily as possible to inquire into and report upon the alleged conduct, subversive of discipline, of the Rev. C. Coghlan, as represented by Mr. Gates, the Gaoler of the Port Macquarie Gaol.

2. In reply thereto, we have to inform you, after giving sufficient intimation to the Rev. C. Coghlan, of the place and hour at which we proposed holding the inquiry, so that he might have an opportunity of being present, but of which he did not avail himself, we proceeded to take such evidence on oath as we considered necessary, and herewith enclosed.

3. From the evidence adduced, we are of opinion that the conduct of the Rev. C. Coghlan in alluding to matters irrespective of his spiritual duties before the prisoners, and thereby tending to bring the officers of the Gaol into contempt, was highly improper and uncalled for and utterly subversive of that discipline so necessary in a Gaol.

4. We are also of opinion, that Mr. Gates was quite justified, under the circumstances, in refusing admittance to the Rev. C. Coghlan, without further instructions to that effect.

5. In the absence of any definite charges against Mr. Gates, we do not think any inquiry is necessary into his conduct, as the Gaoler of the above-mentioned Gaol.

We have, &c.,

J. G. WILSON, J.P.
D. M'DONALD, J.P.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 10.]

H. M. Gaol, Port Macquarie,
31 July, 1867.

Before T. G. Wilson, Esq., A. V. J., and D. M'Donald, Esq., J. P. :—

Joseph Gates, being duly sworn, states :—I am Gaoler of this Gaol ; on Friday, the 28th June, Mr. Coghlan came to the Gaol ; I was at dinner when I was informed that he was here, and I came down to the office and spoke to him ; he informed me that he would attend at the Gaol on the following Saturday and Tuesday to give mass to the prisoners ; I informed the Chief Warder, who is the medium for giving orders about the Gaol, to inform the prisoners that Mr. Coghlan would be here on Saturday and Tuesday to give mass ; he came on Saturday morning, the 29th June, about 9 o'clock ; I was at prayers myself ; he first commenced to tell the prisoners that he was informed they were not told that he was coming, and said that he would see into it ; then in his sermon to the prisoners, he made in my presence a very improper attack on the warders of the Gaol, tending to bring them into contempt with the prisoners of the Gaol. He said there is a lot of those warders here who has promised to pay me their dues, and have never paid me one penny, he was going on with some more when I stood up and requested in a respectful manner that he would not harangue the prisoners against the warders of the Gaol, that if he had anything to say to the officers of the Gaol, that he could see them when they were from their duty. I then got up and left the prisoners in charge of Warder Flanagan, my conscientious reason for leaving, was that I feared Father Coghlan would still harangue the prisoners, and cause a disturbance, so that I would be prepared for any emergency. After prayers I waited on Mr. Coghlan in the office, and remonstrated with him privately on the impropriety of his conduct, and told him that I should have to report the matter to the Government, he flew at me in a most passionate manner, and said "Do you think I care about the Government. I don't care three straws about the Government," when at the office door when going out, in the hearing of the Chief Warder, and prisoners in the yard, he said "You are nothing but a common low fellow." I afterwards wrote two letters to the Rev. Father Coghlan, herewith copies are attached marked A and B. My reason for doing so, was that I had every reason to believe that if he was admitted on the Tuesday to the Gaol, and again harangued the prisoners, it would cause some disturbance, which would be likely to bring the officers of the Gaol and the prisoners into collision, so that by my letters it will appear that I requested him to stop away until I received further instructions from the head of my Department. After prayers it was reported to me by Warder Flanagan, that one of the prisoners stood up during the prayers and encouraged Father Coghlan in his remarks, which man was afterwards brought before the Acting Visiting Justice (Mr. Wilson) and punished, it was also reported to me by the same warder that Father Coghlan still continued his remarks about the authorities after I left.

For the letters referred to—see enclosures to Rev. Mr. Coghlan's letter to Colonial Secretary, 2nd July, 1867.

JOSEPH GATES,
Gaoler.

Taken before us, this 31st day of July, 1867,—

T. G. WILSON, J.P.
D. M'DONALD, J.P.

[Enclosure

S REV. C. D. COGHLAN, R. C. CHAPLAIN, PORT MACQUARIE GAOL.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 10.]

John Flanagan, being duly sworn, states:—I am a warder of this Gaol; on Father Coghlan making his appearance at the altar on the morning of Saturday, the 29th June, 1867, he said that he was greatly surprised that the prisoners were not told that he was coming on that day by Mr. Gates or the warders; he then said that the prisoners were not to blame him, that he had done his duty by coming and giving notice the day previous, he also said that he would see about the matter; he then told the prisoners that the warders of this Gaol promised to pay him a certain amount of money annually, and that they did not fulfil their promises; then Mr. Gates said his remarks were improper, and requested him to leave off; Mr. Gates then left; I believe Father Coghlan's remarks tended to bring the officers of the Gaol into contempt; after Mr. Gates left the prayers Father Coghlan said, "that Mr. Gates was very smart in going out, and that he would let him see in his quibbling way that he had no chicken to deal with in him; it is not his first time dictating to me;" at that time prisoner Thomas Cavanagh said, "May the Lord strengthen your sayings;" I then called him (the prisoner) to order; Father Coghlan then said who is that talking? Cavanagh said that it was him; previous to Cavanagh's remarks Father Coghlan said to the prisoners as for him (alluding to Mr. Gates), he is nothing but a common Gaoler; after prayers I reported the conduct of prisoner Cavanagh to the Gaoler, also the remarks made by Father Coghlan.

By the Gaoler: I have been at prayers once previous to this occasion, and I did not see Mr. Gates interfere in any way.

JOHN FLANAGAN.

Taken before us, this 31st July, 1867,—

T. G. WILSON, J.P.
D. M'DONALD, J.P.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 10.]

Port Macquarie, }
to wit. }

I, *William Richmond Ryding*, at present residing in Port Macquarie, formerly a confinee in the Gaol of Port Macquarie, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I was in the habit of waiting on the Priest when performing mass; I was informed on Friday, the twenty-eight day of June last, at 1 o'clock, by Warder Doran, that the Rev. Mr. Coghlan would celebrate mass on Tuesday following, and on Saturday, at 7 a.m. As soon as the prison was open, Warder Doran again informed me that the clergyman would be at the Gaol that day to hold mass, which fact I duly informed the Roman Catholic prisoners in my ward of; I was at mass on that Saturday morning, and I heard the remarks of the Rev. Mr. Coghlan relative to the officers of the Gaol, which, in my opinion, were very uncalled for, and especially those with regard to the Gaoler, which, I consider, tended to bring him into contempt; I have been waiting as clerk on the Priest since I came to that Gaol, and the place was always ready for him when he came; I never saw the Gaoler interfere in any way with Father Coghlan, either directly or indirectly, until that morning; and I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in pursuance of the provisions of the Act in that case made and provided.

WILLIAM R. RYDING.

Declared before me, this 19th day of July, 1867, }
at Port Macquarie, aforesaid,— }

D. M'DONALD, J.P.

[Enclosure 4 in No. 10.]

At this stage Mr. Gates hands in a declaration of *William Richmond Ryding*, who has since been discharged from the Gaol.

John Payton, being duly sworn, states:—I am Chief Warder of this Gaol; I was at the Gaol on Friday, the 28th June last, when Father Coghlan came; I informed Mr. Gates of his coming; I was informed by Mr. Gates that prayers would be held on Saturday and Tuesday following; I then told Warder Doran to call prisoner Ryding, who waits on the Priest, and tell him that the Priest would be here on the following Saturday and Tuesday; the next morning before the prison opened, Warder Doran said he thought he made some mistake with regard to the Priest coming, that he only warned Ryding for Tuesday morning; I told him to immediately warn Ryding that the Priest would be here this morning and Tuesday morning, which he did in my hearing; I afterwards personally informed Ryding and Montgomery of the Priest's visit on that morning; these men are in separate yards, and everything was ready when the Priest came; after prayers I was present in the office when Father Coghlan's manner was very passionate; he told Mr. Gates that he would sooner believe the prisoners on his knees than him; when Father Coghlan was leaving the office he called Mr. Gates "a common low fellow;" Father Coghlan came again on Monday, and was told by me that he could not be admitted within the inner gate of the Gaol; he then said tell Mr. Gates "The sword is drawn now, and I will let the Government know all his doings;" I then told him the prisoners were listening to him, to which he made some remarks which I did not hear; I have always seen Mr. Gates receive Father Coghlan in a cordial and respectful manner.

By the Magistrates:—The prisoners could have heard what Father Coghlan said when he left the office to Mr. Gates; the Gaol office opens on No. 7 yard, where there are prisoners always about; when Father Coghlan called Mr. Gates a common low fellow, Mr. Gates said your gown protects you from insult.

JOHN PATON, Chief Warder.

Taken before us, this 31st day of July, 1867,—

T. G. WILSON, J.P.
D. M'DONALD, J.P.

[Enclosure 5 in No. 10.]

Enoch Hughes, being duly sworn, states as follows:—I am a prisoner in Port Macquarie Gaol; I am in the same yard in which the prayers were held; when the prisoners came out from prayers on the morning of the 29th June last, they seemed very dissatisfied at the Priest being interfered with, stating that they thought he had a right to say anything, either about the Gaol authorities or any one else, from the altar; I believed that had Father Coghlan been admitted on the following Tuesday, and harangued the prisoners, that a disturbance would have taken place; I am due for discharge on the 13th proximo, by remission for good conduct; about three or four months ago, I was struck by a prisoner for mentioning a few words about the Priest, and I believe from that circumstance that had anything been said on Tuesday that a riot would have taken place.

ENOCH HUGHES.

Taken before us, this 31st day of July, 1867,—

T. G. WILSON, J.P.
D. M'DONALD, J.P.

REV. C. D. COGHLAN, R. C. CHAPLAIN, PORT MACQUARIE GAOL. 9

No. 11.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE REV. C. D. COGHLAN.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 5 August, 1867.

REVEREND SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of a letter from you, dated from East Kempsey, relative to the inquiry ordered by the Government into the charges preferred against you by the Gaoler at Port Macquarie; I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary consulted the Police Magistrate of the district, who is now in Sydney, on the subject of the proposed investigation, and that Messrs. M'Donald and Wilson were requested to undertake the duty on that officer's recommendation.

2. There is not any sufficient reason shewn by you for substituting another magistrate for Mr. M'Donald, but Mr. Wilson, in whom you express entire confidence, will, I am desired to say, be requested to associate a third magistrate with himself and Mr. M'Donald, in the inquiry.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 12.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to T. G. WILSON, Esq., J.P.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 5 August, 1867.

SIR,

Referring to my letter of the 22nd ultimo, addressed to yourself and Mr. D. M'Donald, J.P., on the subject of the investigation of alleged misconduct on the part of the Roman Catholic Chaplain to Port Macquarie Gaol, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit herewith a copy of a communication that has been received from ^{27 July, 1867.} the Reverend Mr. Coghlan, objecting to Mr. M'Donald as a member of the Board of Inquiry, together with a copy of the reply thereto; and to request that, in accordance ^{5 August, 1867.} with the intimation conveyed to Mr. Coghlan, you will be good enough to associate a third magistrate with yourself and Mr. M'Donald in the inquiry.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 13.

THE REV. C. D. COGHLAN to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

East Kempsey, Macleay River,
August, 1867.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 24th July, intimating that Mr. Wilson and Mr. M'Donald, Magistrates of the Territory, and resident at Port Macquarie, had been appointed to investigate and report upon certain allegations made by the Gaoler at Port Macquarie in reference to me.

On Saturday, the 27th July, I received from Mr. Wilson a letter stating that he had been, conjointly with Mr. M'Donald, nominated to inquire into the statements of the Gaoler.

Your letter did not reach me until the 26th July.

You are aware that I declined to appear before Mr. M'Donald, and if the circumstances which have since then come to light in reference to that person are now known to you, it is my conviction that your opinion will coincide with mine, that I was perfectly right in so doing, and would have been wanting in self respect if I had done otherwise.

I suggested to Mr. Wilson, in the reply which I at once wrote to him, the propriety of not holding any investigation until the receipt of your answer to my letter of the 27th July. My letter to Mr. Wilson would have reached Port Macquarie between 2 and 3 p.m. on Monday. The inquiry was held on Wednesday; yet by some circumstance, unaccounted for, Mr. Wilson did not receive my letter which he, of course, expected until the day after, Thursday, 1st August. I make no comment upon this proceeding, but considering my office—my age—the many eventualities which might have prevented my receiving any communication on the subject for many weeks, and the distance of East Kempsey from Port Macquarie, no wrong would have been done to any party by delaying the investigation until your answer to my communication had reached me.

Under any circumstances I would not have appeared before Mr. M'Donald, but I now submit to you an exact relation of the occurrences which have called for this correspondence, embodying every fact relevant thereto, and to the accuracy of which I am prepared to swear, and leave the matter in the hands of the Government.

I have, &c.,

CORNELIUS D. COGHLAN.

[Enclosure in No. 13.]

MEMORANDUM.

I heard that the prisoners entertained an impression that I was not so attentive to my duties in connection with the Gaol at Port Macquarie as the clergyman of the Church of England.

I was anxious to remove that impression. On Friday, the 28th June, I called at the Gaol, saw the Gaoler, and mentioned to him that I would perform divine service on the following day, at 9 a.m., and requested that he would have the Catholic prisoners in attendance at that hour, in the room set apart for that purpose. He said that my wish should be complied with.

I went to the Gaol on the following morning, but much to my disappointment, I found that but few of the number were prepared to fulfil the duties of their religion; and observing this, I commented upon it to the following effect:—"I regret that I find so few are prepared to meet me as I requested to-day. My duties call me urgently elsewhere to a distance, and this inconvenience should have been avoided."

Here a prisoner, whose name I do not recollect, stood up and said—"Your Reverence, I had not any notice until this morning," in a loud and violent tone. Either a warder or the Gaoler cried out—"Hold your tongue." I presume this expression was applied to the prisoner—not to me.

I then thought proper to refer to the circumstance that I understood an unfavourable opinion prevailed amongst the prisoners as to the manner in which I performed my duty of Chaplain. My words were as follows:—"I understand that an erroneous opinion is held by some, if not all of you, that I do not fulfil my duty as your Chaplain with the same attention as the respected Protestant clergyman does towards the members of his Church. I am sorry that you do so, and I trust that what I am about to state will disabuse your minds altogether of that impression. The Protestant clergyman has a stipend from the Government—very comfortable allowances; and, except a monthly visit to the Macleay, is stationary. My position is very different. I have to travel in every season, and in all weather, from the Manning to the Heads of the Macleay. I am liable to heavy expenses. The demands upon my time, considering my age, are almost overwhelming, and from this establishment I receive a small sum; a few promises from the inhabitants and the warders, which are not fulfilled."

Here Mr. Gates rose up, and in a loud and menacing tone said—"I will not stand by and hear my warders traduced," and said that language tended to create insubordination—then rushed out of the door, which he slammed violently. I was amazed at such conduct, and expressed regret that, in that place and at that time, the Gaoler should put such an unwarrantable interpretation on my words as to attribute to them the possibility of creating insubordination.

I am reluctant to say anything harsh of Mr. Gates, but his peculiar comprehension of my words can only have arisen from great ignorance, if not from something worse. For that my words could by any means tend to insubordination is wholly unsupported by either fact or probability. In a few minutes after, when leaving the Gaol, I called in at the office where Mr. Gates was. He asked me if I believed the prisoners. I replied "Yes." He then asked me if I believed the prisoners in preference to him. I answered—"Circumstances justify my doing so, Mr. Gates." Mr. Gates then rose his clenched hand, shook it in my face, and in a tone of violent said—"It is your gown which saves you from my hands." I left the office at once. Mr. Gates followed me, uttering some words of which I have not precise recollection, but which exasperated me to tell him that he was a contemptible person, when, in the presence of the several warders, he again shook his clenched hand in my face, and told me that I was only saved by my gown from his hands. I then left. I went to the Gaol on Tuesday, the 2nd July, when I was told by the warder that Mr. Gates had directed that I was not to be admitted.

It is not irrelevant to mention, that when Mr. Gates first came to Port Macquarie I visited him, and wished to be on friendly terms with him. My visits to the Gaol—what I saw and heard of his comportment—soon convinced me that he was a person with an incurable infirmity of temper; and at last, disgusted by an act of extreme cruelty, I shunned and avoided him, for facts had convinced me that he was altogether deficient in every qualification required to perform the duties incumbent upon any person entrusted with the care and management of prisoners. Harshness and severity, violence of temper and manner, not firmness and moderation, are his characteristics as Gaoler.

I have always and ever will support the constituted authorities of the land, as far as I consistently can, and the assertion that I ever did the contrary, by word or act, is untrue.

The indecorous haste and indiscreet violation of courtesy which has been observed towards me, in holding an inquiry at which I was not present, will, I am confident, be duly considered by you.

CORNELIUS D. COGHLAN.

T. G. Wilson, Esq., to The Rev. C. Coghlan.

Clifton, Port Macquarie,
5 August, 1867.

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note of 27th ultimo, which was put into my hands by Mr. Spence, on Thursday afternoon, and to state that the inquiry was made according to the instructions sent to us by the Colonial Secretary, on the day fixed by us (Monday), and that the report has been forwarded to him.

Yours truly,
T. G. WILSON.

No. 14.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP POLDING.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 12 August, 1867.

MY LORD,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform your Grace that, some time ago, a report was received from Mr. Joseph Gates, the Gaoler at the Port Macquarie Gaol, in which serious complaints were made of the conduct of the Revd. C. Coghlan, Roman Catholic Chaplain at that Gaol. It was alleged that Mr. Coghlan, on the 29th June last, "harangued the prisoners about the officers of the Gaol not paying him the dues they had promised," that he called the Gaoler a "common, low fellow," in the hearing of the officers and the prisoners, and that he spoke of the Government in language of disrespect and contempt. Had it not been for the circumstance that the Gaoler, who is himself a Roman Catholic, was at prayers at the time when the alleged misconduct occurred,

REV. C. D. COGHLAN, R. C. CHAPLAIN, PORT MACQUARIE GAOL. 11

occurred, it is possible that the Government would never have heard of it; and it is almost certain that it never would have been made the subject of a formal report, owing to the withdrawal of official observation almost entirely from the proceedings of any gentleman filling the office of Gaol Chaplain.

2. As Mr. Gates made his complaint in specific language, and in official form, Mr. Parkes had no difficulty in directing a formal investigation of the matter to be held. On the recommendation of the Police Magistrate of Port Macquarie, who was in Sydney at the time on leave of absence, two resident Magistrates—Messrs. T. G. Wilson and D. M'Donald—were appointed to conduct the inquiry, with instructions to invite the attendance of Mr. Coghlan, and to confine their proceedings to the charges made.

3. I am now directed to inform your Grace, that Messrs. Wilson and M'Donald have taken the evidence of persons who were present on the occasion referred to, and have sent in their report, which substantiates the charges made by Mr. Gates, and that the Reverend Mr. Coghlan cannot be permitted to officiate again at the Port Macquarie Gaol.

4. Your Grace is invited to name some clergyman to fill the vacancy thus occasioned; and I am to add, that Parliament will be asked to increase the salary attached to this office to fifty pounds.

5. In making this communication, Mr. Parkes desires me to suggest to your Grace, the expediency of instructing clergymen who may be entrusted with the performance of the very delicate duties of Prison Chaplain, to abstain from all interference with the discipline and management of the establishments to which they are appointed, and from all reference to Government and its officers, in their intercourse with the prisoners.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 15.

T. G. WILSON, Esq., to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Clifton, Port Macquarie,

12 August, 1867.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, with enclosures, requesting me to associate with Mr. M'Donald and myself a third Magistrate, in the investigation of the alleged misconduct of the Revd. C. Coghlan at the Port Macquarie Gaol; and, in reply, I beg to state that the report made by Mr. M'Donald and myself was forwarded to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, on the 2nd instant.

2. I may add, that I received a letter, dated 27th ultimo, from the Revd. C. Coghlan, on the subject of the said investigation (in reply to mine of the 26th ultimo, giving him notice that the inquiry would be held on Wednesday, the 31st ultimo), informing that he had written to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, and requesting that no further steps might be taken in the matter until his reply could be obtained; but that letter did not come to my hand till Thursday afternoon, the 1st instant, namely, the day after that on which the inquiry had been held at the Gaol.

I have, &c.,

T. G. WILSON.

No. 16.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to T. G. WILSON, Esq.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 14 August, 1867.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to refer to you the accompanying letter from the Revd. C. D. Coghlan, relative to the charges preferred against him by the Gaoler at Port Macquarie, and the investigation thereof, and to request the favour of your observations on the part relating to you.

2. I am desired, at the same time, to request that you will obtain the Gaoler's report on the charges of violent conduct and cruelty, preferred against him by Mr. Coghlan.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

12 REV. C. D. COGHLAN, R. C. CHAPLAIN, PORT MACQUARIE GAOL.

No. 17.

THE VICAR GENERAL to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Vicar General's Office,
15 August, 1867.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of His Grace the Archbishop, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, informing him of the reasons which have moved the Government to withdraw from the Revd. C. D. Coghlan permission to officiate any longer as Chaplain at Port Macquarie Gaol, and inviting nomination of a successor.

2. The Archbishop has received no report whatever from the Revd. Mr. Coghlan; but assuming the facts stated in complaint to be as they seemed to have been proved in evidence, he directs me to express his extreme regret that a Catholic clergyman should, in the exercise of his office, have committed so grave an impropriety.

3. Port Macquarie, however, is not now in the Archdiocese—it belongs to the See of Maitland; and your letter has, therefore, been forwarded to the Right Reverend Dr. Murray, who has alone the jurisdiction necessary for submitting to Government the name of a successor to the vacant office.

S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.

No. 18.

THE BISHOP OF MAITLAND to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

East Maitland,
19 August, 1867.

SIR,

Your letter of the 12th August, addressed to the Most Reverend the Archbishop of Sydney, inviting him to name a clergyman to discharge the duties of Chaplain at Port Macquarie Gaol, has been kindly forwarded to me, by direction of His Grace the Archbishop.

In reply, I have to express my deep regret that it is out of my power to send a clergyman to Port Macquarie at present, not having one available. In the course of a few months I may be able to procure the services of a clergyman for that district.

Will you allow me to observe, on this occasion, that the resources of the poor people of that district do not permit me to hope that a resident priest will have sufficient means for his support, even in the event that the Chaplain's salary be raised to £50 per annum. Some time ago, a memorial was forwarded to me from the inhabitants of Port Macquarie and the Hastings River, in which they informed me that there is a Benevolent Asylum in the place, and suggested to me that, as there are many Catholics in that institution, the Government might perhaps allow a salary for the services of a Chaplain; and thus a sufficient sum would be raised, partly from the voluntary offerings of the people, and partly from the united salaries of the Gaol and Asylum, for the support of a resident clergyman.

Feeling, as I do, a deep interest in the spiritual welfare of the Roman Catholics of Port Macquarie, I have taken the liberty of bringing this matter under your consideration, in the hope that some provision may be made to meet the peculiar difficulties of Port Macquarie, and to afford sufficient funds for the maintenance of a clergyman.

× JAMES MURRAY,
Bishop of Maitland.

No. 19.

T. G. WILSON, Esq., to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Clifton, Port Macquarie,
23 August, 1867.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 14th instant, with its enclosures, relative to the investigation of the charge preferred against the Reverend Cornelius Coghlan, by the Gaoler of the Port Macquarie Gaol, requesting the favour of my observations on that part relating to myself.

2. In reply thereto, I would beg leave to recapitulate what I have stated in my previous letters to yourself, of dates 2nd and 12th instant.

3. On Friday, the 26th July, Mr. McDonald and I received a letter from you, requesting us to inquire into and report *speedily* on the facts of the charge of alleged conduct subversive of discipline, brought by the Gaoler of the Port Macquarie Gaol against the Rev. C. Coghlan. In that letter you instructed us to receive the explanation of Mr. Coghlan on the case, when inquired into, if he was accessible; but that if the truth could be ascertained by the examination of persons who were present on the occasion, our report need not be delayed on account of his absence.

4.

REV. C. D. COGHLAN, R. C. CHAPLAIN, PORT MACQUARIE GAOL. 13

4. On the same day that we received your letter, I wrote to the Rev. C. Coghlan, who was then at Kempsey, giving him notice that the inquiry would be held on the Wednesday following, the 31st, and requesting his attendance, which letter he acknowledges having received on Saturday the 27th. His reply, dated the same day, requesting me to defer the inquiry until he had received an answer to his letter to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, arrived at Port Macquarie on Monday, the 29th, between 5 and 6 p.m., and not between 2 and 3 p.m., as he states. I went to the Post Office as usual, about 2 p.m., for my Sydney mail, and as I did not expect any other letters by that day's mail, I did not call again. I certainly did not expect a letter from the Reverend C. Coghlan, as I looked for his attendance at the inquiry on the Wednesday following.

5. On that day we held the inquiry, Mr. Coghlan being absent; and it was not till about 5 p.m. on the following day, Thursday, 1st instant, that his letter was put into my hands by the Postmaster. It might have lain in the Post Office till the next post day—for I seldom call there except on post days—had not the Postmaster given it to me. The Kempsey mail scarcely ever arrives in Port Macquarie before 5 p.m., and very often at a much later hour.

6. On the day following (Friday, 2nd), the report was forwarded to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, and on the Monday following (5th), intimation to that effect was sent to the Revd. Mr. Coghlan.

7. The distance between Port Macquarie and Kempsey is about 45 miles, and Mr. McDonald and I considered that 2½ days (exclusive of Sunday, the 28th) were sufficient for Mr. Coghlan to travel that distance, especially as we were informed that he was then in Kempsey, and we were anxious to forward the report with as little delay as possible, as instructed by you.

8. The reverend gentleman's charge of "indecorous haste and indiscreet violation of courtesy" towards himself, in our holding an inquiry at which he was not present, I can afford to pass over without any further comment, inasmuch as I cannot feel myself guilty of any want of courtesy towards him. Ample opportunity was afforded him of being present at the inquiry if he had wished; but as he did not avail himself of it, we did not consider it consistent with our instructions from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary to delay any longer to suit his convenience.

9. I return, as requested, the Rev. C. Coghlan's letter of August, 1867, and memorandum, and enclose the report of Mr. Gates on the charge of violent conduct and cruelty brought against him by the Rev. Mr. Coghlan.

I have, &c.,

T. G. WILSON.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 19.]

H. M. Gaol, Port Macquarie,
15 May, 1867.

Before C. A. Sinclair, Esq., V.J., and D. McDonald, Esq.; J.P.

Thomas Cavanagh charged with mutinous conduct towards the Gaoler, and violently resisting the warders in the execution of their duty, and using mutinous and blasphemous language.

This deponent, *Joseph Gates*, Gaoler, being duly sworn, states:—I am the Gaoler of Port Macquarie Gaol; by my orders the Chief Warder served the prisoner with a Government hat; the prisoner complained that he could not wear the hat; I referred the matter to the Visiting Surgeon of the Gaol, who stated that the hat was fit to wear; he threw it into the Gaol office in a most disrespectful manner; I then ordered him to be confined; while being confined he used most blasphemous and disgusting language, saying—"By the Holy Ghost, you bloody wretches, I will have your bloody lives yet," and made use of the words "you bloody wretches"; frequently his language was so bad; I cautioned him about using such language, and finding that he would not stop, I ordered Warder Rowland and Warder McDonald to take him out of his cell and gag him; before the warders went in, he took a quartpot up in his hand, and swore by the Holy Ghost he would take the life of any bloody wretch that would come in; he then addressed me, and said—"Come in, you bloody wretch, if you dare"; the warders rushed in and took the quartpot from him; he then possessed himself of his night-tub, which was taken from him; he was then taken out and gagged until he became quiet, which was in about an hour; I had given orders to the warder on duty to inform me when the prisoner became quiet; when the report was made to me, I immediately came down and ordered the chief warder to take the gag off and also the handcuffs; he was then quiet.

JOSEPH GATES,
Gaoler.

Taken and sworn before us, this 15th day of May, 1867,—

CHARLES A. SINCLAIR, P.M.
D. M'DONALD, J.P.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 19.]

John Paton, being duly sworn, states:—I am Chief Warder of this Gaol; I know the prisoner before the Court; I was ordered by the Gaoler, yesterday morning, the 14th instant, to lock the prisoner up; when leaving the office, the prisoner threw his hat back on the office floor, in a disrespectful manner, saying he would not take it; when locking the prisoner up, he used very bad language towards the Gaoler; I was present again at evening muster; the prisoner's conduct was then very bad, he had to be gagged and handcuffed; before he was gagged he used the words "bloody wretches, I'll kill some of you," and swore by the Holy Ghost, and used very blasphemous language; he referred to the Gaoler, and told him to come in and he would kill him. Prisoner has no question to ask.

JOHN PATON,
Chief Warder.

Taken and sworn before us, this 15th day of May, 1867,—

CHARLES A. SINCLAIR, P.M.
D. M'DONALD, J.P.

[Enclosure

14 REV. C. D. COGHLAN, R. C. CHAPLAIN, PORT MACQUARIE GAOL.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 19.]

James M'Donald, being duly sworn, states:—I am a Warder in this Gaol; I know the prisoner before the Court; on the morning of the 14th instant the prisoner was locked up; at muster last night I locked him in, and the Gaoler spoke to him; he told Mr. Gates, the Gaoler, to go to hell, that he did not care about him, and that if he came into the cell he would split him open; the Gaoler sent for a pair of handcuffs, to handcuff him, when he swore that he would split the first man open that would enter the cell; arming himself with the lid of a tub and a quartpot—"here the prisoner remarks before the Court, that if he had a sword he would have cut the whole lot of them up"—he stood at the far end of his cell; the Gaoler told me and Warder Rowland to go in and bring him out; the prisoner had the lid of his tub in his right hand, ready to strike with, when I rushed in; the prisoner struck me with the lid of the tub in the scuffle; we knocked him down, and brought him out, and placed the handcuffs on him; he was again placed in his cell, when he commenced to shout out and swear, saying he wished the Gaoler would be struck dead, swearing by the Holy Ghost he would kill him some time or the other; the Gaoler then sent Warder Rowland for a gag; he called on him to come out, and he would not, and we had to go in and bring him out a second time; we had to throw him down to put the gag in his mouth; when we had put the gag in his mouth, we put him in his cell again; I closed the door; no sooner had I closed the door than he commenced again with his bad language, having taken the gag out of his mouth; we brought him out again, and handcuffed him behind his back, and replaced the gag; we replaced the gag three times, the third time successfully.

By the prisoner:—You did strike me.

JAMES M'DONALD.

Taken and made before us, this 15th day of May, 1867,—

CHARLES A. SINCLAIR, P.M.
D. M'DONALD, J.P.

[Enclosure 4 in No. 19.]

William Rowland, being duly sworn, states:—I am a Warder in this Gaol; I was present yesterday, the 14th instant, at evening muster; the prisoner was in his cell when the Gaoler spoke to the prisoner, who was making use of very bad language, such as "bloody" and "wretch," and that if the Gaoler came into the cell he would kill him; the prisoner continued his bad language, and the Gaoler sent me for a gag; he said to me—"If you enter the cell I will kill you"; he resisted violently, and had to be dragged out of the cell; he was told several times that if he did not leave off, a gag would be sent for.

The prisoner has no question.

WILLIAM ROWLAND, Warder.

Taken before us, this 15th day of May, 1867,—

CHARLES A. SINCLAIR, P.M.
D. M'DONALD, J.P.

[Enclosure 5 in No. 19.]

John Cash Neild maketh affirmation and sayeth:—I am the Visiting Surgeon of this Gaol; the prisoner is under my medical charge, and I consider him to be perfectly sane, and to know what he is about.

JNO. C. NEILD, M.D., V. Sn.

Taken and made before us, this 15th May, 1867.

CHARLES A. SINCLAIR, P.M.
D. M'DONALD, J.P.

[Enclosure 6 in No. 19.]

The prisoner being asked for his defence, states that he wishes to call the Visiting Surgeon as a witness.

John Cash Neild maketh affirmation and states:—that I consider the prisoner to be in a weak state of health, and much the same as when he came down here; he does not feign illness, in my opinion.

The prisoner makes the following statement;—that the hat has caused all his conduct; he wanted his own hat, and it was not allowed him; he admits that his conduct was very gross, and that he is very sorry for it.

Sentenced to twenty-eight (28) days' cells.

Made by us, this 15th day of May, 1867,—

CHARLES A. SINCLAIR, P.M.
D. M'DONALD, J.P.

[Enclosure 7 in No. 19.]

The Gaoler, Port Macquarie Gaol, to The Colonial Secretary.

H. M. Gaol, Port Macquarie,
21 August, 1867.

Sir,

Referring to the Revd. Mr. Coghlan's defence, I must say it has been got up in a most ingenious manner, as he would appear to turn the matter into another channel, and thereby leave me to be the person in fault. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Coghlan, being a minister of religion, that I should now have to remark that the whole of his statement is unfounded, and cannot prove his charges by the slightest shadow of proof. He would appear to shew "that what he said and done was of a most passive and harmless nature. Such was not the case, but was spoken in a very bitter and inflammatory manner, against the authorities of the Gaol."

The Visiting Justice makes it a practice every week to go round the various yards of the prison. On such occasions the prisoners are asked if they have any complaints to make. I have not heard of any having been made against myself or any of the officers under my charge. I know of no acts of cruelty or harshness that have been done to any prisoner at the Gaol. I should be glad if Mr. Coghlan could report upon any case of the kind. It is rather an unusual occurrence to see a prisoner going to the cells, or get a bad conduct mark given. In place of acts of cruelty,—I can prove that I have, out of my own means, paid for food and lodging of prisoners after leaving the prison, to enable them to procure an honest living, so as to take the small amount of gratuity given to them from the town, in order to get a clear start.

About

REV. C. D. COGHLAN, R. C. CHAPLAIN, PORT MACQUARIE GAOL. 15

About three months past, a prisoner here received a sentence of 28 days in the cells, which man was gagged by my orders. In place of this being an act of cruelty, I believe it to have been an act of mercy, to prevent his blasphemous language being heard all night through the Gaol. The depositions in this case (as taken) are herewith forwarded. Very probably this is the case of cruelty alluded to in Mr. Coghlan's allegations.

With regard to my shaking my fist in Mr. Coghlan's face, this assertion "I give the most profound denial to"; I defy Mr. Coghlan to prove such, either by the warders or any prisoner in the Gaol, when he called me a "common, low fellow." What I did say was, that his gown protected him from insult. The Clerk of the Gaol and the Chief Warder were present, observing and hearing what occurred. (Statements herewith sent, 1 and 2.)

Up to the day Mr. Coghlan came to the Gaol we were on the most cordial and friendly terms, as has been proved by the previous report sent, and must be evidently seen was only broken by duty so compelling me; therefore, it cannot be true that Mr. Coghlan cut my acquaintance, through being so bad a character.

As to my fitness as Gaoler, I should say a clergyman is the last person to give an opinion of the fitness of a person for such situation. Very often Gaolers have persons to control and manage that no clergyman or society can reform. Although Mr. Coghlan, in his defence, says he does not wish to speak harshly of Mr. Gates, by the tone of such report I will leave to the wise discernment of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary to see if he has not attempted to injure me. No doubt the defence is made with the view of defaming my reputation in the eyes of the Government. Should the Honorable the Colonial Secretary believe any of the complaints now made that have no foundation, I have to request, as an act of justice, he will compel Mr. Coghlan to prove those complaints. I can most truthfully remark he cannot do so. The door alluded to could not be slammed to in the manner spoken of, it being a large Gaol door, very heavy, sheeted with iron in the inside, and could not be possibly slammed by a person going out. My speaking in the tone mentioned is not true. The warder opposite to where I was sitting informed me I spoke in so low a tone to Mr. Coghlan that he scarcely heard what I said: It is not true that he called at the Gaol on this occasion specially. Hearing, as he says, that Mr. Kemp was so attentive, he had determined to come oftener. Mr. Coghlan only called as usual on his way to the Manning, and I know from the great dislike his congregation have of him, as well as the inhabitants in the town, I believe that he would not call at Port Macquarie except it was coming for his salary to the Gaol. He makes about ten visits during the year. Can it be presumed that he can form any idea of my fitness for my present situation, from his very limited knowledge of the establishment? No doubt I have faults, as well as any other human being, but I do believe that the Almighty has not given me the burden of all the glaring propensities Mr. Coghlan alleges against me. I only wish the Honorable the Colonial Secretary would know as well as the people of this district the manner and habits of Mr. Coghlan, and that both his and my faults were in a scale, he could then judge for himself.

May I be permitted to digress a little, to shew that I am not the person Mr. Coghlan represents me to be. On the last occasion when Mr. Brennan, the Crown Prosecutor, was at Port Macquarie, when shaking hands with me, congratulated me on the high opinion myself and family had earned since my arrival, and the great estimation we were held in by the inhabitants generally. I may honestly assert that the same opinion for the past seventeen years has characterized my general demeanour, on and off, since I have been connected with the local Government. The Honorable the Minister for Works will bear me out in this assertion.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH GATES,
Gaoler.

[Enclosure 8 in No. 19.]

Statement of the Chief Warder, John Paton.

I was present at the Gaol Office on the 29th of June last, when the Rev. Mr. Coghlan was leaving the office, going into the yard; he called Mr. Gates "a common, low fellow," and must have been heard by some of the prisoners. Mr. Gates replied—"Your gown protects you from insult," but did not raise his hand in Mr. Coghlan's face, nor threaten him in any way, nor did he appear put out of his usual manner. I could not be mistaken, from the fact of Mr. Gates calling my attention to listen to the words Mr. Coghlan was using. Mr. Coghlan did not seem to know what he was doing, from the passion he was in—he ran to the gate, and ran back again. I was much surprised at his manner as a clergyman.

H. M. Gaol, Port Macquarie,
21 August, 1867.

JOHN PATON,
Chief Warder.

[Enclosure 9 in No. 19.]

H. M. Gaol, Port Macquarie,
12 August, 1867.

I, Thomas Barnes, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I was present on the 29th of June last, in the Gaol-yard, facing the office, when the Reverend Cornelius Coghlan called the Gaoler "a common, low fellow." This occurred just as the reverend gentleman came out of the office-door into the Gaol-yard, and consequently within the hearing of some of the prisoners. Mr. Gates replied—"Your gown protects you"—that was the only rejoinder made; and had Mr. Gates acted as stated by the reverend gentleman—that is to say, that Mr. Gates shook his fist in his face, and threatened to strike him—I must have seen and heard him, but nothing of the kind ever to my knowledge occurred. And I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, in terms of the Act therein made and provided substituting declarations in lieu of oaths.

THOMAS BARNES.

Taken and made before me, at Port Macquarie, }
this 15th day of August, 1867. }

D. M'DONALD, J.P.

This declaration was taken previous to the Clerk leaving for Maitland Gaol.—J.G.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN, BERRIMA GAOL.

(CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO CHANGES IN THE OFFICE OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 24 July, 1867.

No. 1.

THE REV. S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Vicar General's Office,
10 May, 1867.

SIR,

I have the honor, on the part of His Grace the Archbishop, to request that His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief may be pleased to sanction the following appointment, viz. :—

The Rev. Denis M'Guinn to be Roman Catholic Chaplain at the Berrima Gaol, in place of the Right Rev. Dr. Lanigan, who has been elected Bishop of Goulburn. The appointment to date from the 1st instant.

I have, &c.,
S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.

No. 2.

TELEGRAM from THE SHERIFF to THE GAOLER, BERRIMA.

16 May, 1867.

REPORT *at once* by telegraph—

By whom have the duties of Roman Catholic Chaplain in your Gaol been performed since 1st May?

When did Bishop Lanigan cease performing them?

If any portion of them have since been omitted, specify omissions.

No. 3.

TELEGRAM from THE GAOLER, BERRIMA, to THE SHERIFF.

Berrima, 24 May, 1867.

BISHOP Lanigan last visited this Gaol on the 30th April. Since that, it has been visited on two occasions by the Rev. D. M'Guinn.

No. 4.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE VERY REV. S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 21 May, 1867.

VERY REVEREND SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, requesting that His Excellency the Governor may be pleased to sanction the appointment of the Rev. Denis M'Guinn as Roman Catholic Chaplain at the Berrima Gaol, to date from the 1st instant.

2. The Colonial Secretary presumes that you wish him to recommend that this appointment be made in the usual manner, by His Excellency, with the advice of the Executive Council—that being the only mode in which such appointment can by law take place. On that assumption, the Colonial Secretary is quite ready to make the recommendation in question.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 5.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE VERY REV. S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 27 June, 1867.

VERY REV. SIR,

I am directed to inform you that, in compliance with your application, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Denis M'Guinn to be Roman Catholic Chaplain at Berrima Gaol, with a salary of £75 per annum, from the 1st ultimo.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 6.

THE VERY REV. S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G., to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Vicar General's Office,
5 July, 1867.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letters of the 21st May and the 27th June last, respecting the appointment of the Rev. D. M'Guinn as Chaplain at the Gaol in Berrima.

2. The former of these letters seemed to find fault with the usual form of application, which prays that His Excellency the Governor, *with the advice of the Executive Council*, may be pleased to *sanction* the appointment of such an one to such an office; and the second letter conveys the answer to a request concerning the Rev. D. M'Guinn in the unusual form, "His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint, &c."

3. It is to be observed that, under every Government hitherto, the Head of our Denomination has requested *sanction* to ecclesiastical appointments and that, invariably, an answer recognizing the legality of the phrase has been received in corresponding form, viz., "That His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to *sanction* or *approve* of the appointment, &c."

4. May I respectfully ask, for the guidance of His Grace the Archbishop, whether by this change of style it is intended to notify that the Government has come to any recent decision which, in regard to such appointments, alters the customary relations between His Excellency the Governor, with the Executive Council, on the one part, and the Heads of Denominations on the other.

I have, &c.,
S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.

No. 7.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE VERY REV. S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 15 July, 1867.

VERY REV. SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, respecting the appointment of the Rev. D. M'Guinn to the office of Roman Catholic Chaplain at Berrima Gaol.

2. With reference to the second paragraph of this letter, I am requested by the Colonial Secretary to point out an inaccuracy in your statement of the form and substance of your letter of the 10th May. In that communication you requested "that His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief might be pleased to sanction the following appointment, viz.—The Rev. Denis M'Guinn to be Roman Catholic Chaplain at the Berrima Gaol"; not, as you now state, "that His Excellency the Governor, *with the advice of the Executive Council*, might be pleased to sanction the appointment." The terms of your application, which, while ignoring the existence of the Responsible Advisers of the Crown, did not acknowledge the authority of the Crown itself, appeared to derive additional significance from the fact, communicated at the same time, that you had actually taken upon yourself to appoint the Rev. Denis M'Guinn to the office of Gaol Chaplain, without informing the Government either of that circumstance or of the retirement.

retirement of his predecessor. Still, it was considered by the Cabinet that this irregularity on your part might be nothing more than an oversight; and I was directed to inform you that all appointments under the Crown must be made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, as required by law, and that, on the understanding that this was what you desired, Mr. M'Guinn would be appointed. To avoid any unpleasant discussion of the subject, I was not directed to allude to the irregularities that had taken place in one Chaplain retiring and another being sent to occupy his situation without the knowledge of the Government.

3. It now appears, from the third paragraph of your letter of the 5th instant, that you regard the Chaplaincies in the Gaols of the Colony as "ecclesiastical appointments," and that the language of your former letter of 10th May, ignoring the authority of the Executive Government to make these appointments, was intended to convey this view of them. I am to inform you that the power which you appear to assume cannot be for a moment allowed or recognized, and that appointments to the office of Gaol Chaplain must be made in the same manner as all other appointments. This course is necessary on grounds of administrative precaution and security, and it is undoubtedly required by law.

4. In any future case, the Colonial Secretary will expect to receive a notification in the usual official manner, of any retirement from the office of Chaplain; and on the occurrence of any vacancy, the Head of the Denomination to which the retiring Chaplain may belong will be invited to nominate a successor, who, if no valid objection to him exists, will be recommended for appointment.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

[Price, 3d.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1867.

1867-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LOCK-UP, WEST BARGO.
(PETITION—INHABITANTS OF WEST BARGO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 26 March, 1868.

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

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of West Bargo,—

SH EWETH :—

That your Petitioners having heard it is contemplated to remove the present Lock-up, they take the liberty to state the reasons why they request your Honorable House to let it remain on its present site.

Your Petitioners are now twelve miles from Picton, the nearest Police Station.

The present Lock-up is only six miles, but if it is removed to Nattai it will be seventeen.

They also beg to state, that since the railway is opened, there are more idlers and suspicious characters on the main road; so, on its removal, they will be left without protection.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray, that you will be pleased to inquire into the premises, and grant them such attention as to your Honorable House may seem meet.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

[Here follow 40 Signatures.]

1867-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. SHEPHARD HOWARTH.

(CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO DISMISSAL OF).

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 9 April, 1868.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 24 March, 1868, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence relative to the dismissal and
“resignation of Mr. Shephard Howarth from the situation
“of Overseer of Blacksmiths at Darlinghurst Gaol.”

(Mr. Sutherland.)

SCHEDULE.

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MR. SHEPHARD HOWARTH.

No. 1.

MR. HOWARTH to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

William-street, Redfern,
7 February, 1868.

SIR,

I beg most respectfully to state, that circumstances over which I had no control have caused me to resign my situation as Overseer of Blacksmiths at Darlinghurst Gaol, after a service of eight years in that establishment and nearly the same length of time in another department of the Public Works, during which time, I can with confidence say that I have conscientiously, and to the best of my ability, performed the duties of my office, as the testimony of my superiors, I think, will fully prove. Having a large and young family, which I have always striven to maintain respectably with my limited salary, I have not been able to save a sufficient amount of money to re-establish me in that business which I held previous to accepting employment in the Public Works, and leaving me in a worse position than many others of my calling who commenced business since under less favorable circumstances. Hoping that my length of service and unblemished character, together with the circumstances in which I am placed, will have some claim on your sympathy, I humbly and most respectfully solicit your favor in obtaining another situation, and I will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

I have, &c.,

SHEPHARD HOWARTH.

No. 2.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to MR. HOWARTH.

Sydney, 10 February, 1868.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, stating that you had resigned your appointment as Overseer of Blacksmiths at Darlinghurst Gaol, and applying for further employment, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary desires to be made acquainted with the reasons by which you were led to leave your situation.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 3.

MR. HOWARTH to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

William-street, Redfern,
13 February, 1868.

SIR,

In accordance with the desire of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, as stated in your letter of the 10th instant, I beg most respectfully to state that, through my not complying with the wishes of the Principal Gaoler, on the 21st of April, 1865, when charged in connection with three other officers of the establishment, of inciting the prisoner Norman to prefer a charge against him, I incurred that gentleman's displeasure; and from that time to the time of my suspension I have labored under great disadvantages, by being denied that support from him which my position required as Overseer in the Works Department, for the maintenance of good order, discipline, and the public interest, which I believe my memorandum of the past, together with reference to the Gaol records, will go to prove, and which I take the liberty of enclosing for the information of the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

SHEPHARD HOWARTH.

[Enclosures in No. 3.]

MEMORANDUM.

On the 21st April, 1865, I was told by Mr. Read that the prisoner Norman had preferred a charge against me, of inciting him (Norman) to prefer a charge against him (Mr. Read), at the same time assuring me that he did not believe a word of it. He also told me that the Doctor, the Schoolmaster, and Overseer Telfer were charged with the same offence; but remarked that, in consequence of the Schoolmaster

master being so excitable, he would not mention it to him. On my asking if the prisoner might be called, that I might hear what he charged me with, Mr. Read said, I think you may be satisfied when I tell you. I do not believe a word of it, and also, that if I did believe it I would not have sent for you at all. On the 24th, Mr. Read sent for me again, and said, I just sent for you Mr. Howarth to let you hear what Norman has preferred against you; he read the charge, and again assured me that he did not believe a word of it, at the same time remarking, that he had some villains of warders about him who were tampering with the prisoners. I happened to coincide with him in his opinion, and said I thought the warder Mr. Carroll could exercise a great influence over the prisoner Norman; when he immediately changed his manner towards me, and asked on what grounds I could make such a charge, and said he would bring Mr. Carroll and me face to face. I told him my opinion was formed from what I heard and saw; whereupon, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Macpherson, and the Principal Warder (Mr. Callaghan) were called in, and Mr. Read stated that I had preferred a charge against Mr. Carroll of tampering with the prisoner Norman, and that he made it his boast that he could make him do what he (Mr. Carroll) liked. I begged Mr. Read's pardon; whereupon, he told me to correct him, and I said, I merely stated what I heard Mr. Macpherson say. Mr. Read then said he had changed his opinion of me, and demanded my statement in writing, which was written by Mr. Burns and signed by me; but when Mr. Read read it, he said, This is not what I want, I sent for you to help me out of it and you turn round and enter into a controversy with me; now I will cut it short and put an end to this, I order you to write a statement. I expostulated with him, and asked how I could help him out of it, when he said, Oh! you are a great baby; I said, I must acknowledge that in this matter I am a great baby, for it is so wrapped up in mystery that I cannot understand it; he then explained to Mr. Wickham what he wanted, and I did as I was ordered, Mr. Read promising that I should have an inquiry, which has not since been granted.

On June 6th, prisoner Vane disobeyed my orders. Mr. Lee took him to lock him up, but through the interference of Mr. Carroll he declined doing so; on the 7th, I reported the prisoner to Mr. Read in the ordinary way, but obtained no redress. On the 3rd of July, I was told by Mr. Lee that Vane was to get his indulgence. On July the 5th, I was brought before the Sheriff to account for a statement made for his information, a copy of which I beg to enclose, marked No. 1. I then stated to the Sheriff, that Mr. Read had on a former occasion brought me up on a charge of conspiracy against him (Mr. Read), and because I did not enter into it according to his expectations, I thought that Mr. Read and some of his warders had entered into a conspiracy against me; and called his attention to the treatment which I received from warders Carroll, Lee, and Keogh, the latter of whom made use of language calculated to disaffect the minds of the prisoners under my charge, and whose conduct was considered so highly censurable at the time I reported him that Mr. Read could not decide on him; but I heard no more of it, until there was a charge got up against me of carrying a message from a prisoner to his wife, which charge I cleared myself of. 31st of October, 1867, I was brought before the Sheriff to answer to a statement which I made to Mr. Read, on the 21st, respecting some tools which were made in the blacksmith's shop during my absence inspecting the window-bars of the prison. The Sheriff told me that he would talk with Mr. Read, and let me know the result, but I heard no more about it. I beg to mention here, for the benefit of the prisoner Alexander Downey, that I received information from him (Downey) which led to the getting of a saw which fitted into the mouth of the prisoner Cummins, also a drilling machine which was made by the prisoner Wares, and which information the Chief Warder received from me but took no further notice of. November 29th, I reported a window-bar cut in No. 36 cell of new building. On the 30th, Mr. Lee told me that Chief Warder told him they had information of the bar being cut six months previously. On 2nd December, 1867, I was brought to give evidence against three men for cutting the bar, reported on 29th November, but on stating that I knew nothing of the men, and also with the information which I had received from the Senior Warder, I could not give evidence, and begged to decline answering questions put by the prisoners; I was charged with insubordination and contempt of Court, and soliciting the favor of the prisoners, which charge I met by letter, a copy of which I enclose, marked No. 2, and which letter was the cause of an inquiry which resulted in a threatened dismissal and a demand of a statement; but being refused the papers which the Sheriff told me I might have, I declined making any statement, and forwarded a letter, a copy of which I enclose, marked No. 3., an answer to which was read to me by Mr. Wickham on 24th December, 1867. On December 16th, I locked up prisoner Day for breaking and spoiling drill. Mr. Read would not bring him before the Magistrate, and reported to the Sheriff that he was afraid I would cause an eruption in the shop. On 7th December, I reported Chief Warder, which report was taken no notice of by Mr. Read until I called attention to it on the 15th, a copy of which I forward, also a copy of report on bar of window which was cut in new building. 23rd December, I locked up prisoner Wares for having a drilling-machine in his possession; he was punished. December 24th, I locked up prisoner Day for using language calculated to excite the feelings of the prisoners in the shop; when he did his punishment he was sent to Mr. Telfer. January 2, I reported a rivet cut in door of No. 14 cell, new building, and had orders not to touch it until the Sheriff saw it, but Mr. Telfer drove it back to its place, and then reported that it had not been tampered with. On 7th of January, I confined prisoner Wares for cutting a baluster of new building, but Mr. Read did not bring him before the Magistrate; he was transferred to Mr. Telfer, though I requested that he might be left with me, as I had a deal of work to get done. From the time that Mr. Read told the Sheriff that he dreaded an eruption in my shop, I noticed a marked change in some of my men; indeed it was noticed by some of the better disposed prisoners themselves. I beg to state here that, when I was suspended, I had in my shop a prisoner whom I employed sometime ago putting irons on the men. He came to me and said, Mr. Howarth, I would not like to refuse doing anything you tell me, but if I continue to iron the men, I am afraid I will be sent away to another gaol, and I should not like that on account of my wife. I said, Surely you will not be sent away for doing what I tell you, for if you refuse to obey my orders I will be obliged to lock you up. He said he was told he would be sent away if he continued to iron the men. I happened to be sick for a day or two, and when I came back the man was gone. The last lot of men that came from Parramatta Gaol a short time ago he was among them, and as soon as he had an opportunity he requested me to take him into my shop again. I said, You were sent away then when I was sick. He said, Yes. I then asked him who told him he would be sent away, and he told me it was the prisoner Packer.

I told Mr. Telfer that this man wanted to come back to me, but he said he had brought him for another purpose and I could not have him, but ultimately I got him on the 3rd of February—that is the prisoner Toy, who is still in the blacksmith's shop if not sent away since I left.

On Saturday, 1st February, 1868, the prisoner Sullivan brought a tin can, and said that Mr. Bernard ordered a bottom to be put in it. I sent him to Mr. Macpherson, but on second consideration I thought I did wrong in acting on his (the prisoner's) word. I went to the office and got the can from the prisoner, and ascertained from the Chief Warder that he had sent him (the prisoner). I told him I had no tinman, and asked if Mr. Macpherson would get it done. He answered, Yes. I took the can to Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Bernard's orders. Mr. Macpherson objected to getting it done, but on my requesting that it might be done for peace sake he complied. I went to get the materials necessary, and when I returned Mr. Telfer was with him. He then objected again, on the ground of the man being employed by Mr. Telfer. I said, Surely he will lend him to you; it is Mr. Bernard's order that it should be done. He answered, No, I will not, I would not make little of you by doing your work. He had a stick in his hands which I caught hold of, and said, I hope you have not come here to intimidate me with your stick. He said, Take care what you are doing. I let the stick go, and walked away. On Monday the 3rd, I told Mr. Telfer that I was short-handed, and required some men, or I could not get on

MR. SHEPHARD HOWARTH.

on with the work. He said, You can have any men you like. I told him I had asked for Toy, but that he would not give him to me; and that I must be careful who I take, as I was cautioned that the prisoners were employed against me, and that I was going to get a poke in the ribs—whether he was a party concerned or not I did not know, that was best known to himself—but that I believed that he and Mr. Darby, were doing all they could to annoy me. He assured me I was mistaken, and gave me to understand that nothing but friendship existed on his part. I told him it was useless for me to make any report, as there was no possibility of me obtaining redress, and I feared my next report would have to be made to the Colonial Secretary; in a very few minutes after, Mr. Read sent for me to know what row was that which I had with Mr. Telfer—I answered, I had no row, and wanted to state how I was circumstanced, and the disadvantages under which I labored, through him not supporting me in the execution of my duty, and the statements which he had made to the Sheriff; but he merely stated that it was Mr. Bernard who wrote it in his journal, and said he had nothing more to do with it, he would leave the matter in the hands of the Inspector; in a few minutes after, I was brought before the Inspector, who heard the statements of Messrs. Telfer, Macpherson, and the Principal Gaoler; we were then told to go out until we were called for. When we were called in, the Inspector told me that he would suspend me for the present, and if I sent in my resignation on Tuesday, he would accept it. I thanked him, and wrote to the Inspector, a copy of which I enclose, marked No. 4. On Thursday the 6th instant, I called at the Sheriff's office and saw the Inspector, who told me that he had dismissed me; but, notwithstanding, if I would then resign, he would accept my resignation; he said he had nothing against me, and he would give me a good character, and do all in his power to get me another situation. Under these circumstances I resigned.

SHEPHARD HOWARTH.

No. 1.

Mr. Howarth to The Principal Gaoler.

Overseer's Office,
2 July, 1866.

SIR,

I beg to state, for the information of the Sheriff, that Mr. Lee did on the 6th ultimo refuse to confine the prisoner named in the margin, though he (the prisoner) refused to obey my orders.

S. HOWARTH,
Overseer of Blacksmiths.

No. 2.

Mr. Howarth to The Acting Inspector of Prisons (forwarded through Mr. Read).

Overseer's Office,
12 December, 1867.

Sir,

I beg most respectfully to state that I am sorry to have to refer to your decision on the report of the Magistrate with reference to the cutting of the window-bar in No. 36 cell of the new building, but I hold your opinion of my manner and conduct in too high an estimation to pass it over lightly; and as a proof of my desire to do my duty with prisoners when they are guilty of an offence, and my firmness in performing that duty, I beg to refer you to the case of the prisoner Vane, whom I reported on the 7th of June, 1866, for disobedience of orders; and though the Magistrate was pleased to decide on his case without calling on me to give evidence, yet I withheld the prisoner's indulgences until the 3rd of July, on which day Mr. Lee told me that he (Vane) was to get his tobacco by order of Mr. Read. I also beg to state that, though the opinions of three of the overseers were taken with reference to the cutting of the window-bar, I have formed an opinion also which might differ from the opinion of any or all of them.

I, therefore, beg you will be pleased to re-consider the case, and exonerate me from the censure which you have been pleased to pass upon me.

I have, &c.,
S. HOWARTH.

No. 3.

Mr. Howarth to The Inspector of Prisons.

7 December, 1867.

Sir,

Having understood from you that I might have the papers referring to my case, I called for them to-day as I was leaving the Gaol at 4 o'clock, but I was told I could not have them; that I might read them over there, and that I must forward my defence by Thursday. Under these circumstances I beg to decline making any comment upon them. But as you, sir, were pleased, after hearing all that was said to my disadvantage, together with what I stated in my defence, to form so favorable an opinion of me as to say that you were satisfied I have been disposed to do my duty, and as I have the consciousness that I have done it to the best of my ability, I leave the matter in your hands, fully satisfied that you will do me justice; at the same time begging to remark, that my character is that which, above all other things temporal, I prize the most, and hoping you may be pleased to consider it as unblemished as when I entered the service eight years ago—

I wait with confidence your decision.

I have, &c.,
SHEPHARD HOWARTH.

Mr. Howarth to The Principal Gaoler.

Overseer's Office,
15 December, 1867.

Sir,

I beg to call your attention to my report of the 7th instant, with reference to the conduct of the Chief Warder, Mr. Bernard, and to request that you will be pleased to refer it to the Inspector of Prisons.

S. HOWARTH,
Overseer of Blacksmiths.

Mr.

Mr. Howarth to The Principal Gaoler.

Overseer's Office,
29 November, 1867.

Sir,

I beg to state that, on inspecting the window-bars of the new wing to-day, one of them appeared differently to what it did on former occasions. I called the attention of Mr. Lee, and he procured me a knife; on further examination I found it was cut.

S. HOWARTH.

Mr. Howarth to The Chief Warder, Darlinghurst Gaol.

Overseer's Office,
31 January, 1868.

Sir,

I have inspected daily during the present month the window-bars of the trial-wing, the irons of the men on the works once a week, and the window-bars of the male hospital, and observed no alterations from those already noticed (viz., Nos. 17, 16, 14, 8 and 9 cells). I also made five (5) special inspections during the month of new wing, and found no alteration from last report (viz., one bar cut in No. 36 cell), except the door of No. 14, in which I found a rivet cut, and it forced from its place, which I reported on the 2nd instant.

S. HOWARTH.

No. 4.

Mr. Howarth to The Inspector of Prisons.

William-street,
Redfern, 4 February, 1868.

Sir,

I most respectfully thank you for your offer of allowing me to resign; but I cannot conscientiously accede to your proposal, feeling that I have done my duty to the best of ability, and that to resign my situation under such circumstances would be equivalent to admitting a dereliction of duty. I, therefore, beg you will be pleased to reconsider your decision, and also to state that the caution and information which I received were from two officers of the establishment one of which is of high standing.

I have, &c.,

SHEPHARD HOWARTH.

No. 4.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Sheriff,—For any information he may wish to give.—H.P.—18/2/68.—B.C.

No. 5.

B.C. OF THE SHERIFF to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

THE removal of Overseer Howarth from his situation in charge of the blacksmith's shop in Darlinghurst Gaol was rendered absolutely necessary for the proper maintenance of discipline in the establishment.

Howarth appears to think that his removal was brought about by ill-feeling against him on the part of the Principal Gaoler and other officers. This supposition I believe to be entirely groundless; and, in the numerous contentions and cases of inquiry in which he has been concerned, he was treated, both by the other officers and myself, with more patience and forbearance than would have been shewn to any other officer, as he was manifestly afflicted with an infirmity of temper, and a total want of perception of the ordinary rules of discipline, that greatly lessened, in one sense, his responsibility for his acts and assertions.

I attach, for the information of the Honorable the Chief Secretary, copies of Minutes made by myself, dated respectively the 23rd December last and the 4th ultimo, the latter of which led to Howarth's resignation. These minutes are supported by the evidence attached thereto, and they shew the grounds upon which the case has been dealt with.

Although the contentious spirit of Howarth, and his unreasonable proceedings, required his removal from the Gaol, it occurred to me that there are other establishments wherein these infirmities would, from the different nature of the duties, not be brought out, I therefore, out of consideration for Howarth, advised him to resign, and gave him the discharge attached to his letter. I also interested myself with the Colonial Architect to obtain for him employment of a character for which he might be suited.

The papers respecting Howarth are very voluminous, but can be forwarded if required.—H.M'L.—B.C., 3rd March, 1868.

[Enclosures in No. 5.]

B.C. of the Sheriff to The Principal Gaoler.

It has been a matter of serious consideration to me whether Overseer Howarth can be permitted to remain in the prison service. His remonstrance against any previous admonition was alike a breach of proper subordination, and a repetition of the very fault of setting up his opinion against his superiors' from which he was warned in that admonition. His new charge against the Chief Warder was one of a frivolous character, and persisted in with a contentious spirit. The opinion that I have personally taken that Mr. Howarth means well, and his long service, notwithstanding the faults above alluded to, and his most extraordinary and improper conduct to the Principal Gaoler in respect to the cutting of the bar, alone prevent me from removing him upon the present occasion.

Mr.

MR. SHEPHARD HOWARTH.

Mr. Howarth must be made to understand that an honest desire to do his duty is not all that is required in a prison officer. He must shew tact, good temper, a disposition to act harmoniously with other officers, together with implicit obedience and respect to his superiors. If he cannot get over the infirmities of temper which have led to conduct the reverse of the above, he must be considered to be unfit for his duties.

I will not permit the working of the establishment to be disturbed by the temperament of any officer, and I will not address another warning to Mr. Howarth.—H. M'L.—B.C., 23rd December, 1867.

Not only from the circumstances of Mr. Howarth's conduct, disclosed in the present and former inquiries, and from the opinion of the Principal Gaoler hereto attached, but from my own personal observation of him, it is quite evident that he is incapable of understanding the requirements of discipline, and that his infirmity of temper entirely unfits him for either acting with his fellow officers or dealing with prisoners.

He has utterly disregarded the warning and advice given to him by my previous decision of the 23rd December last, on which occasion his length of service alone saved him from dismissal. It is no longer possible for me to further consider Mr. Howarth's claim in that respect, nor to permit the continuance of a line of conduct which has become intolerable, and calculated to upset the discipline of the Gaol. I have, therefore, to direct the removal of Mr. Howarth, to whom the Principal Gaoler will communicate this decision.—HAROLD M'LEAN.—B.C.—4 February, 1868.

No. 6.

MR. HOWARTH to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

William-street, Redfern,
3 March, 1868.

SIR,

Having been recommended by the Honorable G. Allen, Esq., to see you, and state under what circumstances I had been charged with contempt of Court by the Visiting Magistrate, and also been informed by J. Sutherland, Esq., that you had been pleased to grant me an interview, I attended at your office on Saturday, the 29th ultimo, at the time appointed, but had not an opportunity of making that statement in consequence of your having other pressing engagements. Under these circumstances I beg to state that I am not conscious of being guilty of that offence, as when the Magistrate told me I must answer the question put by the prisoner, I did so immediately; and I cannot understand how I could be guilty of any offence by making the statement which I did when it was made with his (the Magistrate's) permission. Having been induced to resign my situation by the Sheriff's promise of obtaining me another, I did so, fully expecting that I should suffer no loss; but it is now nearly a month since, and I have not obtained that situation, which is a punishment that I think you, sir, would not consider me deserving of, if you have read my statements. Having made myself acquainted with the Rules and Regulations of the Gaol, my object was to carry them out in their integrity; but I am sorry to be obliged to state that, instead of having that support which was necessary for my doing so, I was obstructed by the Principal Gaoler not supporting me in the execution of my duty, by his declining to bring the prisoners before the Magistrate on different occasions when reported by me, thereby bringing me into contempt, and placing me in a dangerous position with the prisoners; and also charging me with disrespect towards him for asking his support in the execution of my duty. I also beg to state, that if my manner or temper had been what they have been represented to be, it was in the power of the authorities by the Rules and Regulations to punish me by a fine, which was never had recourse to as far as I was concerned. Hoping you will be pleased to take my case into your consideration and free me from this suspension, I wait patiently your decision.

I have, &c.,
SHEPHARD HOWARTH.

No. 7.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to MR. HOWARTH.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9 March, 1868.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo, in which, with reference to my communication of the 13th of last month, you imputed your removal from the office of Superintendent of Blacksmiths at Darlinghurst Gaol to the ill-feeling of the Principal Gaoler.

2. Having referred your communication to the Sheriff, that officer has reported that your removal from your situation was rendered absolutely necessary for the proper maintenance of discipline in the establishment, and that he believes your supposition that your removal was brought about by the ill-feeling of the Principal Gaoler and other officers to be entirely groundless.

3. I am to add, that it would be impossible to carry on public business, if the Government had continually to inquire into the merits of disputes between subordinate officers.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

1867-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

(DESPATCH ON SUBJECT OF.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 21 April, 1868.*THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE
GOVERNMENT.

(No. 11.)

Downing-street,
10 February, 1868.

SIR,

I have received Sir John Young's despatch, No. 96, of the 23rd October, written in answer to my circular despatch of the 18th June last, on the subject of prisons and prison discipline.

I have much satisfaction in learning from this despatch and its enclosures, that this subject has received from him the care and attention which its great importance demands; and it is gratifying to find that Mr. Parkes has for a series of years devoted himself to the study of the subject, both by visiting some of the best conducted prisons of this country when he was here, and by promoting an elaborate inquiry into it by a Committee of the Legislature, whilst Mr. Harold Maclean, the Sheriff, has done all in his power to effect such improvements as have been found to be practicable.

The principal object of my despatch of the 18th June, and of the report and digest enclosed in it, had been already, it appears, accomplished in New South Wales; for what was chiefly to be desired in such a Colony was, that the minds of its most active and instructed public men should be directed to the subject, and impressed with a sense of the benefit to be derived to the public well-being, from carefully comparing the results of different systems in use in this and other countries, and adapting to local circumstances the principles and rules thence derived.

The only point of prison discipline regarded here as essential, which throughout the voluminous collection of documents transmitted with your despatch I do not find to have attracted the attention of the authorities is, the exaction, during the whole of short sentences and a minimum portion of long sentences, of penal labour by the tread-wheel or crank, or shot drill, in preference to any form of industrial labour, however severe. It may be that in a country in which labour is so much in demand as in New South Wales, the inducement to resort to industrial employment is stronger than in this country, on grounds of economy; although, when Mr. Harold Maclean visited the prisons of Victoria, he "did not find that the labour of the prisoners was made materially productive, in a financial point of view"; but even if this be the fact, it may deserve consideration whether the public welfare is really promoted by omitting for certain terms and stages of imprisonment with hard labour, the exaction of it by the methods which are found to be most efficacious in deterring from crime, and which, being to a great extent self-acting, occasion least pressure on the moral dispositions of both those who suffer and those who inflict it.

I have, &c.,

BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

P O L I C E .

(DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE FORCE ON 1ST AUGUST, 1867.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 21 August, 1867.

RETURN shewing the Distribution of the Police Force on 1st August, 1867.

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.				
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Constables.	Con-stables.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.	
Metropolitan ..	No. 1 Head Station .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	4	29
	Female Watch-house .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Pyrmont .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Glebe Island .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Mint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
	No. 2 Head Station .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	3	21
	Newtown .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
	Redfern .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Cook's River .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Concord .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Petersham .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Camperdown .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Ashfield .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Canterbury .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Bark Huts .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Glebe .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
	No. 3 Head Station .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	19
	Watson's Bay .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Waverley .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Paddington .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Botany Bay .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Coogee .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Rushcutter's Bay .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	No. 4. Head Station .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	14
	Balmain .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	North Shore .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Lane Cove .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Manly Beach .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Water Police .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	10	
Northern	Armidale .....	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	2
	Ashford .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bendemeer .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Bundarra .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Glen Innes .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Inverell .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Rocky River .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Uralla .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Walcha .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Tenterfield .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
	Timbarra .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Fairfield .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Grafton .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	2
	Lawrence .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Casino .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Lismore .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Ballina .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tweed River .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Port Macquarie .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
Taree .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Wingham .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Kempsey .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	

POLICE.

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.			
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sup-Inspectors.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.
Southern	Braidwood	1	..	1	2	..	1	6	..	..	1	2
	Ballalaba .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Mongarlow .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Major's Creek .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Araluen .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1
	Redbank .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
	Nelligen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Foxlow .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Queanbeyan .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2
	Bungendore .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
	Gundaroo .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Moruya .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Nerrigundah .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1
	Fairfield .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
	Cooma .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	2
	Nimitybelle .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Seymour .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Bombala .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2
	Kiandra .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
	Michelago .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
Animbo .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	
Eden .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	
Bega .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Pambula .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Merimbula .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Eastern	Depôt .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Parramatta .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	6
	Baulkham Hills .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Ryde .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Pennant Hills .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Smithfield .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Windsor .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2
	Richmond .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Pitt Town .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Rouse Hill .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Wilberforce .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	St. Alban's .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Penrith .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3
	St. Mary's .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Emu Plains .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Eighteen-mile Hollow .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Liverpool .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
	Campbelltown .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Appin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Camden .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1
	Picton .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
	Berrima .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
	Bargo .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Sutton Forest .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Nattai .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Wollongong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
	Woonona .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Dapto .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Kiama .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Shellharbour .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Jamberoo .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gerrington .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Terrara .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nowra .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Numba .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Ulladulla .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Western	Bathurst	1	..	..	2	..	2	6	1	..	..	7
	Kelso .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Frying Pan .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Diamond Swamp .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Bowenfells .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Hartley, Big .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1
	Hartley, Little .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Pulpit Hill .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Rockley .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Carcoar .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Blayney .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Canowindra .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Cowra .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	Guyong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Orange .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
	Molong .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Stoney Creek .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1
	Wellington .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
	Wyagden .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Keen's Swamp .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Sofala .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1
	Tambaroora .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Windeyer .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Mudgee .....	..	..	1	..	1	1	6	..	..	1	3	

POLICE.

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.
Western— <i>continued.</i>	Rylstone	1	1	1
	Coonabarabran	1	1	1
	Talbragar	1	1
	Mundooran	2
	O'Connell's Plains	1
	Mitchell's Creek	1
	Glanmire	1
	Forbes	1	1	4	..	1	..	3
	Billabong	1	1
	Toogong	1	1
	Eugowra	1	1
	Condobolin	1	1	1
	Dubbo	1	1	1	3
	Coonamble	1	1	1
	Canonbar	2	1
	Obley	1	1
	Bourke	1	1	1
	Gongolgan	1	1
	Brewarrina	1	1
	Grenfell	1	1	3	..	2	..	5
Bullock Flat .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Hargraves .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
North Eastern..	East Maitland	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4
	West Maitland .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	8
	Largs .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Lochinvar .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Branxton .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Mount Vincent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Morpeth .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
	Hinton .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Paterson .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	Raymond Terrace .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	Dungog .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	Clarence Town .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Stroud .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	Newcastle .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	11
	Pitt Town .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Waratah .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Wallsend .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Hexham .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Gosford .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
	Wollombi .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Singleton .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	2
	Jerry's Plains .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Muswellbrook .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	
Denman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Cassilis .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
Merriwa .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
Scone .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	
Aberdeen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Murrurundi .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	2	
North Western..	Tamworth	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	4
	Gunnedah .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	Narrabri .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	Wee Waa .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	Walgett .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Biree .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	Moree .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Warialda .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
	Bingera .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	Barraba .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Wallabadah .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	Nundle .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	Special party .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
South Eastern..	Goulburn	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	6
	Collector* .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	Tarago .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Wollogorang .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	Marulan .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	Bungonia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Taralga .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	Binda .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	Tuena .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
	Gunning .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
	Yass .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	4
	Burrowa .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	1
	Binalong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
	Dryburg .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Murrumburrah .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	Young .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	1	..	3
Wombat .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	
Cootamundry .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
Weddin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Marengo .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..

POLICE.

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.				
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.
South-Western..	Deniliquin .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	5
	Moulamein .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Hay .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Moama .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Jerilderie .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Wentworth .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	Euston .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Menindie .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
	Booligal .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Wilcannia .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Balranald .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Murray.....	Albury .....	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	5
	Ten-mile Creek .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Kiamba .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Corowa .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..
	Howlong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Tumberumba .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Gundagai .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	3
	Tumut .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1
	Adelong .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Upper Adelong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
	Jugiong .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Wagga Wagga .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	2
	Nerandera .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Urana .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	
Tarcutta .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
DEPÔT.												
Constables in course of instruction, under orders for transfer, sick, &c. .... }		..	..	..	1	..	6	20	1	2	1	12
Gold Escort .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4
TOTAL		5	5	14	20	23	95	255	22	33	52	358

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, August, 1867.

JNO. M'LERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING RICHARD PEARD'S CLAIM UNDER.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 17 December, 1867.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 13 November, 1867, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ All Correspondence and documents in connection with
 “ Richard Peard's claim under the Superannuation Act;
 “ also, letters from the Inspector General of Police to the
 “ Clerk of Petty Sessions at Goulburn, respecting the said
 “ claim.”

(Mr. Alexander.)

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

CONSTABLE RICHARD PEARD to THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Police Office, Goulburn,
30 June, 1859.

SIR,

I beg leave respectfully to state, for your information, that I have served in the Police Force of this Colony the period of fifteen years, and humbly request that my name may be placed on the Pension List, agreeable to the Act of Police Regulations, viz., 16 Victoria, No. 32.

I also beg leave to transmit two certificates from two medical gentlemen as to my unfitness for the duties of the Police Force, and that I have, this 30th June, 1859, tendered my resignation to the Worshipful the Bench of Magistrates, Goulburn.

I am, &c.,
RICHARD PEARD.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE to THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, GOULBURN.

Sydney, 11 July, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,

From 1st August
last.

Referring to Constable Richard Peard's application for the allowance for length of "continuous service" with good conduct for the period of fifteen years, I do myself the honor to inform you, that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to sanction my paying the same.

I have, &c.,
JOHN McLERIE.

REPORT OF POLICE PENSION BOARD ON APPLICATION OF CONSTABLE RICHARD PEARD
FOR PENSION.

Sydney, 20 September, 1859.

Constable Richard Peard.

As it appears that this constable has voluntarily resigned his office, the Board, keeping in view the provisions of the Police Regulations Act, clauses 11 and 19, are precluded from recommending any pension or gratuity from the Police Superannuation Fund.

J. McL.
F. N.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE to THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, GOULBURN.

Sydney, 1 November, 186 .

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to previous correspondence resulting from a claim preferred by Richard Peard, lately a constable in the Goulburn Police, to pension, on account of his services in the Force, I do myself the honor to inform you, that the matter having been brought before the Board, and their report submitted for the consideration of the Executive, it has been decided that, as Peard voluntarily resigned his office, he is not entitled to any pension or gratuity from Police funds.

JOHN McLERIE.

THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, GOULBURN, to THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Police Office, Goulburn,
7 November, 1859.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 1st instant, informing me of the decision of the Executive, with respect to a claim for pension preferred by Richard Peard, lately a constable in the Goulburn Police Force, I do myself the honor to refer you to your letter of the 11th July last, stating that His Excellency the Governor General had been pleased to sanction the allowance to Peard, for continuous service with good conduct for fifteen years.

At the time that Peard made the application, he had not resigned his office, nor did he do so until he was informed that the allowance had been sanctioned. Under these circumstances, I would beg strongly to recommend Peard's case to the favourable consideration of the Government.

I have, &c.,
P. PLUNKETT, P.M.

THE

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

3

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE to THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, GOULBURN.

Sydney, 10 November, 1859.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, relative to the decision of the claim for pension of the late Constable Peard, of the Goulburn Police, and requesting that, as this constable did not resign till after his claim for increased pay for continuous services with good conduct had been sanctioned, his case might again be brought to the favourable notice of the Government.

In reply, I have to state that it does not appear that this circumstance at all affects the merits of the case, as the Pension Board, in their report, were guided entirely by the provisions of the "Police Regulations Act," under which police pensions are awarded.

JOHN M'LERIE.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE to THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, GOULBURN.

Sydney, 20 December, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,

A petition addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, by Richard Peard, lately a constable in the Goulburn Police, complaining of his being refused a police pension, upon his retiring from the Force, having been referred to me for report, and the petition containing allegations which the records of this department will not support, I do myself the honor to transmit you copy extract of Peard's statements, and beg you will favour me with either the letter or copy thereof, dated the 11th July, to which he so pointedly alludes.

I have, &c.,

JOHN M'LERIE.

THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, GOULBURN, to THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Police Office, Goulburn,
23 December, 1859.

SIR,

Adverting to your letter of the 20th instant, forwarding extracts of a petition that had been addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, by Richard Peard, lately a constable in the Goulburn Police, and which you state contains allegations that the records of your department do not support, I have the honor to enclose a copy of your letter of the 11th July last, to which the petitioner alludes, and from which it is apparent his statements have ample foundation.

Your most obedient servant,

P. PLUNKETT, P.M.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, GOULBURN.

Sydney, 29 December, 1859.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 23rd instant, transmitting copy of a communication addressed by this department to the Bench of Magistrates, Goulburn, on the 11th July last, and "from which," you remark, "it is apparent that certain statements made by Richard Peard, recently a constable in the Goulburn Police, have ample foundation."

2. In reply, I beg to point out, that the letter in question having reference solely to the allowance (of additional pay) granted under established regulations, for length of "continuous service" with "good conduct," was sent, in form of the printed circular invariably used on such occasions, and which has before been always adopted when intimating to your Bench that constables of the Goulburn Force had been allowed such additional pay; it is therefore a matter not readily to be understood, how the notice of the 11th July could be construed into an intimation that Peard's pension had been granted.

3. But if, under such misapprehension, Peard has been informed by his superiors that his pension was allowed from the 1st of August last, and upon which he consequently retired from your Police, I beg you will specifically inform me of the fact, as Peard's claim to pension is materially affected thereby.

I have, &c.,

JOHN M'LERIE.

THE

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, GOULBURN.

Sydney, 27 March, 1860.

SIR,

I have the honor to draw your attention to your not having replied to my letter of the 29th December, wherein I request you will report whether, under a misapprehension, it had been intimated to Constable Peard that his pension had been allowed from the 1st of August last.

2. As the matter to which this refers has been a long time pending, I must urge the favour of your early reply.

I have, &c.,

JOHN M'LERIE.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, GOULBURN, to THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Police Office, Goulburn,
28 March, 1860.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 27th instant, referring me to a former communication, dated 29th December, 1859, relative to Richard Peard's petition for a pension, I do myself the honor to state, that it was solely in consequence of the impression conveyed to me by your letter of the 11th of July last, that Peard was informed that his pension was granted, and that he consequently resigned his appointment as constable.

I have, &c.,

P. PLUNKETT, P.M.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE to THE POLICE MAGISTRATE, GOULBURN.

Sydney, 31 March, 1860.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, dated the 28th instant, I do myself the honor to state that, as it appears it was in consequence of information conveyed to Constable Peard, arising out of a misapprehension of the letter from this office, dated 11th July last, that he resigned his appointment in the Goulburn Police, I shall be prepared to bring his claim before the Pension Board, upon his obtaining the requisite certificate from the Medical Officers appointed by Government to examine "and report upon the state of health of all applicants for Police pension."

2. For this purpose, Peard will have to proceed to Sydney, and report himself to those gentlemen accordingly.

I have, &c.,

JOHN M'LERIE.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE to THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, GOULBURN.

Sydney, 14 April, 1860.

GENTLEMEN,

Having reference to previous correspondence relative to Richard Peard's (lately a constable in the Goulburn Police Force) claim to Police pension, I do myself the honor to inform you, that Peard having been examined by Drs. Alleyne and Nathan (duly appointed on that behalf by the Government) they report that they "see no reason to recommend him for a pension on medical grounds."

I have, &c.,

JOHN M'LERIE.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Sydney, 15 June, 1865.

This case has several times been before the Government, and I believe all the papers connected with it are in the Office of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

The facts are simply these:—Constable Peard having served a period entitling him to additional pay for length of service, was granted the same—the usual printed notification being sent to the Police Magistrate at Goulburn. The man states, upon its receipt, the tenor of the notice having been mistaken, he was informed by Mr. Clarke, the Clerk of Petty Sessions, that a pension had been granted—this Mr. Clarke denies, I believe; but however, the constable resigned. Not having been pronounced unfit for further service, by the legally appointed Medical Board, upon representation of the circumstances being made, Peard was allowed to go before the medical men forming the Board, who were unable to give a certificate that he was a fit subject for superannuation. He was therefore allowed the option of resuming service in the Police, which he declined, consequently has no further claim.

JOHN M'LERIE,

Inspector General of Police.

To His Excellency SIR WILLIAM THOMAS DENISON, K.C.B., Governor General of all Her Majesty's Australian Possessions, Vice Admiral of the same, and Captain General and Governor-in-chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, &c., &c.

The humble Petition of Richard Peard, of Goulburn, in the Colony of New South Wales, laborer,—

SHÉWETH :—

That your petitioner had formerly served in Her Majesty's 28th Regiment of Foot for fifteen years, and on being discharged therefrom, entered the Goulburn Police Force, in which he continued to serve for fifteen years.

In consequence of infirmity, your Petitioner applied for liberty to retire from the Police Force, and for the retiring allowance under the Police Regulations Act.

By letter dated the eleventh day of July last, the Inspector General informed the Bench of Magistrates at Goulburn that your petitioner's application for the retiring allowance had been acceded to, and that the same would take effect from the first of August next.

This letter having been communicated to your petitioner, he retired from the Force, on the said first of August last.

In the month of October, petitioner applied for the amount of the allowance, when he was informed by the Police Magistrate of Goulburn, he could not procure the same, the Inspector General having written to the Bench at Goulburn that petitioner was not entitled thereto, having "*voluntarily resigned*" his office of constable.

At the instance of petitioner, the Bench at Goulburn informed the Inspector General of the circumstances under which petitioner retired from the Force; and in reply to that communication, the Inspector General forwarded an extract from the report of the Police Board, refusing the allowance, upon the ground that petitioner had "*voluntarily resigned.*"

Petitioner respectfully submits that the Board are mistaken in this view, for your petitioner did not voluntarily resign, but only retired from the Force, after he had been assured, by the Inspector General's letter of the eleventh of July, that the retiring allowance would be granted to him.

Petitioner cannot now resume his position in the Force. Petitioner humbly submits his case to the consideration of your Excellency, as one of hardship, if not injustice, and petitioner humbly prays your Excellency may cause inquiry to be made into the circumstances herein stated, and such relief granted to your petitioner as to your Excellency may seem just.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

RICHARD PEARD.

Dated this 15th December, 1859.

1867-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE.

(CASE OF DETECTIVE M'GLONE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 24 April, 1868.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 21 April, 1868, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A statement of the charge of Fenianism or disloyalty made
 “ by a Minister of the Crown, on the information of Mr.
 “ Powell, of Berrima, against Detective M'Glone, on the
 “ 14th March, with copies of all letters and telegrams sent to,
 “ or received from, Mr. Powell on the subject. Also, a copy
 “ of Mr. Fosbery's letter to Detective M'Glone, of March
 “ 16th, charging him with attending a seditious meeting;
 “ with M'Glone's reply thereto. Also, copies of M'Glone's
 “ resignation of his office, and of his application, on the
 “ following day, for permission to withdraw the same; with
 “ the reasons, (if any), assigned by the Head of the Police for
 “ refusing the application.”

(*Mr. Macleay.*)

POLICE.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 16 April, 1868.

I attach Mr. Fosbery's report on the matters referred to above, and have only to add that I was cognizant of the circumstances mentioned in Mr. Fosbery's letter at the time they occurred, and accepted M'Glone's resignation without hesitation, as I considered an officer who would desire to leave when there was so much pressing duty for the detectives to perform, was better out of the Force than in it.

M'Glone's application for re-appointment I also attach, but I have not felt justified in acceding to it for the present.

JNO. M'LERIE,
I.G.P.

THE SECRETARY, POLICE DEPARTMENT, to THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 16 April, 1868.

SIR,

In compliance with your instructions, I do myself the honor to report upon the circumstances attending Detective M'Glone's resignation, and the charges previously preferred against him; the matter having been attended to by me during your temporary absence from the office.

No charge was ever made against Detective M'Glone of Fenianism or disloyalty, by a Minister of the Crown, but I was informed personally by the Hon. the Minister for Lands, on the 14th of March, that it had been mentioned to him that Mr. Powell, storekeeper, of Berrima, had heard Fenian expressions made use of at Shalvey's Hotel, Detective M'Glone being present and taking no notice whatever of the same.

Thereupon I sent the telegram annexed (marked A) to Mr. Powell, and received for a reply telegram marked B, to which I sent the answer C, the reply being D.

This concluded the inquiry as regards Mr. Powell, and M'Glone was informed that the charge against him was unsustainable; but at the same time, I told him that Shalvey's or any public house was no place for a detective officer to lodge in, and he must remove forthwith.

No letter was written by me "to Detective M'Glone charging him with attending a seditious meeting." On the 16th of March, I wrote a memo (E) calling upon M'Glone for a report in reference to some improper expressions attributed to him by another member of the Force. M'Glone's report, denying the words imputed to him, I attach (F), upon receiving which, I sent for him and informed him personally that there was no witness who could be examined to prove or disprove the words imputed to him, and that I accepted his denial. He naturally expressed his indignation at having such charges brought against him, when I reminded him that his simple denial had been considered a sufficient refutation of the second charge, and that the other had been satisfactorily disproved; stating further, that he might be assured, should ever the Inspector General or myself lose confidence in him, he would be openly informed, and not be condemned unheard.

He expressed his gratitude and complete satisfaction at the opinion I gave, and added that, his character having been thus cleared, he intended to leave the Force. I advised him to consider well before taking the step, reminding him that nothing which had transpired should urge him to such a course; he, however, wrote out his resignation, which you, sir, accepted on the 16th.

I have, &c.,
EDMUND FOSBERY,
Secretary and Supt. of Police.

[Enclosures

POLICE.

3

[Enclosures in the foregoing.]

A.

Telegram from the Inspector General of Police to Mr. J. Powell, storekeeper, Berrima.

(Confidential.)

14 March, 1868.

REPORTED that you heard Fenian expressions made use of at Shalvey's Hotel, Detective M'Glone being present and taking no notice. Should be much obliged if you would state particulars in reply by telegraph. To be charged to Police.

B.

Telegram from Mr. J. Powell, storekeeper, Berrima, to The Inspector General of Police.

DID not hear sufficient to make an official report of:

C.

Telegram from The Inspector General of Police to Mr. James Powell, Berrima.

15 March, 1868.

It may seem unimportant, but I am extremely anxious to know what took place. Kindly reply at once, by telegram.

D.

Telegram from Mr. James Powell, Berrima, to The Inspector General of Police.

15 March, 1868.

THE morning after the affair I was in Shalvey's Hotel. The conversation was about the attempted assassination, when the woman behind the bar was speaking and sympathizing with the Prince. A man (I believe his name is O'Brien) remarked—"What a fuss about the Prince; if it was a poor man with four or five children, there would not be so much about it," spoken in a tone that struck my attention, so as to cause me to raise my eyes from the paper I was reading and look at the speaker. M'Glone was also reading a paper; I am not sure that he heard the remark.

E.

The Secretary and Superintendent of Police to Mr. Wager.

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 16 March, 1868.

It is reported to me that Detective M'Glone, in the presence of other members of the Force, made use of expressions to the effect that the police need expect to receive no favour from the Prince; and that at a meeting, His Royal Highness asked some gentleman by, why a constable did not do his duty in keeping the crowd back; and that the Prince was only a d— pup.

Detective M'Glone will report in his defence.

E.F.

F.

Detective M'Glone to The Inspector General of Police.

Subject:—Charges made against Detective M'Glone.

Detective Police Station,
Sydney, 16 March, 1868.

DETECTIVE M'Glone reports, for the information of the Inspector General of Police, Sydney, that he has been charged by some one with using violent language towards His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. This he utterly denies—never has he used any expressions towards His Royal Highness except that of praise. His love and loyalty for Her Majesty and the Royal Family, is well known. This is the second false charge has been made against him. (The first by Mr. Powell, storekeeper, Berrima, which is also false.)

He respectfully requests that the Inspector General be good enough to cause him a full inquiry, as he is not afraid if the truth is spoken; he only trusts that false charges, are not getting up against him.

D. M'GLONE.

DETECTIVE

DETECTIVE M'GLONE to THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Detective Office,
Sydney, 16 March, 1868.

Detective M'Glone most respectfully tenders his resignation from the Police Force of New South Wales, and trusts that the Inspector General be good enough to grant it to him. His reason for so doing is, that two false charges has been made against, and now does not think himself safe; but the greatest consolation of all to him which has been conveyed by Mr. Fosbery, that neither Mr. Fosbery nor the Inspector General of Police have believed such reports. The detective will assure the Inspector General that he will at all times, if it be in his power, assist and inform the Inspector General of anything which he may know; also, the detective is grieved to the heart's core to think that any person, no matter how villanous he might be, but when he knows within his own heart otherwise he is satisfied.

D. M'GLONE.

D. M'GLONE to THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Detective Office,
Sydney, 17 March, 1868.

Detective M'Glone begs most respectfully to the Inspector General of Police to withdraw his resignation. At the time he sent it in he was in so much grief at what he had been charged with, he scarcely knew what he was doing, which could be seen by Mr. Fosbery; and more, that he has been so many years in Her Majesty's Service—first, Ireland; second, Crimea; third, Victoria; fourth, in New South Wales, where he now is, and where he got maimed for life. He believes that he could scarcely separate himself from the Government Service.

Under all these circumstances, he trusts that the Inspector General will be good enough to take a favourable view of this application.

D. M'GLONE.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BUSHRANGERS IN SOUTHERN DISTRICTS.

(PAPERS RELATING TO APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL CONSTABLES FOR APPREHENSION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 25 September, 1867.

[*Vide Question No. 7 of Votes and Proceedings No. 3, 4th July, 1867.*]

I.—FLYNN'S PARTY.

No. 1.

[JOHN Flynn offered his services to the Government, in connection with Michael Connor and John Carroll, in April, 1866, to proceed in pursuit of the bushranger Thomas Clarke and his associates, urging as reasons in support of his offer that he had a personal knowledge of the outlaws, and was thoroughly acquainted with the Jingera District. He produced the following testimonials of character.]

Dear Capt. M'Lerie,

8 December, 1863.

I think the bearer, John Flynn, would suit the police, which he is anxious to join. Independent of his military antecedents, Flynn was some time in Mr. Thomas Rutledge's service, where he bore a good character. He can ride and shoot, having been three years stockman. He knows the south country well, particularly the Syndoree Mountains.

Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

Darlinghurst Gaol,

11 July, 1861.

JOHN FLYNN has served for about two years in the police under my charge; he gave me very great satisfaction. I consider him a very good officer, and would be only too happy to have him employed in the Gaol if there was any chance of a vacancy, as he is particularly sober and steady. He resigned of his own accord for other employment.

JOHN C. READ,
Principal Gaoler.

Volunteer Office,

Sydney, 5 December, 1863.

THIS is to certify that the bearer, John Flynn, served in H. M. 11th Regiment Foot for seven years, under my immediate observation, was discharged at his own request in 1857; he then held the rank of Corporal, and was in possession of one *good conduct badge*.

I consider him a trustworthy, honest, and sober hard-working man, and can recommend him to any one requiring his services.

THOS. BAYNES,

Lieut. and Adjutant, Volunteers,

Late H. M. XI Regiment.

To those concerned.

Parchment Certificate, XI Regiment, Infantry.

THIS is to certify, that private John Flynn, No. 2,787, born in the parish of _____, town of Trim, County of Meath, was enlisted at Dublin, for the 11th Foot, on the 21st January, 1851, at the age of 18 years. That he has served in the Army for 6 years and 284 days. That he is discharged in consequence of his own request, on payment of the regulation compensation of £20, agreeable to page 223 of the Royal Warrant of July, 1848.

Dated Sydney, 5 Oct., 1857.

H. K. BLOOMFIELD,

Colonel and Commanding Officer.

Melbourne, Victoria,

31 October, 1857.

Discharge of No. 2,787, private John Flynn, confirmed.

G. MACARTHUR,

Major-General Commanding.

Character, good; and is in possession of one *good conduct badge*.

H. K. BLOOMFIELD,

Commanding 11th Regiment.

No. 2.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY to JOHN FLYNN, MICHAEL CONNER, AND JOHN CARROLL.
As special constables, sworn to be faithful to Her Majesty the Queen, and to do your utmost to maintain the laws and preserve the peace of the Colony of New South Wales, you are hereby entrusted by Her Majesty's Government with arms and authority to perform the duties thus made binding upon you, individually and collectively.

In obedience to the instructions herein conveyed to you, each and severally, you will, without delay, proceed from Sydney to the port of Nelligen, and thence by coach to the town of Braidwood. At Braidwood, or in the immediate neighbourhood of that town, you will, on behalf of the Government, purchase three horses for your use and the furtherance of the object of your expedition, unless from circumstances that may come to your knowledge, it shall seem more prudent for you to proceed in the prosecution of your duties on foot. Mounted and armed, and disguised as ordinary bushmen, you will then proceed with no more delay than may be necessary to elude notice or pursuit, to the Jingera Mountains, or to such other place where you may have reason to believe you will meet with certain lawless men who have become known by their depredations as Thomas Clarke, Patrick Connell, and others, their criminal associates.

You will then, by watch, pursuit, or stratagem, do all that may be within your power to apprehend and capture and bring to justice the said criminals, using the arms with which you are provided, if necessary, for this purpose, and in your own defence, and Her Majesty's Government will hold you harmless in all such lawful and justifiable proceedings.

To you, John Flynn, inasmuch as you are believed to possess local knowledge of the country, and to be well acquainted with the persons of the aforesaid criminals, is specially committed the duty of leading and directing the party of which you are a member. You, John Flynn, will also be specially entrusted with, and be held responsible for, the arms and ammunition supplied to the party, and the funds to meet the necessary expenses of your expedition.

All three of you are enjoined, individually and collectively, to be faithful to each other, and to support each other like brave men in every difficulty and danger. You will at the same time use the utmost care and caution not to place yourselves unnecessarily in positions of insecurity, nor to molest and injure innocent persons. But you will vigilantly and resolutely pursue the criminals expressly named in these instructions, and all other persons engaged in lawless pursuits as bushrangers and common robbers, and employ all your thoughts and energies to protect society from these common enemies.

You will report your proceedings to me from time to time, as often as you can make it convenient to do so, and you will not fail to report any special circumstances immediately after their occurrence.

You will be furnished with special passports addressed to Mr. Superintendent Orridge, and James Rodd, Esq., J.P., to be produced if you should find it necessary to produce them for your protection.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, April 25, 1866.

HENRY PARKES.

No. 3.

JAMES RODD, Esq., M.P., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Braidwood, 9 June, 1866.

MY DEAR MR. PARKES,

This morning the three Special Constables, Flynn, Conner, and Carroll, waited upon me, being the first time since they were sworn in, six weeks since. They seem confident of success, having several times sighted the party of bushrangers. There is no doubt whatever that these outlaws are constantly moving about, owing to the continued search. Flynn intends to apply for a reinforcement of two men, making his party five, equal in numbers to the others. They suggest that, should their application be granted, men having knowledge of the bush would be preferable to strangers from Sydney. Flynn certainly is well acquainted with the country wherein these men are hiding, and I consider his chances of success far before the regular force. They inform me that only upon two occasions have they *seen* the police. Should their application be favourably entertained, there will be no difficulty in selecting two men of good character, &c.

I am, &c.,

JAMES RODD.

No. 4.

MR. JOHN FLYNN to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Foxlow, Molonglo,
10 June, 1866.

SIR,

I beg most respectfully to inform you that, in making our first search, we went through all that I considered to be their old haunts, but without being any way successful; which detained us the greater part of a fortnight. We afterwards searched through another part of the mountain, known as Galvin's Creek, where, on the 22nd of May, we were encamped. About 12 or 1 o'clock, a party of horsemen and one woman—I would say from five to seven in all—rode past us, and from their conversation, we have no doubt as to who they were. We have since been watching in that locality, and have met
with

BUSHRANGERS IN SOUTHERN DISTRICTS.

3

with many other signs that indicate they are somewhere thereabout. I would have written to you before now; but seeing by the public Press you were not at home, I thought it better to wait. We would suggest to you the propriety of strengthening our party—seeing that the bushrangers muster so strong, and are said to be armed with rifles as well as revolvers, and as I believe the inhabitants form a good idea of our real character, particularly as both Carroll and Connor have been known by people that were in gaol, I think you will perceive that disguise is out of the question, any more than what is necessary; and for that reason, and the experience we have gained, we would ask you to let us have two more men, and revolving rifles. We saw Mr. Rodd, and laid our plans before him; he approves of them—and, as our funds were out, we drew £10 from him. You will please direct any communication for me to Mr. Rodd, as I will go to Braidwood on Saturday, and I would wish you would answer this by that time, as it is very expensive to be going into a town. If you will give me the two men, there is one here I would like to have—he bears a very good character, and is a good bushman.

I remain, &c.,

JOHN FLYNN.

[Flynn and his party subsequently quarrelled amongst themselves, and were recalled on that account.]

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY, to JAS. RODD, Esq., BRAIDWOOD. JOHN FLYNN, Michael Connor, and John Carroll, are to return to Sydney immediately, and report themselves at this Office. All arms, horses, and other property, belonging to Government, to be given up to James Rodd, Esq., J.P.

Send the above telegram immediately.—H.P.—9/7/66.

II.—CARROLL'S PARTY.

No. 1.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY to MR. JOHN CARROLL.

[Strictly secret.]

Colonial Secretary's Office,
22 September, 1866.

SIR,

You are hereby authorized by the Government to proceed, by steamer, to Braidwood, in charge of a secret expedition for the capture of the bushranger Thomas Clarke and his associates.

The Government approves of your engaging the services of the three men named in the margin to act under you in this expedition, and agrees to the terms of engagement with you and them as specified below.

In respect to yourself, your remuneration is to depend entirely on your success. If you fail, you are not to receive any compensation whatever. If you succeed in capturing Clarke, dead or alive, or in performing any similar service equal in importance to the protection of society, you shall receive pay for your time, at the rate of 12s. 6d. per diem, from the day you leave Sydney until the day on which you return to Sydney, and you shall be appointed to an office in the Public Service superior to any you have hitherto held.

In respect to the persons acting under you:—If as a party you fail in the objects of the expedition, they shall be entitled to receive 7s. per diem, from the day they leave Sydney until the day on which they return, but shall have no other claim on the Government. If as a party you succeed in capturing Clarke, dead or alive, or in performing any equal service, they shall receive 10s. per diem, calculated in the same manner, and shall be further entitled to be employed in the Public Service, in any situation for which they are properly qualified.

These terms are irrespective of any reward or rewards that have been or may be offered for the capture of the bushrangers.

On arriving in Braidwood, you will all be sworn in as special constables for the district, by Messrs Rodd and Bennison, Justices of Peace.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY PARKES.

No. 2.

No. 2.

MR. JOHN CARROLL to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Braidwood,
Sunday, 7 October, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to report, for your information, that in accordance with an arrangement previously made, I and party pitched our camp within one mile and a half north-east of Clarke's house, ostensibly for the purpose of surveying. We were delayed in Braidwood waiting the return of Mr. Rodd a week, but in the meantime one of our party (Phegan) had been three times to Mrs. Clarke's and her daughters. At first he was received with a degree of suspicion, which, however, wore away on his second visit. They (the Clarkes) got Phegan to write out a petition for their son, James Clarke, now in Cockatoo Island. Since we were camped, as above, Phegan, accompanied by Kennagh, made another visit, and were received kindly. Altogether our plans were progressing most favourably. On last Wednesday morning Tommy and Johnny Clarke passed about 200 yards from our camp, in the direction of their parents' house. They were well mounted, and we were not in a position to pursue; nor could the pieces we had (revolvers) carry that distance with any certainty; so that, on that occasion, we were compelled to let them proceed unmolested. On the same afternoon two of Clarke's girls rode round our camp, and had a good survey of it and ourselves. You will please remember that until this the Clarkes did not know our position, although they understood that Phegan was employed by a survey party. The girls went past us in the direction of a range in our rear, and shouted as if rounding up a mob of horses. We watched them narrowly, and shortly after they returned towards home we saw two of their dogs coming down the range near which the girls had approached. On the following morning, early, we surveyed the range in twos, and came across a bark gunyah, constructed in such a way as not to be noticeable until one would be right on it. The gunyah presented the appearance of being very recently occupied, and we found two empty bottles in it. From the circumstance of the two bushrangers having been seen by us coming from that direction, and of other collateral evidence, we had no doubt of this being one of their rendezvous, and of being able to secure them in it before long; but we had a better plan in view at the time, and we were waiting its accomplishment or failure before trying their capture as before described.

I have now to relate a most providential escape we all had from being shot, and perhaps riddled to death. We had been surveying a flat near our camp, from 9 o'clock on Friday morning till about 4 in the afternoon. At 4 o'clock, we went in a body on a neighbouring range, where we could reconnoitre well. We returned to camp about 6, and had just finished our teas and were standing round our fire, which we always allowed to die out, when, all at once (it was very dark) we heard the report of a musket or rifle about 100 yards from us. The ball passed right between us, and entered the tree against which our fire was made, just on a level with our heads. We had our arms out in an instant, but before we could discharge them we were fired upon from two opposite directions. Thank God, none of us was touched. We each discharged a shot in the direction of the explosion by the bushrangers, for we had no other guide in aiming, owing to the night being so very dark, which was rendered denser by the mizzling rain which had been falling all day. Our first object, of course, was to get out of the glare of the fire, which was still burning sufficiently to afford a good aim at us by the bushrangers. The Clarkes, and whoever were with them, had evidently lain on the ground, behind trees. I would suppose there were, at least, four of them. We kept up random firing for about five minutes, closing by degrees on the first position taken up by the bushrangers, who always retired on our approach, and in opposite directions. I cannot speak too highly of the courage displayed by the party under my charge. They acted most zealously; indeed, under the circumstances, I thought rashly, in pursuing under such disadvantages. About 8 o'clock we found that our ammunition had been inadvertently left in the tent, and to return to it, from its colour and position, so close to the fire, which would throw the shadow of anyone passing so clearly as to afford a good mark for the fire of the bushrangers, appeared certain death. Kennagh, however (and I cannot speak too highly of his courage), without a moment's hesitation, made a rush to the tent, under cover of our fire, and secured the ammunition. The bushrangers now directed their firing to the tent (which is riddled), but without effect. Kennagh returned to us unharmed. After this the bushrangers ceased firing, and as we had no further clue to their position we remained in ambush the whole of the night, expecting every moment to see the tent attacked, or to be passed by some of the bushrangers. No further attack was, however, made, and when daylight came no traces of them could be found, if I except some balls and a flask half full of powder, which had been dropped by one of them. How we escaped being at least wounded is a mystery; to God we must be thankful, for a narrower escape or a more dastardly attack is not in my recollection.

I am at a loss to know why we should have been so attacked, for, on the last visit of two of my party to Clarke's house, the remotest suspicion of who we really were was not entertained. I am inclined to believe that we were observed tracking the bushrangers on the mountain and discovering their shelter. However that may be, it has been found necessary to abandon our first plan.

On Saturday morning we went to see Mr. Stewart, J.P., and took him into our confidence. He was very kind to us, and promised to be able to give us valuable information. I may here mention that our firing was distinctly heard at Mr. Stewart's station, which

BUSHRANGERS IN SOUTHERN DISTRICTS.

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which is about the same distance from our late camp as the Police Station at Wallace's. We were nearly a week camped as described, and with the exception of the Clarkes family, never saw any person. The police ride frequently to and from Braidwood, but we have never met them off the main road; and that the Clarkes should infest that immediate neighbourhood with such impunity, and so frequently, without being captured, would require some explanation. I have every hope that when we have a supply of rifles, to bring in, dead or alive, one or the whole of the gang within a month.

Mr. Rodd, who has been very courteous to us, has already written for the additional pieces and ammunition, which I trust will soon arrive.

I hope shortly to be enabled to report to you our success in the expedition.

I have, &c.,

JOHN CARROLL.

No. 3.

MR. JOHN CARROLL to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Major's Creek,

16 October, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor most respectfully to inform you that, since my last, we have visited the principal haunts of the outlaw Thomas Clarke and his associates in crime, but I regret to add that as yet we have not been successful in encountering themselves. In our pursuit, through the well-organized system known as bush-telegraphs, which exist throughout the whole district of the Jingeras and the surrounding localities, scarcely can we proceed two miles after meeting one of those parties before we are met by another; and the only thing which buoys myself and party is the hope of being enabled to make an example of some of them. It would be impossible for me to convey to you a correct idea of the great sympathy shewn for the bushrangers, or the rapid means of communicating the movements of suspicious parties which they have established; but we have yet every hope before long we will outwit them. The steps I have already taken encourage me in this belief. I have further to inform you, that the former gang of three has been augmented by the addition of a man who goes by the name of "the Long Tailor," and that Thomas Clarke is now recruiting for other associates.

From my knowledge of the difficulties which beset us, and from a certainty of speedier success, I have, after deliberate consultation with my party, thought it advisable to request you will send me four additional men, with two breech-loading rifles and six revolvers, and the men to be placed at my disposal. By this means I will so completely baffle the bushrangers, and bring them under our power, as to make their capture no longer a matter of doubt. There are two breech-loading rifles, one revolving rifle, and three revolvers each, among the bushrangers.

If I might be pardoned, I would suggest being empowered to draw upon Mr. Rodd for any supplies which may be found necessary for the increased force, which I promise to keep within reasonable bounds.

A telegraphic message or letter addressed to William Myers, Esq., storekeeper, Jembaicumbene, will be forwarded to me wherever I am, without delay.

I have, &c.,

JOHN CARROLL.

No. 4.

MR. JOHN CARROLL to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Braidwood,

31 December, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, that the cases which I had before the Police Court here, for harbouring, have all been disposed of. Three out of six prisoners have been committed to take their trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to be held at Braidwood, on the 27th March, 1867; the others have been discharged. Three of the discharged prisoners obtained their freedom in face of the most conclusive evidence, on the *alibi* sworn to by a notorious confederate, Buckland, who it will be remembered, and as came out in his cross-examination by myself, went to Goulburn Assizes to prove an *alibi* in the case of John Clarke for murder. This witness has clearly perjured himself in many respects, and I have applied for a copy of his depositions, for the purpose hereafter of proceeding criminally in the matter. I refer you to Mr. Rodd for his character.

It is a matter of surprise to me that, unassisted by legal advice, and opposed directly by local influences, and directly and covertly by several members of the police, I succeeded in getting committals in even three instances. There is no Police Magistrate here to act independently; and I might safely venture to assert that, from the disturbed state of the district, and the dread which the bushrangers have inspired, with the exception of Messrs. Bunn and Bennison, no Justices of the Peace like, in the first place, to take their seats on the Bench, and if they do they would rather acquit than commit. To Mr. Bunn I owe many thanks, for the able and fearless support he has given me throughout. Another great cause of regret is, that all the prisoners who were committed have been allowed out on bail, and are thus enabled to afford assistance to the bushrangers with impunity; for they know that in any case they can but be recommitted for a similar

similar offence. One prisoner, Michael Connell, who is brother to the late Patrick Connell shot by the police, also of Tom Connell, now in Sydney awaiting trial for murder, is uncle to the outlaw Clarke and his brother. It has been proved in evidence that this prisoner, at various times, supplied provisions and ammunition to the bushrangers; and even Mr. Fell, solicitor, when placed in the box, did not deny that he sold a quantity of gold for the prisoner Connell, because he the prisoner did not like to be seen selling it himself. This gold was part of the gold stolen from the Gulf by the bushrangers some time ago. In face of all this, however, the prisoner was allowed out on bail. The other two prisoners who were allowed out on bail are the brothers of M. Connell's wife. Besides being invidious, it would be highly improper in me to impute motives to any of the Magistrates; but I cannot but feel that, were it not for the presence of one Magistrate who sat on the Bench the day when the case for the Crown was closed, Connell would not be allowed bail.

I had in view a saving of expenditure, otherwise I would have obtained legal assistance from Goulburn; and I regret now that I did not, as I have since found that Mr. Scarvell, solicitor, who defended all the prisoners, exercises great control over the Bench.

I have been strongly advised by several respectable persons to have the prisoners tried in Goulburn or Sydney, as sympathy for them in this neighbourhood is so great that it is feared no conviction could be had. I am strongly of that opinion myself, and would be glad if the notices of alterations in time and place of trial were early issued, should such meet with the approval of Mr. Parkes.

I experienced the greatest difficulty in the performances of my special duty, from the close family ties which bind together the greater proportion of the inhabitants of the most frequented haunts of the bushrangers, for a distance of fifty miles from and about Braidwood; but notwithstanding this, I have every hope, from the information which reaches me, and is daily increasing, that before long I will bring the principals to justice. As it is, I flatter myself that I have succeeded in suppressing bushranging to a great extent, for no robberies have been committed in this district since my first apprehension, now four weeks gone. While on this subject, I would beg to bring under the notice of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary the very valuable advice and assistance I have received from W. H. Myers, Esq., an extensive storekeeper at Araluen and Jembaicum-bene. This gentleman has shewn as much interest in my mission as could be expected from the most zealous Government servant, and I have appreciated it the more because aid of this nature is so very rare.

I would feel obliged if I could receive some remittance, by way of salary, for my party. They are in want of change of clothing. There are many calls on me which cannot be taken out of the authorized allowances. I have endeavoured to economize as much as possible, and I hope that no fault will be found with me in this respect. My expenses have necessarily been large, and they have been increased by my compulsory presence in town, during the four or five weeks police office proceedings. I am completely out of funds, and am but waiting the return of Mr. Rodd, who is expected here to-morrow, before I again scour the country.

I have, &c.,
JOHN CARROLL, S.C.

No. 5.

TELEGRAM from MR. SUPERINTENDENT ORRIDGE, BRAIDWOOD, to THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, SYDNEY.

Braidwood,
10 January, 1867.

8 P.M. Just received information that two (2) of the special constables, believed to be M'Donald and Fagan, were shot dead by bushrangers this morning, at Jinden, in Jingera, about sixty miles from here. The other two (2) missing. I am starting out at once.

No. 6.

TELEGRAM from MR. SUPERINTENDENT ORRIDGE, BRAIDWOOD, to THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, SYDNEY.

Braidwood, 10 January, 1867.

8:30 P.M. Messenger just in, reporting that Ballalaba police have found dead bodies of other two (2) special constables.

No. 7.

TELEGRAM from S. S. SMITH, BRAIDWOOD, received by THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, on 11 January, 1867.

SPECIAL Constables left here last Sunday for Jingera; names are—John Carroll, Eneas M'Donald, John Fegan, Patrick Kennagh. Took with them two (2) revolving rifles, and five (5) revolvers. One revolver found. No particulars received. Stated they were passing track on foot, when fired on by bushrangers concealed behind trees. Not known if they had time to resist. Superintendent cannot be back before to-morrow night.

No. 8.

BUSHRANGERS IN SOUTHERN DISTRICTS.

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No. 8.

TELEGRAM from S. S. SMITH, BRAIDWOOD, received by THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, on 11 January, 1867.

MAGISTRATE went with Superintendent to hold inquest; weather being very warm and distance so great, he decided to inter bodies on the spot. Any instructions that may be given respecting their exhumation and removal can be carried into effect hereafter.

No. 9.

TELEGRAM from S. S. SMITH, BRAIDWOOD, received by THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, on 12 January, 1867.

URGENT. *Re Murder.* Dr. Pattison, who made *post mortem*, returned with message. Special constables stayed at Edward Smith's, Jinden Station, Tuesday night; left Wednesday morning last, on foot. About four (4) o'clock same evening volley heard, and about hour after, few shots. Next day stockman came on bodies of Fegan and M'Donald, and Ballalaba police tracking bushrangers on other two (2). Open country where murder committed. From position of bodies, party supposed walking together, Fegan and M'Donald in advance, when volley fired from behind two (2) large trees close to them. Fegan and M'Donald fell together. Rifle bullet entered Fegan's right side, and as this not fatal, revolver shot fired in left side, which passed through. Rifle bullet entered M'Donald's thigh, cutting femoral artery; bled to death immediately. Bodies of Carroll and Kennagh together, half-mile distant from others. Conjectured they escaped first volley, and ran for cover, were followed, called on to surrender, told to prepare for death, and then deliberately shot. Rifle bullet through Carroll's heart, clothing singed, and rifle bullet through Kennagh's neck and left lung. Carroll found lying on back, with handkerchief across breast, and pound note pinned to it. One had £14, other £19 in pocket untouched. Three revolvers found near Fegan. Seem not to have one moment's warning before volley. Inquiry going on. No one saw murder committed that can be heard of. Woman at hut half-mile distant saw three (3) men gallop away from direction after shots. Doctor states bodies in considerably advanced state of decomposition, and removal to Braidwood utterly impossible. Were interred at Jinden.

No. 10.

TELEGRAM from MR. SUPERINTENDENT ORRIDGE, received by THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, on 13 January, 1867.

CARROLL and the other three men, armed with two revolving rifles and five revolvers, passed Ballalaba, on Tuesday morning last, taking direction of Stoney Creek. Dined at Mick Connell's, Stoney Creek, and proceeded to Jinden Station, calling at other places on the road. Arrived at Jinden same evening about 5 half o'clock; stayed all night, and next morning started on foot for Watts' Selection, about 5 miles back Braidwood direction, to see a party there. Had dinner there, and left about 2 p.m., on their return to Jinden, being cautioned to be very careful, and keep off tracks. Not seen alive again, so far as I have been able to ascertain. Shots heard about 5 p.m., at the Free Selection, half a mile from where bodies found, and about half an hour afterwards other shots. Not returning to Jinden, Smith states he thought they might have lost their way, and told his man going down road to inquire. This man found M'Donald and Fegan's bodies dead on track, and reported to Smith, who went with them to look for the other two, and found Carroll and Kennagh lying dead bush, half a mile from others. Three loaded revolvers and Kennagh's hat found near M'Donald's and Fegan's bodies. Other arms missing and all ammunition. Bodies not robbed; a one pound note (not corresponding with others found on person) laid on Carroll's breast. Police and trackers found traces of horses having been tied to trees, on a range 300 yards from where two first bodies discovered. Sergeant Byrne and party being on duty within 10 miles of locality, heard of occurrence middle of Wednesday, went there at once, and arrived before bodies or anything disturbed. No signs of any of bodies having been dragged; appearances lead to conclusion that all four were walking along track when fired on from behind trees, that two fell and the others retreated for shelter into bush, and were followed and shot. Open bush country. I am satisfied the actual murderers were Thomas and John Clarke and William Scott, though I have been, as yet, unable to prove that they were seen in neighbourhood later than 4th instant. A fourth probably held horses. Three men, no description obtainable, seen making from about spot after second firing. No doubt Carroll's party were watched going to Jinden, and up to time of death. I strongly suspect certain parties of being accomplices, but would rather not telegraph names. Expect some information shortly.

III.—MEARES' PARTY.

No. 1.

MR. A. S. MEARES to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Everton, Gundaroo,
13 January, 1867.

SIR,

Having been connected with the police force of this Colony for some years, and having during a portion of my service been stationed in the Southern District, I am well acquainted with many of the associates of the gang of ruffians at present infesting the Jingera and surrounding country. I would, therefore, beg to offer my services with a view to effect the capture of the offenders who have so ruthlessly shot down the party consisting of Mr. Carroll and his associates, and to avenge their death. I am a thorough bushman and horseman, and being well acquainted with the Jingera country, and having at present, from my occupation as cattle buyer, to travel a good deal, my absence from here, nor my presence in the Jingera, would excite suspicion.

I would be prepared to go into the matter at once. The only requirement I would ask you to supply would be arms, and of those I would require two revolvers—one Colt's, and one Dean and Adams'—both to be *full size*, and one Spencer repeating rifle, with an adequate supply of ammunition. Horses, &c., we would furnish ourselves. The arms to have *no* Government mark on them if possible. It is not with a view to any pecuniary benefit that might be derived, but solely with the object of avenging the death of the brave Mr. Carroll, who was personally known to me.

But it must be distinctly understood that we are in no way whatever connected with, or under the control of anyone, and that we hold no communication whatever with anyone except yourself; that we must be entirely guided by circumstances with regard to the mode of procedure in the matter; and I would request as a personal favour, that my name should not be known to anyone in connection with the matter, as on this altogether depends not only our success, but personal safety.

The arms could be forwarded to Braidwood, *via* the Clyde, by steamer, addressed to me, to the care of "Mr. R. Craig, Auctioneer, Braidwood," and instructions could be sent to the steamer's agent at Nelligen, to see that a case bearing such an address was immediately forwarded from there on to Braidwood, and Mr. Craig might be informed of the matter, requesting him to take special care of it until applied to by me for it, but not to be informed of the contents. One of the persons who would be engaged with me, would be Mr. Lionel H. Pottinger, who is also writing to you in the matter. Of course, there would be others concerned with me, but I have not mentioned names at present; but as it would be necessary that we should be sworn in, I should request that J. W. Bunn, Esq., J.P., should receive instructions, requesting him to take the necessary oath, not only of myself, but of anyone that I should deem it prudent to have sworn in as special constable in the affair; and as Mr. Bunn (who lives in Braidwood) would to a *certain extent*, have to be made acquainted with the matter, I would request that the *strictest secrecy* be enjoined on him. Of course, I would not mean (when I say anyone that I should require sworn in) to have any number greater than four sworn in, but merely, that not having mentioned the names of the parties, that Mr. Bunn might not make any objection through not being acquainted with them.

Should the proposal meet with your concurrence, I have the greatest hope of success, from many reasons; and I should request an early answer, so as to enable me to make arrangements at once. I may state, by way of reference, that I am a brother of Mr. W. D. Meares, who is Chief Clerk in the Central Police Office, Sydney.

Trusting that, if employed in the matter, we may be fortunate enough to effect a speedy capture,—

I have, &c.,
A. S. MEARES.

No. 2.

W. D. MEARES, Esq., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Central Police Office, Sydney,
30 January, 1867.

SIR,

With reference to the communication to you from my brother, Mr. A. S. Meares, and to the interview you favoured me with respecting his offer made therein, I beg respectfully to inform you that I have this morning received a reply to my letter conveying your views to my brother, and he writes that his arrangements will prevent his reaching Sydney before the 9th of next month, when he will have the honor of waiting on you personally upon the matter.

I beg to remain, &c.,
W. D. MEARES.

No. 3.

BUSHRANGERS IN SOUTHERN DISTRICTS.

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No. 3.

MR. L. H. POTTINGER to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Everton, near Gundaroo,
12 January, 1867.

SIR,

Having this day heard of the murder of Special Constable Carroll and his companions, I have determined, should you be willing to accept my services, to volunteer to follow up his murderers. No pecuniary motive, or any offer of a reward, makes me thus offer my services, but the wish to avenge the cowardly and dastardly murder of four brave men.

Mr. Meares and I have been for some time past residing at Gundaroo, and are renting the small station of Everton from Mr. Edgar here; and, in following our present calling (buying cattle and horses), we have had occasion to mix with a number of characters whose occupations and pursuits there could be little doubt of; and we have once or twice been able to give valuable information to the police. The advent of the late John Carroll, and the energetic manner in which he went to work, led us to hope that the outlaws in this neighbourhood would soon be rooted out, when to-day we heard of his brutal murder, and, after mature deliberation, we have determined, should you accept our services, to at once plunge into the Jingeras and avenge his fate. I have all my life been accustomed to wandering in the jungles of India, or the bush of New Zealand or this Colony, and I am thoroughly acquainted with the use of arms. It being known that we are engaged in purchasing horses and cattle, our absence from Everton, for months at a time, would occasion no remark. We are able to mount ourselves well when required, but we would be obliged to depend upon the Government for arms. At the same time, we would wish to be in no way connected with, or under the control of the police; in fact, beyond letting Mr. Orridge know privately that we were in the bush, on the look-out for the outlaws, we would hold no communication whatever with the police force; and we would also wish that our employment on this service should be known to no one in Sydney except yourself, under whose orders alone we would act. This, although apparently an extraordinary wish on our part, yet is, I assure you, necessary for the success of our undertaking, and our own personal safety, as I know for certain that news of the movements of the volunteers and police has been frequently communicated from Sydney direct to parties interested in thwarting them.

I served in the Detective Police Force in New Zealand for some time, and subsequently came over to this country to join my late cousin, Sir Frederick Pottinger. On arrival I joined the Police Force, and at once proceeded into the bush. But last year, when ex-Sub Inspector William O'Neill was suspended at Gundagai Station, he asked me to convey a letter for him to Clarendon Station, and bring back some papers for him. I foolishly consented to do so (being at that time under the impression he was an innocent and hardly-used man); and subsequently, when Superintendent Singleton demanded from me where I had been and what I had been doing, I respectfully declined to acquaint him, and in consequence was dismissed from the force. Having been residing in this neighbourhood since, I am thoroughly acquainted with the country and with many of the Jingeras bad characters who know that Mr. Meares and I are engaged in cattle and horse dealing.

With regard to the arms that I should wish to be supplied with (as circumstances may occur where it would be impolitic to carry a gun or rifle), I should wish to have two of Colt's largest sized revolvers, with bullet-mould, and about 100 rounds of ammunition, and one of Spencer's repeating rifles, with 150 rounds of ammunition; Spencer's rifle being a sure and excellent weapon, and the cartridges belonging to it never breaking or becoming damp or useless when knocking about through the bush. Everything else we provide ourselves with. The arms could be packed in a case that the contents would not be suspected, and forwarded to the care of Messrs. Craig & Co., auctioneers, Braidwood. It being, I presume, necessary that we should be sworn in as special constables, I consider if J. W. Bunn, Esq., of Braidwood, got instructions to swear us in, the affair would never get wind.

Should it be necessary, however, for one or both of us to proceed to Sydney to hold a personal interview with you, of course we would be prepared to do so; but in doing so there would not only be the loss of time, but a heavy expense entailed on us.

Should our offer of our services not be entertained, may I respectfully request that the fact of our having made it may be kept a secret; as, were it known up here, our fences and cattle would hardly be safe.

Were I able to afford it, I should not apply to the Government for arms even, but equip myself completely, and only apply for permission to follow up and root out these pests of this part of the country. I know that I have taken a great liberty in thus writing to you privately, but under the peculiar circumstances of the case I trust you will pardon me. I formerly held a commission in the service of the Honorable East India Company, and subsequently in Her Majesty's Army in the Crimea. I take the liberty of enclosing some testimonials of my former services. Trusting that you will favour me with an early answer,—

I have, &c.,

LIONEL H. POTTINGER.

No. 4.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY to MR. A. S. MEARES.

(Confidential.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 1 March, 1867.

SIR,

On behalf of the Government of New South Wales, I accept the voluntary services of yourself, and of Lionel Henry Pottinger, and James Pye, forming a party under your direction, to proceed to the district of Braidwood in pursuit of the bush-rangers infesting that part of the country—Thomas Clarke and his companions.

One Tranter's revolving rifle, and two Tranter's revolvers each, with ammunition.

2. It is distinctly understood that the services of yourself and companions are offered to the Government without any remuneration, but that you are to be supplied with arms.

3. You will proceed to Braidwood, and in the first instance be sworn in special constables, by two Magistrates—by Messrs. Rodd and Bennison, if those gentlemen are there. In the absence of either of them, Mr. Bunn can be applied to.

4. You will then introduce yourself to Mr. Superintendent Orridge, and explain to him the nature of your undertaking, producing this letter for his satisfaction. Mr. Orridge will furnish you with passes to protect you from interference by the men under his charge.

5. In this expedition you will direct your movements entirely and exclusively against the outlaw Thomas Clarke and his associates; conducting your proceedings with as much secrecy as is consistent with effective service, never relaxing such a perfect vigilance as may prevent the possibility of surprise and disaster.

6. The Government rely on your discretion in all your actions, in performing the grave public duty which you have undertaken.

7. Confidential reports are expected from you, as opportunities offer, and you will take every care of the valuable arms with which you are provided, and for which you will give a receipt.

I have, &c.,

HENRY PARKES,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 5.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, BRAIDWOOD.

(Confidential.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 4 March, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you of the departure, this day, from Sydney, for Braidwood, by the Clyde River, of Messrs. Alexander Sparke Meares, Lionel Henry Pottinger, and James Pye, who have volunteered their services for the capture of the outlaw Thomas Clarke and his associates, and to request that, on their introducing themselves to you for the purpose, you will be so good as to swear them in as Special Constables.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 6.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to MR. SUPERINTENDENT ORRIDGE, BRAIDWOOD.

(Confidential.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 4 March, 1867.

SIR,

I am desired by the Colonial Secretary to inform you of the departure, this day, from Sydney, for Braidwood, by the way of the Clyde River, of a special party, consisting of Mr. Alexander Sparke Meares, Mr. Lionel Henry Pottinger, and Mr. James Pye, in pursuit of Clarke and his associates.

I am to add, that Mr. Meares has been desired to introduce himself to you, and to explain to you the nature of the undertaking, obtaining from you passes to protect the party from the men under your orders, and I am therefore to request that you will be so good as to furnish him with the requisite passes accordingly.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

BUSHRANGERS IN SOUTHERN DISTRICTS.

11

No. 7.

MR. A. S. MEARES to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(Confidential.)

Braidwood, 7 March, 1867.

SIR,

As I think it very advisable that myself and party should at times travel by mail as guards, and as it would be exceedingly expensive always paying fares, might I request that the Colonial Secretary would be kind enough to obtain from the Postmaster General authority for that purpose, and forward it to me here. This course has been adopted with regard to police travelling by mail. Of course, the names would have to be entered in the authority.

The names are
Alexander Spark Meares,
Lionel Henry Pottinger,
James Pye.

I have, &c.,

A. S. MEARES.

No. 8.

MR. A. S. MEARES to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Braidwood, 9 March, 1867.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward, for your information, the numbers of the arms entrusted to me by you (six Tranter's revolvers), viz.:—Nos. 21685, 21154, 21684, 21159, Thompson x 21633, 20898; one Spencer repeating rifle, 40404; one Warner breech-loading rifle, 2073.

When leaving Sydney, Mr. Plumer, of Iredale & Co., was not able to procure the ammunition for the Tranter rifle; but as I was so hurried at the time, he promised to inform you of the circumstance, and to have it forwarded by Thursday's steamer to Nelligen; but on inquiry, I find it has not arrived. I would therefore request that you would be good enough to have it forwarded without delay, as I am obliged to borrow one until arrival of the Tranter.

Owing to the extreme hazard attending the undertaking of this matter, would you sanction the employment of a fourth man on the same terms as the rest of the party? If so, I would mention James Callanan (brother of Patrick Callanan, who is in the police force here) as being a man well fitted for a thing of the kind. I would require the same arms and advance for him as the rest of the party.

I have, &c.,

A. S. MEARES.

No. 9.

MR. A. S. MEARES to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Braidwood, 18 March, 1867.

SIR,

I have the honor to report for your information that I returned to town on the 17th instant, after spending the last ten days in the neighbourhood of Bombay, Manar, Long Swamp, Ballallaba, and Bero, in search of the bushrangers, but so far without success. I have obtained a good deal of useful information, more especially with regard to the Jinden murders; and from the source and extent of such information, I believe—in fact, I am nearly confident—that if the Government were willing to go to some little expense in the matter, say fifty pounds, and that the affair was entrusted to me, that I would be enabled to put the authorities in possession of such information as would lead to the apprehension and conviction of several parties of whom, at present, there is not the slightest suspicion.

I could not go into the matter without the sum mentioned, as there would be a good deal of expense attached to the undertaking; but should you think the clearing up the amount of mystery at present involving that horrible crime worth the amount mentioned, I would go into the matter, and in fourteen days would have the information ready to put into the hands of whoever you might direct, as would scarcely be right, for many reasons, that I should make the arrests.

I must also state that the matter should have your earliest consideration, as the party who can furnish the full information will likely have left the Colony before the expiration of a month, and consequently, the opportunity of satisfactorily clearing up this mystery may be lost for ever. I may state that the information was derived from a highly respectable source, and was afforded voluntarily, so that I am the more inclined to put faith in it on that account.

From several conversations which I have had with some of the leading gentlemen in the district, they are all strongly of opinion that the Government ought to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, for the purpose of putting a stop to the harbourers of these men, residing in this district; and I firmly believe that, until that measure is adopted, there will be very small hopes indeed of effecting the capture of these men. All the respectable residents of the district are in favour of it, but are afraid to express their opinion openly on the subject; and although it may be a rigorous step to adopt, still people say they would sooner put up with any inconvenience it might cause them for a few months, and get rid of the pest, than be in the constant state of fear and alarm which is now the case, and which, unless such a step is taken, may go on for the next two or three years, and perhaps longer. To give you some idea of the number of friends these men have, I know one police officer alone, who has the names of no less than *forty-eight* persons, of whom there is no moral doubt of their complicity, and all residing within an area of twenty miles, whose intention it is to arrest the whole of them, should the step which I suggest be taken.

No

No doubt a great outcry would be made by a certain class should this be done, but I would strongly urge upon the Government the consideration of this subject; for I am decidedly of opinion that, unless this is done, there will be but small hopes of putting an end to bushranging in this district particularly.

I would also strongly urge upon you the earnest consideration of the information contained in the first part of this report, and that you will be good enough to inform me of your decision in the matter, at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,
A. S. MEARES.

No. 10.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to A. S. MEARES, ESQ., BRAIDWOOD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 4 March, 1867.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 18th, received on the 20th instant, and submitted by me to the Colonial Secretary this day, I am directed by Mr. Parkes to say that he does not consider the expenditure which you propose should be sanctioned until you have supplied information as to the grounds on which you think the expenditure advisable, but that if you can get up a clear case, any expense incurred shall be paid.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 11.

MR. A. S. MEARES to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

Braidwood, 30 March, 1867.

With regard to the information contained in my communication of the 18th instant, referring to the Jinden murders, I can only say, that the information afforded me was as follows:—Edward Smith (late of the Jinden Station) went to a gentleman in this district (some time after the murders were committed), and wanted to make a statement to him with regard to the knowledge possessed by him in connection with the matter; but from certain circumstances which occurred, the party refused to take the statement, and Smith refused to give the information to any one else when recommended to do so, and so the matter rested until the affair was mentioned to me. When I was in Sydney, you doubtless recollect my mentioning to you that Smith could afford a good deal of information, and from a conversation which I held with him (two days previous to my leaving Sydney), I was the more convinced he could do so; and he told me that he would give me every information in his power on his return to Braidwood; and I was to have met him here, but unfortunately I missed him, and he returned to Sydney before I could see him. I subsequently received a hint that he would be glad to see me in Sydney in the matter, but as I did not think it advisable to leave the district without communicating with you on the subject, hence my letter of the 18th instant.

From certain circumstances connected with the matter, I do not think that Smith will afford the information to any one but myself; and although the police authorities here imagine that Smith gave them every information he could in the affair, and that his evidence at the police was all he knew, still, I am aware *it was nothing of the sort*, and, in substantiating it, I can only say that he can tell in whose house the murder was planned, who supplied the bushrangers with the spirits to give them the necessary courage to commit the act, who was present at the murder beside the three bushrangers, and who were made aware of the murders immediately after they took place. Smith has lately sold his station here, and left the district altogether, so that he would be the more likely to tell what he knows; but, as I have already stated, I do *not* think that he will give the information to any one but myself; and if, from what I have stated, that you instruct me to go on with the matter, and that you will pay my expenses down to Sydney and back, or make me an advance sufficient for that purpose, I think I am correct in stating that I will be able to carry out what I stated in my former communication on this subject. I trust the matter may have your earnest consideration, for I firmly believe that all I have stated is correct; but it would occupy more of your valuable time to enter into every detail in writing than perhaps you would be inclined to devote to it, but which I could explain much better verbally.

As I have been at considerable expense in this undertaking, having already expended nearly £100 in fitting my party out, supplying them with horses, saddles, &c., and procuring the services of a black tracker, who I am paying at the rate of 2s. 6d. per day, and the loss I have been at in paying for information—I should hope that you will take the matter into consideration (and also one of my party, Mr. Pye, being a married man, will not remain unless an advance is allowed), and allow another advance of £10 a man for the purpose of carrying on the matter; for having gone so deeply into it, I should not like to give it up until the matter be decided either one way or the other. I don't ask this as a remuneration, but merely as part of the heavy expenses incurred by me in the undertaking; neither would I ask it unless pretty certain of success to a greater or lesser extent, for I hope before the end of next month to be able to give you a good account (if not of all) of at least one of the gang.

Trusting that these matters may receive your favourable consideration,—

I have, &c.,
A. S. MEARES.

BUSHRANGERS IN SOUTHERN DISTRICTS.

13

No. 12.

MR. A. S. MEARES to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Braidwood, 26 April, 1867.

SIR,

I have the honor to report, for your information, that, on the 13th instant, from information which I received, I proceeded to a place called "Benmalang," about ten miles from Ballalaba, and after searching for some time, found a deserted camp of the bushrangers. The place had evidently not been deserted more than five or six hours; but, from the scrubby nature of the country, we were some time before we found the camp. Had it not been for the delay consequent upon searching in such a place, the probability is that we would have at least seen the gang; as it was, we took up the tracks and ran them for several miles, but night coming on we were obliged to camp, and a heavy fall of rain coming on during the night washed all the tracks out, so that we were unable to follow them up. We also got their tracks in the same neighbourhood a few days after, but lost them in the sand on the bank of the Shoalhaven River. We tracked them into the river, and, as we thought, out again, but I found afterwards that they had crossed and were seen in the neighbourhood of Foxlowe. I have not been able to ascertain anything of their movements since the 20th instant, on which day they were seen on the Araluen Mountains, and they camped the same night at Burke's place, which is not more than a mile from the Araluen Police Station; but the information was not given until late the following day, and they could not then be found.

It is a most astonishing thing that, although so many people see them, and it is in their power to give the information, often within an hour or two, they never think of doing so until probably the day after they have been seen.

Owing to the great fall of rain here lately, it is impossible to ride in the bush, so that it will be some days before I will be able to go out again. Might I request an answer to my last communication with regard to the Jinden murders. I hear that Smith has made a statement to Mr. Voss, but not aware as to the truth of it, but if such is the case, most likely you have heard of it. Might I also hope that you will return a favourable answer to my request for a further advance of £10 to each of the party.

I have, &c.,
A. S. MEARES.

No. 13.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to MR. A. S. MEARES.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 3 May, 1867.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, and to say that the capture of the outlaw Thomas Clarke and his brother will render the continued services of yourself and party unnecessary. You will therefore consider yourself released from the undertaking upon which you entered.

2. I am to add, in reference to your telegram just received, that the arms and ammunition entrusted to you are to be handed over to Mr. Rodd, of Braidwood, who has been requested to pay you the sum of £30.

3. I am further desired to convey to you the thanks of the Government for the efforts which you and your party have made in the cause of law and order.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 14.

TELEGRAM from THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to JAMES RODD, Esq., M.P.

3 May, 1867.

PAY Mr. A. S. Meares the sum of £30, on his handing over to you the arms and ammunition entrusted to him (3 rifles, 6 revolvers, &c.) Take receipt, which forward.

H.H.

1867-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NAVAL AND MILITARY DEFENCES OF THE COLONY.
(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.
(No. 51.)

Downing-street,
30 September, 1867.

SIR,

With reference to your Despatch No. 82, of the 19th September, 1865, forwarding copies of the papers and reports on the Naval and Military Defences of New South Wales, printed by order of the Legislative Assembly, I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the War Office, enclosing the accompanying reports having reference to the defence of Port Jackson against the attack of a Naval Squadron.

I take this opportunity of forwarding, for your information, copies of two letters received from the Board of Admiralty, in connection with this subject, dated respectively the 11th December, 1865, and the 2nd of January, 1866.

I have, &c.,

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

[Enclosures.]

SIR E. LUGARD to THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

War Office,
11 September, 1867.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of 30th November, 1865, transmitting, for the remarks of the Secretary of State for War, copy of a despatch from the Governor of New South Wales, covering papers and reports on the Naval and Military Defences of that Colony, I am directed by Sir John Pakington to inform you that the question was referred to the Fortification and Defence Committees, for consideration; and I am to forward the enclosed reports having reference to the defence of Port Jackson against the attack of a Naval Squadron, and to request that you will move His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos to cause them to be communicated to the Government of New South Wales.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD LUGARD.

Admiral Grey to The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War.

[Confidential.]

Office of the Fortification Committee,
109, Victoria-street,
15 April, 1867.

Sir,

In compliance with the directions contained in your letter of the 11th February last, the Fortification Committee have carefully considered the various plans proposed for the defence of Melbourne, Victoria, and of Port Jackson, New South Wales. They have received much valuable information from Captain Sir William Wiseman, R.N., late Commodore Commanding on the Australian Station, and from Lieutenant-Colonel Ward and Major Scratchley, of the Royal Engineers.

In arriving at the conclusions stated in the accompanying memoranda, the Committee, while giving full weight to military considerations, have not lost sight of the importance of avoiding unnecessary expenditure, and of so placing and constructing the works that they may be maintained and garrisoned without taxing too severely the resources of the Colonies in men and money.

They now have the honor to submit the result of their deliberations, for your consideration.

I have, &c.,

FREDERICK WILLIAM GREY,
Admiral.

2 NAVAL AND MILITARY DEFENCES OF THE COLONY.

MEMORANDUM by the Fortification Committee, with reference to the Defence of Port Jackson, New South Wales, against the attack of a Naval Squadron.

1. Several projects for the defence of Port Jackson have been proposed during the last twenty years. These are all described in the printed parliamentary papers of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales, and it is therefore unnecessary here to recapitulate them.

2. The works which have actually been carried into effect for this object are all in the immediate vicinity of Sydney, and were constructed about ten years ago, on the recommendation of Sir W. Denison, then Governor of the Colony. They are as follow, viz. :—

Dawes' Battery, armed with	...	...	...	...	five	42-pounders.
					fifteen	32-pounders.
Kirribilli Battery	"	...	...	...	five	8-inch guns.
Fort Denison	"	...	...	...	twelve	32-pounders.
					two	10-inch guns.
					one	8-inch gun.
					one	12-pounder carronade.
Macquarie Point Battery, armed with	...	...	...	...	eight	32-pounders.
					two	10-inch guns.
Fort Macquarie, armed with	...	...	...	...	eleven	24-pounders.
					five	42-pounders.

3. These batteries cannot now be considered an effective protection for Sydney, for an enemy could take up positions from whence he could bombard the town and shipping, without being exposed to their fire. The Government of the Colony have consequently directed their attention, at different times, to the measures which should be adopted for the defence of their capital and principal harbour.

4. From the parliamentary papers just referred to, it appears that two distinct views have been taken as regards the principles to be adopted in the defence of Sydney.

One principal proposal has been to exclude an enemy's ships from entering the harbour of Port Jackson; the other is, to defend the town of Sydney and the anchorage adjacent to it, supposing an enemy's vessels to have made their way into Port Jackson.

The plan of Sir W. Wiseman, which provides for bringing a fire of a few guns to bear on all parts of the anchorage of Port Jackson, is an extension of the second principle.

5. The Committee are of opinion, that if the question were to be determined without reference to the amount of money which the Colony would probably be prepared to expend at the present time on the defence of Port Jackson, and without reference to the supply and maintenance of the garrisons requisite to man the works that it may be desirable to construct for this purpose, it would undoubtedly be preferable to adopt the principle of preventing an enemy's vessels entering the harbour, rather than that of allowing him to enter Port Jackson, and of providing defences with a view of rendering untenable any part of the anchorage from which the town and shipping could be bombarded.

6. An enemy's vessels would fight to greater disadvantage if opposed at the entrance to the port—where, except in very calm weather, they would be unsteady, and therefore inaccurate in their fire—than if they fought in the land-locked harbour of Sydney. There are, moreover, positions at the entrance to Port Jackson admirably suited for works for its defence.

The Middle Head and the Inner South Head are under 1,400 yards apart, and the Sow and Pigs Shoal, about 800 yards higher up the passage, is only about 1,000 yards from the Middle Head and Inner South Head respectively. Works on these points, together with batteries at George's Head and Green Point, would all be so well situated for the defence of Port Jackson that, if they were of a good construction, and were well armed and manned, they would, with the aid of obstructions and torpedoes, render the harbour safe against any attack likely to be made against it.

7. This principle of defence is recommended by the Committee of the Legislative Assembly, in their Reports of 1863 and 1865.

8. The expense of the works necessary to carry out this principle effectually would, however, be very considerable, and, including that on the Sow and Pigs Shoal, would probably not be less than from £200,000 to £250,000, irrespective of the armaments, and the annual cost of maintaining the garrisons to man them.

9. From the inquiries the Committee have made as regards the probability of obtaining the necessary garrisons for works at the entrance to the port, it appears impossible to rely upon their being supplied from the local forces, which consist of Volunteers resident in Sydney and its suburbs, who could not be expected to abandon their ordinary avocations and to devote their whole time to man forts several miles distant from their homes. The country in the vicinity of the heads is not at present sufficiently inhabited to furnish garrisons for the works in question. It cannot be expected that troops will be supplied for the purpose from the Imperial Army, or at the expense of the Imperial Government; and the cost of maintaining troops furnished from the Mother Country would probably be greater than the Colony would be disposed to bear.

10. It may further be observed that, whatever works were constructed for the defence of the entrance to the port, there would always be a possibility of an enemy's vessel passing then at night, or in thick weather, and taking up a position from which the town and shipping might be bombarded, unless means of defence were provided for the immediate protection of the inner anchorage.

11. The Committee, taking these facts into consideration, are of opinion that the principle of rendering untenable that portion of the anchorage from which the shipping and town might be attacked is that which is best adapted to the present circumstances of the Colony, although they cannot consider such a system of defence complete without works on the outer points previously alluded to.

12. For this line of inner defence, the Committee consider that works should be placed at Bradley's Point, on Shark Island, Garden Island, and Goat Island. They also recommend that a battery should be placed at the site of Fort Phillip. The works at Bradley's Point and Shark Island would prevent hostile vessels lying in Rose or Taylor's Bay—which is within shelling range of the city and the adjacent anchorage—and being only about 1,200 yards apart, they would bring an effective cross-fire to bear upon vessels attempting to pass between them. These works, moreover, in conjunction with those on Garden Island and Goat Island, would prevent an enemy lying undisturbed in any part of the harbour whence he could fire directly into the town and shipping.

13. The Committee consider that it would be desirable to provide three or four small unarmoured vessels, each carrying one powerful gun, to act in conjunction with these works. They have been informed that a design is under the consideration of the Admiralty for the construction of a vessel of light draught of water, to carry one 12-ton gun, at a cost of £6,000, irrespective of the armament, which would probably cost about £2,000 in addition, making £8,000 in all. The Committee are of opinion that, if this design be found to answer, it would be well adapted as an auxiliary means for the defence of Port Jackson.

14. As regards the nature of the works at Bradley's Point, Shark Island, Garden Island, and Goat Island, the Committee recommend that each should consist of a sunken tower, on which should be mounted a turret for two guns (probably 18-ton guns), capable of affording effectual opposition to an iron-clad vessel. The ditch of the tower should be flanked by musketry fire, and a covered way should be provided, in which, according to the locality, should be mounted three or four guns of about four tons weight. These would be capable of doing serious damage to many armour-plated vessels, and at the same time would be very handy for opposing wooden ships. Pending the supply of these guns, the covered ways might be armed with some pieces from the existing works.

The

NAVAL AND MILITARY DEFENCES OF THE COLONY.

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The Committee recommend that an earthen battery for four or five guns should be constructed at Fort Phillip, and it should be planned so as to bring its fire to bear upon all parts of the harbour which can be seen from that height.

15. The foregoing proposals provide for the defence of the town and anchorage against the attack of an enemy's squadron, but they will not prevent hostile vessels occupying any of the outer anchorages, and hindering the ingress or egress of merchant ships. As long as the heads are unoccupied by works of defence, such a mode of attack upon the commerce of Sydney can at present only be prevented by the employment of armed vessels.

16. One great advantage of taking up the outer line of defence of the harbour, no doubt would be, that the works on the Middle Head and Inner South Head would prevent an enemy occupying the outer anchorages; but, for the reasons already given, the Committee do not consider it expedient to recommend the construction of works of defence on these points at present. When, however, the circumstances of the Colony are such as to justify a large expenditure, it is most desirable that forts should be constructed for the defence of the entrance to the harbour.

17. The works now proposed to be constructed will, however, always be indispensable as an inner line of defence, even if the outer line of forts be eventually carried into execution.

18. This Committee concur in the recommendation of the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly,—that the existing works at Kiribilli Point, Fort Denison, and Macquarie Battery should be dismantled. The two former are so situated that, if manned, they would absorb troops which would be required at the new defences; and, under the new scheme, the latter would not be required either in peace or war.

Dawes' Battery and Fort Macquarie, being on that side of the harbour on which the town is situated, could be manned, if desired, at a time of attack, and might therefore be retained. Meanwhile they will be useful for drill practice and saluting purposes.

19. A statement of the probable cost of the works and armaments recommended by this Committee is annexed.

FRED. WM. GREY, Admiral.
J. W. GORDON, Major-General.
C. DICKSON, Major-General.
A. COOPER KEY, Rear-Admiral.
J. H. LEFROY, Brigadier-General, R.A.
H. D. HARNESSE, Colonel, R.E.
WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS, Lieut.-Col. R.E.,
and Colonel, Secretary.
JAS. FERGUSSON.

109, Victoria-street,
April, 1867.

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Works and Armaments recommended by the Fortification Committee.

Position and Nature of Works.	Armament.	Detail of Estimate.	Estimated Cost of—	
			Works.	Armaments.
BRADLEY'S POINT— Enclosed Earthwork with 1 Turret	Two 10-inch M. L. Rifled Guns of 18 tons. Four 80-pr. M. L. Rifled Guns of 4 tons.	Works	£ 10,000	£
		Four Shields	4,000	.....
		Turret	10,000	.....
		Four 80-pr. Guns, Car- riages, Platforms, &c.	.....	2,000
		Two 10-inch Guns, &c.	.....	7,000
				24,000	9,000
SHARK ISLAND	The same	.....	24,000	9,000
GARDEN ISLAND	The same	.....	24,000	9,000
GOAT ISLAND	The same	.....	24,000	9,000
FORT PHILLIP— Earthen Battery	Five 80-pr. M. L. Rifled Guns of 4 tons.	Works	6,000	.....
		Five 80-pr. M. L. Rifled Guns, &c.	.....	2,500
			6,000	2,500
		Total Works	102,000	.....
	Armaments	.....	38,500	
			140,500	

[N.B.—These estimates are based upon English prices.]

[Confidential.]

MEMORANDUM by the Defence Committee, on the Report of the Fortification Committee, dated April, 1867, with reference to the Defence of Port Jackson, New South Wales.

Horse Guards,
6 August, 1867.

THE Defence Committee entirely concur in the view expressed in the foregoing report,—that the best system of defence for Port Jackson would be to keep an enemy outside the harbour. The observation in paragraph 16,—that the works at the entrance to the port would prevent an enemy's vessels anchoring in safety in the outer harbours,—is an additional reason for the adoption of this plan, and one to which this Committee attach great weight. If these outer harbours be left unprotected, hostile vessels taking shelter therein might, in the absence of a superior naval force, blockade Port Jackson, and destroy the commerce of Sydney.

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4 NAVAL AND MILITARY DEFENCES OF THE COLONY.

The Defence Committee, therefore, whilst admitting the necessity of defences to render untenable the portion of the anchorage from which the shipping and town might be attacked if an enemy had succeeded in occupying the harbour, strongly urge that the Government of the Colony should at the same time provide defences to keep him out of the harbour, and thus also prevent his using the outer anchorages.

The objections that have been made to the construction of the outer works at present are, their cost, and the annual expense of the garrisons requisite to man them. The Defence Committee consider, however, that it cannot be too strongly impressed upon the Government of New South Wales that, unless they are prepared to incur the expense of these forts and their garrisons, the defence of their capital and principal port cannot be effectually provided for.

The Committee concur in the recommendation respecting the provision of a few small floating batteries, as auxiliaries in the defence.

In the opinion of the Defence Committee, the several works referred to in the Report of the Fortification Committee should be undertaken in the following order, viz. :—

1. Garden Island, Shark Island, Bradley Point, and Middle Head.
2. Sow and Pigs work, supporting batteries at George's Head and Green Point, and Inner South Head.

If the above works were constructed, this Committee consider that those at Goat Island and Fort Phillip might be dispensed with. Pending the construction of the new works recommended, some of the armaments for them might be ordered and mounted temporarily at Dawes' Battery—one of the existing works which it is proposed to retain.

The works at Middle Head and Inner South Head might be similar to those proposed for Shark Island, Garden Island, &c., but with the addition of a battery for four powerful guns, two on each side of the tower, and the whole formed into an enclosure, with the requisite barrack accommodation for the garrison.

The work on the Sow and Pigs Shoal should be an iron tower, mounting about ten guns in casemates, and two of the most powerful guns in a turret.

The batteries at George's Head and Green Point should be earthen batteries for five or six guns each, provided with the requisite magazines and accommodation for men.

Annexed is an estimate of the probable cost of the works.

GEORGE.

ESTIMATE of Works recommended in Memorandum of Defence Committee on the Defence of Port Jackson, New South Wales, dated 6th August, 1867.

					<i>Under first head.</i>	
					Works.	Armaments.
					£	£
Garden Island ... ..	...	...	...	...	24,000	9,000
Shark Island ... ..	...	...	...	...	24,000	9,000
Bradley Point ... ..	...	...	...	...	24,000	9,000
Middle Head ... ..	...	...	...	...	30,000	15,000
					102,000	42,000
					£144,000	
					<i>Under second head.</i>	
					Works	Armaments.
					£	£
Work on Sow and Pigs Shoal ... ..	...	...	...	...	85,000	32,000
George's Head and Green Point ... ..	...	...	...	...	15,000	6,000
Inner South Head ... ..	...	...	...	...	30,000	15,000
					130,000	53,000
Under first head ... ..	...	...	...	...	102,000	42,000
					232,000	95,000
					£327,000	

LORD CLARENCE PAGET to SIR F. ROGERS.

Admiralty,
11 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 30th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a despatch from the Governor of New South Wales, forwarding the papers and reports on the Naval and Military Defences of that Colony, printed by order of the Legislative Assembly, and requesting that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will forward any observations they may have to offer, on a perusal of those papers, with a view to this being communicated by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to the local authorities in New South Wales.

In reply, I am to state, for the information of Mr. Cardwell, that, as far as my Lords can judge, the points selected for defence are well calculated to oppose any attempt of hostile vessels to enter the harbour, if armed with suitable guns; but my Lords are not prepared to offer an opinion upon the details of the proposed Forts, which subject would be better referred to engineer officers.

At the same time, my Lords are of opinion that much additional security would be given by arrangements for placing torpedoes in the narrow channels, and by having a turreted vessel, of the improved Monitor class, armed with the heaviest guns, and capable of moving to the defence of any point that might be threatened. Such a vessel would

not

NAVAL AND MILITARY DEFENCES OF THE COLONY.

5

not be required to act outside of the heads, and would not therefore be required to possess the qualities of a sea-going ship; and it would be necessary, consequently, to send her out in frame, to be put together in the Colony.

My Lords, in making this suggestion, would observe that the expenditure in providing such a vessel could not be provided for out of the ordinary Naval Votes, and they are not prepared to incur any such charge.

I am, &c.,
C. PAGET.

SIR F. ROGERS to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR WAR.

Downing-street,
10 January, 1866.

SIR,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit to you, with reference to my letter of the 21st ultimo, a copy of a letter from the Admiralty, enclosing a copy of a memorandum from the Controller of the Navy, dated the 30th December, respecting the construction and maintenance of a turreted vessel of the Monitor class, to be employed in the Harbour of Port Jackson.

I am, &c.,
F. ROGERS.

MR. ROMAINE to SIR F. ROGERS.

Admiralty,
2 January, 1866.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 21st December, requesting to be informed of the probable cost which would be incurred in the construction and maintenance of a turreted vessel of the Monitor class, to be employed in the Harbour of Port Jackson, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, a copy of a memorandum from the Controller of the Navy, dated the 30th December, giving the desired information.

I am, &c.,
W. G. ROMAINE.

Admiralty,
30 December, 1865.

WITH reference to their Lordships' minute on the enclosed letter from the Colonial Department, I beg leave to state that a Monitor of the American type, to be constructed at Sydney (because incapable of being navigated to Australia), and intended for two turrets, each to be armed with two heavy guns, to have a speed of about 10 knots, could not be of less dimensions than 1,800 tons of our measurement, which at £55 per ton, would cost for the hull £99,000. The engines would necessarily be about 350 horse power, which at £55 per horse power, would amount to £19,250. Allowing for the higher price of labour at Sydney, and the freight of materials, &c., which might have to be sent from England, I do not believe such a vessel would cost the Colonial Government less than £130,000.

The wear and tear of such a vessel ought to be met by a charge of 7 per cent. per annum on the original outlay, or by a sum of £9,100 per annum.

No stores or rigging are allowed for in this estimate, or anything on account of the intended armament. A single turret Monitor of about 1,200 tons of our measurement, with a speed of about 8 knots, would probably cost the Colony about £87,000, exclusive of the stores and armament.

It must be observed that, as no ship of this type has either been designed or constructed in England, these estimates are to a certain extent liable to error.

ROBT. SPENCER ROBINSON.

100
100
100

100
100
100

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROYAL ARTILLERY STATIONED AT SYDNEY.

(DESPATCH, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 5 December, 1867.

(No. 7.)

Downing-street,
26 January, 1867.

SIR,

I have to inform you that the Officer in Command has been instructed to remove, forthwith, to Ceylon, the Battery of Artillery stationed at Sydney, in the event of its services being dispensed with by the Colonial Authorities. I have, therefore, to request that you will ascertain from your Responsible Advisers whether they desire a Battery of Artillery to be retained in the Colony, or if this should not be the case, whether they desire to retain the services of any, and if so, of how many drill instructors, on terms to be arranged between the Colonial Authorities and the men; it being of course understood that their pay will cease, and the Home Government be relieved from all expenses, from the date of their colonial engagement.

I have further to request that you will communicate this decision thus arrived at to the Officer Commanding the Artillery, in order that there may be no delay in transferring the Battery to Ceylon.

I have, &c.,

CARNARVON.

MINUTE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

19 March, 1867.

It will be requisite to draw up a Minute of Council, embodying the opinion of the Government as to the removal of the Artillery, in time for transmission by the mail on the 24th instant; the less time lost the better.

J. Y.

MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 22 March, 1867.

THE Government is desirous of retaining the Battery of Artillery at present in the Colony; but inasmuch as the local Parliament has authorized payment at the rate of £55 only per annum for each man, and the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies requires that the rate should be increased to £70 per annum for each man, the decision of this Government can only at present be provisional, nor extend beyond the expression of a desire to retain the Battery, until Parliament shall have an opportunity of determining whether it will sanction the payment of the increased rate of pay required.

JAMES MARTIN.

Minute 67/13, 22nd March, 1867.—Confirmed, 27th March, 1867.

THE Executive Council advise that His Excellency the Governor be invited to communicate to The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to the Military Authorities, the views of the Government, as herein set forth, with reference to retaining the Battery of Artillery now in the Colony.

29 March, /67.

Approved—J.Y.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,

Clerk of the Council.

MINUTE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

25 March, 1867.

I hope the Bill for providing the funds to pay for the Artillery will be introduced at the opening of the next Session.

J. Y.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MILITARY CONTRIBUTION ACT AMENDMENT BILL,
(MESSAGE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 9 December, 1867.

JOHN YOUNG,
Governor.

Message No. 17.

In accordance with the 54th Clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, a Bill to "amend the Military Contribution Act of 1865" and to make provision for the necessary expenses in connexion therewith.

*Government House,
Sydney, 9th December, 1867.*

1871

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1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOLUNTEER FORCE REGULATION BILL (No. 2.)

(MESSAGE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 8 August, 1867.

JOHN YOUNG,

Governor.

Message, No. 3.

In accordance with the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, a Bill to amend the Law relating to Volunteer Corps, and to make provision for the necessary expenses in connexion therewith.

Government House,

Sydney, 8th Augst., 1867.

1867-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REGULATIONS

UNDER THE

VOLUNTEER FORCE REGULATION ACT

OF

1867.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
25 February, 1868.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1868.

[Price, 6d.]

*378-

REGULATIONS UNDER THE VOLUNTEER FORCE REGULATION ACT OF 1867.

CONSTITUTION AND ESTABLISHMENT.

1. The Volunteer Force of New South Wales is maintained under the Act 31 Vic., No. 5, and is subject to the provisions of that Act, and to all regulations made with regard to the same, by the authority of the Governor.
2. In case of actual or apprehended invasion of any part of the Colony of New South Wales, Volunteer Corps may be assembled for actual military service; and whenever they are so assembled, they will be liable to service in any part of this Colony, and be subject to the provisions of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, in conformity with clause 29 of the Volunteer Act of 1867.
3. The Members of a Volunteer Corps are either enrolled or honorary.
4. Enrolled Members are persons of every grade, whose names are duly enrolled for service in the Muster Roll of a Corps.
5. Honorary Members are persons who contribute to the funds of a Corps, but are not enrolled for service.
6. The Volunteer Force may consist of the following Arms, namely:—
 Light Horse,
 Artillery,
 Engineer,
 Mounted Rifle,
 Rifle.
7. The following tables contain authorized establishments of the different Arms of which the Volunteer Force may be composed. In these tables two numbers divided by a line signify the maximum and minimum strength thus, $\frac{200}{60}$ means not more than 200 or less than 60.

TABLE of Establishments of ENGINEER VOLUNTEERS.

DESCRIPTION OF CORPS.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Adjutants.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.							Total Enrolled Members.			
									Sergeant Major.	Quarter Master Sergeant.	Armourer Sergeant.	Orderly Room Clerk.	Bugle Major.	Colour Sergeants.	Sergeants.		1st Corporals.	2nd Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.
Subdivision				1	1				1										53
Company			1	1	1				1						1				46
Battalion of 4 Companies	1	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	16	12	8	3	53
" 6 "	1	1	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	24	12	8	2	53
" 8 "	1	2	8	8	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	8	24	16	8	2	53
" 12 "	2	2	12	12	12	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	12	24	16	8	2	53

TABLE of Establishments for MOUNTED RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

DESCRIPTION OF CORPS.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutants.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeon.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Sergeant Major.	Staff Sergeants.							Total Enrolled Members.		
											Quarter Master Sergeant.	Armourer.	Saddler Sergeant.	Orderly Room Clerk.	Bugle Major.	Farrier Major.	Colour Sergeants.		Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Farriers.	Shoeing Smiths.	Privates.
Subdivision			1	1							1									44
Company			1	1	1						1									45
Battalion of 4 Companies	1	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	8	4	45
6 "	1	1	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	12	6	45

TABLE of Establishment for LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS.

DESCRIPTION OF CORPS.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Adjutant.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.							Total Enrolled Members.			
										Regimental Sergeant Major.	Quarter Master Sergeant.	Armourer Sergeant.	Saddler Sergeant.	Farrier Sergeant.	Orderly Room Clerk.	Trumpet Major.		Troop Sergeant Majors.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters.	Farriers.	Shoeing Smiths.	Privates.
Division			1	1						1										53
Troop			1	1	1					1										53
Squadron			2	2	2					1										53
Regiment of 2 squadrons	1	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	53
3 "	1	1	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	53
4 "	1	2	8	8	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	8	53

TABLE of Establishment for ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

DESCRIPTION OF CORPS.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Adjutant.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon.	Regimental Sergeant Major.	Quarter Master Sergeant.	Armourer.	Orderly Room Clerk.	Trumpet Major.	Battery Sergeant Majors.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Gunners.	Total Enrolled Members.	
																				Staff Sergeants.
Section				1																53
Subdivision				1	1															53
Battery			1	1	1															53
Brigade of 6 batteries	1	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	12	12	12	12	53
8 "	1	2	8	8	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	8	16	16	16	16	53	
12 "	2	2	12	12	12	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	12	24	24	24	24	53	

TABLE of Establishment for RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

DESCRIPTION OF CORPS.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutant.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Sergeant Major.	Staff Sergeants.							Total Enrolled Members.			
										Quarter Master Sergeant.	Armourer.	Orderly Room Clerk.	Bugle Major.	Colour Sergeants.	Corporation.	Buglers.		Privates.		
Subdivision				1	1					1										53
Company				1	1	1				1										53
Battalion of 6 Companies	1	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	12	12	12	12	53
" 8 "	1	2	8	8	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	16	16	16	16	53
" 12 "	2	2	12	12	12	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	24	24	24	24	53

PRECEDENCE.

8. The Volunteer Force takes precedence immediately after the Militia, and Officers of the Volunteer Force take rank with Officers of Her Majesty's Regular and Militia Forces, within the territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, as the juniors of their respective ranks.

9. The different Arms of the Volunteer Force rank in the following order, viz. :—

Light Horse,
Artillery,
Engineer,
Mounted Rifle,
Rifle.

10. The precedence of the several Corps in each Arm of the Force is determined by the date of the original offer of service of each Corps.

11. The relative precedence of Officers of the entire Volunteer Force is determined solely by the rank and date of their Commissions in that Force.

12. The relative precedence of Officers of different Corps, holding Commissions of the same rank and date, is determined by the relative precedence of the Corps to which they respectively belong.

13. The relative precedence of Officers of one Corps bearing Commissions of the same rank and date, is determined by the order in which the appointments are inserted in the *Gazette*.

14. The relative precedence of Medical Officers in the Volunteer Force is regulated by the same rule as that prescribed for Medical Officers of the Army.

15. Every Corps, on its formation, receives a title or number, indicating its relative precedence with regard to the other Corps of the same Arm in the Colony; and no Corps is permitted to bear or use any title or designation other than that officially assigned to it on its formation, or subsequently granted on special application to the Governor, made by the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

16. The Commissioned Officers of the Volunteer Force are appointed by the Governor. All proposed appointments, promotions, and resignations of Commissions of Officers, are submitted to the Governor by the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

17. All appointments, promotions, and resignations of Commissioned Officers, are inserted in the *Gazette*.

18. Every Officer of Volunteers is required, on receiving his Commission, to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Volunteer Act.

19. The appointment of Honorary Chaplains, Honorary Assistant Surgeons, and Honorary Veterinary Surgeons, will be sanctioned only on the recommendation of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

20. On the recommendation of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, Honorary Assistant Surgeons will be appointed in the proportion of one for every Troop, Battery, Corps, or Company, on the express ground that they are necessary in order to ensure attendance of a Medical Officer, whenever the Corps is practising with ball or blank ammunition, and on the distinct understanding that such attendance will be really given by the officer appointed. These appointments can under no circumstance carry pay, and cease whenever the Corps is called out for actual service, or becomes entitled to a Medical Officer of substantive rank.

21. No Officer holding an Honorary Commission can, by virtue of it, take precedence of any Officer holding a substantive Commission of the same rank.

22. Every Officer is required to possess a competent knowledge of his duties, and to give a proper attendance to the drills of his Corps.

23. Any Officer who does not attend the number of parades and drills prescribed for the enrolled members of his Corps to qualify them for certificates of efficiency, or who fails in any year to obtain a certificate of efficiency as an "Efficient" Volunteer, will not be allowed to retain his Commission.

24. The Governor will grant exemptions from this obligation only in cases where the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force represents that there are special reasons for relaxation of this regulation.

25. Medical Officers may classify as "effectives" in having afforded their professional assistance, and attended such parades as have been required of them during the year.

26. Officers will also be liable at any time to be required to undergo an examination by a Board appointed by the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force for that purpose, as to their military competency for their rank and position in their respective Corps.

27. Officers are expected to make themselves acquainted with the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, with the Volunteer Act, 1867, and with these Regulations.

28. Under the provisions of the Volunteer Act, 1867, "Every Corps may recommend any enrolled members thereof to be Officers of such Corps, of a rank not higher than Captain of a Troop, Battery, or Company."

29. The Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force is authorized to appoint such Officers, or other persons as he may think fit, to be Examiners of candidates for Commissions and promotion.

30. The certificate from the Examiners shall specify, in each case, whether the candidate has passed for a Commission, as an Officer of Light Horse, Artillery, Engineer, Mounted Rifle, or Rifle, and whether he is qualified as a Subaltern or Captain of a Troop, Battery, or Company.

31. Subjects for examination—

For Cavalry—

Sword exercise.

Dismounted and mounted troop and squadron drill, as laid down in Cavalry Regulations.

For Artillery—

Squad and company drill, as laid down in "Field Exercise."

Manual and platoon exercises.

Garrison and field-gun drill.

For Engineers—

Squad and company drill, as laid down in "Field Exercise."

Manual and platoon exercises.

Sapping, mining, and the mode of making gabions and fascines.

For Rifles—

Squad, company, battalion, and light infantry drills.

Manual and platoon exercises.

Candidates for promotion will, in addition to the above, be required to be conversant with all the duties, &c., appertaining to their respective branches of the Force.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

32. The Non-commissioned Officers of a Corps are appointed by the Commanding Officer, from among the "efficient" members, subject to the approval of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

33. Lance-Serjeants and Lance-Corporals may be appointed by the Commanding Officer.

34. A Non-Commissioned Officer may be reduced by the Commanding Officer of his Corps, for any sufficient cause, the circumstances of the case having been duly investigated, and a report forwarded to the Brigade Office, for the information and approval of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

ENROLLED MEMBERS.

35. No person below the age of sixteen years is to be enrolled in any Volunteer Corps.

36. Boys of fourteen years of age and upwards may, if the sanction of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force be first obtained, be enrolled, for the purpose of being trained as Buglers and Trumpeters.

37. Apprentices are not to be enrolled without the consent of their masters.

38. No member of a Volunteer Corps is to be enrolled in another Corps, until he has legally ceased to be a Member of the former Corps.

39. A member of a Volunteer Corps can only be transferred to another Corps with the consent of his Commanding Officer, and be accepted by the Officer Commanding the Corps he wishes to join, and approved by the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

40. Persons dismissed from a Volunteer Corps for misconduct, are not, in any case, to be enrolled in another Corps, without the special sanction of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

41. The Commanding Officer of a Corps is to give to any Volunteer, who voluntarily quits it, a Certificate of Discharge, on a form supplied by the Volunteer Brigade Office, when requested to do so by such Volunteer. This certificate must bear the signature of the Commanding Officer.

42. Enrolled members are classed as "efficient" and "non-efficient."

43. In order to be reckoned as "efficient," an enrolled Volunteer must have fulfilled the conditions prescribed in these Regulations.

44. An "efficient" Volunteer is permitted to wear on the right arm, immediately above the cuff of the sleeve, a distinctive badge, consisting of a ring of silver lace, 1/2-inch wide, of the authorized pattern.

45. All members of every Corps failing to fulfil the specified conditions of "efficiency," will be classed as "non-efficient."

46. The standard of height for the Force in general to be not less than 5 feet 6 inches, except by special authority of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

47. Honorary members may be attached to any Volunteer Corps, without special authority, but must not be included in any muster-roll of the Corps to which they are attached.

48. They are not subject to military discipline, nor allowed to interfere with the military duties of the Corps; but they are permitted to wear its uniform, unless there is a special rule of the Corps to the contrary. They are not liable, under any circumstances, to be assembled for actual service.

PERMANENT STAFF.

49. The Permanent Staff is composed respectively of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, &c., and are under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, and (except for the purpose of instruction), are not, unless specially ordered, to take command of any Force of Volunteers, when an Officer of the Corps to which they belong is present.

50. Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers are also required to prepare and furnish, under the direction of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, all such returns as may from time to time be called for.

51. The appointment, promotion, and discharge of Non-Commissioned Officers and others of the Permanent Staff, rests with the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force; and all persons of the above Corps serving for pay with the Volunteer Force, shall take the oath of allegiance, and subscribe to a declaration of voluntary service, and to be subject to all regulations for the discipline of the Force.

52. Non-Commissioned Officers of the Permanent Staff, rank with Volunteer Non-Commissioned Officers in the different grades according to the date of their appointment in the Force; but are not to take command of any portion of the Force, except for purposes of instruction.

53. The Officer commanding the Force is authorized to place any Non-Commissioned Officer of the Permanent Staff under stoppages of pay for any offence,—such as irregularity of conduct, want of attention to his duties, &c., &c., which may be proved against him. Such stoppage for any such offence; not to exceed one month's pay; and no Non-Commissioned Officer shall receive more than half his pay during the time he shall have been under arrest or suspended from duty for any offence which may have been proved against him.

54. Non-Commissioned Officers, when attached to a Corps are, for the time being, under the direction of the Officer Commanding that Corps, who will report to the Officer commanding the Volunteer Force any irregularity of conduct, incompetency, or want of attention he may observe on the part of the Non-Commissioned Officer.

55. Non-Commissioned Officers are to keep a diary of the instructions imparted by them to Volunteers, and forward the same to the Volunteer Brigade Office, on the 3rd of each succeeding month; and when employed away from head quarters, the same must be certified by the Senior Officer of the Force present.

EFFICIENCY REGULATIONS.

56. A Volunteer shall be entitled to be deemed an efficient Volunteer, if he attains a certificate that he has fulfilled the

requirements and possesses qualifications in or upon one of the annexed forms of certificate as may be applicable to his case, and not otherwise.

57. Every such certificate shall be granted as soon as may be after the 31st December in every year, and to bear date the 1st of January, and shall be evidence of the efficiency of the Volunteer to whom it is granted, during the year ending 31st of December next, following its date.

58. At any time before the 30th of June, and thereafter, in the course of each year ending the 31st of December, the Commanding Officer of each Corps shall select, from time to time, such non-efficient and recruits as in his opinion have fulfilled the requirements and possess the qualifications aforesaid, and recommend their names to the Officer Commanding the Force, for official inspection, with a view to their obtaining certificates of efficiency.

59. By the term "recruit," used upon the annexed form of certificate, is meant a Volunteer who has never been returned as "Efficient" in an annual return of the Corps. By "Recruit Drill" is meant 16 drills of one hour each during 6 consecutive weeks, and pass inspection at the end of that time. By the term "Corps" is meant a Troop, Battery, or Company. By a "Parade of the Corps" is meant an assembly of the Corps in uniform under arms for exercise, whereat not less than one-third of the enrolled Members are present, exclusive of Commissioned Officers. By a "Company Drill" is meant an assembly of the Corps for drill, ordered by the Commanding Officer, whereat not less than one-quarter of the enrolled Members are present. By a "Battalion Parade" is meant an assembly of two or more Corps for exercise as a Battalion, or a Brigade, ordered by the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

60. Forms used in this order, or in or upon the following forms of certificate, have the same meaning as they have when used in the Volunteer Act.

FORMS OF CERTIFICATE OF EFFICIENCY.

FORM A.

For Light Horse Volunteer Corps.

We hereby certify—

- (1) That A. B., No. _____ was enrolled in the _____ 18 ____ Light Horse Volunteer Corps, on the _____
- (2) That he is provided with an efficient horse and horse furniture for the service.
- (3) That he attended during the _____ months ending the _____ 18 ____ * drills, ordered by the Commanding Officer.
- (4) That he rides well, and possesses a competent knowledge of the cavalry sword exercise, and dismounted and mounted troop and squadron drill, as laid down in the Cavalry Regulations.
- (5) That he was present at an Inspection of the Corps.

Head Quarters, _____ 18 ____ Commanding Officer. Official Inspector.

* For recruits—squad and troop drills (in addition to preliminary recruit drill) and instruction in musketry. For others—squad or troop drills, of which _____ parades of the Corps, including inspection parade and the remaining _____ drills. Instruction in musketry every _____ year.

FORM B.

For Artillery Volunteer Corps.

We hereby certify—

- (1) That A. B., No. _____ was enrolled in the _____ 18 ____ Artillery Volunteer Corps, on the _____
- (2) That he attended during the _____ months ending the _____ 18 ____ * drills, ordered by the Commanding Officer.
- (3) That he possesses a competent knowledge of squad and company drill, including the manual and platoon exercises, and also of gun drill.
- (4) That he attended the gun practice of his Battery, and possesses a competent knowledge of the general duties of a gunner.
- (5) That he was present at an Inspection of the Corps.

Head Quarters, _____ 18 ____ Commanding Officer. Official Inspector.

* For recruits—24 drills, of which 14 gun drills (in addition to preliminary recruit drill) and instruction in musketry. For others—16 drills, consisting of 6 battalion parades (of which 2 parades of the Corps, including 1 inspection parade) and the remaining 10 gun drills.

Batteries detached.

* Recruits, as above. For others—16 drills, of which 2 parades of the Corps, including 1 inspection parade and the remaining 14 gun drills.

FORM C.

For Engineer Volunteer Corps.

We hereby certify—

- (1.) That A. B., No. _____ was enrolled in the Engineer Volunteer Corps, on the _____ 18 _____
- (2.) That he attended during the _____ 18 * _____ months ending the _____ drills, ordered by the Commanding Officer.
- (3.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of squad and company drill, including the manual and platoon exercises as laid down in the Field Exercises of Infantry.
- (4.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of the musketry drill laid down in the Musketry Regulations for the Army.
- (5.) That he has been properly instructed in sapping, mining, and the mode of making gabions and fascines.
- (6.) That he was present at an Inspection of the Corps.

Head Quarters, _____ 18 _____ Commanding Officer.
 _____ Official Inspector.

* *For recruits—* _____ drills (in addition to preliminary recruit drill). Instruction in musketry.

For others— _____ drills, of which _____ parades of the Corps, including inspection parade and the remaining _____ drills. Instruction in musketry every year.

FORM D.

For Mounted Rifle Volunteer Corps.

We hereby certify—

- (1.) That A. B., No. _____ was enrolled in the Mounted Rifle Corps, on the _____ 18 _____
- (2.) That he is provided with an efficient horse, with furniture for the service.
- (3.) That he attended during the _____ 18 * _____ months, ending the _____ drills, ordered by the Commanding Officer.
- (4.) That he rides well, and possesses a competent knowledge of dismounted, squad, and company drill, including the manual and platoon exercises; and of mounted drill, including skirmishing and sword exercise, as laid down in the Manual for the Drill of Mounted Rifle Volunteers.
- (5.) That he was present at an Inspection of the Corps.

Head Quarters, _____ 18 _____ Commanding Officer.
 _____ Official Inspector.

* *For recruits—* _____ drills (in addition to preliminary recruit drill) and instruction in musketry.

For others— _____ drills, of which _____ parades of the Corps, including inspection parade and the remaining _____ drills. Instruction in musketry every year.

FORM E.

For Rifle Volunteer Corps united for drill as a Battalion.

We hereby certify—

- (1.) That A. B., No. _____ was enrolled in the Rifle Volunteer Corps, on the _____ 18 _____
- (2.) That he attended during the _____ 18 * _____ months, ending the _____ drills, ordered by the Commanding Officer.
- (3.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of squad and company drill, including the manual and platoon exercises, and skirmishing as a company, as laid down in the Field Exercises of Infantry.
- (4.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of the preliminary musketry drill laid down in the Musketry Regulations for the Army.
- (5.) That he was present at an Inspection of the Corps.

Head Quarters, _____ 18 _____ Commanding Officer.
 _____ Official Inspector.

* *For recruits—* 20 squad, company, and battalion drills (in addition to preliminary recruit drill). Instruction in musketry.

For others— 14 drills, consisting of 7 battalion parades (of which 2 parades of the corps, including 1 inspection parade and the remaining 7 company drills. Instruction in musketry every second year.

FORM F.

For Rifle Volunteer Corps not united for drill as a Battalion.

We hereby certify—

- (1.) That A. B., No. _____ was enrolled in the Rifle Volunteer Corps, on the 18 _____
- (2.) That he attended during the _____ 18 * _____ months ending the _____ drills ordered by the Commanding Officer.
- (3.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of squad and company drill, including the manual and platoon exercises, and skirmishing as a company, as laid down in the Field Exercises of Infantry.
- (4.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of the preliminary drill laid down in the Musketry Regulations of the Army.
- (5.) That he was present at an Inspection of the Corps.

Head Quarters, _____ 18 _____ Commanding Officer.
 _____ Official Inspector.

* *For recruits—* 20 squad and company drills (in addition to preliminary recruit drill). Instruction in musketry.

For others— 14 drills, of which 2 parades of the Corps, including 1 inspection parade, and the remaining 12 company drills. Instruction in musketry every second year.

COURTS OF INQUIRY.

61. A Court of Inquiry is to be considered as a Board, of which the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force may make use, to assist him in arriving at a correct conclusion on any subject on which it may be expedient for him to institute an inquiry.

62. If it is found necessary to cause the conduct of an Officer to be investigated by a Court of Inquiry, the Governor can alone convene the Court, which, in such a case, must be composed of Officers of the Volunteer Force.

63. The duties of a Court of Inquiry depend on the instructions which the convening authority may think proper to give. It may either be employed merely in collecting and arranging evidence, or it may, in addition, be directed to give an opinion as to the facts established by that evidence; but it has no power to pronounce any judgment as to the course to be taken by the convening authority in dealing with those facts. When facts connected with the conduct of an individual are submitted to the investigation of a Court of Inquiry, it is necessary that the instructions for the guidance of the Court should be sufficiently specific as regards matter, names, dates, and places, to convey clearly to the Court the nature of the subject into which it is appointed to inquire, and also to enable the person whose conduct is called in question to know what he has to answer.

64. It rests with the authority who orders the assembly of a Court of Inquiry to decide whether it shall be open or close. All evidence taken by a Court of Inquiry is to be recorded, as nearly as possible, in the words of the witness, and in the order in which it is received. The proceedings, when closed, are to be signed by the President and Members, after which they are to be forwarded by the President to the convening authority.

65. A Court of Inquiry may be re-assembled as often as the superior authority may deem necessary, and on every occasion of its meeting it is competent to receive and record new evidence.

DECLARATION

A.

To be made by President and Members of the Court.

I, A. B., do declare, upon my honor, that I will duly and impartially inquire into the matters to be brought before this Court; and I further declare upon my honor, that I will not, on any account, or at any time, disclose or discover my own vote or opinion, or that of any particular Member of the Court, unless required to do so by competent authority.

B.

To be made by witnesses before the Court.

I, C. D., do hereby declare on my honor, that the evidence I shall give on the matters now before this Court, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

RULES.

66. The rules of every Volunteer Corps, under the sanction of the Governor, are notwithstanding such sanction, allowed and confirmed only so far as they are in accordance with, or are not repugnant to, the provisions of the Volunteer Act, 1867, and the tenor of these Regulations.

67. No Corps shall impose, by rule, a subscription of more than one shilling per week.

CLOTHING AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

68. Uniforms will be supplied on the requisitions of Commanding Officers of Corps,—the cost of which will be deducted in the annual account.

69. Gold lace is not to be worn by Volunteer Corps.

70. The distinction in uniform and appointments, which are prescribed in Her Majesty's Regulations, to denote the rank of the wearer, are to be strictly observed by Volunteers of the various grades, as far as they are applicable to the Volunteer Force. In this respect, the regulations for the Army are to be taken as a guide.

71. Commissioned Officers and Sergeants, when supplied with them, alone are permitted to wear side-arms when off duty, and these only the authorized weapons of their respective ranks.

72. The undress uniform of Officers and Members must be strictly in accordance with the authorized pattern.

CAPITATION ALLOWANCE.

73. An annual allowance of £2 is granted for every efficient Officer, Non-commissioned Officer, and Member of Artillery Corps. An annual allowance of £1 10s. is granted for every efficient Officer, Non-commissioned Officer, and Member of Light Horse, Engineer, Mounted Rifle, and Rifle Volunteers.

74. The issue in each year of these allowances will be based upon the number of efficient shewn in the annual returns and nominal roll of efficient and non-efficient, rendered in accordance with Article 57, on the 31st of December in the preceding year.

75. These allowances are to provide Corps with uniforms, and in no case to be exceeded; but should a surplus remain after deductions of cost of uniform for that year, the same to be handed over to Officers commanding Corps, and to be applied to general fund of such Corps.

76. No claim to these allowances shall be admitted at the commencement of any year, if the number of "efficient" in any Corps be below the minimum establishment shewn in the tabular forms of these Regulations; and the services of such Corps shall be liable to be dispensed with.

77. After the receipt and examination of the annual returns referred to in Article 57, shewing the number of Volunteers in each Corps for whom allowance will be admissible, the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force will receive authority from the Colonial Secretary to draw upon the Treasury such sums of money as may be required from time to time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

78. All official correspondence from Volunteer Corps is to proceed from the Officer commanding, or to pass through him.

79. Application for Leave of Absence, Returns, Reports, and Correspondence on Military subjects, are to be addressed to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, through the Brigade Adjutant.

80. In correspondence with the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, the following rules are to be observed:—

- (a.) Not more than one subject is to be treated in any one letter.
- (b.) Every letter to be written on folio paper. If in reply to any former communication, the number and date to be specified.
- (c.) Officers are to specify, under their signature, their rank, and the authorized designation of the Corps, &c., to which they belong.

INSPECTION AND RETURNS.

81. Every Corps of Volunteers will be inspected twice in each year, as shall be appointed by the Governor. There shall be a Quarterly "Parade of Corps" for Review exercise, &c. (including inspection) by the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, or other appointed Officer.

82. Commanding Officers of Corps are required to furnish the following Returns:—

- (a.) Annual Return of Efficient and Non-efficient on or before the 31st December.
- (b.) Biennial Inspection Returns immediately after inspection.
- (c.) Quarterly Returns (as per form supplied), for periods ending respectively 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December.
- (d.) Return of Recruits for official inspection, as required by Article 58.
- (e.) Parade states, as required.

83. But no Commanding Officer shall return in any month more than four Parades for Drill; and no other parade shall be recognized for the purposes of the Efficiency Regulations, unless such parade has been approved by the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Assemblies of the Volunteer Force.

84. When Corps of any Arm or Arms of different districts wish to assemble together for drill, &c., a joint notification of their desire to do so must be sent by the several Commanding Officers to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

The command of the Brigade or Battalion, while drilling, will devolve upon the Senior Officer present.

It may, however, be necessary, with a view to the instruction of the Corps, or for the purpose of affording instruction to the Brigade or Battalion, that a Staff Officer should be appointed by the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force. Such an Officer, when appointed, will superintend the movements, but will not, unless specially ordered, take the command.

85. Volunteer Corps are not to assemble under arms for any purpose unconnected with military drill or rifle practice, except with the approval of the Governor, granted on the recommendation of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

86. When Volunteers belonging to one or more Corps are brought together under arms at rifle shooting matches, or other occasions, the Senior Officer present in uniform is to be considered in command of all the Volunteers on the ground; and although his position in this respect does not involve any authority for his interference in the arrangements of the meeting, yet he is held responsible for the due maintenance of order and discipline among the Volunteers under arms.

Funerals.

87. No Member of the Force is to be buried with military honors, except by the express desire of his friends, notified to the Officer commanding the Volunteer Force.

MILITARY SALUTE.

88. Volunteers shall give the Military Salute to all Commissioned Officers of Volunteer Corps in this Colony, and Officers of Her Majesty's Service, when both are in uniform, in the manner laid down in the "Field Exercise."

AMMUNITION.

89. Ammunition may be issued at the discretion of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, but in no case is the annual allowance per Corps, for ball ammunition, to exceed the following proportions:—

DISTRIBUTION.	Number of Rounds.			Remarks.
	Ball.	Blank	Caps.	
<i>Artillery.</i>				
Per Battery ...	100	30	...	} For periodical practice.
" Sub-division ...	60	20	...	
" Section ...	40	10	...	
For small arms—				
For every efficient, for first year of service ...	70	10	98	} For instruction in musketry
After the first year's service ...	50	...	55	
For every efficient ...	30	...	33	
For practice.				
<i>Light Horse, Engineers, Mounted Rifles, and Rifles.</i>				
For every enrolled member, for first year of service ...	110	20	163	} For instruction in musketry.
After the first year's service ...	90	60	165	
For every efficient ...	50	...	55	
For practice.				

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

90. Application for leave of absence for Officers beyond one month must be made to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, at the same time detailing the Officer in performance of duties during such absence.

ARREST.

91. Arrest shall signify a suspension from all military duty, participation in rifle shooting, &c., during period of such arrest, and any Volunteer so placed under arrest shall, on demand, deliver up his arms and accoutrements as directed.

BADGES FOR GOOD SHOOTING.

92. With a view to stimulate individual exertion, and to reward the proficiency of Volunteers in the use and management of the rifle, a system of Badges has been adopted, and the following rules for the award thereof are to be strictly adhered to:—

1st. To the best shot of a Battalion—A Badge of cross muskets and crown above and below, worked in silver on scarlet cloth ground.

2nd. To the best shot of a Corps—A Badge of cross muskets, and crown above, worked in silver on scarlet cloth ground.

3rd. To certain of the first class shots—(to be styled "Marksmen,")—A Badge of cross muskets, worked in silver on scarlet cloth ground.

The Badges referred to under 1st, 2nd, and 3rd head, are to be worn on the *left arm*, immediately above the point of the cuff, and retained for the period of one year from date of issue.

BADGE FOR EFFICIENCY.

93. As described in paragraph 44, and only to be worn whilst holding a Certificate of Efficiency.

CADET CORPS.

94. Cadet Corps are formed of youths of ten years of age and upwards.

The Members of a Cadet Corps are not to be attested for service.

The Commissioned Officers of a Cadet Corps receive only Honorary Commissions.

Cadet Corps are not to fire in military formation, unless they have been inspected and pronounced qualified to do so by an Officer of the Permanent Staff.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CUSTOMS DUTIES, RIVER MURRAY.

(MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COLONIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA,
RELATIVE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 3 July, 1867.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18 January, 1867.

His Excellency the Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following Agreement made between this Colony and the Colony of Victoria, relative to the operation of the Customs Laws on the River Murray.

HENRY PARKES.

MEMORANDUM of Agreement made and entered into at Melbourne on the twelfth day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven between the Honorable James M'Culloch the Chief Secretary and the Honorable James Goodall Francis the Commissioner of Trade and Customs of Victoria for and on behalf of the Colony of Victoria on the one part and the Honorable James Martin the Attorney General and the Honorable Geoffrey Eagar the Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales for and on behalf of the Colony of New South Wales on the other.

For the purpose of enabling each of the Colonies of Victoria and New South Wales to receive the duties of Customs to which it is entitled on goods imported from the other across or by way of the River Murray without the actual collection of such duties by Customs Officers on the occasion of each act of importation and for the settlement of all claims between the two Colonies in respect of importations into either from the other between the first day of May and the twenty-seventh day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five it is agreed as follows:—

1. That the Colony of Victoria shall pay over to the Colony of New South Wales on or before the first day of February next the sum of six thousand eight hundred pounds (£6,800) for the duties collected by Victoria on behalf of New South Wales from the first day of May to the twenty-seventh day of June in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and that such payment shall be a final settlement of accounts between the two Colonies in reference to duties due to or claimed by either from the other in respect of importations during the said period.

2. That for a period of five years from the first day of February next goods of all kinds including live stock shall be imported from Victoria into New South Wales and from New South Wales into Victoria across or by way of the River Murray without any payment of Customs duties or charge of any kind for or upon any such importation.

3. That it shall be the duty of the Customs Officers of New South Wales to put a permanent distinguishing mark on all packages of goods imported into New South Wales from South Australia by way of the River Murray and that it shall be lawful for Victoria in all cases where the New South Wales import duties on such goods so marked are lower than the Victoria import duties on the same goods to demand or receive on the importation from New South Wales into Victoria of such goods a sum equal to the difference between the duties imposed in the two Colonies and that it shall be the duty of the New South Wales Customs Officers to take all proper steps to prevent any evasion of this section.

4. That during such period there shall be paid to New South Wales by Victoria by equal quarterly payments the yearly sum of sixty thousand pounds (£60,000) such sum being the estimated annual balance that in each year would be payable to New South Wales in respect of Customs duties upon goods imported into it by way of the River Murray after giving credit to Victoria for the duties payable on goods imported into that Colony from New South Wales.

5. That during the said period of five years there shall be paid by New South Wales to Victoria the nett proceeds of all Customs duties received by New South Wales upon the importation of goods from South Australia by way of the River Murray the cost of collecting which duties shall not as against Victoria be charged at a higher rate than five pounds per centum on the amount of the duties actually received and such payments shall be made half yearly and each such payment shall include all the duties then actually received by New South Wales less the charge as above mentioned.

6. That the last preceding clause of this Agreement shall include all duties received by New South Wales by means of its Customs Officers on the River Murray on and after the first day of February next on goods imported into New South Wales from South Australia by way of the River Murray whether such goods were imported into New South Wales before or after such date and also all duties received by South Australia on behalf of New South Wales on and after the same date.

7. That the duties on goods which on the first day of February next shall have been imported into New South Wales from Victoria by the River Murray and shall then be in any of the New South Wales Bonded Warehouses on that river and the duties on all goods which may hereafter during the continuance of this Agreement be imported in bond from Victoria and placed in the present or any future Bonded Warehouse in New South Wales on the said river shall be collected by New South Wales for Victoria without charge.

8. That while this Agreement continues the Victoria and New South Wales Customs and Excise duties respectively shall not be reduced by either Colony without the consent of the other and that if the Legislature of either Colony shall notwithstanding this stipulation without the consent of the other Colony reduce its Customs or Excise duties this Agreement shall thereupon cease and determine unless a corresponding adjustment of the annual amount payable by Victoria to New South Wales be first mutually agreed upon.

9. That nothing in this Agreement shall be held to prevent New South Wales making such arrangements not inconsistent with the last preceding clause and the fifth clause with South Australia as it may think fit in reference to Customs duties on goods imported into New South Wales from South Australia by way of the River Murray or establishing and maintaining such Custom Houses and Bonded Warehouses and making such regulations as it may think fit for the collection of Customs duties on goods imported from or through South Australia by way of the River Murray.

10. That should any Legislative sanction be necessary to enable this Agreement to be carried into effect such sanction shall be applied for.

JAMES M'ULLOCH.
JAS. G. FRANCIS.
JAMES MARTIN.
G. EAGAR.

1867.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO THE CONDITION OF THE

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT;

TOGETHER WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.



SYDNEY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1867.

1867.

 ENQUIRY INTO THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

 REPORT.

THE Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, as notified in the Commission under the Great Seal of the Colony, addressed to Jacob Levi Montefiore, Esq., and dated August 14, 1866, for the purpose of instituting a thorough and searching enquiry into the whole management and general working of the Customs Department, and reporting thereon, and recommending such changes as they may deem necessary,—having devoted their best attention to the subject, have agreed upon the following Report:—

1stly.—That it appears to the Commission that the existing Customs Act is wholly unsuited to the present requirements of the Colony, being in many respects deficient, in others not sufficiently clear and explicit; and that it is advisable the present Act should be repealed, and a new one enacted without delay.

2ndly.—That it is absolutely necessary that the direction of this important Department should be under the supervision of a Head, who should have complete control, and that this control should exist in the Collector of Customs. The Commission, however, do not recommend that the office of Collector should be a political appointment, viewing the large amount of practical experience that it is necessary the Head of the Customs Department should possess.

3rdly.—That a Board of Commissioners of Trade and Customs should be appointed, acting under the Honorable the Treasurer, as the Commissioners in the Mother Country under the Lords of the Treasury, to advise and direct the Collector upon all disputed points, enact by-laws, and watch over the interests of the Revenue in relation to the *ad valorem* and other duties.

4thly.—That appointments in the Customs should cease to be the result of political patronage, but that all applications for vacancies in the Department should be made to the Board of Commissioners, who should select the candidates they deem most competent.

5thly.—That the Chief Clerk, instead of being merely a private secretary, or corresponding clerk, should exercise a large amount of direct supervision in the Long Room, making it his business to see that each clerk in the Department should become competent to perform any of the duties of the Custom House.

6thly.—That each clerk in the Long Room, instead of devoting himself to one branch of the Department only, should, when necessary, be instructed to assist in the work of any other clerk.

7thly.—That the Cashier should be instructed to receive all entries that are in the Long Room before 3 o'clock.

8thly.—That all the recommendations made by the Collector of Customs in March, 1864, be carried into operation with all practicable despatch.

9thly.—That the mode of entries should be simplified, initialling and signing made less frequent, the Long Room extended, and the Clerical wholly separated from the Landing Department.

10thly.—That the present system of Tide-waiting after a ship reaches the Quay be abolished, and the Revenue protected by Landing-waiters and Gaugers only.

The Commissioners, in conclusion, would refer to the very voluminous evidence they have taken in the course of this enquiry, upon the organization, present condition, management, and control of the Customs Department; and are of opinion that the recommendations of this Report should be carried into effect with as little delay as possible.

JACOB MONTEFIORE. (L.S.)

G. KING. (L.S.)

HY. MOORE. (L.S.)

J. S. WILLIS. (L.S.)

JOHN YOUNG. (L.S.)

Sydney, December 3, 1866.

Commission.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth,—

To our trusty and well-beloved—

GEORGE KING, Esquire;
JACOB LEVI MONTEFIORE, Esquire;
HENRY MOORE, Esquire;
JOSEPH SCAIFE WILLIS, Esquire;
JOHN YOUNG, Esquire;

Greeting :

KNOW ye that, we, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, industry, discretion, and integrity, do by these presents authorize and appoint you, or any three or more of you, as hereinafter mentioned, to make a diligent and full inquiry into the organization, present condition, management, and control of the Customs' Department, in this our Colony of New South Wales; to report thereon; and to submit such recommendations, and suggest such changes, as may be considered necessary to effect improvement, and promote efficiency throughout the said Department: We do, by these presents, give and grant to you, or any three or more of you, at any meeting or meetings to which all of you shall have been duly summoned, full power and authority to call before you all such persons as you shall judge necessary, by whom you may be better informed of the truth in the premises,—and to require the production of all such books, papers, writings, and all other documents as you may deem expedient,—and to visit and inspect the same at the offices or places where the same or any of them may be deposited,—and to inquire of the premises by all other lawful ways or means: And our further will and pleasure is, that you, or any three or more of you, after due examination of the premises, do, and shall, within the space of three months after the date of this our Commission, or sooner, if the same can be reasonably certified to us, in the Office of our Colonial Treasurer, under your, or any three of your hands and seals, certify what you shall find touching the premises, and what (if any) alterations, improvements, and regulations respecting such matters as aforesaid, or any of them, you shall think fit to be made and established: And we hereby command all Government Officers, and other persons whomsoever, within the said Colony, that they be assistant to you, and each of you, in the execution of these presents: And we appoint you, the said Jacob Levi Montefiore to be President of this Commission, and do give you power, at your discretion, to procure such clerical or other assistance as may be absolutely necessary for enabling you duly to execute this Commission.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent,
and the Great Seal of our said Colony to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our right, trusty, and well-beloved Councillor, SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, Knight Commander of our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, this fourteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and in the thirtieth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(L.S.)

JOHN YOUNG.

By His Excellency's Command,

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

By

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 Saint Michael and Saint George, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

WHEREAS, by a Commission bearing date the fourteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, Her Majesty was pleased to appoint George King, Esquire, Jacob Levi Montefiore, Esquire, Henry Moore, Esquire, Joseph Scaife Willis, Esquire, and John Young, Esquire, to make a diligent and full inquiry into the organization, present condition, management, and control of the Customs' Department, in this our Colony of New South Wales; to report thereon; and to submit such recommendations, and suggest such changes, as might be considered necessary to effect improvement and promote efficiency throughout the said Department: And whereas it was by the said Commission provided, that the persons thereby appointed, or any three or more of them, after due examination of the premises, should, within the space of three months from the date of the said Commission, certify to Her Majesty, in the Office of the Colonial Treasurer, under their or any three of their hands and seals, what they find touching the premises, and what alterations, improvements, and regulations respecting such matters as aforesaid, or any of them, they should think fit to be made and established: And whereas it is deemed expedient to extend such period as aforesaid: Now, therefore, I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, do hereby direct and appoint that the period, within which the persons appointed by Her Majesty's said Commission shall certify to Her Majesty touching the premises, shall be extended, and it is hereby extended to the fourteenth day of December now next ensuing.

Given under my hand, at Sydney, this 29th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and in the thirtieth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

JOHN YOUNG.

By His Excellency's Command,

G. EAGAR.

COMMISSION ON THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, 20 AUGUST, 1866.

PRESENT:—

J. L. Montefiore, Esq.,	|	Henry Moore, Esq.,
John Young, Esq.,	|	George King, Esq.

Jacob Levi Montefiore, Esq., in the Chair.

The President of the Commission, Jacob Levi Montefiore, Esq., read the Commission, bearing date 14 August, 1866, under the Great Seal of the Colony, appointing Jacob Lévi Montefiore, Esq., John Young, Esq., Joseph Scaife Willis, Esq., Henry Moore, Esq., and George King, Esq., a Commission to inquire into the management, &c., of the Customs Department, and report thereon to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.

The Commission appointed Mr. Charles Bird Secretary.

The Commission deliberated as to their course of proceedings, and decided not to admit the Press, nor any persons, during the examination of witnesses.

The Commission ordered the Secretary to summon W. A. Duncan, Esq., the Collector of Customs, to give evidence on Monday next, at 3 p.m., and to bring with him a list of the staff of the Customs, and the employments they hold.

[The Commission adjourned till Monday next, at 3 p.m.]

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

MONDAY, 27 AUGUST, 1866.

PRESENT:—

J. L. Montefiore, Esq.,	|	George King, Esq.,
John Young, Esq.,	|	Henry Moore, Esq.

Jacob Levi Montefiore, Esq., in the Chair.

W. A. Duncan, Esq., Collector of Customs, called in and examined.

The Secretary read letters from J. S. Willis, Esq., announcing his inability to attend the meetings of the Commission on Mondays, and from Henry Lane, Esq., respecting the printing of the evidence, and enclosing a Report of a Board appointed to inquire into the Clerical Branch of the Customs.

[The Commission adjourned till Thursday next, at 3 p.m.]

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

THURSDAY, 30 AUGUST, 1866.

PRESENT:—

J. L. Montefiore, Esq.,	|	George King, Esq.,
J. S. Willis, Esq.,	|	Henry Moore, Esq.

Jacob Levi Montefiore, Esq., in the Chair.

Papers connected with Mr. Llewellyn's case, and the Newcastle alleged smuggling case, were laid before the Commission.

The Commission held a consultation to determine what course to pursue, and adjourned till Tuesday next, at 3 p.m., after instructing the Secretary to summon Mr. Llewellyn and Mr. Maddox to give evidence.

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 4 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

PRESENT :—

J. L. Montefiore, Esq.,	|	Henry Moore, Esq.,
George King, Esq.,	|	J. S. Willis, Esq.

Jacob Levi Montefiore, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. W. N. Llewellyn, Chief Clerk, and Mr. J. H. Maddocks, 2nd Clerk, were called in and examined.

The Secretary was instructed to summon Mr. A. Berney to give evidence on Thursday next.

Letter read regarding the printing of the evidence.

[The Commission adjourned till Thursday next, at 3 p.m.]

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

THURSDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

PRESENT :—

J. L. Montefiore, Esq.,	|	Henry Moore, Esq.,
George King, Esq.,	|	J. S. Willis, Esq.

Jacob Levi Montefiore, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. A. Berney, the 1st Landing-surveyor, was called in and examined.

Letter read regarding rate of remuneration to Commissioners.

The Commission instructed the Secretary to summon Mr. Jones, 2nd Landing-surveyor, to give evidence, and adjourned till Tuesday next, at 3 p.m.

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

TUESDAY, 11 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

PRESENT :—

J. L. Montefiore, Esq.,	|	J. S. Willis, Esq.,
John Young, Esq.,	|	Henry Moore, Esq.,
George King, Esq.		

Jacob Levi Montefiore, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Edmund Jones, the 2nd Landing-surveyor, was called in and examined.

The Secretary was instructed to summon Mr. Rucker, Mr. Lane, and Mr. Fancourt, to give evidence.

[The Commission adjourned till Thursday next, at 3 p.m.]

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

THURSDAY, 15 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

PRESENT :—

J. L. Montefiore, Esq.,	|	John Young, Esq.,
Henry Moore,	|	J. S. Willis, Esq.

Jacob Levi Montefiore, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Rucker, 3rd Clerk, and Mr. John Lane, 4th Clerk, were called in and examined.

The Secretary was instructed to summon Mr. Fancourt to give evidence.

[The Commission adjourned till Tuesday week, at 3 p.m.]

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

TUESDAY, 25 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

PRESENT :—

J. L. Montefiore, Esq.,	|	George King, Esq.,
Henry Moore, Esq.,	|	J. S. Willis, Esq.

Jacob Levi Montefiore, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Thomas Fancourt, Warehouse-keeper, was called in and examined.

The Secretary was instructed to summon Mr. James Powell (Metcalfe & Powell) to give evidence.

[The Commission adjourned till Thursday next, at 3 p.m.]

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

THURSDAY,

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THURSDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

PRESENT:—

J. L. Montefiore, Esq.,		George King, Esq.,
Henry Moore, Esq.,		J. S. Willis, Esq.

Jacob Levi Montefiore, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. James Powell, Custom House Agent, was called in and examined.

The Secretary was instructed to summon Mr. R. T. Ford and Mr. Adams to give evidence.

[The Commission adjourned till Tuesday next, at 3 p.m.]

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

TUESDAY, 2 OCTOBER, 1866.

PRESENT:—

J. L. Montefiore, Esq.,	|	George King, Esq.,
Henry Moore, Esq.,	|	J. S. Willis, Esq.

Jacob Levi Montefiore, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. R. T. Ford and Mr. Adams were called in and examined.

The Secretary was instructed to summon Mr. Russell, the 1st Tide-surveyor, to give evidence.

[The Commission adjourned till Thursday next, at 3 p.m.]

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

THURSDAY, 4 OCTOBER, 1866.

PRESENT:—

J. L. Montefiore, Esq.,	|	George King, Esq.,
Henry Moore, Esq.,	|	J. S. Willis, Esq.

Jacob Levi Montefiore, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. R. M. Russell, 1st Tide-surveyor, called in and examined.

The Secretary was instructed to summon Mr. Bros to give evidence.

[The Commission adjourned till Tuesday next, at 3 p.m.]

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

TUESDAY, 9 OCTOBER, 1866.

PRESENT:—

J. L. Montefiore, Esq.,	|	George King, Esq.,
Henry Moore, Esq.,	|	J. S. Willis, Esq.

Jacob Levi Montefiore, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. John Bros, Custom House Agent, was called in and examined.

At the next meeting the Secretary was instructed to summon Mr. J. A. Malcolm and Mr. Berney.

[The Commission adjourned till Thursday next, at 3 p.m.]

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

THURSDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1866.

PRESENT:—

J. L. Montefiore, Esq.,	|	Henry Moore, Esq.,
	|	George King, Esq.

Jacob Levi Montefiore, Esq., in the Chair.

Papers connected with a charge brought by Mr. Samuel Gordon against Mr. M'Pherson, an Officer of Customs at Newcastle, were laid before the Commission and considered.

Mr. Edmund Berney, 1st Landing-surveyor, was called in and re-examined.

[The Commission adjourned till Thursday, 15 November, at 3 p.m.]

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 15 NOVEMBER, 1866.

PRESENT:—

J. L. Montefiore, Esq.,	|	J. S. Willis, Esq.,
Henry Moore, Esq.,	|	John Young, Esq.,
George King, Esq.		

Jacob Levi Montefiore, Esq., in the Chair.

A letter from Mr. Samuel Gordon to the Honorable the Treasurer, was laid before the Commission and considered.

Mr. W. A. Duncan, the Collector of Customs, was called in and re-examined.

A paper in connection with certain appointments in the Customs was laid before the Commission.

[The Commission adjourned till Tuesday next, at 4 p.m.]

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

TUESDAY, 20 NOVEMBER, 1866.

PRESENT:—

J. L. Montefiore, Esq.,	|	J. S. Willis, Esq.,
George King, Esq.,	|	John Young, Esq.,
Henry Moore, Esq.		

Jacob Levi Montefiore, Esq., in the Chair.

The Commission, before proceeding to draw up their Report, debated as to whether they should consider the Customs Bill which was printed, and introduced to the Legislative Assembly by the Honorable E. C. Weekes, in 1862, and ultimately determined that the examination of the said Bill did not come within the scope of their Commission. They expressed their opinion, however, that when the Board of Trade and Customs was appointed, the drafting of a new Customs Act should be referred to them.

The Commission then considered the Report submitted by the President, amended certain paragraphs, and agreed that the Report, as amended, be the Report of the Commission.

The Secretary was ordered to summon the Commission to sign the Report, on receipt, from the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, of a communication from the Government authorizing the extension of the time of the sitting of the Commission for a month from 14 November.

[The Commission adjourned till Thursday, 29 November, at 4 p.m.]

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

THURSDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1866.

PRESENT:—

J. L. Montefiore, Esq.,	|	George King, Esq.,
Henry Moore, Esq.,	|	J. S. Willis, Esq.,
John Young, Esq.		

Jacob Levi Montefiore, Esq., in the Chair.

A letter from Mr. Samuel Gordon to the President, relative to his charge against Mr. M'Pherson, an Officer of Customs at Newcastle, was laid before the Commission and considered.

A letter was received from the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, enclosing an instrument, under the hand of His Excellency the Governor, extending the period to 14 December, for the Commission to make their Report.

A few verbal amendments were made in the Report, which was then signed and sealed by the Commissioners.

[The Commission adjourned *sine die*.]

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

1866.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THE

COMMISSION ON THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

MONDAY, 27 AUGUST, 1866.

Present:—

J. L. MONTEFIORE, Esq.,
HENRY MOORE, Esq.,JOHN YOUNG, Esq.,
GEORGE KING, Esq.

JACOB LEVI MONTEFIORE, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

W. A. Duncan, Esq., Collector of Customs, called in and examined:—

1. *President.*] You are the Collector of Customs? I am.
2. How long have you held that position? Rather more than seven years.
3. Have you ever held a similar position before? I was thirteen years Collector at Moreton Bay.
4. You have then, altogether, been twenty years in the Customs? A little more than that.
5. Have you ever been in any way connected with the Customs before you came to these Colonies? You mean engaged in the Customs—No, never.
6. You are able to afford us information regarding the comparative working of the Customs here and in other parts of the world? I have had a good deal of correspondence with the Collectors of the neighbouring Colonies—we have exchanged correspondence. I know also the regulations of the Customs in England.
7. Not from personal knowledge, but from information? Yes, not from personal knowledge, but from books and correspondence.
8. All the departments of the Customs here are under your control and supervision? I understood them to be so till recently—I cannot say they are so at present.
9. Are not all the subordinates immediately under your control? They are supposed to be.
10. *Mr. Young.*] I presume they receive no orders except from you? They do—direct from the Treasury.
11. *President.*] You are cognizant of the department, and the manner in which the whole of the work is carried out? Yes, decidedly.
12. Do you think that generally the department is as efficient as it might be? Not in some respects.
13. In what way? The landing branch has never been up to my ideal. The clerical branch till recently was tolerably efficient.
14. Without referring to anything that may have occurred lately—is the department, or has it been, in good working order? Up to the beginning of this year I considered it so, with the exception of the landing branch, which has never been thoroughly under my control.
15. For what reason? In consequence of the interference, by others, with the promotions, appointments, and control of the department.
16. Your department is directly responsible to the Colonial Treasurer, is it not? Yes, it is.
17. Had he interfered in this particular branch which was not efficient before the year commenced? Yes.
18. Will you point out in what way it could have been rendered more efficient? Yes, but it will be necessary to go some time back, in order to give a proper idea of that. In 1839, when the office of Comptroller was abolished, some years before I joined the establishment, the landing surveyor in Sydney was appointed (in order to avoid the expense of a new Comptroller) to do a portion of the work formerly done by the Comptroller. At that time the arrangement was probably satisfactory, because there were then only three or four

W.A. Duncan,
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landing-waiters in Sydney, and nothing like constant work for them. This state of things is wholly altered, but the same extent of supervision went on till May, 1859, when I took charge. I saw at once how utterly wrong the system was, and that the thing could not be done with only one man to do it. I did not wish to interfere with the existing appointment, but I proposed assistance for the officer. My wish was, in the first instance, to sever it from the clerical branch altogether; but I found that would interfere with Mr. Still, who had been previously appointed, and was very sensitive; and in order to get rid of the difficulty so far, I recommended that a second landing-surveyor should be appointed, to take the Darling Harbour side, and the other to do the controlling work and the Circular Quay, near the Custom House. That was in operation for a short time, but Mr. Still's health failing him (in fact, he failed both in body and mind, and at last became totally unfit to perform so important a duty), I proposed that a gentleman whom I had always found efficient should be appointed second landing-surveyor. This was agreed to, first by Mr. Smart, who was then in office, but who went out of office shortly afterwards. When Mr. Eagar came into office, although he had promised to make the appointment, he changed his mind, and appointed a person in whom I had no confidence. Along with that, I had a plan to reduce the expense to importers of discharging ships, and the expense to the Government also; and this I would have effected, if a person had been appointed to superintend the landing branch in whom I had confidence. The gentleman appointed was one in whom I had not the same confidence, and in consequence I was prevented from establishing this new mode of discharging ships. The arrangement referred to went on for some time, and several changes took place in the Government. When the present Government came into power, Mr. Still retired from the service, upon a pension, in consequence of his continued ill health. In the meantime, the gentleman who had been appointed instead of the one I recommended had given more satisfaction than I expected, and I was quite prepared to recommend him to take Mr. Still's place, provided I was allowed to give him as a colleague the gentleman previously recommended. Mr. Eagar repeatedly promised to effect this, and I recommended the other gentleman on that condition, and was quite prepared to take the one nominated by Mr. Eagar, contrary to my wishes, provided my nominee were given to him as a colleague; but Mr. Eagar retired from his promise to appoint the gentleman recommended by me, and appointed one who had been previously reprimanded for misconduct. I have thus two landing-surveyors, of whom I have reason to disapprove.

19. We are not likely to enter into any questions of disputes or disagreements, but are simply here to discover the best mode of making the department as efficient as it possibly can be made; and therefore, with all due respect, we do not see how the statement you have just made can tend to the improvement of the department? There is no way of improving the department unless you have good superintendence, and by thoroughly efficient men who will see that all the duties are properly discharged.

20. The answer you have given would extend to saying it might be rendered more efficient by doing so and so? Yes. I have brought here a scheme for appointments, which I drew up nearly seven years ago, but I do not know the instructions of the Board, and therefore you will please correct me, if I go beyond the proper line of inquiry.

21. Our sole wish is to make a report which will make the Customs Department as nearly perfect as can be? This is the letter I wrote to the Colonial Treasurer in 1859.

22. The one you refer to? Yes. In my opinion, the root of the whole evil is the mode of filling up appointments; and, as men of business, you must know that unless you get efficient superintendence, no man can carry on a department containing a hundred and fifty officers, and keep everything in order.

23. This letter you are going to read refers specially to the mode of filling up appointments? Yes.

24. You consider the mode of filling up the appointments is the root of all the evils complained of? Yes.

25. Do you point out in that letter steps which ought to be adopted to secure greater efficiency and to diminish the expense to importers, because of course you do not refer it as to whether A, B, or C, happen to be landing-surveyors? That has something to do with it, because you can give privileges to importers, having officers whom you can trust, which you could not give being dependent on others in whom you had less confidence. (*The witness read the letter dated 17 November, 1859, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. Vide Appendix.*) These are the rules I suggested. Persons have sometimes been appointed about 60 years of age. I have had persons appointed who could not spell words of two syllables. Persons have been appointed who have been dismissed from other offices. (*These remarks were interjected as the witness read the letter spoken of above.*) That letter I submitted in November, 1859, and have called attention to it several times since, but without any result.

26. Will you be pleased to read now the paper respecting the improvement in the landing-surveyor's department? (*Witness read the paper dated 31 March, 1864. Vide Appendix.*)

27. Have those suggestions been carried out? They have not been carried out, for the reasons I have mentioned.

28. The tide-waiters at present board vessels? Yes.

29. In England he is put on board at once, and remains till the ship is discharged? Yes; and he is necessarily an expense to the masters of the ships, for he sleeps on board, and has to get his meals there, as he cannot go ashore.

30. *Mr. Young.*] He is assumed to have charge of all the dutiable goods aboard? Yes; and he is instructed not to allow a single package to be landed till the necessary entries are handed to him.

31. *Mr. Moore.*] I have seen a tide-waiter set a landing-waiter at defiance, on my wharf, concerning the landing of some goods? No doubt such a case might happen. 32.

32. There are sometimes collisions between them? Oh yes, frequently differences arise.
33. In England, those highest in rank are the landing-waiters? Landing-waiters are of a higher grade than tide-waiters.
34. Are there not landing-surveyors and landing-waiters? Yes. The landing-surveyors are over the landing-waiters. My proposition was to this effect:—On all the wharfs to have locked sheds erected (as many as I could get to do it; and I think it would be a great privilege to wharfingers and others to allow ships to discharge at once into the sheds), the keys of which would have to be kept by the landing-waiters. At some ports they discharge into locked sheds. Here it happens now, frequently, that ships are detained waiting for entries. My view was, in order to get rid of this difficulty, and to meet the views of the importers, that, instead of detaining ships for entries, they should at once discharge the goods into these sheds, the goods to be kept under lock and key, and delivered from the sheds according as the entries are passed. The shed would be a substitute for the ship for the time being.
35. *President.*] Would that end not be answered if the time for passing entries were shortened as in Victoria? Partly by a Bill I have here I did propose to shorten the time, but as it has not passed, I can only act on the present law.
36. Could you not allow the discharge, leaving the adjustment with the parties themselves? This I allowed, but several objected, and pointed to the Act. I however still allow imperfect entries, when declarations are made that the goods impede the discharge of ships.
37. Although you have alluded to that, under the *ad valorem* duties it becomes impossible? Almost.
38. Can you receive the duty? It is very difficult, without new legislation.
39. In the first paper you read, you spoke of certain appointments to be made after examination, as to the proficiency of the candidates. By whom was that examination to be made? I should have been prepared to do it myself, though perhaps a Board would be more satisfactory.
40. You spoke of certain recommendations made by you, which were agreed to by Mr. Smart and Mr. Eagar, and afterwards declined by Mr. Eagar? Yes, Mr. Eagar agreed to both recommendations in the first instance.
41. In your report of 1859 you could not have applied a censure to Mr. Eagar? No, my report of 1859 was general. I now speak of the appointment of officers in 1864 and 1866.
42. Are we to understand that, up to 1864, the Custom's Department was as efficient as it could be? No, I think not. I have said already, I never thought the landing branch was equal to what it might be if there were a better supervision established.
43. You have the whole department under your control? Yes.
44. And you know what is being done? Yes, everything of consequence in and out of doors.
45. You understand the clerical work that is being done? Yes, of course.
46. You referred to the tide-waiter being aboard a ship from the time she anchored till she was discharged? Yes.
47. Does that appear as perfect an arrangement as possible,—that the tide-waiter should take no cognizance of the ship's stores from the time he goes aboard till he leaves her? He has nothing to do with it; it is the tide-surveyor who takes the report of the stores the first thing when he boards a ship, but a full examination is sometimes impossible till the cargo is out.
48. Would it not be more satisfactory if such stores were enumerated in a special manifest? They are now—they are always reported, and the tide-surveyor has besides a book ruled and prepared for the purpose, in which he enters all the stores.
49. *Mr. Moore.*] I never understood before, that a ship's stores were mixed up with the cargo? It is very rarely that they can be examined properly till the cargo is out. The tide-surveyor gets a list of the stores the first thing; that is then compared, as soon as practicable, with the actual stores, making allowance for a small consumption till the cargo is out.
50. *President.*] Have you brought with you the list you were requested to furnish of the persons employed in the Customs department? Yes. (*List produced. Vide Appendix.*)
51. You have certainly a large list to ensure efficiency, at all events? It ought to be efficient.
52. *Mr. Young.*] I thought you said you had not the right men? I did. You cannot organize a department unless you have the proper machinery to organize with.
53. What is the number of those employed? Something about a hundred and fifty, including the extra tide-waiters. I think the work could be easily done with good organization, but otherwise it cannot be done satisfactorily.
54. How many stations have you got? Sixteen altogether, I think, with the out-ports.
55. You are of opinion the appointments to the Customs should not be vested in the hands of the Treasurer? I think they should be appointed or promoted on the recommendation of the head of the department.
56. *President.*] That virtually would be vesting them in you? The Treasurer might have a veto, and call upon me to nominate some other person.
57. *Mr. Young.*] You would have candidates subjected to a proper examination? That is the chief idea. The character of the men, and their mental and educational ability, should be tested before they were appointed or promoted.
58. Do you propose that you should examine them? Either myself or some Board. I have no desire to absorb everything. If I am fit to manage the department, I would be the best authority on the subject, but I have no wish to keep it in my hands.
59. *Mr. King.*] You wish to keep the Customs from being a refuge for political appointments? Yes, for destitute persons, and for those whose sole claims to appointments are their political connections.
60. *Mr. Young.*] Is there any system or form of examination gone through now before people are appointed to the Customs? None whatever—not the slightest.
61. *Mr. King.*] You consider the head of the department cannot be responsible unless he has to do with the appointment of his subordinates? Precisely so.
- 62.

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W.A. Duncan, Esq. 62. *Mr. Moore.*] Are appointments made in the same way in the other Colonies—in Victoria, for instance? I think not to the same extent. I am certain they are not in Victoria, because they have an examination there of candidates for the Civil Service—nor in Queensland, for I formed the department there myself.

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63. *President.*] You are aware that in Victoria the Collector of Customs is a political appointment? Yes, but candidates for service there are examined.

64. But whatever is done, the Collector has a seat in the Cabinet, and is responsible for his acts? Yes, the Commissioner is a political officer.

65. Whatever power he possesses, he is responsible to the country for his exercise of it? Yes, and I am confident the office here must ultimately become political.

66. Political? I believe it will become impossible for the Collector to manage it unless he has a seat with Government.

67. Do you conceive, whether it is a political office or not, that the Collector of Customs can work his department so as to satisfy the commercial community, unless he has the assistance of a Board like they have in England? I think it would be very desirable to have the assistance of a Board. In this Bill, which I drew up in 1861, I introduced a clause appointing a Board who would hear appeals from my decisions; and subsequently, in letters to the Treasurer, I made similar suggestions in a modified form, at the instance of Mr. Alexander Campbell.

68. *Mr. Moore.*] That would be more valuable now you have the *ad valorem* duties to collect? The duties and the difficulties in the management of the department have increased together, and they increase the desirableness of a Board. Beyond all doubt the new duties have added greatly to the difficulties of the department.

69. Do you find cases occur of difficulty now? Yes.

70. How do you manage to get something near the value of goods under the new Act—Are the invoices produced? Sometimes.

71. How do you arrive at the market value which the Act contemplates? The Act did contemplate it, but we do not get it. There is a difference of opinion on the interpretation of the Act.

72. *Mr. Young.*] The Act states how it is to be ascertained? Yes. When the Act was first passed, a notice appeared in the *Herald* which mercantile men talked of as my “manifesto,” explaining what I thought was the meaning of the Act. That was the meaning which the Board of Customs in London put upon it. I did not intend this for publication; it was put up as a notice in the long room, for the guidance of those concerned, and was published without my knowledge. My interpretation was approved, and afterwards set aside, by the Treasurer.

73. *Mr. Moore.*] What is the proportion of instances in which doubts arise as to the value of the goods? There are a great many.

74. There are a great many instances in which doubt is felt by you? Sometimes fifty a day on the subject; but I do not act upon them, generally speaking, unless something appears very glaring. It may be said people enter the goods just as they like as to the value, as a general rule.

75. You could not form an opinion of the value, unless in cases where there is a glaring discrepancy? I do not act, except in such cases. In many cases the discrepancy does not appear. I have no doubt goods are sometimes entered at half their value.

76. *President.*] Persons have remarked to me that you have unnecessarily placed restrictions upon two articles—one, on perfumed spirits; and notwithstanding you have the cocket of the quantity contained, the landing surveyor has compelled a quantity to be opened and gauged, and much of it has therefore been diminished? In every case where proper documents have been presented to me, I have issued an order they should be passed without examination; but if the surveyor have any doubt, then it his duty to open the cases.

77. The same with leaf tobacco, which is declared net, and is deteriorated by being tared here? When I have seen the authentic papers I have ordered it to be issued, although I am aware it gains in weight during the voyage; but I have on several occasions ordered it to be delivered without examination, and would always do so on sufficient evidence as to the real weight.

78. Have you had complaints lately of the inefficient way in which papers for drawback are managed? There is no doubt there have been great arrears, which have arisen from the immense amount of work imposed upon the department by the new duties, and sickness amongst the clerks. I applied for extra clerical assistance, but it was refused at first. The complaints, I admit, were just.

79. Does not it arise from the fact that the clerk of drawbacks is the receiver of bonds? He did both duties, and got through them tolerably well before the new duties were imposed. From that time it became impossible, but he has now received assistance, and the arrears are disappearing.

80. *Mr. King.*] The new duties must have thrown a great deal of work upon the clerks? An immense amount.

81. *President.*] At the present moment drawbacks are recoverable in a fortnight? Nominally so; but it is partly a delusion—the whole work formerly done must be done now, as before, the only difference being that the debentures are paid at the Treasury instead of at the Custom House. Instead of paying them in bundles once or twice in the month, they may now go one by one to the Treasury, but the whole of the work done before has to be done now.

82. Would it not expedite work if the department issued debentures for drawback upon having satisfactory proof that the goods had left, and afterwards took the debentures as payment for duties? I do not think they should be paid so soon. Supposing it turned out as it has on several occasions, that the goods were never shipped, although the entries were passed, and I had a certificate from the landing waiter that the goods were shipped?

83. Whose fault would that be? The landing waiter's of course, who gives the certificate, on the authority (perhaps) of the mate, that the goods have been shipped. I have here a document of that kind. W.A. Duncan,
Esq.

84. You refer now to the A. S. N. Co.? Yes, but not solely to that Company. A steamer is laid on; entries are passed; the goods are sent down; an accident occurs, and the boat does not go; and if they put on another, the whole of the entries have to be remade, and sent to the wharf for the officer to indorse. Meantime he has indorsed the original warrant, and confusion is almost unavoidable. 27 Aug., 1866.

85. *Mr. Moore.*] I have seen goods sent to the wharf, remain all night, and then sent back? No doubt. Many of these things appear hard to mercantile men; but if they knew all, they would not think we are unnecessarily strict. I have known cases where goods have been shipped for drawback, as refined sugar. They have been described as such, sent to the other Colonies, and there found to be raw sugar. The Government was liable, in that way, to be defrauded by the difference of the duties between the two sugars.

86. How much is it—£5 a ton? Yes. The principle is the same, whether it is one pound or thousands. I am of opinion that drawbacks should not be paid immediately when goods are supposed to be shipped. In the other Colonies no drawbacks are paid till a certificate is produced that the goods have been landed here. I sign hundreds of certificates for them.

87. *Mr. Moore.*] That was the system here formerly? Yes. At present it is not.

88. *President.*] Referring to the mode of dealing with exports here, are there not more papers required here than in Victoria—I know there are more than in London. Do you require so many copies of entries—seven or eight? Not for goods going to the neighbouring Colonies.

89. But going anywhere? No. For some entries there are three or four or five papers required; but it depends upon the nature of the entry.

90. Are so many required? If drawbacks are required for goods going out of the Colony, we have five papers, for intercolonial steamers four.

91. Are they all required? I think they might be diminished—if you change the routine they might be, but this would require consideration.

92. Have any complaints been made to you that when ship's papers came in for clearance at half-past 2, the clerk has told the jerquer not to bring them, as he should be busy till half-past 3? The clerk must clear till 4 p.m. He is forbidden to clear after 4, without my express permission—the responsibility lies upon me to give it. It has never been complained to me that the clerk has refused to clear at half-past 2 or 3.

93. Do you not think that every facility should be given to a ship to clear when she is ready—a refusal has been, when the papers have been offered at half-past 2? If that case had been reported to me, I should have taken care to redress the grievance.

94. *Mr. Moore.*] Is it a long process to clear a ship? For London ships, it takes some hours, and the clearing clerk has a good deal to do; he has to examine the manifest with the entries.

95. *President.*] I suppose, when you refer to three copies being required for the inward entry paper, it arises from the goods being liable to duty—in London they only require one? It arises from the goods being subject to duty. When the bulk of our goods were free, I intended to adopt the London system in that, and take the whole ship's manifest in one paper, excluding the dutiable goods; I had that in progress whilst making arrangements for the better working of the department, but it fell to the ground, as well as many other things I had attempted, from causes beyond my control.

96. What is the reason, if a merchant is shipping by steamers, that he can ship bonded goods immediately; whilst, if he is shipping by sailing vessels, he is obliged to give twenty-four hours' notice? We place more confidence as a rule in these steam companies; we have them at hand, and know them all, and know they would not do anything purposely to damage the revenue; and we have a greater control over them than over the masters of strange vessels, over whom, when they have left the port, we have no control whatever. I have, moreover, constant communication with the Collectors of the ports to which the steamers proceed.

97. When entries for dutiable goods are passed, how many copies are required—say for 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty? Three copies.

98. What is done with them? One is kept in the office, one is sent to the ship, and the other to the landing surveyor.

99. *Mr. Moore.*] Might not the one for the ship do for the landing surveyor, as he acts as a comptroller? No. That, however, is the system which I think so extremely prejudicial to the whole department.

100. How would you suggest to carry it out? I wish to suggest the separation of the landing branch from the clerical branch, and the appointment of some one in the long room to do that part of the work now done by the landing surveyor.

101. How could it be thereby simplified? It would enable the landing surveyor to attend to his proper duties, and probably reduce the number of papers, as the Board desire.

102. Do you mean that he should go round from ship to ship? Yes. Hitherto that has been grossly neglected.

103. In such a case, supposing the landing surveyor attended to his proper duties, and had no clerical work to do, two entries would be sufficient—one for the long room, and one for the ship? I think so; I should not like to speak positively upon it without consideration.

104. The Board are very anxious you should give them every suggestion likely to increase the efficiency of the department? I could not say, without some reflection, what might be done away with; but I believe some reduction might be made in the number, under a better organization.

- W.A. Duncan, Esq. 105. One might go to the landing-waiter, and the other to the long room? Yes.
106. Who checks the value in the entries? The computer does that in a general way, and calculates the duties.
- 27 Aug., 1866. 107. *Mr. King.*] Is there a person specially appointed to check the values—is he attached to the department? No, none whatever.
108. *President.*] If an entry is passed, does the person passing it pay any money? Yes.
109. Does he pay it into the hands of the clerk who takes the entry? He is not the person who calculates the duty, another does that.
110. What does the clerk do with the money? Enters it in his books, and pays it into the bank at the end of the day.
111. What is the check upon him? There are several.
112. *Mr. King.*] Is he the cashier? The clerk is called the cashier—it is a misnomer—he takes the money, and enters it in his cash book, and pays it into the bank, as stated. The warehouse-keeper is a check on the cashier if the goods are delivered from the warehouse.
113. *President.*] Where they are landed from the ship? Formerly little or nothing but free goods were so delivered, now a new check is established—not of the sort I should propose, but it is a check, and a person is appointed who keeps a separate book from the cashier, and the one is checked by the other.
114. How do you check the cashier in the money he receives? The entry is presented to the second book-keeper, numbered and signed by him, and entered also in his cash book. The receipt from the bank should correspond with the total in the books.
115. How are you to know all the money is put in? Because the amount agrees with both accounts.
116. Supposing—I do not hint that such a thing could be, but supposing an entry was purposely put aside—what check would you have then? Why, the goods would not be delivered.
117. But supposing one copy has gone down? They are numbered in the cash books consecutively. The missing number would disclose the error.
118. Does the landing-waiter bring back his entry for another to check? Certainly—there is the jerquer. When a vessel is out, all the papers are sent back by the landing-waiter to the jerquer, who examines them.
119. *Mr. Moore.*] When the ship's cargo is out, if by a mischance the document sent to him as his authority for delivery, or the duplicate of it, is dropped, that would be discovered when the ship's papers are examined? Yes. A great deal of noise has been made about the dropping of a supposed check, but I should wish the Commission clearly to understand it is a misrepresentation.
120. If the entry number is dropped, the deficiency in the money would never be discovered till the landing-waiter brought in his papers? It would not be possible now, because two books are actually kept; but formerly the landing-surveyor's book was a fiction, and if goods were delivered at the ship's side, for a short time a thing of that kind might occur, but detection must ensue. I have here an exception of this kind whilst another check existed, which is since done away with, and a considerable noise was made about it. The sum of £26 14s. was received by the cashier on the 1st of August, 1861, and was retained till the 26th of March, 1862, and no report of the circumstance was made to me. The check referred to existed at this time, but yet this money was kept for eight months. The landing-surveyor nominally kept the duplicate cash book, but never observed this sum, and it was ultimately discovered at the Audit Office. But it was never officially reported to me up to this time, and I only heard of it accidentally. I bring this forward to shew that, notwithstanding the check which then existed, this actually occurred.
121. *Mr. King.*] Was the money kept in the cash box, or only entered in the books? The cashier told me he kept the money in his box. It was not entered in the books at all.
122. *Mr. Young.*] What explanation did he offer? He could give no explanation.
123. *Mr. Moore.*] Was it cash or a cheque? It may have been a cheque he had originally, but I believe it was cash.
124. *Mr. Young.*] Then he had this money over, after balancing his cash? Yes, and the landing-surveyor never reported the thing to me officially, even after it was discovered.
125. *President.*] Please describe the course of action in the case of bonded goods? It is impossible, except by force or collusion, that any goods can be taken out of bond without paying duty.
126. I do not apprehend so. How many copies are required? Four, I think; two of these are sent to the warehouse-keeper, one is kept, and one is an order to the locker to deliver the goods.
127. Why are two sent to the warehouse-keeper? One he uses as his authority to deliver, and one, after being initialled by him, is sent to the landing-surveyor, this being a check upon the cashier.
128. Why have four—would not three be sufficient? I am inclined to think one might be done away with; that is my opinion, without speaking more decidedly, and without giving it more consideration.
129. When an entry is passed to pay duty, another clerk receives it? Yes. The practice here is not what I approve. In England there is an officer in the long-room called the warrant registrar, and when any entry is presented, it is taken to him; he numbers and signs it and enters it in his book; it is then taken to the cashier, and he is not allowed to receive the cash till it is entered, numbered, and registered. It is just the reverse practice here; the cash is received by the cashier, and then the entry is taken to a person who registers it. The difference does not seem very material, but I think the English practice is very much better; in fact, in everything I have such a high opinion of the English practice as compared with ours, that I would be inclined to adopt the English practice in preference to ours, wherever it is applicable.

130. I want to know the whole course of proceeding to clear (say) a hogshead of rum. For instance—you say four papers are required, and that the money is taken by the cashier, who simply enters it. Having received it, what does he do? He numbers the entry, inserts the number in his book, sends the documents to the warehouse-keeper, who issues an order to the locker to deliver the goods. A previous re-gauge usually takes place. This refers to warehoused goods. *Ad valorem* goods are often delivered at the ship's side, and even goods which are not otherwise dutiable pay the package duty. W.A. Duncan,
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131. What does the cashier who receives the duty do with these four papers? He keeps one; one is sent to the landing-surveyor, after being marked by the warehouse-keeper, who keeps one, and issues the fourth to the locker as his order to deliver.
132. *Mr. Moore.*] And the landing-surveyor keeps one? He gets a copy of every entry.
133. *President.*] What does he do with it? He keeps nominally a separate account of every entry.
134. *Mr. Moore.*] What, of the delivery of goods out of bond? Yes. It is a mere farce—he is supposed to calculate every entry, and write the figures of the calculation upon every entry, as the Comptroller does in England. He does nothing of the kind, and I object to that, because it is a farce, and I do not like what is unreal in public business.
135. Is he required to certify the abstracts of the receipt for the month? No. He signs all payments of drawbacks, and that again is useless.
136. And does he sign an abstract of all duties received? No, he is not called upon to do that, but he signs all the drawbacks and many other documents, which is a mere form, for none of the landing-surveyors have ever calculated or checked a drawback payment.
137. How does the cashier know the calculation of duties are correct? Formerly he made them himself, but now a computer is appointed, and all the cashier does now is to receive cash and enter it, after signing and numbering the entry.
138. How do you ascertain the correct number of gallons in a hogshead? Everything is calculated twice by the computer and registrar.
139. Suppose an entry was passed for 40 gallons, and there turned out to be 50 in the cask, what check would there be upon that? If delivered out of bond it would be re-gauged. If the books shewed 50 gallons to be in the cask, an entry for 40 would not be received without a re-gauge.
140. *President.*] Do you look to the warehouse-keeper to be the party to assess the right amount of duty? Yes, if the entries are passed as in his book the revenue must be a gainer, but if they are re-gauged, they are taken out at the ascertained quantity.
141. I want to know how the Custom House looks after it? It is carefully looked after.
142. How does it look after its interest? We have first the landing-waiters' gauge, when it is put into bond, and then it is usually re-gauged before the duty is paid.
143. How does the re-gauge reach you? Application is made to the warehouse-keeper for it, and the quantity being ascertained, is indorsed by the locker on the order, and sent to the Custom House.
144. But before the money is received, is all this gone through? Yes.
145. Before you receive the payment of duties on bonded goods, you have them all re-gauged, and you ascertain from the landing-waiter, or the warehouse-keeper, that the certain amount in the entry is the particular quantity? Yes; in the case of goods delivered, duty paid, at the ship's side, the original gauge is taken upon the wharf, and entries are passed upon that.

[The Commission adjourned till Thursday next.]

TUESDAY, 4 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

Present:—

GEORGE KING, Esq., | HENRY MOORE, Esq.,
J. S. WILLIS, Esq.

JACOB LEVI MONTEFIORE, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. W. N. Llewellyn called in and examined:—

146. *President.*] You are the Chief Clerk of the Custom House? I am.
147. How long have you held that position? I was appointed by Sir William Denison, 1st January, 1855. I had previously held the office of Chief Clerk and Cashier. At the end of 1844, I was appointed to act as Chief Clerk, and continued to do so till the arrival of Mr. Webb from England. Mr. W. N.
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148. What occurred then? Then I went back as 2nd Clerk. During that time I was sent to Melbourne. I was sent there twice.
149. Have you at any time been Acting Collector? Yes, at Melbourne, on two occasions.
150. How long have you been in the Custom House? Twenty-four years and eight months.
151. Have you ever been in any other Custom House save in the Australian Colonies? Never.
152. During the long time you have been in the Custom House, you have had some experience of its working? I have had some experience.
153. Can you offer any suggestions to the Commission, by which, in your opinion, the work of the Custom House could be facilitated with advantage to the general public, and made more perfect in its internal arrangements? Generally speaking, I could not. There is one suggestion

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suggestion I would make with reference to the export of goods from the warehouse: I think a portion of this pricking note, introduced seven years ago, might be dispensed with; I do not see the slightest use in it; the tide-surveyor signs it, but he could not by any possibility see the goods on the wharf. Suppose there were 500 cases of gin, he could not tell they were on board by looking into the hold.

154. These are the export entries of goods in bond? Yes.

155. You require eight papers to pass an export? Yes, for sailing vessels. Four entries, one pricking note, two notices, and a delivery order.

156. Whether it be one chest of tea or a hundred? Yes, and forty-three signatures.

157. This is one example of the work done in the Customs. Could you suggest anything by which this business could be simplified to the general public? I would suggest that you need not have the tide-surveyor's signature, for he cannot see the goods on board.

158. Then you suggest that the notices to the tide-surveyor and the searchers should be dispensed with? I was talking of the pricking note, which requires the locker's signature—you do not require the searcher.

159. How do you dispense with this? I might dispense with the signatures. I think these two notices could be dispensed with, the tide-surveyor's and the searcher's. The searcher gets the warrant by the messenger; this document is given to the carman, who takes it to the locker of the warehouse; and the tide-surveyor's signature might be dispensed with, except in the case of stores.

160. And why in the case of stores? Because the stores go to the lazaret, and the tide-surveyor has an easier mode of keeping them in control. The cargo goes in the hold, and he could not tell by looking there whether the goods were on board or not.

161. The tide-surveyor not being able to see the goods on board, upon whom does he rely to certify that they are on board? I could not answer that question, as he could not see the whole of a shipment in the hold of a ship.

162. Does not the landing-waiter sign for the goods on board? Yes.

163. The tide-surveyor signs too? Yes.

164. If he does that, what is the extra advantage that the Government derive from having the tide-surveyor's signature? None whatever, in my opinion, except in the case of stores.

165. *Mr. Willis.*] It is difficult to draw the distinction.

166. *President.*] I apprehend, in the case of stores, the tide-surveyor can go down and inspect them, and can sign the necessary papers; but in the case of a large shipment, say a thousand bags of sugar, it is impossible he can see them—he might see twenty or forty bags on the top, and that is all. I do not see why the landing-waiter's signature is not enough? The landing-waiter sees everything shipped as well as the stores, and has all goods under his charge. The stores are very often shipped by application to the Collector, and it is necessary there should be an officer who should see to their consumption, and watch them while in port.

167. When goods are shipped in bond, is it not the case that the warrant requires the signature of the landing-waiter and of the locker who delivers the goods, and who takes a receipt for them? Yes.

168. And the first mate of the ship gives a receipt too? Yes, and then the tide-surveyor signs it.

169. You apprehend that with all these previous signatures the tide-surveyor's might be dispensed with? Yes.

170. When goods are shipped in bond by steamers, they can be shipped at once? Yes, without notice.

171. But a sailing ship must give twenty-four hours' notice—what is the reason for that? I could hardly give a satisfactory reason—I have heard it is necessary to apprise the officers the goods are coming, so that they may prepare for them—I did not introduce that practice myself.

172. Can you suggest a good reason why it should be continued? No.

173. Having all these checks, are they not sufficient to protect the Custom House? I should say they are. I should like to consider that point, my superior officers having considered it is necessary.

174. We want to hear something from your own experience, without reference to your superior officers—your twenty-four years' experience in the Custom House should enable you to form an opinion? At the moment, I do not think there is much use in the tide-surveyor's signature and supervision, except in the case of stores.

175. Can you suggest, at this moment, a reason why what is good in the case of a steamer should not be good in the case of a sailing vessel? No.

176. If there be a good and valid reason why in the case of a sailing vessel twenty-four hours' notice must be given before bonded goods can be shipped, would not such reason apply also to a steamer? Certainly, I agree with you, I do not see much use in the notice.

177. Can you suggest why, if I ship a single chest of tea to Brisbane, I must give twenty-four hours' notice, whilst if I ship 500 to Melbourne I need give no notice at all? I cannot.

178. *Mr. Moore.*] Is that the case at present? — *President:* Yes. I remember the argument used by Mr. Duncan in defence of the system of shipping bonded goods without notice aboard steamers was, that the Companies were more reliable, and that the Government had a hold upon them, which they had not upon masters of sailing vessels. I do not see how, having a bond of their own, and requiring so many signatures, that the Customs cannot protect itself. Can you suggest any further diminution of the work of the department beyond those alterations you have suggested, to take away two out of the eight entries required for an export entry—can you suggest any diminution of the six? No, I cannot.

179. You think they are absolutely required? Yes, I think so.
180. What is the copy of entry used for here? One is retained by the clearing clerk.
181. Who has the other? The warehouse-keeper retains the other. Two copies are forwarded to the landing-waiters, and after indorsement are returned—one to the warehouse-keeper, and one to the clearing clerk.
182. What are the two copies required for—You have stated what becomes of them, but what are they required for—are they absolutely necessary? That is a question I had not the slightest idea of before. One goes to the warehouse-keeper, one to the clearing clerk, and one with the ship's papers; I cannot say whether they are absolutely necessary. The pricking note goes to the bond, and from the bond to the landing-waiter; the delivery order is retained by the locker, and the export bond is taken by Mr. Rucker, and filed in his office.
183. What is the hour fixed for the reception of duty entries? 3 o'clock.
184. Are all entries inside the Custom House by 3 o'clock; received that day? No.
185. And why not? Supposing the hand of the clock comes to 3, those not passed by that time are excluded.
186. Why? Because the cashier, if he took entries after 3, would not have time to balance his books and go to the bank to deposit his money.
187. Is there any reason why he should not receive the entries, and bank next day? That is not according to the rule of the Government.
188. If a clerk or any person gets to a bank to pay in moneys before the doors are closed, the money is received—is there any reason why the Custom House should be less obliging than the banks are? You must give the cashier time to make up his balances.
189. Exactly—but why not make up his entries next day? He would not have time, if he were passing entries, to balance his cash, and pay it into the bank.
190. *Mr. Moore.*] Till what time do they receive money at the bank? Till 4 o'clock.
191. *President.*] How long is he making up his balances? Nearly till 4. He has to balance with the Custom House Agents.
192. How do you mean? Certain agents are allowed to make up a balance. Metcalfe & Powell, for instance, keep a separate account, and at the end of the day give a cheque for the amount.
193. Would there be anything to prevent the agents from handing in their entries at the end of the hour precisely? They balance before 3. As far as I understand, it should not be kept over past 3; but the Collector has given permission to extend the hour sometimes. The order of the Government is 3 o'clock.
194. Can you devise any means by which the public could be accommodated to that extent as they should be; that their time should not be curtailed, so that when an entry is in by 3, it should be passed. According to the argument used, it would be quite possible, if the cashier was busy, that dozens of persons might be there by half past 2, and yet not get their entries passed—there are instances of it? I do not remember one when the entries were put in at half past 2 o'clock.
195. I can cite cases? I think it very improper if such a case occurred, that a man should be there by half past 2 and not have his entry passed—I should think it almost incredible myself.
196. It is a fact that as many as fifteen to twenty entries have not been passed that were in the Custom House before 3 o'clock? Do I understand you to say that they were in the long room?
197. Yes? There may have been some rush at the time. I assure the Commission the deposit book would shew, in which, in dozens of cases, we have taken duty entries to prevent people from being inconvenienced, and taken them next day to the cashier and got a receipt for them. The Government regulations state the duties are to be paid the day the entries are passed.
198. What is the hour in which clearances for vessels are received? Half past 3, I think, is the time.
199. As a rule, are all clearances made, when the papers are in the Custom House by or before half past 3? Certainly, as far as I know.
200. You do not know to the contrary? No.
201. Then you are not acquainted with it? No complaint has ever been made to me on the subject—I should not know if persons would not complain. Now you remind me, the notice as to the time for clearing vessels, is stuck up in the long room in my writing.
202. You cannot give me an answer to that question,—whether you know if a ship's papers have been in at half past 2, and that the ship has not been cleared the same day? I never heard of such a case. Were the papers complete?
203. Yes? I never heard of such a case. The officer would be liable to instant dismissal for neglecting to clear the ship, if the papers were complete and he had time to do so.
204. Perhaps you will inquire about it? I will, without doubt, and report the matter to the Collector.
205. What does the clerk get for clearing after hours, small vessels, say to the neighbouring Colony? Five shillings, and ten shillings for London ships.
206. *Mr. Willis.*] Is that his perquisite? Yes.
207. *Mr. Moore.*] Who fixes the sum to be paid? It is done by the Treasurer. There was a dispute about those fees, and the matter was arranged in 1864.
208. *President.*] I have heard a good deal of remark about the difficulty of obtaining drawbacks—is that entirely corrected? Not entirely. Two additional clerks are now at work making up the statements.
209. Are all the old drawback arrears cleared off? Not quite—some are still outstanding, but all those for goods shipped after the 4th of July will be paid at the Treasury.

- Mr. W. N. Llewellyn.
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210. Are all antecedent to that date cleared off? Not quite—we pay all for goods shipped before the 4th of July.
211. The delay now in obtaining drawbacks is not more than fourteen days? I should say about fourteen days after they have been passed by the drawback-clerk.
212. *Mr. Moore.*] It is not more? No. When we get applications we send them in, but we do not send in a single one; if one merchant sends a small lot, and another a small lot, we send them together, in a schedule, to the Treasury.
213. Have you the forms for an entry drawback? Yes—I mean the entries, but not the debenture.
214. *President.*] Supposing a drawback debenture is recognized when presented to Mr. Duncan and signed by him, would there be anything to prevent its being used the day after for the payment of duties? I think that is the English system, but I would not like to advise its adoption.
215. Why? Because I think the debenture should be paid by the Treasury, and kept in a separate account.
216. Would it not facilitate the work of the department to have these debentures taken for duties? What! pay debentures as cash?
217. Yes, and by that means avoid the delay of two or three weeks? Colonel Gibbes, when he was Collector at Great Yarmouth, used to pay them out of his daily receipts, so he told me, but I do not think it a good plan.
218. Why not? I think duties and drawbacks should be kept in a separate account.
219. *Mr. Willis.*] A column in the cash book would do it? _____
220. *President.*] Why is it not a good plan, if it would facilitate the business of the Custom House? Under the new system, drawbacks are presented to the Treasury and paid—I think that is quick enough.
221. *Mr. Willis.*] Would they necessitate the employment of more labour? Persons could take them to the Treasury themselves.
222. *President.*] Are you aware that ships have been prevented from clearing in consequence of the jerquer failing to give a note to the clearing-clerk? No.
223. Are the papers returned by the landing-waiter to the jerquer as quick as they might be? I do not exactly know what you mean—do you mean returned to the jerquer?
224. The landing-waiter returns them to the jerquer—he examines them and sees that the entries are properly passed, and certifies to their correctness on the document. Is that always done as quickly as it might be by the landing-waiters? I have repeatedly heard of complaints having been made, to the Collector, of delay, but not to me.
225. Where goods are shipped not liable to duty, there are at the present moment three export entries? Yes; there is a warrant for the landing-waiter, an entry for the clearing-clerk, and an entry for the landing-surveyor. I have brought the forms with me. (*Papers produced.*)
226. Are you aware that in London they have only one entry? A shipping bill it is called—Yes.
227. Why will not one suffice here—why do you want more here than in London? We require a copy of the entries to prepare our Statistical Returns.
228. If that is absolutely necessary, might not the particulars of the entries be taken out in the Custom House, whilst less labour would be thrown on the general public, whilst you have a clerk on purpose for these Statistical Returns? We have three, for the work is enormous.
229. The Statistical Returns of the Colony are not more complicated than those of the Board of Trade in England? No.
230. I think you will find that one entry suffices in England, whilst three are required here? One goes with the ship's papers, one is kept by the clearing-clerk, and one by the landing-surveyor. You say there is a shipping bill used in London—to whom would you consign it?
231. I only asked you why more papers should be required here than in London? _____
232. *Mr. Willis.*] As a rule, are not the entries passed after the goods are shipped? It is contrary to law to do so, but I believe it is of very frequent occurrence.
233. *Mr. Moore.*] The fact is, most of the entries are passed whilst the ship is clearing? _____
234. *President.*] It is a farce. There are sundry goods opened in this Custom House, liable to duty. Take, for example, a case of perfumery. Inasmuch as you have the cockets, what is the reason the sale of the goods should be spoiled out here? You refer to opening the goods returned in quantities?
235. Yes? I think the cocket might be taken. I should do so, unless there was something suspicious, or the importer wished the contents to be ascertained here.
236. What is done with perfumery is done with leaf tobacco and other things? I think the cocket is generally sufficient, but the officer does examine the goods in certain cases.
237. What right has he to do so? I think in perfumery, the cocket of the quantity should be taken, but the law requires an examination of the contents.
238. Leaf tobacco is another thing—they are particular enough in England in shipping that—why should not the cocket be taken? I think it should be taken, unless there is something about the goods calculated to raise suspicion.
239. I have now pointed out two or three cases where the public might be inconvenienced by a little more accommodation on the part of the Custom House. Can you suggest any further improvement in the mode of conducting business? No.
240. Can you suggest anything whereby the working of the Custom House might be made more perfect? Do you mean any alteration in the system pursued?
241. In any way whatever? Do you want me to refer to the present arrangements?

242. In anything. Can you suggest anything by which the working of the Custom House might be made more perfect, either as a department in itself, or as it comes in contact with the public? No, I cannot suggest anything that would give further facilities to the public.
243. You cannot give any other answer to the question than that? No, not at this moment.
244. You consider the internal arrangements of the department are perfect? I think that the system adopted of checking the cashier might be improved; I do not agree with that at all.
245. Point out in what way you think an improvement might be made in that respect? I think it highly improper that the duties of the landing-surveyor should be delegated to a clerk; the landing-surveyor is supposed to be a check on the Collector.
246. Who? The landing-surveyor. I think the English system would be better than that. There should be a warrant-registrar, who is an officer of high standing in England; the computer should sit with him and hand him the entries as they are calculated; the registrar should then sign them and pass them to the cashier; this should be done beforehand—before the cashier takes the duties. There should be a superior officer as a check upon the cashier. I would invert the system now carried out here. At present, the cash is received by the cashier, and then the entry is taken to a clerk, who registers it; but I would have the entry presented, after it has been calculated by the computer, to the warrant-registrar, a sort of comptroller, who should number, sign, and register the entry in his book, and then pass it to the cashier, who should not be allowed to receive the cash till it was entered, numbered, and registered. Then you would have a perfect check upon the cashier.
247. *Mr. Willis.*] Would the cashier have to check the figures of the computer? No.
248. *President.*] What is the system now? The computer, after calculating the duties, hands the entries to the cashier, who passes them; afterwards they are sent to the clerk of the landing-surveyor, for his receipt, or if the landing-surveyor is there, he signs them himself.
249. Are they sent to the landing-surveyor's clerk for his signature? Yes. I am now speaking of the check on the cashier.
250. *Mr. Moore.*] That is the arrangement now? Yes.
251. *President.*] Who receives the money for the entries? The cashier.
252. Directly from the public? Yes, after they have been computed.
253. After the cashier receives the entry and the money, what is done with the entry? He signs two; one is retained by the landing-surveyor's clerk, and the other is forwarded with the locker's order to the warehouse-keeper.
254. What does the landing-surveyor do with the other? He keeps it in his office.
255. Say I want an entry for view, could it not be recorded otherwise? It might be recorded and kept in the long-room.
256. The proper person having passed it, you could do away with one copy—Could this responsible officer sign this document and then pass it away, one entry would do for the two, and it might be passed to the cashier, and so do away with the landing-surveyor's copy? Yes, it would.
257. The cashier receiving money, puts it on one side. Why should it take him one hour to balance his cash in the afternoon? There is generally a great rush about 2 or half past 2.
258. A great deal of the cashier's work might be done between 1 and 3. What is the total number of entries passed in a day? I could not tell exactly.
259. You have no idea? I think they vary considerably. The average number is about 135.
260. *Mr. Willis.*] What proportion of money is paid in cheques and in cash? A large portion is paid in cheques. There are several agents allowed to make up their accounts at the end of the day, some of whom give security, who pay the duties for the entries they have passed in cheques.
261. *Mr. Moore.*] Do they not all give security? No.
262. Is there not some reason for that? No. Messrs. Metcalfe & Powell, and Mr. George Thornton, used to do it. Colonel Gibbes insisted on some of the agents giving security.
263. *Mr. Willis.*] There is not much cash paid in? Oh yes, there is a good deal at times.
264. *Mr. Moore.*] I do not see why one person should give security more than another? —
265. *Mr. King.*] Is there any restriction upon the number of agents? The Governor only can reduce the number.
266. If a person is appointed an agent, and has no pecuniary position at all, then you exact security from him? Yes. The law says that duties must be paid at the time of entry, and we must have security when entries are passed without the money being paid down at the moment.
267. *President.*] What are your duties in the office, Mr. Llewellyn? I have brought an abstract of them. I carry on the correspondence of the department; and in performance of this duty, I have to read letters on their arrival, and prepare any information required to answer them. There is correspondence with the Treasury and other Government Offices, the out-ports, and stations on the Murray River, the merchants and others in Sydney, and occasionally the Board of Customs and Trade in England. I pay the officers' salaries and keep cash accounts, keep the seizure accounts, deceased seamen's accounts, and deposit accounts. I receive all overtime money, and pay the several officers the amounts due to them on this account. I weigh gold for duty, and superintend the preparation of the various returns required by the Government, &c.; and I am constantly visited by persons on business connected with the department. I may say my duties are secretarial.
268. What is the average amount of letters received *per diem*? I can hardly tell.
269. Are there six, or twelve, or twenty-four—can you give a margin? I could not tell that.
270. You say your duties are secretarial, receiving and answering letters, and I want to know the extent of the correspondence? I will tell you the extent of it. For instance, we have

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have four ports,—Newcastle and Morpeth, which go together, Grafton and Lawrence, Eden and the Richmond River, and the following stations—Botany, Broken Bay, Wollongong, Kiama, Port Stephens, and Macleay River. On the Murray River we have stations at Moama, Swan Hill, Euston, Corowa, Wentworth, and Albury. We make all the payments to these places ourselves. Some officers have their money paid into banks, and several have their cheques enclosed in letters. Then there is the correspondence with the Government and the general public, and occasionally with the Board of Customs in England, and the Board of Trade. We have very little with the Board of Customs. We make payments to all our officers; and there are constantly persons visiting the office on business, who must be attended to.

271. Is that the total of your duties? Yes.

272. What are the hours? 9 till 4.

273. Is your time fully occupied? Yes, it is fully occupied.

274. Have you anything to do with the general superintendence of the office? Yes, matters are constantly referred to me.

275. Have you anything to do with the supervision of other branches—do you see that the work is properly done? I do not take ships' papers and go right through them; in matters of dispute, the clerks come to me, and so do persons from all directions—merchants, and merchants' clerks. I was actually appointed by the Governor as Assistant Collector, but I declined the office at the time, and retained my position as Chief Clerk. This document I have here shews the opinion of Colonel Gibbes upon the matter; it is recorded in evidence taken before a Select Committee of the Assembly upon the state of the Customs Department in 1856-7. I should like to have this part taken in my evidence. Shall I read it?

276. Yes, if you like? (*The witness read a portion of the letter dated 27 February, 1855, addressed by Colonel Gibbes to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary. Vide Appendix.*)

277. With reference to that cash book—what is it? There is a record in it of all payments made, and debentures are entered into it; it is rather voluminous.

278. Do you keep them in it now? Yes.

279. In the imprest cash book? Yes. It is a record of all payments made in the department.

280. *Mr. King.*] Have you ever any complaint on the part of the public, that there is not a sufficient despatch of business in the Custom House? When I have, it has been put to rights in a moment. I understand there is a good deal of grumbling; but if people came to me or the Collector, and complained of any delay, it would be rectified at once, but they do not do that.

281. *President.*] I should like you to make inquiries about the vessel that could not be cleared, although her papers were in the long-room at half past 2? Yes, I will do so.

282. I should wish you to ask if such a thing ever occurred. What is the name of the clerk who attends to those duties? John Lane, the fourth clerk, who clears vessels.

283. *Mr. Willis.*] Are you in the habit of superintending the work in the long-room? I go in there occasionally.

284. Is there any one to act for the cashier when he is absent? You mean after 3 o'clock—Yes, that could be done if the Government authorized it.

285. Is it necessary to get special authority from the Government? The order for keeping open the cashier's office until 3 o'clock was made by Mr. Robert Campbell. When I first came to the department, we closed at half past 2, but then it was altered to 3 o'clock by him. The Treasury even now closes at half past 2.

286. Could not you give such instructions? Not without authority. I could speak to the Collector.

287. What I understand is, that the business of the port would be facilitated, if entries brought in by 3 o'clock could be taken that day? Yes; but you do not take into account that there is an order that all moneys received should be paid into the bank the same day.

288. Is it not a fact that moneys are taken after 3 o'clock? Yes, but that is on deposit account.

289. Would there be a difficulty about it? Yes.

290. *Mr. Moore.*] Do you receive cheques after 3 o'clock? That depends upon whose they are. If you were cashier, and responsible for the duty, you would not like to take any cheque that might be presented.

291. *Mr. Willis.*] That would apply to cheques presented at any hour of the day? Yes.

Mr. J. H. Maddocks called in and examined:—

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292. *President.*] You are Cashier in the Custom House? Yes.

293. How long have you occupied that position? Since the 1st January, 1855.

294. How long have you been in the Custom House? My appointment dates from the 15th February, 1843.

295. Have you ever been employed in any other Custom House than this? No.

296. You receive all the entries, do you not? Yes.

297. The entries inwards and outwards—I mean for dutiable and free goods? I receive the inward entries for dutiable and free goods, and the entries for home consumption.

298. During the time you have been in the office, have you formed any idea as to whether the work done could be simplified, or whether the Custom House is as perfect in its details as a department could be—Can you give any information to the Commission on this subject? I am not prepared to say that the work can be simplified, and I am not aware that any of the existing regulations could be dispensed with. Before I went away on leave, I found

found it very difficult to carry out my duties, on account of the *ad valorem* and package duties adding so much to my work, especially when I had to compute the entries. Now, if vessels are reported—say steamers from Tasmania or Queensland—the people want to get their goods, such as potatoes and fruit, ashore early; and there is such a number of agents—perhaps, altogether, with their clerks, forty—that they can make out an immense number of entries in a short time. If a London ship or two is reported in the afternoon, then the goods are rushed through in the latter part of the day, and sometimes not till the closing hour; and even at that very time, it is possible for twenty or even fifty sets of entries to be waiting to be passed through. There are four figures to each entry, and five forms to a bonding entry. The number of the entry has to be entered into the cash book, making altogether twenty-four figures to number one set of entries. This takes up some time, and if you have got a number to pass, people have to wait their turn, which sometimes gives dissatisfaction. It cannot be avoided very well, although I try to avoid delay as much as possible. Before I went away I found that a great difficulty, because I had strict orders from the Collector to stop taking entries at 3 o'clock. In Colonel Gibbes' time we passed all entries that were in before the hour of closing; but it is sometimes very difficult to do so now, from the accumulation of work which exists, owing to the *ad valorem* and the package duties. I have frequently applied to the Collector for assistance, but he could not render it, because there was a talk at the time of cutting down all the departments. The Collector asked me on one occasion if I could make any proposition that could be carried out, and I proposed a stamp, which was agreed to. I did this so as to facilitate public business. It was put into practice, but has since been partly done away with, because I had not only to stamp the entries, but sign them as well. The order is now to sign and stamp the entries; the only difference being, that instead of signing so many entries three times over, they are initialled and stamped.

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299. *Mr. Willis.*] Do you sign your name in full on each entry? Yes, if it was only for a shilling; and my name being rather long, it used to take up a good deal of time. I used to sign three entries in full; but now I sign one in full, and initial the others. Since I returned, I find the landing-surveyor has a clerk to assist him; he has a seat in the long-room, and is of some benefit.

300. *President.*] How many entries have you signed in this way? Three for home consumption, the order and the regauge. If they are not regauged, I sign three entries and the order—that is four to a set; in the import warehouse entry, there are five to a set.

301. There are five, you say, to an import warehouse entry? Yes.

302. How many are there in a mere import entry? Three.

303. Could there be, in your opinion, any simplification of those three or five? I think not.

304. You think it is absolutely necessary there should be five in an import warehouse entry? Yes.

305. Why—explain the way the five are required? One is kept by the cashier, one by the landing-surveyor, one by the warehouse-keeper, one by the locker, and one by the landing-waiter.

306. What is the difference between the two? Mr. Canter, the landing-surveyor's clerk, keeps one.

307. That accounts for three? One goes to the warehouse-keeper, and the other to the locker, I suppose. I forget at the present moment what is done with the 5th.

308. Then you cannot tell the use of five, that is clear—What is done with the three ordinary import entries? One is kept by me, one is filed for the use of the landing-surveyor, and the other goes to the ship.

309. Do you think you want one for the landing-surveyor, if one is kept by you? Yes, it is necessary for him, because he has to keep a check against me.

310. Can you suggest how your work could be simplified as connected with the landing-surveyor? No, I cannot; Mr. Still and Mr. Berney have both complained to me of the want of a clerk.

311. Can you give any reason why all the entries in the long-room at 3 o'clock should not be taken after 3? Because we close at 3 o'clock, and I have to pay the money into the bank.

312. By what time? At 4 o'clock every day except Monday.

313. If, as you have stated, it is a slack time generally between 1 and 2 o'clock, is it not possible to get your balance in a forward state of preparation in that interval, so that you might take entries after 3, and still pay the money into the bank at 4? This is always done; we balance every day with the Custom House Agents at 1 o'clock, and to pass entries after 3 o'clock would be contrary to the regulations; there are six Agents who have to get their cheques up.

314. They have to do that to enable you to make up your balance? Yes; and it generally takes a quarter of an hour to get their cheques in, and then to do the rest works into half an hour. Only a week or two since, I tried to stop passing entries a quarter before 3 o'clock. Owing to the great rush of business, I was passing entries that day till a quarter past 3, which drove me very late at the bank, as some Government debentures were paid in—it threw me back to the last moment, and only left me ten minutes to get up to the bank.

315. You had to be there at a quarter to 4? On Mondays, yes.

316. *Mr. Moore.*] Do you always go to the same bank? Yes. The difficulty is that so many entries have to be balanced up to a penny, and all the revenue vouchers must be made out. If we were not obliged to balance in a certain time, they might lie over till next day, and we could then pass entries till any hour.

317. *President.*] Is there any reason why the money should not lie over if the entry is received after half past 2, say there are two or three sets? Supposing you pass only two or three entries, others keep running in with more.

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318. If the entries are not passed, you must open an account next day? That is against the regulations.
319. Who made them out? It has been the practice since I have been in the department.
320. *Mr. King.*] Are the regulations made by the Government or the Collector? By the Collector, I think.
321. *Mr. Willis.*] Are they in print? Not that I am aware of.
322. *Mr. Moore.*] I fancy the Government know nothing of them.
323. *President.*] Then you offer no suggestion to the Commission how the work of the Custom House can be simplified, to the advantage of the public and the benefit of the department? No, I cannot.
324. *Mr. Willis.*] Have you often occasion to make reference to the entries upon the file? Those on the file are made up for the landing-surveyor.
325. He gets a separate copy, does he not? That is the copy he gets.
326. But you keep one? Yes, and he has the other.
327. Have you occasion to make reference to those at any time? Yes, to the landing-surveyor's copy, for refunds and drawbacks. His set is kept in the department, mine goes to the Audit Office. The landing-surveyor's copy remains in the department, so that it would be impossible to do away with them.
328. And how about the entries for drawbacks? There is only one kept in the office.
329. Only one? For home consumption one entry is kept in the warehouse-keeper's room.
330. *President.*] What is the name of the computer? Mr. Willis computes the entries now.
331. *Mr. Moore.*] Does he check the calculation and the duty? Both.
332. He checks the duty too as well? Yes. I used to do it before the package duty came into operation; but from the number of entries I now have to pass, it takes up one's time continually without having to compute them. I have passed two hundred and ten (210) sets of entries in a day; they occupy five or six pages of the cashbook.
333. *Mr. Willis.*] Is there any check upon the computer's work, supposing he made an incorrect calculation? There is now; it is the landing-surveyor's duty to check those entries.
334. *Mr. Moore.*] Before or after the computer? No, after.
335. There is no check upon passing the entry? I pass it, after being computed; if the computer is out of the way, I compute it myself. On the following day, when the set is made up for the landing-surveyor, it is his duty to check them; he has at present a clerk acting for him to compute the entries.
336. *Mr. King.*] I see the computer keeps the immigration account also—Is that kept in the Custom House? Yes, he takes it from the list of passengers who arrive in the Colony. There is an emigration and an immigration account, both of which are kept in the department.
337. *Mr. Willis.*] Is there no one appointed to act for you in receiving money when you want to go away to the bank? No, I have to call in some one.
338. Does that often occur? I am kept very close there; I never leave my desk if I can avoid it.
339. If you were called away to go to the bank, would the work stop? Oh no. I should never leave my desk till some one took my seat.
340. Then, your absence for a time would not interfere with the work of the Custom House, if entries were received at a later hour than 3 o'clock? I should have to stop later. It is only occasionally this amount of work comes in at the last moment. I used to have to keep the Agents' balances, which occupied a great deal of my time. I have been frequently twenty minutes making up a balance of theirs before this, because they have missed an entry, and I have had to find it out for them. They have been clearing ships or other work at the time, and have not been so attentive as they should be. Now, Mr. Willis, when he checks the entries, puts them down under the Agent at the time. At 1 o'clock the Agents' balances are made out, and they have to come up to the import clerk with them. I gave orders some time ago that no entries were to be passed after 1 o'clock for them, till their balances were made out. If it was not done by 1 o'clock, it would be utterly impossible to balance at the end of the day. Since I have done that, I find it a great relief. It is only occasionally there is a rush at the close of the day; but it may occur to-morrow or the next day, as there have been no ships in lately; but if two or three London ships were to come in, there would be complaints, as probably there would be a rush of entries.
341. Are payments made mostly by cheques? Yes, latterly.
342. Is there not a large proportion of cash? No; the principal portion is paid in cheques, and by the Agents.
343. It does not take long to count the money? Not in general; but you have to copy the cheques and see they are right. The room gets dark in the afternoon, when you cannot see very well, which is apt to throw me out for the moment in making up the balance.

[The Commission adjourned till Thursday next.]

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

Present:—

GEORGE KING, Esq., | HENRY MOORE, Esq.,
J. S. WILLIS, Esq.

JACOB LEVI MONTEFIORE, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. A. Berney, 1st Landing-surveyor, called in and examined:—

344. *President.*] You are the Chief Landing-surveyor? Yes, the first.
 345. Have you held that position long? Since the 20th of March of this year.
 346. How were you occupied before that? I was then 2nd Landing-surveyor.
 347. Have you been long in the Custom House? I think I first joined in 1854.
 348. Have you ever been occupied in the Custom House in any other place besides this Colony? No.
 349. Then the whole of your knowledge was gained in Sydney? Yes.
 350. What are your duties? I, in conjunction with the Collector, supervise the water-side officers, which comprise the landing-waiters and lockers.
 351. Have you any other duties? I speak of the east side of George-street.
 352. Have you any other duties? Those are the chief duties; I have also to check the Collector in his receipt of revenue.
 353. What mode do you employ to check the Collector? Would it be necessary to tell you the full particulars of the old check?—The mode of checking has been changed quite recently.
 354. At your own option—tell us all you know? I will. The old plan was thus:—I receive a copy of every warrant the next day after issue, and go through a careful examination of every calculation; then enter the amount in a cash book, making up the total of the day's receipt. The Collector is bound to furnish me with a receipt from the Treasury for the amount he paid in; I compare this with the total in my cash book, and with that in the Collector's cash book, which I initial. From the nature of my duties, I had always to do most of this in the evening after I went home, which was very trying.
 355. Was that the way you checked the Collector's accounts before? Yes; but there was still no means of preventing fraud. Now, the Collector furnishes the copies with the warrants to me or my clerk before they leave the Custom House, so that each warrant is signed by two officers—the Collector or his clerk, and the landing-surveyor or his clerk. And as neither the warehouse-keeper nor any water-side officer will deliver goods on any warrant which has not the two signatures, it follows that the receiving clerk or cashier cannot receive duties without my knowledge. As before, the entries are inserted in a cash book, the daily total of which is compared with the Treasury receipt and the Collector's cash book, which I initial. If a short payment has occurred on any entry, I do not initial the Collector's cash book till it is brought to account. Every computation is carefully checked by my clerk, who is highly efficient and zealous; and I again examine the entries, lest an error might pass.
 356. You have stated there was, under the previous arrangement, no check upon fraud? No.
 357. Why not? Because the landing-surveyor's copies of the warrants were kept by the cashier, who gave them to the landing-surveyor in the morning; and if the cashier chose to suppress the copies for the landing-surveyor and the Audit Office, and use a duplicate number, the landing-surveyor would not know that such a warrant existed, but the warrant might go to the landing-waiter, the goods might be delivered, and the cashier might pocket the money.
 358. Would not there be a second copy in the hands of the landing-waiter? No, he only receives one. Under the old English instructions two were sent to him, without which he would deliver no goods, one to compare with the other; he kept one as an authority for the delivery of the goods, and he gave the other, after affixing his initials to it, to the landing-surveyor. It was the abandonment of this mode of check, without the substitution of another, that left the opening for speculation of which I have spoken.
 359. Would not that shew that the warrant might have been surreptitiously made away with? No, that one is not sufficient, as the entries return from the landing-waiter with the ship's papers to the jerquer, and are not compared with the cash book. They sometimes remain for a fortnight or a month at the wharf—it would be unsafe to have the revenue unchecked so long.
 360. Can you explain the reason why there is such a large multiplication of papers in the Sydney Custom House, when such a number does not exist in any other Custom House in the world? In every Custom House they require three copies.
 361. Excuse me, they do not? They do in London.
 362. No? They have altered the system then recently.
 363. I think I am correctly informed that only one is required in London? There were three required.
 364. But there are not now? I was not aware of that.
 365. You require three? Yes, for all ordinary goods; for bonded goods there are two others. They are required as much now as before—it is only the different way in which the three entries are disposed of. Formerly, the Collector kept one, two were sent to the landing-waiter, who kept one, and sent one to the landing-surveyor for his check.
 366. What was done after that? The surveyor's copies were afterwards retained by the cashier, who sent them to the landing-surveyor in the morning; consequently, if he did not send one, the landing-surveyor would not know that such a warrant had been issued.

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367. What would become of the copy in the hands of the landing-waiter? It would remain with the landing-waiter till the ship was discharged, and then be tied up with the manifest and other papers and books of the ship, and put away in the jerquer's office, for reference.
368. Would no one examine it? Yes, but not compare it with the cash book.
369. Could it not be checked with that? Yes.
370. In any case it could be compared with it, and that would do away with one paper? But how would you make up the cash book?
371. I am talking of one thing at a time. I am referring you to the simplifying of entries? I think you would be running a great risk by leaving the revenue unchecked so long.
372. At the present, one copy is kept by the Collector, and one goes to the landing-surveyor? Both copies now are handed to him—he signs his own and the landing-waiter's copy.
373. And he signs both. What is his check for? As a proof to the landing-waiter that the entry has been in the landing-surveyor's hands
374. What notice does the landing-surveyor take of the amount? He enters it in his cash book.
375. Would that not necessitate the presence of the landing-surveyor continually in the long-room? He has his clerk who acts for him, and for whom he is responsible.
376. Then the clerk does it? Yes, under the supervision of the landing-surveyor.
377. If it is the clerk who can do that, what is the use of the third paper? That goes to the landing-surveyor.
378. If the clerk initials one, where is the use of the third paper? That goes to the landing-surveyor afterwards—the clerk keeps it for him.
379. Why? It is examined by the landing-surveyor. I examine them every day.
380. *Mr. Willis.*] For the computation, I suppose? Yes.
381. *President.*] You are, in fact, a check upon your clerk? Yes, I am responsible for him. I do it for my own security, for I may have to pay any deficiency.
382. *Mr. Moore.*] If the duty is short, you run a risk of being called upon to make it good? Yes, I am jointly responsible with the Collector. The Collector's copy goes to the Audit Office. The landing-waiter's copy remains with the ship's papers, for future reference. The landing-surveyor's copies are bound up in bundles every month, and retained for reference for any object required. They are bound up as books, and kept in the drawback office.
383. If those papers are taken by you every evening, why cannot you take a copy of the one kept in the Custom House, and do away with the third copy? The copy kept in the Custom House is the landing-surveyor's copy.
384. What is done with the other two—could not the Collector's copy be made use of by the landing-surveyor? It might be.
385. Why not? We should have then no copy for the comparison of drawbacks, as the Collector's copy goes to the Audit Office.
386. I am talking of the entry for ordinary goods? Yes.
387. *President.*] At the present moment, there is a general complaint in town, that the Custom House authorities make it their business to multiply writings, and so impede, instead of facilitating business. When drawback entries are passed, no less than eight forms are required to be filled up, and in everything where trouble can be given, and forms and writings can be multiplied, it is done? The present system of export business is the plan which existed in England in 1853.
388. Do you mean to say they require eight forms in England for passing a drawback entry? I cannot say; they require a great many.
389. Do they require more than six? I cannot say. I do not think I have made it quite clear to you about those three entries—do you understand it?
390. *Mr. Moore.*] Oh yes.
391. *Mr. Willis.*] One copy might be mislaid. You say you check your clerk? Yes, because I want to make sure he does not make a mistake.
392. *Mr. King.*] You have to certify to everything as correct? Yes.
393. Your clerk does the clerical work, and you sign it? Yes. I take the Treasury receipt from the Collector, and compare that with my clerk's cash book and the Collector's cash book; and if it is correct, and there are no payments short, I sign the Collector's cash book.
394. *President.*] I do not see why any further check is required, if the clerk and the cashier are confidential persons who can be trusted. If you have to check your clerk, you should be in the long-room, and somebody else should do your work? I do not allow that check to interfere with my outdoor work.
395. You do not require two checks? I dare say when my clerk has been there a little longer, I shall be more contented to trust him.
396. Your duty should be in the long-room to check the entries, and somebody else should do your out-door work. You have stated that you have taken home entries to check them? Yes.
397. And you make the computations at home? Yes. I have not gone through them all latterly, because I find my clerk very careful. I go through everything in which there is likely to be an error.
398. If you do not go through all the entries, what is the use of your checking them at all? Because I am responsible—if I feel satisfied, looking over an entry, that it is right. I am responsible; I should be made to pay if anything was short. I sign, having confidence in my clerk, just as the Collector does a great number of things which he never computes at all, but for which he is answerable. He is the receiver of the revenue, signs the daily vouchers and the revenue abstracts, but does not take any money or check calculations; he does it by his clerk, for whom he is responsible. He clears all ships, signing the papers, but it is his clerk

clerk who prepares all the work. He is again the registrar of shipping, and the custodian of all goods in the bonding warehouses, signing the documents concerning those matters, of the accuracy of which he is personally ignorant. When a port is small, there is the receiving officer, and the checking or controlling officer; and as the business increases, and with it clerical work, you would not make two Collectors and two Comptrollers, but provide them with clerical assistance.

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399. *Mr. Moore.*] Do not you check the calculations, to estimate whether the duty is rightly paid; say a cargo of sugar, for instance—do you not examine whether it is refined or raw?

Yes.

400. When *ad valorem* goods are taken out, do you form an opinion whether a reasonable value is put upon them? Yes. If I think it is erroneous, I call upon the landing-waiter to detain the goods till some explanation is made.

401. *Mr. Willis.*] Have you frequently had occasion to do that? I have frequently done so.

402. *Mr. Moore.*] Is there a declaration of value attached to those *ad valorem* duty entries?

Yes.

403. The parties declare to them? Yes.

404. *President.*] We will refer to the exportation of goods. At present you say you require eight papers—can you suggest why they should be necessary? I think one form at least—the notice given to the landing-waiter—might be dispensed with.

405. Do not you think the tide-surveyor's and the searcher's notice might be dispensed with? You might dispense with the searcher's.

406. And the tide-surveyor's too? I think not; he ought to know the goods are shipped.

407. He never sees them by any chance? No. He witnesses the mate's receipt on the pricking note, and if he has any doubt about them he will look at the goods themselves—look down the hold.

408. *Mr. Moore.*] Are not many goods shipped before the entries are passed? Free goods are; not bonded or drawback goods.

409. *President.*] Is it not a fact that the tide-surveyor invariably relies on the signature of the landing-waiter and the mate? I believe so.

410. What is the good of that paper? The pricking note, you mean?

411. Yes? The object is to witness the mate's receipt on it.

412. Is not the landing-waiter sufficiently an officer of the Customs to attend to the shipment of goods without anybody else? It is supposed to be advantageous to have a check, for fear of fraud.

413. Does the tide-surveyor act as a check upon the landing-waiter? That is the intention of it.

414. Does he practically do so? It cannot be done, in the majority of cases.

415. Then the form is useless? When any large quantities of goods are shipped, he cannot possibly see them put on board, or indeed see them at all.

416. At the present moment a warrant requires how many signatures? The landing-waiter's, the locker's, the carman's, the chief officer's, and the tide-surveyor's, these are all after the papers leave the Custom House, if you include the signatures of the various clerks and agents—the number is very great.

417. If those are not sufficient checks for the Customs, I do not know what would be. Why should they complicate the work for the general public, when the great object should be to simplify forms as much as possible. Do not you think it might be simplified in the way I pointed out? The tide-surveyor's and the searcher's notices?

418. How could the tide-surveyor know the goods are being shipped? The landing-waiter would know.

419. And he could inform the tide-surveyor—would not the landing-waiter receive the warrant from the warehouse-keeper? Yes. Then you mean to dispense with that which is only a form?

420. That is, the examination of the tide-surveyor? Yes—it is only a form.

421. Can you tell the Commission why twenty-four hours' notice is required for any parcel of bonded goods to be shipped in a sailing vessel, whilst in steamers such goods can be shipped immediately without any notice? It was given up in the case of steamers, to facilitate trade.

422. Would it not do so with sailing vessels also? It might, but they are not so pressed for time as steamers.

423. There is no great reason why such notice might not be dispensed with? I think it might be dispensed with.

424. You do not know anything of the clerical department of the Custom House, do you? I have seen a little of it, being frequently in the Custom House, and from having been employed to report to the Treasurer upon the state of that branch.

425. Are you aware of your own knowledge what is the time specified for the clearance of a ship? 3 p.m.

426. Do you know whether a ship's papers have been in the long-room for clearance at half-past 2, and refused in consequence of the pressure of business, the result of which was that the ship was detained till the following day? I never noticed an instance of it—I cannot say I have seen it.

427. Are you aware that a similar state of affairs exists with respect to dutiable entries? The Collector's orders are, that no duties are to be taken after 3 o'clock.

428. Are you aware that entries for duty have been in the long-room at twenty-five minutes before 3, and not taken, from the pressure of business? I have noticed them in, and that they could not be taken, from the pressure of business.

429. Is there any reason why the work of the cashier should not be done like it is done at the banks? The only reason for not taking entries late is, that if there be a pressure, the cashier could not get to the bank in time to deposit and get his receipt.

- Mr. A. Berney.
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430. Could it not be done the following day? Yes, that might be done—to pay in the grand receipt, and retain the small amount, which might be late, till the next day.
431. All the Commission desire is to perfect the department and make it generally useful? Yes, I think that could be done, and the money carried forward till the next day.
432. *Mr. King.*] I suppose there is an object not to have so much cash in the office? The Collector is bound to pay it into the bank.
433. *Mr. Moore.*] A large proportion is received in cheques? Yes.
434. Which could be crossed, so that they would not be negotiable, and so do away with the risk? Yes.
435. *President.*] In passing transshipment entries, five forms are required—is that necessary? There is one for each ship's paper. I do not know what the other forms are—one always remains in the long-room. I should think three ought to be enough for transshipment.
436. I should think so. Can you afford the Commission any opinion in any way, by which the general work of the Custom House can be facilitated, and the department made more useful to the public? I think there is a grand opportunity just now for doing so, from the financial position of Queensland. They want more revenue, and if our Government would communicate with them, and urge them to adopt our tariff and form a Customs Union, you might then abolish the papers and official forms which hamper the trade between the two Colonies, by each Colony collecting its revenue, and dividing the money between them in proportion to the population. All our drawback trade would be then unfettered, and the temptation to shippers to make false declarations would be done away with. We should preserve the trade of our port, as the majority of goods would come here, instead of going to Queensland direct.
437. This would all depend upon arrangement between this Colony and Queensland. Can you suggest how to work out a re-arrangement of the business of this Custom House? That is a question which would require consideration.
438. Would you like to consider the subject, and give us your opinion at some future day? I should be glad if you would give me time to think over it.
439. There is only one other point, and that is about drawbacks—do you know the machinery of the drawback business? The landing-surveyor's copies of the entries I have before alluded to are kept in the drawback office, for reference, and the outward papers of ships carrying dutiable goods are also kept in that office. The clerk attending to that business inserts in a book all the particulars from the export drawback entry, and then compares those particulars with the import entry, to which the drawback entry refers, and writes upon the back of the import entry the amount of goods exported, so as to keep always the balance correctly stated, and prevent drawback being obtained twice for the same goods. From this book the debentures are afterwards made out and examined. They are then sent to the searcher for his signature, next to the Collector for his signature, and before going to the Treasury, where in future they are to be paid, they are looked over to see that all the signatures are affixed. They are finally signed by me.
440. Is it not a fact that these debentures do not go up directly to the Treasury, but are allowed to accumulate in the department? Until recently they have accumulated for a great length of time; the pressure of work appears to be so great; and they did not put on more strength.
441. Are they now immediately payable after the papers are made out? I think the order is fourteen days.
442. Are they immediately payable after fourteen days? I think so; they ought to be.
443. Do you know if, after the papers have been drawn up and signed by the Treasurer, whether the owner of the goods can obtain his drawback fourteen days after the goods are shipped? I have not inquired whether it is so or not, but all the entries, since the recent Treasury order, are worked up immediately.
444. Do you know anything of the work at the present moment? The old work is not cleared up, but they will soon have it finished now.
445. How many subordinates have you under your charge? There are seventeen landing-waiters and sixteen lockers under the charge of the two landing-surveyors.
446. Are they always as efficient men as you could find? Some of them are not.
447. What is the reason they are not? I suppose it is not their nature.
448. Do you think efficient men are always appointed to fill up vacancies? They are appointed by the Government.
449. I am asking your opinion? Some are not what we could wish.
450. Then they are not so efficient as you desire—Can you suggest how, in future appointments, the men may be made as efficient as required by the service? I do not know of any way to do it; they will be always appointed by the Government, who will appoint whom they like.
451. Do you think it would conduce to the efficiency of the men, if the candidates for service had to pass an examination? It might do so.
452. Would it not be likely to ensure a greater amount of efficiency? I think it might. I have never seen the system of competitive examination at work. In England, I am told, the greatest dunces in the world can pass the examination if they are crammed.
453. Is it a fact that many men in your department can scarcely read or write? Some do not write well.
454. Do you think it a recommendation for employment in your department that a man cannot write well? No.
455. *Mr. Willis.*] Can they write correctly? Some do not.
456. Not correctly? No.
457. *President.*] Have you ever given any reflection as to the advisability or not of having a Board of Trade and Customs established in this Colony? The duties of the Commissioners
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of Customs in England, when the department was handed over to the Colony in 1852, became vested in the Treasury here. Is our Colony sufficiently large to require the double establishment of the Treasury and the Board of Customs—that appears to me the only question, whether it would not be an unnecessary expense? I think it would be very desirable to have a Board of Commissioners to whom might be referred disputes between the Collector and the public, or the Collector and his officers; but I do not think the circumstances of the Colony would warrant the expense of a governing Board similar to that in England.

Mr. A.
Berney.

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458. *Mr. King.*] Then you would leave the appeal from the Collector to the Treasury as it is now? I would suggest Commissioners for reference in the case of a dispute between the Collector and his officers and others. At present the system is as follows:—The Collector first brings a charge against a man, has a correspondence with him, then sits as judge and tries him, and finally sends a report to the Treasury, which the person charged does not see.

459. Is that the present system? Yes. I do not think it is right. The Collector should appear in such cases as plaintiff, not as judge.

460. *President.*] Perhaps you will think over the subject, and favour us with your opinion as to the possibility of simplifying the work done, and the mode of doing it, in the Customs department? I think the law might be altered advantageously; at present ships are bound to keep their cargo twenty days, and this is a great hardship. In England the Act allows fourteen days, but there is a proviso that if the bill of lading specifies that the goods must be entered in forty-eight hours or any less time, and the consignees do not enter them in that time, the captain has power to enter the goods and land them.

461. In Victoria it is I think forty-eight hours? It specifies forty-eight hours in the English Act; that is, if so written on the bill of lading—otherwise it is fourteen days.

462. In Victoria it is forty-eight hours, whether written on the bill of lading or not? —

463. *Mr. Willis.*] That is only permissive? —

464. *President.*] Yes, but it is an actual fact—you could never compel a man to pass an entry.

465. *Mr. Willis.*] They allow you here to do it, at your own risk. It used to be done before we had *ad valorem* duties; but they hesitate now? You can pass an entry for the bond—you hold the goods till the freight and charges are paid.

466. *President.*] That is contrary to law? What? in the bond?

467. Yes? I did not know that.

468. *Mr. Willis.*] You spoke of the *ad valorem* duties—Upon what basis are they charged? They seem to be paid upon the English value.

469. How is the value ascertained? Upon any disputes arising, the owners of the goods produce their invoices.

470. How is the value ascertained in cases where there are no disputes? The duty is then taken upon the merchant's declaration.

471. The declaration is in writing? Yes.

472. The parties sign it as their declaration? Yes.

473. *President.*] Upon all *ad valorem* goods? Yes.

474. The declaration is not upon the entry? Yes, upon the copy which afterwards goes to the Audit Office.

475. *Mr. Willis.*] Is that supposed to be upon a case of goods? Yes; and in cases of dispute, the Collector calls upon them, when the invoices are produced, to add 10 per cent. Sometimes they do not pay 10 per cent.; when we find they have not, we call upon them to do so.

476. *Mr. Moore.*] Do you require an invoice, or take the declaration? Generally we take the duty upon the declaration; we cannot compel a merchant to produce his invoice—we can compel a declaration of the invoice value.

477. *President.*] How—not compel the production of an invoice? The Act does not give us the power. We can compel a merchant to declare what is the invoice value; the Collector may make him swear.

478. *Mr. Moore.*] Have you had reason to doubt the valuations declared? Frequently.

479. What do you do then? We detain the goods, and we sometimes get a good deal more duty.

480. Do those cases often occur? No.

481. *Mr. Willis.*] I understood, as a general rule, that parties paid 10 per cent. upon their invoices? Yes.

482. Is that not the case? Sometimes merchants write the 10 per cent. on the entry, but nine out of ten simply state the amount, and it is only by reference we can tell whether the 10 per cent. has been added or not.

483. *Mr. King.*] Why not have a uniform mode? They do whichever they like.

484. *Mr. Moore.*] I have been paying duty upon goods under the impression it was to be paid upon their value here? I suggested to the Collector that the roof of the Queen's Warehouse should be taken off, and that it should be raised another story, the floor of which would be level with the road at the back, and that goods should be delivered on this floor for examination; it should be a floor for *ad valorem* goods.

485. *President.*] For all goods? No, only for goods the value of which was disputed. They should be examined by an officer, who should pick a few packages out of a lot for examination.

486. *Mr. Moore.*] What is the exact reading of the declaration? I could not tell, but the Act is extremely defective.

487. *President.*] The whole Custom House Act? The part which refers to *ad valorem* duties; it is in the Regulation Act, 9 Vic., No. 15, and contains the declaration.

- Mr. A. Berney.
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488. *Mr. Moore.*] There are not many cases in which you dispute the value of goods? Sometimes I compare them with other people's entries.
489. What goods? Anything that strikes my eye; some goods, such as drapery, it is impossible to know the value of without examining them.
490. The larger proportion, I should think, it would be impossible to know? Well, yes. The English Act is very simple; it provides that, if the officers do not approve of the value put on goods by the merchant, they can keep the goods by giving the merchant the duty he has paid, together with the declared value, and an addition of 5 per cent. on it.
491. Is that not in our Act? No; our present Act is, on that subject, a copy of the old previous Act, but the English Act has been framed more recently.
492. Do you think the duties on sugars are correctly levied? Yes, I think so.
493. One sort of sugar pays one duty, and another sort a different duty; many raw sugars and refined approximate in quality and colour—do you think there is anything wrong in that? I do not think so.
494. *Mr. Willis.*] You have referred to false declarations known to the Customs—to what do you allude? Merchants are only allowed drawback on the original package, and nine-tenths of our export trade is in repacked goods, and it is a great temptation to small tradesmen to make up cases and call them the original packages; repacked goods are not entitled to the drawback.
495. Suppose you refer to the original entry, and find fifty bales of drapery, and ten bales are exported? The searcher cannot be certain that they contain the same goods as when imported; he has only the marks and numbers and description. I say it is a temptation.
496. *Mr. Moore.*] Are the goods entered for drawback subject to examination? We examine the package.
497. Generally you see most of them, I suppose? The officers do.
498. *Mr. King.*] But only the outside of the packages? That is all in *ad valorem* goods.
499. *Mr. Willis.*] You could tell if the package was a repack? Not easily.
500. Do you often find a mis-calculation in the computation of duties? Not many recently; there is Mr. Willis who happens to have that work to do, and he is very exact; in fact, before his appointment, there would be on an average (say) five mistakes a day; now there are not so many in a week.
501. Are they detected before they leave the long-room? Some are; formerly they were only detected subsequently.
502. I thought it was generally understood the Collector should have the duty collected upon the market value of the goods, and great opposition was raised to that.
503. *Mr. Moore.*] I thought it was understood on all sides, that the duty should be collected on the invoice price, with the addition of 10 per cent? When we get an invoice we insist upon 10 per cent. being added.
504. It seems to me under your charge to challenge the value? It comes under my charge to challenge it in checking the Collector. It is his business to collect the revenue.
505. If the Collector does not act up to his duty, and you pass it, the system goes on? I could not make every merchant bring his invoice to me.
506. No; but if they knew they should be produced they would produce them. In former years I have had invoices sent, one for duty, and the other for the purchaser? I have seen an invoice in which were included the freight, charges, and the Sydney duty—that was the net sum he delivered them for here; when I called for it, the merchant told me he always deducted one-third from his invoice.
507. Was that a recent case? I cannot say how long back; I brought it under the Collector's notice, and he and the merchant had a great discussion over it.
508. I think it is a part of your duty to ascertain the duties are correct—what steps do you take? When I think anything is wrong, I detain the goods.
509. Could you give an idea of the number of those you think have been wrong—are there many cases? Not a great many. We frequently find, on reference, they are perfectly correct.
510. *Mr. Willis.*] As a rule, you are satisfied with the invoices? No, we add 10 per cent. The declared value is supposed to be the true amount, which should include the 10 per cent.
511. *Mr. Moore.*: Many years ago, the invoice prices had to be stated, and then they added 10 per cent.
512. *Mr. King.*: It is much the same here now.
513. *Mr. Willis.*: At that time the *ad valorem* duties were collected on the market value of the goods, wheat was selling then at 6s. a bushel, but it was always passed at 2s. 6d.
514. *Mr. Moore.*: I do not recollect it.
515. *Mr. Willis.*: Such was the case.

(The Commission adjourned till Tuesday next.)

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 11 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

Present:—

GEORGE KING, Esq.,
J. S. WILLIS, Esq.,HENRY MOORE, Esq.,
JOHN YOUNG, Esq.

JACOB LEVI MONTEFIORE, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Edmund Jones, 2nd Landing-surveyor, called in and examined:—

516. *President.*] You are the 2nd Landing-surveyor? I am.

Mr. E. Jones.

517. How long have you held that position? I was appointed at the latter end of April this year.

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518. Were you employed in the Customs before? Yes; I entered the department on 1st June, 1859.

519. Have you been in any other Custom House? No.

520. During the time you have been in the department, are you led to believe that the department is as perfect as it could be? I should wish to see it in a more perfect state.

521. Can you suggest to the Commission how it can be made so? I should not like to offer any suggestion at the present moment, but any point you may require to examine me upon, I shall be glad to give all the information I can.

522. What portion of the business of the Custom House comes immediately under your control? The officers stationed at the wharves and warehouses on the west side of George-street.

523. Will you explain exactly what are your duties in reference to them? I am, in conjunction with the Collector, to superintend the waterside and warehouses, and to see that the landing-waiters and lockers perform their duties agreeably with the instructions issued to them.

524. Will you explain to the Commission the course of a day's occupation in fulfilling those duties? I visit each bond and each wharf daily, or as nearly as possible daily; I inquire of the officers if anything has transpired since my previous visit requiring reference to me, or waiting my decision in any matter; I then inspect their work, and inquire generally what duty has been performed since the last time I visited them.

525. Do you inspect the work of the tide-waiters? No; they are more immediately under the control of the tide-surveyors.

526. What is the practical difference between the duties of the tide-surveyors and landing-waiters? The duty of the tide-surveyor is to board ships when coming in, and to place tide-waiters aboard, and to visit them at certain times to see they are at work, to measure ships, rummage them, issue stores to the various masters of vessels as they are required, and to prepare returns of passengers arriving.

527. Those are the tide-waiters' duties? No, the tide-surveyors.' The landing-waiter is stationed on shore, to see the goods landed from vessels when the proper entries are passed, to gauge, measure, and weigh all goods for duty, and to act as searcher and export officer.

528. During the time the vessel is discharging, the tide-waiter remains aboard as well as the landing-waiter? The tide-waiter remains on board, the landing-waiter on shore.

529. The tide-waiter is permanently resident on board? Yes, till the ship is rummaged.

530. What are the particular duties of the tide-waiter? He has to take an account, in detail, of the cargo landed from the ship; also, to see that nothing is taken from on board without entries having been duly passed for them.

531. Are not the stores of the ship under the control of the tide-surveyors? Yes, they are.

532. Do you find the mode in which these are taken care of work satisfactorily? I believe the tide-surveyors protect the revenue with regard to the stores, and so far the mode is satisfactory; but I have heard complaints from captains of ships that, when they have required stores, they have had great difficulty in getting the tide-surveyors to go and issue them.

533. Can you offer any suggestion how that may be improved or remedied? I think it might be improved by the landing-waiter having the charge of that particular duty. The tide-surveyor should rummage the stores within forty-eight hours after arrival, take an account, and enter the same in the tide-waiter's book, and seal them up in a secure place; then, when the captain required stores, he should make application, in proper form, to the landing-waiter, who, being on the spot, could issue them at once, and furnish a correct account of the issues to the *jerquer*.

534. How would that do after the landing-waiter has seen the ship discharged? If she was alongside the wharf, the stores could still be issued by the landing-waiter.

535. You are aware of the number of forms in the department—when an export bonded entry is passed, they require eight forms—do you consider it necessary for the protection of the revenue, that eight should be used? I think they might be reduced in number; at present we require four copies of the warrant, the locker's order, and the pricking note; and if the goods are to be shipped in a sailing vessel, two notices.

536. In the first place, can you suggest a reason why, if the goods are shipped in a sailing vessel, they require so much more trouble than if they were exported by a steamer? No; and I do not think there is such a necessity for it now as formerly; for when vessels were scattered about the harbour, and only one officer to attend to them, it was advisable to give him notice that a merchant intended to ship by a particular vessel. In Darling Harbour we used to have a landing-waiter, at the Market wharf; he might be there, whilst another vessel

Mr. E. Jones. vessel lying beyond the bridge, higher up, required his services. He had the whole station under his control, and if he had noticed goods were going to be exported, he might make arrangements to get another officer to assist him; now, not nearly so many vessels load up the harbour, and we have several officers stationed in that locality. But with regard to the steamers, the officers are stationed permanently at the wharves.

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537. You are referring to the tide-surveyor? You asked the reason why there was more trouble taken with sailing ships than steamers.

538. You were going to suggest which of the papers out of the eight might be dispensed with. I will ask the question—What is the use of the tide-surveyor's notice or the searcher's notice? They used to be considered of service, but I do not think they are necessary now.

539. Exactly so? I think the pricking note and the notices might be very well abolished.

540. Then you would simplify it—instead of having eight you would hardly simplify it to four? I think it might be done, with a little arrangement; but it would require the willing co-operation of other officers, to reduce the number of forms.

541. What other officers would you require to co-operate with? Some indoor officers.

542. You know nothing of the indoor clerical department? I was employed as cashier shortly after my appointment as 2nd landing-surveyor; I did the duty for nearly three months, during the absence of Mr. Llewellyn and Mr. Maddocks on sick leave. I have had experience in clerical work; I was for nine years in the Auditor General's Office, and for seven years I had charge of the examining branch.

543. Are not ships sometimes prevented clearing, owing to the landing-waiter failing to give the jerquer the rummage note? I have not heard of it. It is the duty of the tide-surveyor to give the rummage note.

544. Do you ever hear that the cause of delay arises from the landing-waiter not sending his papers to the Custom House as soon as possible? I believe some of the landing-waiters are careless, but generally speaking they are particular to send them up when they know captains are so anxious to clear their vessels. Complaints have been made by captains that they could not get their vessels cleared; but I have made inquiry, and found that, in many cases, all the goods had not been delivered out of the ship.

545. What is the time for receiving entries in the long-room? Which do you allude to?

546. Import entries? Till 3 o'clock.

547. Are they *de facto* received till then? They were when I was acting-cashier.

548. During the time you were acting, suppose there was a rush of entries, was there any reason why perfect entries should not be received at 3—supposing they were in at, or before, 3, was there any reason why the entry should be sent away in consequence of the cashier being too busy to attend to them? I can only say for myself, I never refused an entry passed by the import clerk or the computer. I have been employed till a quarter past 3, entering in my cash book the entries passed by the computer up to 3 o'clock.

549. It has been stated that entries have been in the Custom House at 3, and have been refused, because the cashier was too busy to take all the entries then waiting for him—it would take him perhaps till ten, fifteen, twenty minutes, or half past 3 to finish—do you understand what I mean? Yes. I have heard that it was done by the cashier. All entries that were in the long-room up to 3, during the time I was acting cashier, were received and passed by me. I gave a few minutes after 3, so that any person might come in and ask me to take an entry, but never before 3 did I shut the door, and all entries then in were passed through.

550. Equally, is not 3 the hour at which vessels are appointed to be cleared? They can be cleared, I think, up to 4.

551. Are you aware, or did you ever hear, that vessels' papers being complete were sent away because the authorities were too busy to attend to them? I have never heard of any complaint of that kind.

552. You are not aware complaints have arisen? No complaint has ever reached me.

553. Would it appear a valid excuse, if, in clearing a vessel, (say) at half-past 2, the clearing clerk had four or five sets of ships' papers before him, which would occupy him till 4, and supposing another set was presented at twenty-five minutes to 3, would you esteem that a valid reason why the last ship's papers should not be cleared equally with the others? If I were clearing clerk, I should endeavour to get them all cleared, and treat them all alike; but he might be occupied too late, and the work might be too much.

554. Is each clerk confined to his own particular duties only—suppose the clearing clerk was kept to an unreasonable hour, could he not obtain assistance? I am not aware that there is more than one person who can assist him, and without his assistance he could not do what he does at present.

555. Then, if one of them were taken ill, ships could not be cleared? If both were taken ill, it would be a difficult matter to supply their places.

556. Do you not think that is a very bad arrangement? There are many duties every clerk is not conversant with.

557. Surely it must be advisable that the clerks should be changed from desk to desk, so that each would learn the work of each? No doubt it would be very desirable.

558. *Mr. Moore.*] Who is the clearing clerk? Mr. John Lane.

559. *Mr. Willis.*] What are the real difficulties of his duties? I do not think there are many difficulties. I dare say I could do them with the same assistance, with the knowledge I have gained in the department.

560. He has to see that the entries are passed? Yes, and prepare a proper clearance for the Collector's signature.

561. Does not the ship's agent do that? No, he prepares what is called the content; then the clearing clerk has to prepare the clearance, which contains a statement of all the goods shipped

- shipped under bond, specifying export, drawback, and transhipped goods, which is attached Mr. E. Jones. to the content.
562. For which he has the entries? Yes; but unless one has had some experience, it 11 Sept., 1866. could not be very well done.
563. *President.*] I wish you to give any reason, if you can, why a ship's papers in the Custom House before 3 o'clock should not at all times, whatever the press of business may be, be cleared, and why additional assistance should not be put on, if need be? I consider it ought to be done, and if the chief clerk exercised a proper supervision it could be done.
564. You are aware that the time for passing entries is twenty-one days after the arrival of the ship. Can you suggest a reason why twenty-one days is the proper time to give to a ship or the importers—why not pass the entries in forty-eight hours? I have always considered, since I have been connected with the department, that the captain ought not to be bound to make a convenience of his vessel for storing the goods of importers, and that twenty-one days was too long. I think London vessels, or vessels from New York, which carry large cargoes, ought within six days to have their entries passed; and if they are not done in that time, the captain should be allowed to pass an entry to bond the goods, if they impeded the discharge of the cargo.
565. You must have seen something of the working of the drawback system. Do you think the delay in paying the drawbacks arises from the circumstance of the clerk who checks the debentures being at the same time the registrar of vessels? No doubt that has been the cause of delay in the matter of drawbacks. He now has too much work. Since the *ad valorem* duties came into operation, the drawbacks are very extensive indeed.
566. Is the drawback system working satisfactorily now? It is the same which has been in use since I joined the department.
567. Only they are paid more regularly? Yes, by the Treasurer, under the new arrangement.
568. Does it follow, because the drawback is signed, it will be received next day at the Treasury—will the exporter have his drawback directly it is signed? I have had no experience in that matter. I have not heard of any complaint of the present system; on the contrary, it is highly spoken of.
569. *Mr. King.*] The tide-surveyor remains aboard till the ship is discharged? No, the tide-waiter.
570. It is his duty to look to the entire cargo, as well as the dutiable goods? Yes; he receives from the landing-waiter all the entries as they are passed. The tide-surveyor is supposed to have complete charge of the stores. The tide-waiter has no authority to issue stores, or interfere in any way with them. I have already suggested that this system might be improved.
571. No cargo can be discharged without an entry? No. The landing-waiter receives the warrant, in the first instance, and then hands it to the tide-waiter.
572. *Mr. Young.*] Is the landing-waiter always in attendance upon ships? Yes.
573. *Mr. Moore.*] During working hours? Yes.
574. *Mr. Willis.*] Is he actually on duty when the ships discharge? The landing-waiter?—yes, he is bound to remain, and to attend over-time hours when ordered; he gets extra pay for that.
575. If he has a number of ships to attend to, can he take cognizance of what is going on with the whole? Yes. He is not allowed to attend to more than one ship during over-time hours, though he may be able to attend to more than one in the day.
576. But if he can attend to more than one ship in the day, why can he not do so during over-time? He can, and does it in the day, and I do not see why he should not be allowed to do it for the over-time? It is one of the arrangements Mr. Duncan made, not to allow a landing-waiter to draw over-time pay for more than one vessel, though he may attend to the discharge of more during the day.
577. *Mr. Moore.*] Is that a recent regulation? It is about six years old. Previously, a landing-waiter was allowed to draw payment for more than one over-time ship, working the same hours.
578. *Mr. Willis.*] How many landing-waiters are there on the Circular Quay? There are only three on the Circular Quay permanently stationed; but four, and sometimes five are engaged.
579. Do they interfere with the discharge of vessels—does the landing-waiter take cognizance of the goods on the wharf? He is supposed to see the whole of the goods come ashore, and whenever he considers it necessary, to search them. In addition to being a landing-waiter, he is a searcher, export officer, and gauger.
580. *Mr. King.*] Are they gaugers? Yes.
581. *President.*] Do not the entries come before your cognizance? Not immediately. Mr. Berney, being the first landing-surveyor, sees to them more than I do; they come under his supervision. The entries are made up in a batch, and the same system is now followed out as when Mr. Still was senior landing-surveyor.
582. You can form no opinion as to the honesty of the valuation for *ad valorem* duties? The same as the other landing-surveyor when the landing-waiters bring under my notice what they consider an under valuation.
583. When they do so, you could not tell whether the goods were under-valued or not? By the entry I could not tell.
584. *Mr. Moore.*] Are there many instances of the landing-waiters bringing under notice under-valuations? It is frequently done.
585. What is done in such cases? The goods are delayed till the duty is paid up that we consider short paid, or until the invoice is inspected.
586. Are they often delayed till an increase of duty is paid upon them? Yes.

Mr. E. Jones. 587. Is this extra duty paid upon the mere representation of the officer that the goods are under valued? It is reported officially to the Collector or the landing-surveyor, who orders the landing-waiter to detain the goods till he gets the proper duty.

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588. *Mr. King.*] Unless you see the contents of the packages, you cannot tell what should be the real value—in the case of soft goods, unless you see the contents, you can form no idea of the value? No, we are bound to take the declaration of the agent or the importer.

589. *President.*] When a ship wants stores at any time, after the seal is placed upon the lazaret, what course is adopted? Application is made to the tide-surveyor.

590. Supposing he grants that application, what next is done? He then goes on board.

591. The tide-surveyor? Yes, and gives whatever is required by the captain.

592. Does not the tide-surveyor leave a tide-waiter on board, who remains during the time the goods are taken out? That may be after the ship is rummaged. I have heard of that being done.

593. Have you not heard of a tide-waiter being kept aboard at the expense of the ship, because the tide-surveyor could not come quickly enough? Yes. I have also heard of the delay which I have already alluded to. I think the stores could be better issued on the spot by the landing-waiter.

594. There is no reason to believe the interests of the Custom House would not be as well protected by the landing-waiter as the tide-surveyor? The landing-waiter ranks as a superior officer to the tide-surveyor.

595. *Mr. Moore.*] Who judges or checks any unreasonable application for stores—suppose a captain asked for an unreasonable quantity, more than should be issued? The tide-surveyor.

596. Without any other reference? Without any other reference. If the captain felt aggrieved, he could make a complaint to the Collector.

597. Are there many difficulties of that kind? No.

598. They generally come to an understanding? I think so.

599. *Mr. Young.*] Do not the clerks know the duties performed by the other clerks of the department—if they are not very busy, could they not try to get information as to the duties of the other officers? I do not know whether it would be considered out of order; it was not done in my experience.

600. Do you think they have an opportunity of doing so? I think they might inform themselves.

601. Would it be considered inquisitive if one clerk wished to learn the duties of another? No, I think there would be no impediment thrown in the way of any clerk making himself acquainted with the work done by the other clerks.

602. But they do not do it? No.

603. *President.*] What are the hours of the clerks? From 9 to 4.

604. *Mr. Willis.*] Are they often detained later than 4? Sometimes they are; and I think they are paid for any extra work. For instance, they are paid extra for clearing a ship after office hours.

605. *Mr. King.*] All are paid if they work over-hours? Some have been obliged to work frequently to prevent arrears, for which they have not been paid.

606. *President.*] Can you suggest any mode by which the passing of duty entries for home consumption can be simplified, instead of requiring the number of signatures now attached to the entries? I think the locker's order being signed by the Collector or his clerk, the cashier, and by the landing-surveyor or his clerk, should be considered sufficient authority for the locker to deliver.

607. When you were cashier, how many times did you require to sign the entries—how many times was your signature required to each set of entries? For the import entries, I had to sign one in full and initial the others.

608. The stamp was not then introduced? Yes, and I had to sign and initial them too.

609. Are they requisite? I think the stamp might be dispensed with.

610. Cannot the signature too? No; any person might take a copy of the stamp and use it, but the signature in full cannot be copied so easily.

611. If the entries are not complete, except the one which has the signature in full, that cannot be copied? No.

612. Why should you not be able to dispense with the initialing now you have taken to the stamp? I would rather dispense with the stamp than with the initial in the case of money vouchers.

613. If there was a desire to forge, do not you think one could be forged as easily as the other? No; and besides, it looks more official to see a money document bearing an initial than the stamp. I think there ought to be some guarantee by signature or initial that the money has been paid.

614. You say you took all entries that were in the Custom House up to 3 o'clock—Do you recollect how long it ever detained you—Suppose there were two or three London ships in, there would be a great number of entries in between 2 and 3, and to take them all might keep you till late—Have you any idea how late you were kept? I never looked at the clock, but I never was up to the bank later than a quarter to 4 after making up my balances.

615. They took your money then? Yes. I was invariably at the bank at half-past 3.

616. *Mr. Willis.*] Can you suggest any way by which these valuations can be taken correctly? I think that the importer ought to be bound to produce to the Collector, or the cashier, or the landing-surveyor, the invoice upon which he makes his declaration.

617. It would be inconvenient to give it anywhere except at the Custom House whilst making an entry—you say it should be given to the landing-surveyor? If he were present, it might be shewn to the landing-surveyor, or it might be shewn to the cashier.

618. *Mr. King.*] There might be a publication of the invoice of a person engaged in a particular trade? No use could be made of it by either of the officers I have named.
619. *Mr. Moore.*] That is all I would suggest—if it were presented to the landing-surveyor, 11 Sept., 1866. he would put his initial to the warrant, to shew he had seen it.
620. *Mr. Willis.*] Is it a solemn declaration? I do not think so.
621. Is there any declaration at all? It runs in the usual form—"I do hereby declare," &c.
622. Nothing more than that? No, that is all that is required by the Customs Act of 1845.
623. Would not that be improved if these words were added—"This is the true invoice cost"? I do not think so, because any person who would send down an incorrect value now, would do the same if those words were introduced.
624. The declaration does not say how much more they may be worth? No.
625. *Mr. Young.*] It ought to state the true value? We might dispense with this declaration altogether, if the invoices were presented.
626. *Mr. Willis.*] If the invoices were presented, would you be likely to collect more revenue? I do not know how the merchants or their agents do their business. I am inclined to think we would collect more.
627. *Mr. Moore.*] If the invoices were produced? Yes, if the invoices were presented.
628. *Mr. Willis.*] It is quite possible —
629. *Mr. Young.*] I do not see it would be a very great trouble to produce the invoices —
630. *Mr. Moore.*] There is no difficulty about it; it is desirable honest people should be protected —
631. *Mr. Young.*] Where the authorities had no doubt, they might be entitled to call for invoices —
632. *Mr. Willis.*] I understand that this is done at present? Yes, we have the power to do it, but unless we made a continual practice of it, we should excite the antagonism of a few business men.
633. *Mr. King.*] The fairest plan would be to make it a general rule —
634. *Mr. Moore.*] Do you think the duties on sugar are generally fairly collected—There is a difference in the duty between raw and refined sugar—Do you think it comes in rightly under the duty? I think so; to the best of our ability, we decide what is raw and what is refined.
635. *President.*] In the event of any disputes between you and the importer, who decides them? The Collector.
636. Are his decisions always satisfactory? I do not know.
637. Are they always considered satisfactory? I have heard merchants complain of the Collector's decision.
638. *Mr. Moore.*] Is there any forfeiture of goods under a wrong valuation? I think not.
639. Nothing more is done than to pass a post entry to supplement the duty originally intended to be paid? I have not heard of anything else.
640. *President.*] Do you think it would lead to a better working of the department, if there were a Board to refer to in matters of dispute? I have been considering that matter, and I am inclined to think there should be a Minister responsible for the working of the department, at the head of the Custom House.
641. Do you entertain that idea still? I prefer that to any other.
642. Does it not strike you that, in a department like the Custom House, the management of which requires an intimate knowledge of trade and navigation, you might have a responsible Minister who knows nothing about it? It might be.
643. *Mr. King.*] Is there not every probability of its being the case? It all depends upon the gentlemen elected our representatives. I think it would be an object of ambition to our mercantile gentlemen to aspire to a position of that kind. It would be just the same as they have in the Post Office, where there is a responsible Minister at the head of it.

[The Commission adjourned till Thursday.]

THURSDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

Present:—

J. S. WILLIS, Esq., | JOHN YOUNG, Esq.,
HENRY MOORE, Esq.

JACOB LEVI MONTEFIORE, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. H. J. Rucker called in and examined:—

644. *President.*] You are the Registrar and Drawback Clerk of the Custom House, are you not? Yes, I am.
645. How long have you held that position? As Registrar?
646. Yes? I have been Drawback Clerk twice, for about two years, some ten or twelve years ago, and also during the last six years, but was Registrar some years before my last appointment as Drawback Clerk, *i.e.*, since about 1854.
647. Have you ever attended to any other clerical work besides that of the two offices you hold? Yes.
648. What other? I was Import Clerk originally.
649. What are his duties? To keep the imports. I am speaking of years back, when the Custom House was under the Home Government, but it is all altered now.

Mr. H. J.
Rucker.

13 Sept., 1866.

Mr. H. J.
Rucker.

18 Sept., 1866.

650. For some years past you have only followed the duties attendant upon your present employment? Yes, and taking bonds for imports, exports, removals, gunpowder, and transshipments, drawbacks, and boats.

651. Your work is very much increased of late? Yes, very much.

652. Could you suggest any way in which it could have been simplified? I am not aware of any way to make it simpler. Since the *ad valorem* duties came into force they have made the work heavier.

653. Is there any drawback business now in arrear? The month of June is in arrear, but July and August are prepared.

654. They are prepared? The whole of July and the greater part of August, it is all ready; that is, under the new system.

655. Does that work well? Yes, I think it will work very well indeed when the old drawbacks are prepared.

656. How long will that be? At the end of this month all will be finished.

657. During the time you have been in the Custom House, have you devoted any attention to the occupation of the other clerks besides your own work? No, I have been too much occupied to attend to anything else. I am at work from the time I go in the morning at 9, till half-past 5. I sometimes work till 6 and 7.

658. You are occupied all day incessantly? Yes.

659. Can you offer any suggestion to the Commission, by which your work, or any other clerical work, could be simplified? I have to initial all the export entries. If I initialled only one, and signed the order, I think that would be sufficient.

660. How many forms are there in an export entry? Four export entries, and one pricking note and delivery order.

661. For bonded goods? Yes, for bonded goods; I have to initial all the entries.

662. What becomes of those four entries? One goes to the export clerk in the long-room, another to the warehouse-keeper, another to the bond, and the fourth to the landing-waiter.

663. Are four necessary? I think so; as a check upon the revenue they are not too many.

664. What is the necessity of the entry for the goods going down to the bond? It is for the locker to see the goods which are passed. He delivers on that and the order as well.

665. Is not the order sufficient without the entry? It does not give the quantity.

666. How is it, it does not give the quantity? It does not give the quantity of gallons—it simply says five hogsheads two quarter casks.

667. It only gives the particular mark and numbers? Yes; that is all.

668. If it does not give the particulars, what use is it? It is the check upon the warehouse-keeper for the number of packages.

669. Is it a check? I do not know much about the warehouse-keeper's department.

670. Do you attend to the drawback debentures during the hours the Custom House is open? Yes.

671. Have you time to do that, as well as look after the bonds? If I am very busy with the bonds, I am obliged to let the drawbacks wait till I get time—sometimes I am very busy, and it takes me the whole day to enter bonds, and I do the debentures after we close.

672. How late do you work at the debentures? Generally till 5—almost always till 5—sometimes I work till 6.

673. Do the free entries for export pass through your hands? No.

674. Nor the transshipment entries? Yes, they do under bond.

675. How many entries are now required? Five.

676. Are five necessary? Yes, I think they are.

677. Why? They have to go to the different offices—one to the import landing-waiter, one to the export clerk in the long-room, one to the export landing-waiter, one to the import clerk, and another with the ship's papers.

678. Did it never strike you, seeing how often these papers have passed through your hands, to consider whether they were all necessary for the protection of the revenue? I have thought of it often.

679. Does it appear to you that they are all necessary? It appears to me they are.

680. In transshipment entries, would it not be sufficient to have three entries with a pricking note for the mate to sign, as a protection to the revenue? There are no pricking notes for transshipment. Nearly everything now is transhipped, beef, pork, and everything of that kind.

681. You know nothing of the work of the other clerks in the department? No. I know the work of some of the clerks in the long-room.

682. *Mr. Young.*] Will you please to describe the books you keep? The drawback books you mean?

683. All the books? There are rough sheets for the drawbacks, and the entries from them are afterwards copied into a book; and then there are all the register books—that is another department altogether, the registration of ships.

684. Does the making of each entry occupy much time on those sheets, and in the registration books? Do you mean the drawbacks?

685. Yes? Yes, it takes a good deal of time. After they are entered on the rough sheets, I have to turn up the import entries to see the drawbacks are correct; I write off on them the amount claimed. There is a great increase in drawback entries of late; in former years they averaged about 400 a month, now they amount to 900 or 1,000.

686. You say your time is fully occupied, and that you have no time to see what the other clerks are doing in the other departments? No, I am never out of my own room, except on business, from the time I arrive at the Custom House till I leave. In fact, my time is taken up the whole day, and I have also to attend to all *subpœnas* at Court on registration business.

687. I suppose your time is occupied with the drawbacks now? A good deal of it is, but the registration business takes a good time too. We have to send everything to the Home Government connected with the registration of ships; the Colonial Government has nothing to do with it at all.

Mr. H. J.
Rucker.

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688. *Mr. Willis.*] In what way are your duties heavier since the *ad valorem* duties came into operation? They are much heavier, owing to the great increase of bonds and drawbacks.

689. Are drawbacks claimed for parts of original packages? No, not that I am aware of.

690. Are you able to check correctly the entries made for drawbacks? Yes, we check them by the marks and numbers; we have the landing-waiter's certificate as to the marks and numbers, so we can see if they are correct.

691. That is the only check you have? That is the only check.

692. In taking bonds, is a declaration made before you? Yes.

693. If they delivered an order for bonded goods containing quantities, would that render one of these papers (export entry forms) unnecessary? I do not think so. The order goes to the locker, and remains with him to shew that the goods have been delivered out.

694. Does not the locker make a return daily to the warehouse-keeper? Yes, I believe he does.

695. Would not the return to the order be sufficient? No, the officer must have something to shew he has delivered goods.

696. Would not his book do that—is your initialling the entries no protection to the revenue? That is simply to shew the bond has been given.

697. Would there be any difficulty if one was taken by the warehouse-keeper, instead of by yourself? He gives the order.

698. Yes? And it is signed by him and by me.

699. Is it necessary that there should be so many signatures? It has always been the custom; it is the English custom too, and taken from the English rules.

700. It would simplify the work, if one party could receive the bond and give the delivery order? Yes.

701. The accumulation of entries must be very great? In the import entries?

702. Yes? Yes, very great indeed.

703. Have you occasion to refer back to late dates? Yes, as far back as three years.

704. And after any given time are they destroyed? I believe they have not been destroyed now for some years; they were destroyed, I think, some ten or twelve years ago. Those that are not used are put into the Queen's Store; those in use are put in my own room.

705. Have you frequent occasion to refer to them? Often every day—twenty or thirty times a day.

706. Could it be simplified by putting an abstract into a book? No, I do not think that would simplify it at all.

707. You do not see any way of simplifying the work which comes before you? No.

708. *Mr. Moore.*] Are you quite certain that drawbacks have not been applied for on parts of packages? Not to my knowledge.

709. You never heard of it? I never heard of it.

710. *President.*] Would it be permitted if you did hear of it? No, we only allow drawback on the original package.

711. Would it be allowed on a part? No. It is in Liverpool, but not here.

712. *Mr. Willis.*] Is it allowed in England after it has passed out of the possession of the Crown? It used to be in Liverpool, but I am not sure it is now.

Mr. John Lane called in and examined:—

713. *President.*] What are your duties? I am the Clearing Clerk.

Mr. J. Lane.

714. Clearing Clerk only? Yes.

715. Is it not your duty to pass export entries as well? Export Clerk, and Clearing Clerk.

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716. Will you describe any of your duties? They are very numerous. I first attend to the exports, receive warrants, and number them. If they are free entries I keep the warrant, and two copies—one to be bound for the use of the long-room, and the other, for the warehouse-keeper's room, goes next day by the messenger. I have brought a copy to shew the Commission. (*Copy produced.*)

717. This is the export for free goods? No, of goods for the warehouse under bond.

718. Here are eight forms? I sign seven.

719. There are eight sent in? Yes.

720. Suppose a hogshead of rum is to be exported, does that require eight forms? Yes, or an ullagé case of brandy.

721. All these forms come before you? Yes.

722. You sign them? I sign seven, two in full, and initial the rest.

723. Do you put the number on each? Yes, on each. It is a heavy day's work to get through a hundred of them. This is the drawback form. The notices on the tide-surveyors and searchers are not required for steamers.

724. *Mr. Willis.*] You are referring to bonded exports? Yes.

725. *President.*] What other duties have you besides passing these export entries? Clearing ships. After passing these export entries I enter them under the headings of the different ships they are passed for, in a book, that I may know how many warrants I have when the vessel comes to clear.

- Mr. J. Lane. 726. Up to what hour is the Custom House open for receiving the clearances of ships? My hours are from 9 till 4; I am a little hard-worked in that respect, for all the other branches of the Customs close at 3 or half past 3; but the export clerk keeps open till 4, and takes clearances, by order of the Treasurer, till that hour. Previous to that, it was half past 3. The import hours are from 9 till 3.
- 13 Sept., 1866. 727. Do not these two duties sometimes clash with one another—Suppose a ship came to be cleared, and at the same time there was a large number of export entries received, which would you attend to first? I should finish what I was doing at the time; if I was passing entries I should finish them.
728. Suppose there were six agents waiting to pass export entries, and another agent came in with the clearing papers complete for a London ship, and in consequence of attending to the export entries you were delayed till 4 o'clock, would the clerk holding the clearance papers have to go away and come again next day? Oh yes, he could not clear that day. That is an extreme case you have put.
729. Yes, I am citing an extreme case? I never saw it.
730. Has no instance ever occurred in your experience, where a ship's papers have been in the long-room before 3, and yet the ship has been unable to clear by 4? No, unless it was a London ship.
731. Then it would occur with a London ship? You cannot clear a London ship in two hours, no matter what time the clearance is in your hands.
732. And yet all the exports to London are free goods? Yes, all free.
733. Is there, then, in clearing a London ship, such a multiplicity of forms to go through, that it takes you more than two hours to clear her? Yes.
734. Explain what are the forms? I have first to see that all the entries of goods which have been passed for the vessel are correct. I have them called out, and I take a sheet of paper for the different headings of New South Wales, Queensland, British, and the different Colonies, and place under these headings the different articles which are called out; I then add up the total of these, and see if it agrees with the recapitulation of the party clearing the ship. I have then to fill a form with a list of all the goods belonging to New South Wales, which go in separate from the clearance; then I make out the clearance for goods under different headings, the produce of New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, or the other Colonies.
735. Mr. Moore.] Is this classification required on the clearance for the ship? Yes.
736. President.] Have you ever been employed in any other Custom House than this? No.
737. Then you are not aware whether this system is pursued in London? No. I was in the Treasury before I went to the Custom House.
738. Mr. Moore.] Can you see any object to be attained by classifying all these goods? Not unless it is required in England. I believe it used to be required, when duties had to be paid in England upon goods going from the Colonies.
739. President.] Would it not expedite the business of your department, to place on a separate form all the bonded and drawback goods, or goods transhipped, together with such free exports as may have been shipped, and allow the ship then to clear, at the same time making it incumbent on the agent to produce within a given time (six days is prescribed in London, and a penalty imposed if that time is exceeded) a manifest containing the whole of the goods aboard the ship? I could not answer that question.
740. Would it not expedite business to place on the contents form all bonded and drawback goods, or goods transhipped, together with such free exports as may have been shipped, and allow the ship then to clear, at the same time making it incumbent upon the agent to produce, within a given time, the manifest containing the whole of the goods aboard the vessel? I could not give an opinion upon it.
741. If that plan were pursued here, would it not simplify your work? But how would you know the dutiable goods shipped without the warrant?
742. What do you mean? The warehouse goods; they would require the same forms that are gone through now.
743. There would be no delay in passing free entries—the chief cause of delay, you say, arises from the classification of all the goods? Yes.
744. You say that takes two hours? The ship could be cleared after hours, if the Collector gave liberty to do it.
745. Mr. Mooré.] Then you charge a fee? Yes, 10s. for a London ship, and 5s. for all other vessels.
746. President.] Has it ever struck you, in signing these seven papers, numbering, and initialling them, that this work might be simplified? Oh! indeed, yes.
747. Will you inform the Commission what have been your ideas upon the subject? I am only a junior clerk, and these forms are put forward by our chief, and you may think me presumptuous in offering an opinion, but I do think you could dispense with one half of them.
748. You could dispense with these two notices and the pricking note, and with the tide-surveyor's notice and the searcher's? Yes.
749. And the pricking note? The pricking note could only be dispensed with by making the locker's order the means of conveying goods to the wharf. At the time these pricking notes were introduced, the landing-waiters used to go with the goods from the bond to the wharf, but now we have licensed draymen; and in consequence of this change, these notes were introduced that the men might sign them.
750. Mr. Moore.] To save the attendance of the officers with the drays? Yes.
751. President.] What is the course pursued with these eight forms—what is done with them? They first go to the warehouse-keeper's room.
752. Mr. Moore.] After you have signed them? Before I sign them. They first go to Mr. Fancourt, the warehouse-keeper, and then to Mr. Rucker, the registrar; they are initialled by both these officers.
- 753.

753. *President.*] Who gets the other seven? I keep one; the rest go down to Mr. Fancourt. Mr. J. Lane.
754. What! back again? Yes; he signs the two warrants, the pricking note, the two notices, and the delivery order to the bond; the two warrants and the pricking note go down to the officer, and after shipping the goods the landing-waiter signs the warrant and gets the mate's receipt for them; he sends me one warrant and the pricking note, and the other warrant to Mr. Fancourt. The one I receive goes with the ship's papers; Mr. Fancourt's warrant is bound with others, and sent to the Audit Office. 13 Sept., 1866.
755. *Mr. Young.*] How are the orders conveyed to the lockers? I do not know; I believe our own messenger takes them. I do not know much of the working of the lower department; I am so busy at my own desk I have no time to look after them. I do a great deal of my work at home. I have to make up certificates of warehouse and drawback goods, and keep an account of them to see if they are safely delivered at the various Colonies; these are as heavy as making out clearances.
756. Have you no assistance? Occasionally Mr. Small assists me; if I am very hard pressed, he will assist in the passing of entries for me.
757. Do you find the assistants you usually get, well up in the work they have to do—do they understand the work? No, but Mr. Small, who sits near me, understands the business, and when there is a heavy pressure he assists me—a stranger to the work could not do it.
758. You do not know how the different papers are conveyed to their destination? By the messengers I think, unless in a special case, when they are sent under cover. Mr. Fancourt sends them out; he takes charge of that department.
759. As far as you know, they would be allowed to lie in the office, waiting for a messenger? Our messengers go every hour, commencing at 10 and ending at 3.
760. Could not parties be allowed to take the papers themselves? Yes.
761. Would not that be an improvement, if parties were allowed to carry their own documents or orders? I could not say. I give all the warehouse entries to the parties who bring them; anything requiring to be under cover I give them at my desk at once.
762. *Mr. Willis.*] Do you always get back the certificates of goods shipped for drawback? Always, with very few exceptions; we can account for every vessel that has left the port, for the last three years, for the neighbouring Colonies.
763. You do not know where the entries go after you have signed them? To Mr. Fancourt, and then to the bonds. They go by the messenger in most cases; but whether they are given under cover, I cannot say. If it is a pressing case, I suppose they are.
764. You pass free export entries, and no imports? No, I have nothing to do with them; each of our desks is a department in itself, and one does not clash with the other.
765. What becomes of the export entries? You say one goes to the long-room, and one to the warehouse-keeper—where does the other go? I am under the impression that one goes to the Audit Office. Two copies are sent to the bond; one, I know, goes to the Audit Office; we keep one in the long-room.
766. Is it necessary to refer to the entries for free exports? Often. In Palmer and Whitfield's case we spent three days looking for the entry of a case of stuffed birds.
767. *President.*] You attend only to your own work in the department? That is all.
768. Does each clerk attend to his own work? Yes, and only that.
769. Are you aware if any of the clerks of the department are exercised, so as to be able to replace another, invalidated at any time? No, I cannot say they are; but from long custom and habit, most of the clerks would be able to attend to other desks; for instance, I could take any of the desks for a day or two. Mr. Kelly is another clerk who could take any of our desks.
770. Who is the principal supervisor in the long-room? We have none. We have no principal—we are all equals there.
771. Have you no one to direct the employment of each clerk, and see that the work of each is properly done? No.
772. Is the chief clerk's desk in the long-room? No.
773. Does he ever come in? Oh yes, repeatedly during the day.
774. For what purpose, if not to supervise the work? To look about him, and ask questions to gain some information which may be required.
775. Does each clerk in the long-room come directly into contact with the public? Yes.
776. *Mr. Willis.*] Are all the clerks so fully engaged that they are unable to assist each other? The clerks are all engaged till half past 3, the cashier and the import clerks. I work till 4 every day.
777. Your time is fully occupied? Fully. I assure you I never go home without taking work with me.
778. If they had time, have they the inclination to assist each other? They have not the time.
779. Could they not assist each other after half past 3? There is no one to assist—all the work is done then.
780. Could not some of them after half past 3 assist you? They could, but I never call upon them. That is where the want of supervision would come in—in making out warrants, or making up arrears.
781. It should be incumbent upon some one to assist? It could be done.
782. *Mr. Young.*] When the chief clerk comes in several times a-day, does he not see what you are all doing? No.
783. In the event of any dispute between the public and a clerk, or between yourselves, to whom do you appeal in a difficulty of any kind? To the chief clerk, who refers it to the Collector if there should be a dispute.
784. He does attend to it, if you call his attention to any particular matter? Oh yes.
785. But not otherwise? No; he cannot understand the working of our department.

Mr. J. Lane. 786. Does he not understand the working of the whole department? He ought to, but there is a good deal of little minutiae work and sorting of documents which a man may forget in a very short time; all our work is done in a hurry.

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787. If a new officer is introduced, what system is employed to instruct him in his work? He picks it up.

788. Is there not any training? No; he is put to a desk, and learns what he has to do in a few days, if he is smart. The duties are simple enough when you are accustomed to them—it requires quickness and despatch as much as anything else.

[The Commission adjourned till Tuesday week.]

TUESDAY, 25 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

Present:—

GEORGE KING, Esq., | HENRY MOORE, Esq.,
J. S. WILLIS, Esq.

JACOB LEVI MONTEFIORE, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Thomas Fancourt, Warehouse-keeper, called in and examined:—

Mr. T.
Fancourt.

789. *President.*] What is your occupation in the Custom House? I am the Warehouse-keeper.

790. Have you been long so employed? About eight years.

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791. Were you employed in the Custom House prior to that time? I have been nineteen years in the Customs altogether.

792. What was your occupation before you were made Warehouse-keeper? I was the Jerquer.

793. What are the hours of your employ in the Customs? From 9 till 4.

794. Do you ever find it necessary to work later? Yes, very often. When I find a press of business, I come down earlier in the morning; or when a ship is discharging overtime, I come down in the morning at 6 very often; or when the bonds are kept open to a late hour, I have to stay, for I have charge of all the bonded store keys.

795. How often does it happen you are employed later than the usual hours? Very often, for I have to wait for the keys of the bond.

796. Do you receive extra emolument for that? Yes, when the bonds are kept open.

797. In your opinion, can the work of your department be in any way simplified? I do not think it can much; two or three documents with regard to exports might be done away with.

798. That would be simplifying it? Yes; two or three, I think, might be done away with.

799. If two or three could be dispensed with, that would make a great difference in the number of entries in your books in the course of a day? Yes, in export entries, especially, when we are busy.

800. You require eight forms for an export bonded entry? Yes, for a sailing vessel.

801. And six or seven for a steamer? Only six for a steamer.

802. You have three forms for a sailing vessel, which you think might be dispensed with? Yes, I think so; and one for a steamer—the pricking note, notice to the searcher, and notice to the tide-surveyor. I think they might be easily dispensed with. There are so many indorsements on the pricking note which I think useless—there are six.

803. Explain exactly how you think the business could be simplified—Do you mean that the searcher's notice, tide-surveyor's notice, and the pricking note, should be entirely dispensed with? Yes.

804. Then those six indorsements on the pricking note are useless? Yes, I thought so from the first, when they were introduced by Mr. Still, for some reason of his own. I could not see the use of them.

805. Relate the course of business—that is, what documents pass through your hands when a person wants to obtain a delivery order for a bonded package—in what manner the whole of the work is done? When a person comes to pay duty for a bonded package, he brings three entries and the delivery order. I check them with the stock book, note the strength and contents, and initial all three entries. It is necessary I should do that because of the number of gallons. He then goes to the computer, who checks the entries with regard to the strength and number of gallons, and calculates the duty to be paid; if correct, he initials the warrant, and the entries are then taken to Mr. Maddocks, who takes the cash, and numbers, stamps, and initials the whole of them, signs the delivery order, and retains one entry; and from him the others go to Mr. Cantor, who holds a new office, which I think perfectly useless.

806. Who is Mr. Cantor? He is a clerk who used to be at Moama. He came down from the country, and got this employment as a check upon Mr. Maddocks, but I do not think he is at all a check myself. Mr. Willis would be the best check.

807. Do these papers come back to your office again? Mr. Maddocks keeps one, Mr. Cantor keeps one, and the other comes down to me; then I post it up, and it goes to the register-keeper.

808. Your copy then goes to the Audit Office? No, Mr. Maddocks'; mine is retained in my office.

809. Are you aware what is done with them? They are checked with the warehouse register. All the entries passed during the quarter go to the Audit Office—every document which passes through my hands goes to the Audit Office, with the warehouse register, every quarter—there are 4,000 different accounts in a quarter.

810. You send a list of the entries every quarter? Every quarter, in a large volume, bound. That is done by Mr. Bowden, and it is a document which ought not to be prepared in my room, as it is meant for a check upon me; therefore I have only myself and one assistant. I think the check upon me ought to be out of my room.

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811. If he checks this work, what necessity is there for another check at the Audit Office? It is the Government order that it should be done, and it was the practice when I took charge of the office.

812. If the document is already gone through by this clerk, who might be taken into another office for a check, what necessity is there for a check at the Audit Office? I do not see any necessity for it.

813. Describe the course pursued with regard to bonded export entries? There are eight documents presented to me—the pricking note, delivery order, tide-surveyor's notice, and a searcher's notice, and four entries, all of which I check with my stock-book, and if found to be correct, I initial them, and they all go to Mr. Rucker, who signs them for the bond being given; they then go to the clearing clerk, who numbers and initials them, and signs the pricking note, and retains one entry, the others all come to me; I retain one entry, and sign the delivery order and pricking note, which I give to the parties, and the delivery order and two warrants go down by the messenger to the locker for delivery of the goods.

814. What is done with the other four, because there are eight forms required? Two entries go to the locker—the pricking note should be dispensed with—and the locker's order, the searcher's note to the landing-waiter, to inform him that such and such goods are coming, and then there is the tide-surveyor's notice.

815. Those four come to you? No; only one entry comes to me, duly indorsed at the back by the locker for delivery, and the landing-waiter for shipment, and the mate of the ship as having received the goods on board; and a second copy, duly indorsed, goes to the clearing clerks. The pricking note remains on board the ship, and when the captain goes up to clear, he takes all the pricking notes with him. The locker keeps the delivery order as his authority to deliver the goods.

816. These eight documents are initialled by you in your office? Yes.

817. You initial the whole eight? Yes, the whole eight.

818. Do any of these documents come back again to you? Yes, the one for the shipment of the goods.

819. Where from—the Custom House? The landing-waiter who ships the goods, gets the mate's receipt for them, which he sends to me, and one for the clearing clerk, which is made up with the ship's papers. The vessel cannot clear without this pricking note, which the mate signs. The tide-surveyor cannot see everything shipped aboard the vessel, although he has to sign the pricking note.

820. The landing-waiter sees them shipped? Yes, and gets the mate's receipt upon two of the entries; there are two entries, one goes to Mr. Lane and one comes to me. I do not see the use of it—the pricking note.

821. What is done with it at present? The clearing clerk keeps it, and puts it away with the ship's papers.

822. Who delivers the delivery orders from your office to the lockers? I sign them, and they do down to the messenger, unless the parties want them particularly in a hurry, then I let them take them under cover—if they are for duty, the parties take them themselves.

823. So far as your experience goes, in your department you see no way of simplifying the work, beyond these three papers for sailing vessels, and one for a steamer? That is all I can see, and the removal of the warehouse registry out of my room, because I think if a document of that sort is a check against me, it ought not to be in my office.

824. You have only one clerk besides yourself? Only one, and the registry clerk. I never look at the register, although it is kept in my room.

825. *Mr. King.*] Where does he get his material from? All the documents passing through my hands are handed to him—all import entries which come down to me, after I have done with them, I give them to the register keeper, and all entries for delivery repacks—everything is passed over to him.

826. *President.*] The Collector exercises a direct control over your department, I suppose? Oh yes, he does that, and all repack applications and other matters, when necessary, are referred to him for his sanction.

827. There is no other acknowledged head? Nobody else but the Collector. I think a little improvement might be made out of doors in the landing branch.

828. How? By having gaugers. Five or six of the landing-waiters ought to be taken off their present duties, and put to gauge wines and spirits as they are landed—the Customs and also the merchants would be in pocket by it. Then the rest of the landing-waiters would attend to the delivery of their ships. There are eighteen landing-waiters, all of whom gauge; but I think there ought to be five or six to do all that work, and go from wharf to wharf, and then we should get their books in more quickly, and more expeditiously and correctly. The gentlemen I would select for this duty are the following:—Messrs. Thompson, Chapman, Passmore, Godfrey, King, and Lankester, and one of which should be an inspector, and to whom all reference should be made. Sometimes they are not in completed for two months till after a ship has gone to sea, and for which time they cannot be taken into stock.

829. What is the reason? I do not know. I suppose they have too much to attend to, what with drawbacks and exports, &c., &c.

830. *Mr. King.*] Then the published returns may be two months in arrears? Oh yes. The cargo of that large wine ship belonging to Messrs. Parbury & Co. was not taken into account for two months. If five or six landing-waiters were selected for the particular duty of gauging, you would find the returns more expeditiously prepared.

831.

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831. *President.*] Then you would increase the staff of the Customs? Then there are the tide-waiters—I do not see the use of their being aboard London ships at night.

832. Why? Vessels are discharged now by lump, and by steam power; and when both are at work, no man can keep any account of the cargo at the ship's gangway, as there are so many marks hoisted up in a sling, and so expeditiously, it is impossible to do so correctly.

833. *Mr. King.*] I suppose he is obliged to adopt the accounts of others? I expect so. No man could keep a correct account when vessels are discharging by lump and steam. I think the tide-waiter would be much better ashore than aboard ship. The landing-waiter might seal the hatches up or put padlocks on at night, and then they would be useful ashore, and make the department more efficient. The tide-waiters would get initiated more into the general work.

834. *President.*] Does the tide-surveyor stop on board? No, the tide-waiters only remain aboard ships.

835. And take a tally of the goods landed? Yes.

836. *Mr. Moore.*] And stop goods from landing, if no entries are passed for them? Yes, if they can. It frequently happens goods have to be taken on board again.

837. *President.*] What is the landing-waiter's duty? To see that nothing is passed without entries, and keep a general check over dutiable goods, &c.

838. Then the tide-waiter and the landing-waiter perform the same duty? Oh no. The tide-waiter merely keeps tally of the cargo. Some of the landing-waiters have two or three ships to attend to at once.

839. *Mr. Moore.*] If a tide-waiter has a difficulty to take a correct account of the landing of the cargo of one ship, how can a landing-waiter take charge of two or three ships? He cannot do so with any degree of safety or correctness.

840. But he is expected to do so? Yes.

841. Then it is a farce? It is impossible for him to see everything landed from two or three ships at a time; he does his best under the circumstances, and he must trust some little to the tide-waiter on board.

842. He adopts the oversight, and takes it for granted that the cargo is all landed? He takes the tide-waiter's book as a guide for him to make up or check his own.

843. *President.*] In your opinion, would it facilitate the work if the tide-waiter attended to the landing of goods ashore? Yes; and he would assist the landing-waiter who is ashore, and he could take the marks of everything on shore better than he could at the ship's gangway; and as entries were passed, slips could be made out, giving the marks and numbers and passed on board to the mate of the vessel to land the goods; and I think, as these lumpers have the landing of so much dutiable goods, the master man ought to be licensed, then they would be more under the control of the landing-waiters, and should be held responsible for the landing of any goods which they had not down on the list handed to them by the landing-waiter; if any goods were landed without entry, they would have to put them on board again.

844. You would not have the landing-waiter there at all? Yes, because he is the responsible party.

845. Why—if you have the tide-waiter attending to the vessel, and a gauger coming round to gauge, what do you want the landing-waiter for? The work would be more efficiently performed by having him as well as the tide-waiter; as I said before, he is the responsible party.

846. *Mr. Moore.*] He, the tide-waiter, would simply attend as a check, and to take an account of the goods? Yes.

847. *President.*] Unless you have a tide-waiter and landing-waiter, could not an account be taken—what use is the landing-waiter at all, if the tide-waiter does not attend to the discharge of goods ashore, but remains aboard to keep an exact tally of the goods—what is the use of the supervision of the landing-waiter? To see that the proper value of the goods landed is correct, and that everything is according to the entries.

848. That is what the tide-waiter would do? Only mark and number.

849. *Mr. Moore.*] I fancy he means the tide-waiter does not remark the value of the goods, but merely takes the numbers and marks? Yes, that is so.

850. *President.*] What does the landing-waiter do? He takes the correct value of the goods, and weighs all goods liable to duty, besides *ad valorem*, and such as tobacco, cigars, currants, case spirits, and sundry other goods.

851. If the tide-waiter were on shore, what is to prevent him doing that same work—he is an inferior officer, therefore not responsible? He would only take an account of the goods when coming ashore, which he could not do aboard the ship, when there are eight or ten marks in the sling.

852. Why do you want to check the landing-waiter or the tide-waiter? The landing-waiter has to see to the dutiable goods, such as cigars and so on.

853. Would not that be done by the gaugers? They would have quite enough to do to gauge and take the strength of spirits—quite as much as they could accomplish, to do it properly. It is impossible for one man to gauge 150 casks of spirits in one day, which is the case now—they cannot gauge them correctly—no man can.

854. *Mr. Moore.*] I suppose every tide-waiter has a book in which he recapitulates the amount of cargo landed day by day? Yes.

855. So it can be referred to, day by day, to see how many casks of spirits are landed, for instance? Yes, there is no difficulty in keeping tally of bulk spirits, as never more than two casks are hoisted up in a sling.

856. Does the landing-waiter have a similar book? He has a blue book in which all dutiable goods are entered in full, but not the free goods—they are entered all together, as landed as per manifest and entries.

857. Then if you desire to know if a particular package was landed on a certain day, the landing-waiter could not tell you? No, but the tide-waiter ought, by referring to his book. I think myself it would facilitate the business of the port if the gaugers were selected from the landing-waiters. Then the rest of the landing-waiters being relieved of that duty, with the assistance of the tide-waiters, could better keep an account of the goods coming ashore, which, as I said before, are hoisted out a dozen packages a time in one sling.
858. If the tide-waiter cannot keep a proper account by reason of eight or ten packages being in the sling, and the landing-waiter does not take any account of free goods, then there is no proper account taken of the landing of all free goods? Not to my idea, there is not, in the way the goods are landed now.
859. *President.*] Under whose direct supervision does the landing of all goods lie? The landing-waiter's.
860. Do you know anything of the working of any other department except your own? No, there are so many alterations since I left the long-room eight years ago. I find my time fully occupied with my own business, and more than I can accomplish conveniently at times.
861. *Mr. Moore.*] What do you mean by free goods—there are none free now? No.
862. You speak of goods that were formerly free? Yes. I think there would be more accommodation in the long-room for the public, if that partition wall were knocked down which divides the landing-surveyors' room from the office. It would be much more convenient for merchants and others if the jerquer was removed into the long-room, since there would not be so much running about; there would not be one-half so much trouble if that were done. The landing-surveyors might take the jerquers' room. Then we might have some long, wide counters put up, nearly the whole length of the long-room, which would make a more business-like place of it.
863. *President.*] Do you know anything at all of the clerical work of the Custom House? I do not know much of their business up-stairs; in fact, I have no time to think of others' business.
864. Who is the chief clerk? Mr. Llewellyn.
865. Does he ever look in to see that your work is properly done? No, he does not come near me.
866. Is he not supposed to do so? No.
867. He has nothing to do with your branch? No.
868. As chief clerk, has he not, in some sort of manner, the indirect supervision of the work of the Custom House? No. I am responsible for all the work of my office, as the head of the warehouse branch. Mr. Llewellyn has the control of everything up-stairs.
869. In the work you have to do as warehouse-keeper, I suppose there never arises any source of dispute between the public at large and yourself? No, I never have any dispute with them—never; I always go along with them quietly, and in a most friendly manner; I see no necessity for disputes. There is an immensity of work in my room. There are thirteen of those large ledgers, and not a pen goes into them but mine, and there are 400 leaves in each. I have to enter every cask separately in the book, with the contents and strength, and then post them up as deliveries take place; and a general supervision over my branch, and answer public questions.
870. *Mr. Moore.*] Do you find a difference in your entries and other records? Very often.
871. Very often? Yes, very often, when the merchants cannot wait for their gauges, but take the particulars before the books are properly jerqued.
872. When people present certificates for duty, I suppose they sometimes vary from your record? Yes. I am quite certain, if some of the landing-waiters were appointed to gauge spirits, and to do that work only, we could have the books in much quicker, and it would, in every sense, facilitate business.
873. *President.*] Has it not sometimes occurred that ships have been prevented from clearing, in consequence of the jerquer failing to give a note to the clearing clerk? I have heard of such a thing.
874. That arises from delay on the part of the landing-waiter? Perhaps the books have not been in, or the jerquer has not had time to complete them. Sometimes a vessel wants to go away immediately the cargo is out, which does not leave time for the landing-waiter and the jerquer to do the work required.
875. *Mr. Moore.*] Suppose a person wants to take out a cask of spirits for regauge—what is the process? He makes out a proper regauge order—then I look over the stock-book to see it corresponds with the original quantity and the strength, and then the order goes down to the locker.
876. Who takes it—the person himself? Yes; then the locker takes out the cask, and tries the gauge and strength and inserts the particulars, then the order goes to the jerquer, who sees that the contents and strength are right; the parties then make out the entries, and they are passed through Mr. Maddocks. That certificate of the regauge is recorded, and it then goes to the Audit Office.
877. One copy? One copy and the regauge order. I think that instead of there being three signatures to a delivery order—Mr. Maddocks', mine, and Mr. Cantor's—that there should be only one, mine, as warehouse-keeper; this is the home practice. I do not see the use of three people signing it; I think it is only a waste of time, and causing people delay, by having to run about to get them, without any necessity for them.
878. *Mr. King.*] I suppose the running about is confined to the Customs building? Yes. If the partition wall between the landing-surveyors' room and the long-room were knocked down, and other alterations made, it would be much more convenient and business-like. Mr. Jenkins (properly speaking, the jerquer) ought to be in the long-room, where his business

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lies; and then, instead of Mr. Cantor being a check upon Mr. Maddocks, it would be a greater check if Mr. Willis did it, and then he would have nothing to do but copy the warrant. Now Mr. Maddocks, if so minded, could make away with a set of entries, and Mr. Cantor would know nothing about it. If Mr. Willis, who completes the warrants, were to enter the name of the party paying the duty, and also the amount, before handing them to Mr. Maddocks, he could not make away with it; he could easily enter the warrant numbers afterwards.

879. *Mr. Willis.*] How often do you send up the warehouse registry to the Audit Office? Every quarter; the balances are sent up every quarter.

880. *Mr. King.*] When you take actual stock, you do not take those ships which have not completed discharging? No.

881. Although portions of cargo in the harbour may be entered into bonds, you do not enter them into your account till they are all finished? When each book is finished, we take it into account.

882. When the vessel is completed, you compute so much in the bonds? Yes, if the books are all in and complete.

883. *Mr. Willis.*] How often do you take stock? We never take stock in the bonds; it would be a very heavy job, and take an immense time to do it.

884. *President.*] How then do you know from year to year, whether or not there is a loss from evaporation, leakage, or breakage? It is a natural conclusion, that evaporation and leakage will be going on, the longer the goods remain in bond. That is always stated in the warehouse registry when there is a deficiency on a regauge; that is not an account of mine, the regauge shews the deficiency, and if it is excessive, the landing-surveyor examines the cask to ascertain the cause.

885. The last weekly return for the Custom House shews that there are one hundred and forty three thousand (143,000) gallons of rum in bond—How do you know it? From our entries.

886. You do not know what may be the leakage or evaporation? No.

887. Then you could not say whether there might be only one hundred and twenty thousand (120,000) instead of one hundred and forty three thousand (143,000) gallons? No, we could not say that; to find this out, it would be necessary to go through all the casks in the several bonds every day, which would be impossible.

888. *Mr. Willis.*] Is your stock-book made up from a progressive account? Yes; so much for home consumption, so much for exportation, and so much remaining.

889. Do you keep a separate stock-book for each bond? No.

890. What means have you of telling what there is in each bond? People who bond leave in their entries the names of the bonds they wish to place their goods in, such as the Australian, Willis', or Alger's Bond.

891. If you wanted to ascertain whether certain contents were correct, how would you know it? Every locker keeps an account of the spirits in his bond, and every week sends up a return.

892. Where is that kept? In the landing-surveyors' room.

893. Then he could get that information? Yes. The lockers keep a stock-book and day journal, in which they enter all they receive, and all that goes out of bond, and balance their accounts at the end of the week.

894. Does this come within your department? No, not at all. I have never found any mistake in their accounts. We have an overtime sale every six months, and never find any deficiencies. The packages required are all produced.

895. *Mr. Willis.*] Would there be constant employment for the gaugers you propose? Yes, I think so; for after gauging spirits, there are plenty of case spirits they could turn their hand to; then there are cigars and tobacco to be examined and weighed. But if there was a large number of ships discharging spirits, say four or five at a time, they could do a great deal of work, because they would have nothing else to do; but now they have the drawbacks, and exports, and everything else to do, besides gauging. Some of these tide-waiters might be sent to the bond, and they might pick out some of the lockers, viz., Mr. Beck, Mr. Stubbin, Mr. Eldershaw, Mr. Green, and Mr. Brock, to act as landing-waiters, and it would make the tide-waiters more efficient in every respect.

896. Would you employ the lockers as extra gaugers? No, as extra landing-waiters.

897. Is the registry of goods sent to the Audit Office? No, it is all taken from the entries which pass through my hands—all goods go through the warehouse registry and then to the Audit Office.

898. Is it a journal or a ledger? It is a ledger.

899. Is it kept as a journal or a ledger? It is kept as a journal, and then bound into a large ledger. He merely keeps the total number of casks, and the number of gallons in a cargo, but I have to keep them separately.

900. Then it is simply a check upon your returns? Yes.

901. Is it not compared in your office before it goes away? The balances are all copied by the registrar on to fresh sheets, then they are all called over by a tide-waiter to the registrar, to see if they are correct.

902. It is compared from day to day with your work? As I post up an entry, I always write on it "complete," and the registrar adds up his to make it correspond with mine; if it does not, we have to ascertain where the mistake is, and rectify it.

903. He should be of some assistance to you in your office as a check? He is of no assistance to me—not at all.

904. But in making up the returns, it must be useful to you? Sometimes we might find it useful; but I think if he is to check me, he ought not to be in my office, where the work is that is to be checked.

905. That would only multiply appointments and work, would it not? Oh no, the same man could keep the registry, but in a different office. Mr. T.
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906. He wants your books to have data to act upon—he need not interfere with your work? He has the same papers I have—all mine pass from me to him—he has everything that I have. 25 Sept., 1866.
907. *President.*] Do you in your department come into contact with the tide-waiters and landing-waiters? With the landing-waiters yes, because some of their books come through my office.
908. You have nothing to do with the tide-waiters? No, except in cases of removal.
909. Are the books all well-kept? Yes, pretty well; sometimes there are mistakes.
910. Are all the landing-waiters and tide-waiters pretty correct in their accounts? I do not know anything of the tide-waiters at all—I have only to do with the landing-waiters.
911. Are they as correct as they ought to be? There are a good many mistakes made at times, when they are very busy in their gauging books, but of course they are corrected. So far as my office is concerned, I find them a very steady lot of men indeed, and also the lockers—excellent men. I wish to say that more room is required for the Custom House Agents; there are twenty-two of them in a room not so large as this, and sometimes forty, which includes merchants, &c. If the partition wall which divides the Record Office from the Agents' Room was pulled down, it would give them much more accommodation, and it would then make a fine room, and there would be more accommodation for the public; this could easily be done by removing the old books into one of the spare rooms at the back, formerly occupied by the house-keeper as a dwelling.
912. *Mr. Moore.*] Who adjusts the tare of packages? The landing-surveyor. The merchants or their representatives should be present, so that no disputes arise afterwards.
913. *Mr. Willis.*] Do you take cognizance of the warrants issued from the various bonded stores? Which?
914. The warrants for goods? I issue the delivery order for the goods to the locker for delivery.
915. The locker delivers the goods—but you have nothing to do with the warrants from the several stores for which goods are deposited there? You mean the certificates—I have nothing to do with them.
916. *Mr. Moore.*] You do not recognize them at all? No.
917. *Mr. King.*] But you keep them, so as to tell what goods come in and go out? No, I have nothing to do with them at all.
918. *Mr. Willis.*] You give an order for the delivery of goods on production of that certificate? Oh yes, of the entries, and if they correspond with my books I initial them; it rests with the storekeeper to deliver the goods; the locker looks out that the duty is paid, by receiving my order for the delivery of the goods.
919. Do you keep any account of the transfer of goods in bond? No.
920. *Mr. Moore.*] You do not recognize proprietorship at all in your books—you do not know who is the owner at all? No, so long as the entries correspond with my books in every particular, that is all we care about.
921. *Mr. Willis.*] At one time it was recognized. Yes.
922. *Mr. Moore.*] At that time the certificates used to be signed by an official in the Customs? No. Mr. Campbell tried to introduce it.
923. I am sure it was so? The certificates are signed by the private warehouse-keepers only—they are not signed by an officer of the Customs.
924. *Mr. King.*] If they were signed by an officer of the Customs, that would throw a great responsibility upon the Customs? Yes; it is a thing that should never be recognized.
925. *Mr. Willis.*] Would it give much trouble if the transfer of goods from one merchant to another was recorded in the Custom House? Oh yes, an immense deal of trouble—it arises so frequently—the removals give an immense deal of trouble—there are fifteen or twenty at a time sometimes.
926. Are there so many removals? Yes.
927. Why should they be sanctioned? People will have goods in their own bonds where they are in the habit of bonding.
928. They cannot do it without permission? No.
929. *Mr. Moore.*] Is there any expenditure of public money caused by these removals? No.
930. It is all paid for? Yes, by the parties themselves.
931. It is no charge to the Government? None whatever.
932. *Mr. King.*] I believe the bonded storekeepers do it themselves, so great is the competition amongst them? Yes, and pass the entries too. Our removals amount to 500 in the course of a year.
933. *Mr. Willis.*] Does not that account for many extra entries in your books? Yes, there is an entry for every removal.
934. It gives trouble in your department? Yes.
935. And to the landing-surveyor too? No, it is the locker who keeps an account of them.
936. But that account goes to the landing-surveyor? That goes to the landing-surveyor—every week the locker sends up a return of the number of casks and cases in the bond.
937. Is it the custom in England to remove goods from one bond to another? Yes.
938. In England? Oh yes.
939. *President.*] Were you employed in the Customs in London? No, I was employed in the St. Catherine's Dock Company for nine years—my father was a warehouse-keeper in the dock service.

The Commission adjourned till Thursday next, at 3 p.m.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1866.

Present:—

GEORGE KING, Esq., | J. S. WILLIS, Esq.,
HENRY MOORE, Esq.

JACOB LEVI MONTEFIORE, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. James Powell (Metcalf & Powell) Custom House Agent, called in and examined:—

Mr. J. Powell. 940. *President.*] You are a Custom House Agent, I believe? I am.941. How long have you been so employed? I have been fourteen years in the Colony,
27 Sept., 1866. and the whole of that time connected with the Custom House.

942. Have you been so employed elsewhere? I was with the London Dock Co. thirteen years, where I acquired a knowledge of Custom House business in London.

943. You have then been thirteen years at home, and twelve years here, engaged in Custom House business? Thirteen years at home and fourteen years here.

944. Do you think the working of the Customs here compares favourably with that of England? In some respects.

945. Not in all? Not in all.

946. Will you be pleased to point out where the comparison is unfavourable? I think in the details.

947. Could you offer any suggestions to the Commission, by which these details that are faulty might be remedied? Has the Commission any special matter to refer to?

948. The Commission would like your opinion on all matters—the object of the Commission is, to discover the best mode of making the Custom House as perfect as possible? There is one striking difference between the Customs in this Colony and in England.

949. Will you explain? In the Old Country, the warehouses are of special security—in the Colony, of course, the contrary is the case; that is to say, the warehouses at Home are within walls, shut off from the public thoroughfares; it is the reverse here, and so they cease to be warehouses of special security. The greatest evil connected with the Customs is, the working under an Act quite unsuited to our wants. This Act was passed in 1845, and is far behind English legislation upon the same subject.

950. In what respect? As to the provisions for increasing the facilities for transacting business consequent upon more rapid communication between different ports and places. Since the passing of the present Act, Victoria and Queensland have been separated from the Colony of New South Wales. These new Colonies are treated as foreign. I think this Colonial Act hardly contemplated steam-boat traffic for merchandise, except coastwise. I am at some little loss to know what the Commission requires from me. There are several matters I should like to speak about, but unless I can gather the wishes of the Commission, I feel somewhat at a loss what to say.

951. I will ask you some questions. When a vessel enters the port, the first relation she has to the Custom House is, that a tide-waiter is put aboard—is that the case? Yes.

952. Is his being put aboard, and remaining there permanently, a necessary step for the protection of the revenue? It is regarded by the Custom House Authorities as being necessary.

953. I am asking you your opinion. We will follow the ship and the action of the Customs, from the time she enters till she leaves. Do you think it necessary the tide-waiter should be put aboard when the vessel arrives? I consider the tide-waiter is not necessary when once the vessel is alongside a wharf. Other regulations might be made, and restrictions imposed, which would secure the revenue much better than by keeping the tide-waiter aboard.

954. What then do you suggest? Locking the hatches at night, and dispensing with the tide-waiter altogether. I would not have the tide-waiter aboard when a ship is alongside a wharf, but whilst she is in the stream waiting for a berth, I think it desirable the tide-waiter should be aboard.

955. Does he not attend to the landing of goods? He is supposed to do so.

956. Does he not take tally of all goods going over the ships' side? That is a fiction—it is supposed he does so, but he does not in fact. The entries are forwarded to the tide-waiter on board the ship, who copies the entry into a book kept for the purpose. The tide-waiter is supposed, and no doubt in most instances does tally the goods as they leave the ship's stage. But I have known of so many cases where goods have gone from the ship without entry, that I place small reliance upon this *sole* check upon goods subject to duty *ad valorem*.

957. We see them aboard busy with some books and writing in them—what do they do with them? It is supposed they keep tally of the goods going ashore. I know in practice it is not so. I will explain. I have known cases, for which no entries have been passed, find their way to the merchant's store in town. I have heard from the merchant that he has them in his store, though he did not desire to pass entries for them till he could send his goods away in another ship; that is a proof that the tide-waiter does not exercise much vigilance.

958. If he does not, what confidence can the Customs have in the discharge of the ship? None whatever.

959. Ought not the Customs to have such cognizance? Undoubtedly, through the landing-waiter. No notice is taken of goods subject to duty *ad valorem* in his landing-book by the landing-waiter. All goods subject to fixed duty, or requiring to be weighed, gauged, or tared, are duly entered; but the goods *ad valorem* are subject only to the check of the tide-waiter.

960.

960. You say you think the tide-waiter unnecessary when the ship is alongside a wharf— Mr. J. Powell. What then do you suggest? If the landing-waiter is efficient, it is not necessary to have a tide-waiter. I would suggest that a number of junior landing-waiters, selected from the tide-waiters, lockers, &c., should be appointed; and that they should take their place at the foot of the stage of each ship, and take an account of all goods discharged, taking care that the marks and numbers correspond with the entries passed. These should be entered in their blue books, and the senior landing-waiter of the station should be appointed to supervise the action of these juniors, and to gauge all spirits that are landed. 27 Sept., 1866.
961. Mr. King.] Does not the Custom House officer always attend on shore? The landing-waiter attends on shore, and the tide-waiter aboard; but the latter takes no charge of the cargo—he is merely a kind of revenue policeman, and sees that no goods go ashore without entry.
962. Is there a tide-waiter put aboard ships in England whilst they are discharging? Yes, there used to be, thirteen or fourteen years ago; and I believe the same regulation exists now.
963. Notwithstanding that the ship is in the docks? Notwithstanding she is in the dock.
964. Is it so in the St. Katherine's Docks? Yes, I have seen them there at all hours.
965. President.] Do you know if that is the case in Liverpool? I do not know.
966. I do not think so. The ship having been berthed, there comes the process of the goods being landed. What forms are gone through when an importer asks for his free goods, and secondly for his bonded goods? He simply passes his entries through the Custom House, they are forwarded to the landing-waiter, who copies the entries for fixed duties into his book, initials them, and passes them on to the tide-waiter, who enters them in his book, as his authority for the goods to come ashore.
967. Now that all entries are subject to duty, what check is there upon the valuation of entries? For *ad valorem* we have no check at all.
968. Then an importer puts down what value he thinks proper? We generally get written instructions from our principals concerning the value.
969. You have no check in the Custom House? None whatever.
970. Have you ever had occasion to remark about the supposed difference in value of the same articles? Frequently.
971. How is that corrected? It is not corrected. I had a case yesterday which will explain what I mean. I paid duty upon a cargo of log timber from Queensland, I asked the importer the value of the timber, and he valued it at £5 per 1,000 feet; I passed entries upon that, and a few days afterwards he told me that a similar cargo of timber had been entered at 30s. for 1,000. I told him I could give him no redress, since I had only acted upon his instructions. I told him I would see the Collector on the subject. I did so, and he told me my customer had done right, and the one who only paid 30s. wrong; he said further, that if I would send in an application to him to have the matter considered, he would see if he could give any relief. I then went to the Treasurer, and he told me my customer had done wrong, and the other man who paid the 30s. right, and that if I would send in an application to him, he would refund the money. The ambiguity of the law is the cause of the whole difficulty.
972. Mr. Moore.] It was passed at 3s. per 100—I have seen it cheaper? My customer's timber was passed at £5 per 1,000, and the other man's at 30s.; my impression is, that 30s. is right.
973. Mr. Willis.] I suppose that is all it is worth? Yes, at the port of shipment.
974. President.] When your entry goes into the Custom House, into whose hands does it first pass—the entry for *ad valorem* duties? The import clerk in the long-room marks it off from the manifest, and sees if the goods correspond with the report of the captain of the vessel.
975. What next? They are next given to the computing clerk, who checks the calculations and sees they are correct; they are then handed to the cashier, who takes the money; afterwards they are taken to another gentleman, recently appointed to a new duty, who does something intended as a check, but my own opinion is that it is a foolish proceeding. In 1854, many more entries were passed than have been passed since. I think Mr. Webb was chief clerk then, and he used to receive the entries, number them, calculate the duty, and take the cash for all dutiable entries, and number all the free entries. Since his time, the computing clerk has been added, and recently the check clerk. That seems to me a very bungling proceeding, for I cannot conceive what check he is upon the revenue. I remember once passing an entry for duty on currants, amounting to £120 or £130; it was ticked off by the manifest clerk, numbered, and then sent to the wharf. When I made up my cash in the afternoon, I found there was a difference of £130 between myself and the cashier; he declared he was right, and I felt sure the entry was passed. I went up-stairs and found it had been passed as a free entry. The effect of that would be, that they would deliver the currants from the ship, and they would go into consumption, and, so far as I know, there was no check whatever upon it, only the money check. It seems to me necessary to provide against a difficulty of that kind.
976. I presume that was the object of making the recent appointment you spoke of? I would suggest to the Commission a much more effectual check, by which you might get rid of the additional clerk. The computing clerk makes up each day a statement shewing the amount of goods upon it, and the duties received during the day. That is the statement. [Document handed in.] I would suggest that, instead of making up this statement at the end of the day, he should make it up item by item, so that, when he receives an entry, say, of a hogshead of brandy, he should have a book and enter into it fifty-seven gallons of brandy, with all the particulars, and his goods account should be a check upon the cash account at the end of the day. If this duty were properly performed, it would be of some value, and you would get rid of a useless and unnecessary check—a check which I consider is without effect.

Mr. J. Powell. effect. This (*witness handed in a printed form*) is a monthly goods' statement, also furnished by the computing clerk, a copy of which is kept in a book for that purpose, and operates as a goods check against the cash.

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977. How many forms do you fill up for an *ad valorem* entry—three entries? We have to make declaration of value on one.

978. Are they absolutely necessary? That is entirely a departmental matter. The Collector has power, under the Act, to say how many documents are required. I am not prepared to say whether or not these three are necessary; they seem to make use of them. One goes to the Audit Office, one with the ship's papers, and one is bound up for drawback purposes. I cannot say they could do with less than three entries. There is one feature in the matter which strikes me,—the forms are rendered elaborate and annoying to all who have business at the Customs, by the number of signatures required to every document. It is not so much the forms themselves, as the number of signatures. There is one set of forms which require (I think) sixty-four signatures in order to get a case of brandy out of bond; it has always seemed to me the business might be done without being so troublesome. I think one clerk might see that all the usual signatures were on one document, and then his signature should pass the whole of them; it would be a shorter way, and time would be saved, which is now frittered away without any additional security being given to the revenue.

979. Does it ever happen to you to take entries into the long-room at half past 2, and then not to get them passed that day? Often.

980. Can you give a reason why that should be so? The reason given to me was, that the clerk had more work to do than he could manage, and he refused to do any more; that is the only reason I got.

981. You know something of the working of the Customs—Does it seem to you that there is any good reason why the public should not be accommodated, when they want to pass entries, till 3 o'clock? I say there is no reason why they should not pass entries till 4 o'clock.

982. The reason urged is, that it is necessary for the cashier to make up his balance? That making up the balance and lodging the money with the bank is a most terrible bugbear. Anticipating some question upon this subject by the Commission, I have looked into the number of entries passed since the 1st of this present quarter, and I find they average 116 a day. All the cashier has to do is, to write in his book, say, "Smith Brothers, number of entry 2206," and the amount; then he stamps the entries and signs them with his name four times. He has to do this at or before 3 o'clock. I cannot see any difficulty about getting the cash balanced to the minute at 3, and taking entries till 4 in anticipation of his next day's work.

983. Inasmuch as the bank does not require the money to be paid in till a quarter to 4, is there any reason why the plan you suggest should not be carried out? The cashier goes to the Bank of New South Wales, and that takes up some time, but it ought not to take more than ten minutes. I see no reason why the cash should not be made up before 3, and the cashier would then be in a position to make up his balance quicker. I find with some gentlemen who have acted as cashier, no difficulty whatever, but that is not so in all cases—some gentlemen are more expert than others. I have been a great sufferer myself in one case, owing to the cashier having thrown out my entries that were tendered at half past 2 o'clock. On the evening of that day, the Treasurer made a statement in the Assembly that he intended to increase the duties. At 3 o'clock my entries were all thrown out, and I lost, or rather myself and partner, £82, by the increased duties which were put on. I considered the conduct of the cashier was illegal, and that I had a right to enforce the passing of my entries, since they were tendered to him with the money at half past 2. That is one of the evils of the management, or mismanagement, of the Customs.

984. Having followed the course of the free entries, let us come to the bonded entries? The bonded import entries you mean. We have import bonds, which are, I think, unnecessary. We sign bonds to be responsible that the goods shall be placed in the warehouse, over which goods the merchants have no control whatever. We give the Customs five copies of the entry.

985. What do they do with the five? One is for the use of the long-room, one goes to the Audit Office, one is for the locker at the bond, one for the warehouse-keeper, and one is kept for reference. The locker of the bond requires one to enter in his book, the warehouse-keeper must have one to make an entry in his book, and one must go to the Audit Office; one is put up with the ship's papers, and one is registered for reference in the long-room.

986. *Mr. Moore.*] That disposes of the five? Yes; there are five copies, but in some cases we have six, and in others eight, according to the business.

987. *President.*] Eight? Yes, for export. I look upon the import bond as unnecessary, because the goods are in the custody of the Custom House officer.

988. *Mr. Moore.*] Did you ever know a bond acted upon? Never in the case of import bonds.

989. You have never known a claim made upon a bond for exportation? I never knew of a claim being made under an import bond—I have under export bonds.

990. *President.*] Go on, if you please, with the export free entries? Yes, the export free entries.

991. *Mr. King.*] There is no export of free goods from bonds? No; the export free goods *ad valorem* come under drawbacks. For export free entries three copies are given. Some considerable improvement has been made by the mode in which they are given; they are simple documents. I am aware that in England, an export shipping bill is given, but that is more cumbrous than our plan, which is a simple matter. They require the goods to be shipped,

shipped, and to appear on the manifest, but no signature is required from the searcher; they are merely required to be deposited with the ship's papers, when the clearance is made. We note upon these entries, the value of the goods, of what country they are a product; this is given for statistical purposes, and if carefully prepared, should be of great value. Mr. J. Powell.
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992. *Mr. King.*] The export bill requires a declaration of value? The English shipping bill requires a declared value, and is signed by the searcher on the station where the goods are shipped. In addition, it is necessary to give, fourteen days after the vessel has cleared, a statement of all the goods shipped in the vessel, with the values, and names of the shippers, &c., under a penalty of £40. It seems to me it would facilitate the clearance of ships, if the same privileges were accorded to sailing vessels that are now granted to steamers, namely,—to pass export entries after the vessel has sailed; only I think it right that the Collector should have the power to insist upon the entry being given when the ship has cleared. We do so now with steamers—we clear the ship and pass the entries afterwards. The export entry is not so cumbrous as the shipping bill, for the following reasons:—The entry may be handed in after the vessel has cleared, and need cause no detention to ships, the manifest being prepared from bills of lading.

993. *President.*] Now explain the course pursued with the drawback entries outwards? We have the drawback entries containing the declaration, giving the names of the ships by which the goods were imported, with marks, &c., the particulars, two copies, and the pricking note; and, in the case of sailing vessels, the tide-surveyor's slip, and a bond if the drawback claimed exceeds £20.

994. Are all these necessary documents—What is the use of the tide-surveyor's slip? None whatever; in my opinion, it is a most useless and unnecessary piece of business, for the tide-surveyor never sees the goods.

995. What then is it given for, if he never sees the goods? It is supposed to be a notice to him that such and such goods are about to be shipped, and he may or may not be in the way to see them shipped; if he is not, he cannot truthfully certify they are shipped, for he could not see them in a ship's hold. This slip was brought into use in consequence of the *Louisa's* case; it was thought necessary to guard the exportation of dutiable goods, and these things were imposed at that time. The smuggling in the case of the *Louisa* arose from want of vigilance, or connivance, on the part of the Custom House officers, and the public suffered. The other entries are for the shipment of bonded goods subject to drawback. It seems to me this matter is worked in a very cumbrous fashion now.

996. How about the entries? Entries for export from a warehouse?

997. Yes? A bond is required with one surety in double the amount of the duty payable, and we are also bound to land the goods safely at the port named. It is a very improper provision, I think; improper because the person giving the bond is held responsible for the acts of others—held responsible for something not under his control, and held responsible that they shall be landed, when he never sees the goods after they leave the warehouse, and cannot possibly have any control over them. Four copies are required, and the pricking-note, locker's order, tide-surveyor's slip, and the searcher's slip, making nine documents in all, and these nine bear the number of signatures I mentioned—sixty, or something like that. I took the trouble once to count them, and I think that was the number—sixty or sixty-four.

998. Will you explain the use of them all? One copy is kept by the warehouse-keeper, for the purpose of enabling him to write the goods off his books; one is bound up with the ship's papers and put away; one is kept for reference; another copy is for reference at the Audit Office. The locker's copy is kept at the bond as a voucher for the delivery of the goods, and the pricking-note, which bears the history of the whole transaction from the time the package leaves the bond till it is put aboard the ship, with all those signatures I spoke of. The searcher's note notices to him that goods are expected down; the tide-surveyor's informs him that the goods are about to be shipped aboard the vessel.

999. The two last are a fiction, and the one before the last tells the officers of things which are done later? I would hardly say a fiction—I know they are ineffective. The intention was, when they were adopted, to make them of practical value, but I always thought they never could be worked. In the case of the tide-surveyor, the goods are generally covered up when he goes to see them, and therefore his signing that they have been shipped is of no value at all. The searcher requires no notice that the goods are coming, because they cannot be shipped till he is there. Both these—the searcher's and the tide-surveyor's notices, might be entirely got rid of. I have always considered them bungling, useless documents. I think the pricking-note useful, but there is too much signing. I think out of sixty signatures, fifty-four or fifty-five might be got rid of without difficulty. The signatures most required are the warehouse-keeper's, the locker's, and the searcher's—they are absolutely necessary.

1000. What else would be required more than those three? The first process is, to go to the warehouse-keeper, who signs the papers as evidence that the goods are in his books and therefore in bond. The second signature is that of the clerk, who signs acknowledging the bond—he signs six times, and the warehouse-keeper four. The entries are then carried to the clearing-clerk, who signs and numbers and keeps one copy in his drawer; they then go down again to the warehouse-keeper, who issues them to the messenger, and they are taken by him to the lockers of the various bonds. Upon application by the drayman who conveys the goods, the locker indorses the warrant, and the pricking-note shews to what drayman the goods have been delivered. The drayman signs for the receipt of the goods on the pricking-note, and they are then conveyed to the wharf. The searcher signs the whole of the documents with the receipts on them. The goods are then shipped aboard, and the mate signs for them, and these documents are afterwards countersigned by the tide-surveyor and witnessed by him.

- Mr. J. Powell. 1001. What for—what has he to do with it? I have never been able to discover. All these documents are a great hindrance to business, but perhaps they are meant to be used in cases of suspicion. I think two documents might be got rid of, and forty or more signatures, by all the signatures required appearing upon but one document, instead of all.
- 27 Sept., 1866. 1002. I think we have now followed all the goods inwards and outwards. Now with respect to drawbacks—the system of receiving drawbacks? The practice is this:—The entries are indorsed by the searcher, and are returned to the Custom House; afterwards, when the ship is cleared, they are made use of by the clearing-clerk; they are then forwarded to the drawback clerk, who enters them into sheets which are kept for the purpose.
1003. Who is the drawback clerk? Mr. Rucker.
1004. Has he not other duties to attend to? Yes, several; the most important being the registry of ships, and the records of the various changes of ownership, &c.
1005. Has he sufficient time to perform all these duties properly? I consider he has never had sufficient time, and that he is unable to give that attention to the drawbacks they should have. The course is this:—Under the new process he has to check the particulars, numbers and marks of the packages imported, the name of the ship, the name of the importer, the date the duty was paid, and the number of the warrant; these can only be obtained by reference to the entries, which are accessible for that purpose. When a shipment for drawback has taken place, the drawback clerk enters on sheets for that purpose the whole of the particulars, and checks those particulars. He has to refer to the entries and indorse them. He enters the statement in this shape, on the back of the import warrant (say) one chest of tea, per the "Wonga Wonga," or the "City of Sydney," and so on. These references and entries are open to any person. That appears to me the weakest point in the drawback system,—that any person may, without knowing anything at all about it, go to these entries and obtain information to the disadvantage of the *bonâ fide* claimants, who may find that somebody has been before them, and cleared their goods. I have known several instances of that kind.
1006. Is the system of obtaining drawbacks the same as it used to be three months ago? No, it is considerably altered.
1007. Does it work favourably to the public now? I think it works very well; it is simply pushing on the business, so as to get the money in fourteen days.
1008. Do you actually get paid in fourteen days? Very soon after. There is a great deal of back work to get up. I have no doubt that in time, fourteen days will be the outside time to get the debentures paid, especially since this new system has been adopted at the Treasury. The old system was very troublesome—a roundabout affair. We had to put our documents before the Collector; he placed them before the Treasurer, who paid the money into the bank; all this had to be done before we could get our money for drawbacks.
1009. The next matter is the clearance of vessels. Have all the facilities required for that purpose been furnished you by the department? I have no reason to complain of delay in the clearance of vessels.
1010. Has it not sometimes happened that there has been delay in clearing a vessel, in consequence of the absence of the jerquer's papers? Frequently. That is rather going into another branch of the Customs.
1011. Has not the clearance of vessels been delayed in consequence of that? We have to do with the jerquer before we go to the clearing-clerk—we have to wait till the jerquer examines the whole of the inwards ship's papers, and certifies to their correctness, before the ship can get cleared. That appears to me a premium for carelessness on the part of the officers, who rely upon the jerquer to make up for their own want of care. It seems to me the jerquer should be a check upon the officers, and not a hindrance to ship-masters; but to place him there to go over the work of the Custom House officers is to give them an advantage, to the disadvantage of the public. I think we should be permitted to clear the ship directly after the whole of the cargo is discharged; and the correctness of the landing of goods should be thrown upon the officers of the Customs, and not upon the captain of the ship. I think that when she is discharged, the landing-waiter should certify, and thus enable the ship to clear. The business of the jerquer should be, I think, to discover defects on the part of the officers of the Customs.
1012. If that is the system pursued, could not the landing-waiter on shore check the delivery of goods and enter them in his blue book, and would there then be any reason why the ship's manifest should not be taken as a proof she has discharged all her cargo? That would not be jerquing in the sense understood in the Custom House, but it would in the sense you understand it—that is to say, a certificate given that all the goods are delivered.
1013. Ought that not to be sufficient for the protection of the revenue? I think so.
1014. Mr. Moore.] What is the meaning of jerquing? It is a Custom House phrase—the Auditor General is a jerquer.
1015. President.] Have you ever known a vessel unable to clear, though her papers have been in the long-room in time? I have known instances; it has happened to myself.
1016. And what was the reason given why the vessel was not cleared? The reason given was, that there were other ships' papers in before mine, and the officers were not equal to the emergency. That has frequently happened.
1017. Does that arise in the Custom House from each official only attending to his own department; and that, in the event of a pressure of business, the clearing clerk can get no help? They do not assist each other.
1018. Would not the public be benefited if such assistance were rendered? The chief clerk should have such control over the whole of the department that, when he saw a pressure of business, he should be empowered to tell off other clerks to render assistance. I consider that under no circumstances should a ship-master be required to pay a shilling overtime upon the ground of a pressure of business; there should be payment only when, for his

his own convenience, he requires the services of an officer of the Customs. But as for the principle they hold—that one officer may not interfere with another's business, I say that when five or six vessels come in to be cleared, let those who can, assist the clearing-clerk, so that the work may be got through without hindrance to the public. Mr. J. Powell.
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1019. Is there any reason, when there is a pressure of business in the Custom House, why the clerks (say in the long-room) should not be competent to do the work of each other, like the clerks in a merchant's office? There is a reason: the reason is, that a gentleman is recommended by the Treasurer, and sent down to take a particular position—say there is a vacancy for a third clerk, a complete stranger to the department is sent down to do his work. He does not, as in a mercantile establishment, where a lad comes in and works his way up by stages to a full knowledge of the business, understand what is to be done; he is placed in a position where he has to learn his duties in a scrambling fashion, and of course he knows nothing of the duties of the other clerks. That is the fault of patronage, I take it, rather than of the department itself.

1020. That is not an answer to my question. Is there any good reason why every clerk in the Custom House should not be informed of the duties of the long-room. You find fault with the patronage which puts a clerk into a particular position—is there anything so difficult in the work, that one clerk should not be removed from one position to another? My impression of the work is, it is so simple that a man of the most ordinary capacity should be able to discharge any of the duties I know of in the Custom House.

1021. Do you imagine it would facilitate the work of landing bonded goods, if parties were appointed specially as gaugers? Under the present system, it would be a most excellent plan to appoint gaugers. I think three or four gaugers would be able to do the whole of the work of this port. I consider it would be a very good plan if we had gaugers appointed.

1022. *Mr. King.*] Would three gaugers suffice to do the work? I am speaking, perhaps, without due thought, in saying three or four. I have seen a good deal of gauging in the old country. A man must be very smart who can gauge sixty casks of spirits in a day. I have heard of people gauging 300, but I am quite sure no man could do it, and use all the instruments required—he may use the marked dimensions—but what I understand by *gauging* is, the taking of all the dimensions of a cask necessary to ascertain the full contents and ullage.

1023. You have mentioned about young men going into the Customs through the system of patronage as being bad. Do you know if there is any one to instruct them in the office? There is no one at all; every man does what seems good to him in his own eyes.

1024. Is there no supervision by the chief clerk? He has his own room apart from the other clerks; every man seems to feel that he is responsible for himself alone. I have never yet seen the chief clerk exercise authority. I once heard an officer tell him, when requested to copy some letters, that he did not come there to copy letters, and he did not copy them.

1025. Has it ever occurred to you to have had a dispute with any of the officials? I had one, a grievous dispute, and it took ten or twelve months to settle it; the inquiry concerning it took place in this House.

1026. But generally speaking, you do not have disputes with them? No.

1027. In the event of such disputes, to whom do you refer for a decision? To the Collector of Customs.

1028. Have you ever seen reason to believe that it might be advantageous to the community here, and to the work generally, if there was a Board of Commissioners appointed to whom the Collector might refer in cases of difficulty? I am very strongly in favour of a Board, or another plan I consider would be better than that—I mean the appointment of a Responsible Minister as the head of the Customs—Inland Revenue and Harbours. I consider putting a Minister at the head of the Post Office was a mistake, and that it would have been a greater advantage to the port if a Minister of Trade and Customs had been created. It would be of far more value to this port if we had a Minister of the Crown responsible for the proper management of the Customs in Parliament.

1029. *Mr. Moore.*] Do you not think that the Customs is an eminently practical department, and that a man who is at the head of it should have great experience, and be well acquainted with the operations of trade and commerce, and the losses affecting them—would it not be very inconvenient to have changes of Collectors with the changes of every Ministry? I do not think ministerial changes could injure the department, if it possessed a good staff of officers. I do not see that it could make any difference how often they might be changed. The most practical officer I have to do with is the Collector. I have no difficulty whatever with him in getting my business done.

1030. *President.*] Can you refer to any point in the Custom House work generally, which, in your opinion, might be improved, and to which I have not referred? There are some little matters. I think in the out-door department, the hours of attendance might be extended, so as to save the heavy sums we have to pay now for overtime attendance.

1031. What are the hours at present? From 9 till 4. In the old country, in the out-door department, the hours in summer are from 8 to 4, and in winter from 9 to 4. I think it would be a great advantage to the trade of the port, if all the out-door business was continued till 5, both in summer and winter. I may say that one Company in this city pays fully £500 a year overtime to the Custom House, for facilities which I consider the department should render at only a very small additional cost, or without any. We have great advantages certainly, but it creates a deal of unpleasantness, because if these facilities are purchasable by one person, they are expected to be so by all. Then, with regard to the tide-surveyors, there are two of them, and their duties, it appears to me, should be to wait upon the tide, as their name implies—officers afloat. There are continual complaints about their serving out ships' stores; and it seems to me that the landing-waiter on the station should perform all the

Mr. J. Powell. the duties now performed by the tide-surveyor. He now seals up the stores and takes them off. If a captain wants a bottle of brandy, or a cheese, or a bottle of vinegar, he must wait for the tide-surveyor. It is a vexatious matter of complaint, and I have known a captain of a ship pay a tide-waiter 5s. 3d., which is half a day's pay, in order to get stores. That business might be safely performed, whilst the ship is alongside the wharf, by the landing-waiter on the station, so that one tide-surveyor might be at least dispensed with. There is another great source of complaint, about the re-examining of case spirits for loss by breakage. A merchant buys 800 or 1,000 cases of spirits, they go into bond, but a re-examination of them is not allowed upon delivery. I knew a man who bought thirty cases which were supposed to contain brandy, but they turned out to be mostly broken bottles; and in consequence of the rule I spoke of about re-examination, he could get no redress from the Customs—he was told that the brandy, if it was not there, should be there. There must always be great breakage in large shipments. I think it wrong to refuse re-examination, because if there is undue breakage, the storekeeper should be responsible. The Act is clear upon the subject, and gives power to the Collector to levy duty only upon the goods as delivered.

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1032. *Mr. Willis.*] They might be weighed—would not that answer the purpose? The Collector will not allow that; he contends that when cases of spirits are placed in bond, there should be no alteration in them. But in taking in a large quantity, there is always breakage.

1033. *Mr. King.*] If the whole are broken, the duty has to be paid? Yes, if they were delivered to the bond as full.

1034. *President.*] If that argument were a good one, the Collector would not allow for evaporation in the case of casks of spirits? He does allow for evaporation. The Act says—“And whereas spirits and tobacco and certain other goods are liable in time to fluctuation of quantity by the effect of the atmosphere or other natural causes: Be it therefore enacted that it shall be lawful for the Collector or other principal officer or for the proprietor or importer of any such goods as aforesaid to require the same to be re-gauged or re-measured or re-weighed at the time when the same shall be respectively delivered from the said warehouse and the duties respectively payable thereon shall be paid according to the quantities ascertained upon such re-gauging re-measuring or re-weighing unless it shall be mutually agreed by and between the said parties that the said duties shall be paid on the quantities originally entered.” I have always held that the re-measuring applied to cases of spirits.

1035. *Mr. Willis.*] Would not the reweighing answer the purpose? That is intended to apply to coffee and sugar, tobacco, &c.

1036. *President.*] Has the time that ships have to discharge been made a cause of complaint? The ships are detained for want of entries, and that is a continual source of difficulty which should be dealt with, although it cannot be done without legislative enactment. Ships may now be detained fourteen days without the entries are passed, if people choose to be obstinate. The Collector of Customs has given the privilege of allowing imperfect entries to be passed, but the whole thing is in an unsatisfactory state, and will require careful attention by the Legislature, to relieve shipowners from the disadvantages they now suffer. The best mode would be to sweep away the Act altogether, and give us a new Act, and in the framing of it they should not copy too closely the English Act, but consider the peculiar circumstances and requirements of this Colony.

1037. Is there at the present moment a landing-waiter at each ship? No, a landing-waiter may take one, two, or three vessels.

1038. How can he attend to three? I made a discovery, some years back, on this subject, which astonished me. I had two ships working overtime at the Circular Quay. When the overtime accounts came in, I found that the Custom House officer had charged me for two ships at 3s. 6d. an hour each. I said to him “How is this—surely you are not going to charge overtime for the two ships?” He said “Yes,” he had attended to the discharge of two ships, and he expected to be paid for two. On reference, his demand was upset, and then it was discovered that, although one officer might attend to three ships before 4 o'clock, it requires an officer for each ship after 4.

1039. You have heard of the mode in which appointments are made to the Custom House—Can you suggest a better way than in the exercise of patronage—Do you think it advisable that every clerk or officer should go through an examination? That is a question wiser men than I have considered. You will find that, in the civil appointments in India, a candidate for office is required to know more than one man can learn in his lifetime. I see in the *Herald*, he is required to know the Sanscrit language and literature, the Arabic language and literature, mathematics—pure and mixed, chemistry, geology, botany, zoology, magnetism, mineralogy, law, and political economy, &c., &c. It seems to me it is considerably overlaid. I do not believe in examinations into fitness for office upon such a basis, because I have known men of intelligence, and even of considerable learning, receive appointments, who were mere dummies as far as business is concerned. The best plan would be, to take applicants upon approval for two or three months, subject to a report from officers of the Customs; but to take a man of fifty or sixty, and place him, without previous training, in a position to do the duties of an active and intelligent clerk, seems a mistake.

1040. It has been reported to us that some officers are employed who are not able penmen, or scholars? Some are illiterate men.

1041. Do you think it necessary such men should enter the service without a previous examination? The plan I suggest would certainly meet that difficulty, because if a candidate were on probation for two months, it would be soon discovered whether or not he was fit for the situation. But the examination you suggest would require a Board of Examiners,

iners, and a list of subjects. The majority of the gentlemen in the Custom House are past examination in the aboriginal language of this country; if you were to ask them a few questions about mercantile practice they would be all abroad. To compare the class of men entering the Custom House with young men entering private establishments, the comparison would be greatly against the Custom House.

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1042. Is there any reason why it should not be requisite for the Custom House officer to know something about grammar and arithmetic. It is not necessary he should know anything about the language of the aboriginals, because he does not come in contact with them; a candidate for employment in India is required to know something of the various languages spoken in India, because he comes into contact with the natives of the country. But is it not necessary for a Custom House officer to know something about grammar? It is not necessary to enable him to make up books, to keep a correct tally, or to gauge.

1043. But to write a letter? The correspondence is very, very light—not more than three letters a day.

1044. We have heard the correspondence is very considerable? I have no doubt you have, because, if you call every memo. a letter, of course it would be considered heavy. If the Sub-Collector at Albury writes to Sydney for forms, and his application is answered by a gentleman here, who does himself the honor to acknowledge his letter of such and such a date, and begs to forward such forms, &c., I suppose that would be considered correspondence. That, I have no doubt, is considered correspondence which is kept up in due course.

1045. Are you aware whether the landing-waiters send their papers to the jerquer as soon as they should be sent? There is more delay with some officers than others—some men take an interest in their duty, others seem rather to look upon their position as a provision made for them by the public, and, in consequence, do not put themselves out of the way, or think it a part of their business to facilitate the work of the Custom House.

1046. Who is the superintendent of those gentlemen? It is supposed to be the landing-surveyor, but unfortunately, there is always an antagonistic feeling between the heads of the departments. There are too many heads—they are all heads—and consequently quarrel with each other or the Collector, and interfere with him in the control of the department. If the Collector hears of anything going wrong, he calls for a report, and the landing-surveyor and his officers take up the cudgel. I found that out in Colonel Gibbes' time. The want of subordination is the curse of the department; in fact, such a thing as subordination is unknown. There are good reasons for that, and the system of patronage is much to blame for it. If a man has a grievance now, he runs to the Minister, or to his political friends, or parliamentary supporter, and consequently there is always a dread of a hornet's nest about their ears. The circumstances are so different between Government and private establishments—there could be no comparison. I have had to do with large public Companies in England, and when I came here I was horrified to see the difference, and the want of respect to superiors, subordination, and attention to orders.

1047. *Mr. King.*] Would you vest the appointment of subordinates in the Collector? No; I would rather see them recommended by the Minister, subject to the approval of a Board—supposing we had one to regulate and manage the Customs—based upon the recommendation of the Collector, or his officers. I think it would be as great an evil to vest patronage in the Collector, as to leave it wholly and entirely in the hands of the Minister. As a rule, I think Governments do not obtain the best class of men for the Public Service.

1048. *Mr. Willks.*] If there were a Minister of Trade and Customs, do you think the appointments would be made in a more desirable way than they are now? Not simply by transferring them from one Minister to another Minister, which would be an evil.

1049. They would be still political appointments? They would be political appointments, but subject to the approval of a Board of the Officers of Customs.

1050. You are speaking of a Minister of Trade and Commerce? I said it was unnecessary to vest the appointment in him. I would not, under any circumstances, vest the patronage in the Collector, and it is equally undesirable to leave it in the hands of a Minister; but if a Minister recommended a man for employment to the Board of Customs, he should be put upon trial; and upon reports from the head of the department in which he served, he should be accepted or rejected.

1051. Do you see any reason why ships should not be allowed to discharge after 12 on Saturdays? I think they should be discharged on all holidays we keep here, except those set down in this Act—the same as are kept in London—Christmas, Good Friday, and Her Majesty's Birth-day. I cannot see why the whole business of strangers should be put a stop to on account of some petty holiday of our own. I think giving a holiday on Saturday afternoon is entirely a mistake, so far as the Customs is concerned. The idea of stopping the business of the port, to the injury of shipowners, is quite a mistake. Except the days I mentioned, and the Anniversary of the Colony, the Custom House should be kept open from 9 till 4, and out of doors the work should go on till 5.

1052. Are you aware whether much dissatisfaction has been caused through ships not being able to discharge after 12 on Saturday? It is a continual cause of dissatisfaction, especially when ships have to take in ballast. It is a most vexatious matter, and captains continually complain about it. Sometimes by paying fees to the landing-waiters, captains secure the privilege of working on Saturday afternoons.

1053. Is it only granted on payment of fees? Yes. I think also the bonds should be kept open till 5. When I spoke of the out-door department, I referred to the bonds also.

1054. Within what period do you think consignees should be compelled to pass entries? If the bill of lading contains a clause that goods will be discharged after three days' notice from the time of reporting at the Custom House, the captain should be allowed to discharge, and the officers of Customs should, I think, remove the goods to the nearest bond, for the safety of the revenue; the consignee paying all charges caused by his neglect.

1055.

Mr. J. Powell. 1055. *Mr. Moore.*] How is it where there is no clause in the bill of lading? That would soon remedy itself.

27 Sept., 1866. 1056. *President.*] Would it not do, and ensure the same result, by inserting a clause, as in the Victorian Act, that entries should be passed in forty-eight hours? I think you should not say how long a time should be allowed to pass entries, nor make it compulsory to pass entries in a certain time; but for the protection of the shipowner, so frame the Act that the goods may be taken charge of by the Customs, when it is proved that the consignee has not observed the contract made in the bill of lading. I do not think the Act should deal with the interest of any persons or person, if it has nothing to do with the safety of the revenue.

1057. *Mr. Willis.*] When entries are passed in order to get improperly drawbacks upon goods, are any steps taken to make the parties refund? To get drawbacks improperly?

1058. You say that sometimes parties make application for drawbacks, and find themselves anticipated? Then it becomes a question of proof.

1059. You may find some person passing entries for goods you know are in your store—what is done in such a case? The only thing is to follow it up.

1060. Do not the Customs authorities act? They know nothing about it.

1061. Has the chief clerk to control and direct the officers in the long-room? I conceive, as chief clerk, he has every power; but I know in practice he has not exercised that power. I think the Commission should remember that the appointments of chief clerk and cashier were made in 1853. At that time Mr. Webb held both offices. This office of chief clerk was a subsequent creation. He is really secretary to the Collector, pays cheques, receives overtime, &c., and performs other duties. It would be an advantage if this officer could be seated in the long-room, where his presence would be beneficial by enabling him to exercise greater control over the clerks, and might also decide questions upon many minor matters.

1062. Do the various entries require all the signatures and initialling you mentioned—are the parties required to make themselves cognizant of the contents? They are supposed to compare one with the other, to see they are correct; and I think generally they do so, and in consequence it takes a deal of time.

1063. Can you suggest any means by which the *ad valorem* duties can be more correctly collected? By amending the form of declaration.

1064. In what way? The form of declaration now in use was applicable to a different system of duties than those collected under the present Act. At the time this declaration was framed, the *ad valorem* duty was only charged upon foreign goods, and not upon British goods; now we charge upon everything. The declaration is as follows:—"And be it enacted, that in all cases where the duties imposed upon the importation of articles into the said Colony are charged, not according to weight, tare, gauge, or measure, but according to the value thereof, such value shall be ascertained by the declaration of the importer of such articles, or his known agent, in manner and form following; that is to say, 'I, A B, do hereby declare, that the articles mentioned in the entry, and contained in the packages (here specifying the several packages, and describing the several marks and numbers, as the case may be), are of the value of . . . Witness my hand,' &c., &c. That may be anything, I take it, £5, although they may be worth £50. It is entirely a matter of conscience, and a man may make his declaration in any way he pleases. It is impossible to say what is the meaning of the Act. In Queensland they say in the Act, the invoice value of the goods at the place of exportation, with 10 per cent. added, should be the duty. That is the principle we act upon, of taking invoice value, and adding 10 per cent. to that; taking off the cost of packages, insurance, freight, and other charges—taking simply the cost of the articles at the place of shipment, and adding 10 per cent.

1065. That is your practice? Yes.

1066. Is it the general practice? Different people have different ways. I am afraid it is not the general practice. I have known instances where goods have not been properly entered, as I understand the matter.

1067. *Mr. Moore.*] You declare upon the statement handed you by your principal? Yes, I declare upon that. The declaration is not mine, but the person's for whom I act.

1068. *Mr. Willis.*] It is made by you? Yes, upon his action; the responsibility rests with him and not with me, because in many cases I am afraid the declarations are not all that is desirable.

1069. What responsibility is there? Upon my part?

1070. Upon your principal's? There is no responsibility—you cannot reach them. I know instances where there has been a great difference of opinion about a declaration of value, and which there is still. I once received from a certain merchant bills of lading and invoices; and acting upon the instructions of my principal, as I have before explained, I paid the duty upon the net cost, adding 10 per cent. Some time after, a gentleman presented himself to me with a letter from a bank, requesting delivery of the goods upon payment of the charges. I handed him my account, and after looking at it, he said, "Good God! you have not paid the duty upon that invoice—it was intended for the bank." I said to him, "You had better go to the Collector of Customs about it, and see if you can obtain any redress;" and I was told afterwards that the Collector made some severe remarks upon his conduct. He paid 40 per cent. more than his own invoice shewed. The one invoice was for the bank, and the other for the purchaser.

1071. What would you suggest so as to make the duties be levied equally upon all parties? I consider the *ad valorem* duties are so objectionable that they are difficult to deal with. Where a person is dishonestly disposed, no possible check would protect the honest trader, that I feel perfectly sure of. The production of invoices would be an apparent check, but more apparent than real; because I remember, when I was in London, between 1844 and 1850, years before I thought of coming to the Colony, I was asked by a gentleman who was shipping

shipping goods from the docks, to devote my evenings to some business for him, and that Mr. J. Powell. business was, to prepare from his invoices, upon bill-heads supplied, new invoices, adding on and taking off according to his directions, so much per cent., so that it was a false description of the value of the goods. I was three or four weeks at that work, and those invoices were intended, I suppose, for the Sydney Custom House, for a man in business here. 27 Sept., 1866.

1072. *Mr. Moore.*] I thought *ad valorem* duties were not in existence in 1850? Yes, they were between 1839 and 1853.

1073. *Mr. Willis.*] There might be some declaration—that would answer the purpose? I can only say there is one form, and that is an oath, and if you impose an oath I would give up business.

1074. May not the principals be called upon to make a declaration? That would be equally destructive to my interests. I hope the day of Custom House oaths in business has gone by. If a man cannot be trusted to make a declaration, what would be the worth of his oath. The declaration in its present form is loose. If we had a new Act, we could make it clear what the duty should be, and how chargeable—whether upon the value of the goods here, or at the place of exportation. You might do that, but to deal with it in its present shape I think impossible.

1075. *Mr. Moore.*] Goods might rise in price here, or they might not be marketable—and how would you pass entries in that case? By calling in two assessors engaged in that particular business to which the goods belonged. As it is, under this Act it is competent for the Collector to call in two persons to examine the goods, if there is a dispute about the value.

1076. Have you ever known assessors called in? Never once.

1077. In case of a dispute, how is the value settled? By the Collector or the assessors.

1078. A dispute has never been referred to the assessors? No.

1079. Do you know who they are? They have never been appointed.

1080. *President.*] I agree with you, that you never could find a fair way of levying *ad valorem* duties, neither could you prevent fraud? This present system is very loose. By calling in two assessors, there is a difficulty that the Government might have to pay the said declared value; but if the party is not satisfied, the goods may be sold, and the balance remaining, after deducting the duty, would be paid to him. The Act is very unsatisfactory.

1081. *Mr. Willis.*] Does your experience enable you to state that the market value of goods could not be arrived at? I suppose there are persons here who could do it.

1082. *Mr. King.*] But not without opening up the goods? No.

1083. *Mr. Willis.*] Is there not a fixed market value for everything? No, there is an old principle that the value of a thing is what it will bring. If the goods are taken at their value they might be sold, and the proceeds applied, but there is no such power in our present Act.

1084. *Mr. Moore.*] Do you think there are many instances of such values being doubted? I have known of two or three instances, and the majority has been where the value was declared upon the bills of lading with the P. and O. Company.

1085. They valued the goods for insurance? My impression of the *ad valorem* duties is, that there is one way of getting at the value of goods—take the declaration of valuation of 1864, before the *ad valorem* duties were proposed, and take that of 1866, you would see a great difference in them, I think.

1086. *Mr. Willis.*] In what particular description of goods? That would be hard to determine.

1087. Who is to determine the value of cases of drapery? They could take the market value—a case may be worth £100 or £40. I have been more in favour of package duties than any other, if based upon an *ad valorem* principle.

1088. *Mr. Moore.*] Do you know anyone acquainted with the practice of the Custom House in Liverpool? I do not think I do.

1089. Any of the Custom House Agents? I do not know any one acquainted with the Liverpool Custom House. The practice is pretty nearly the same in London and Liverpool, except in Liverpool, where they approximate to the system here. Their dock system is different, as I have understood. I think that the fruitful source of all difficulties, and hindrance to business here is, the want of subordination, and the want of knowledge on the part of the officers of the different branches of duty throughout the Custom House. There appears to me much angry feeling engendered by the Minister of the department listening to complaints from the subordinate officers—it is the cause of bickering and confusion—and the authority of the head of the department is very much lessened in consequence. This is apparent day by day to everyone who has business there. I do not think we can look for any reform till we get rid of this Act, and have a Board or a responsible Minister. It seems to me the Act is the nightmare of the whole concern. The smuggling clauses are worthy of Austria.

[The Commission adjourned till Tuesday next, at 3 p.m.]

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 2 OCTOBER, 1866.

Present:—

GEORGE KING, Esq., | HENRY MOORE, Esq.,
J. S. WILLIS, Esq.

JACOB LEVI MONTEFIORE, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. R. T. Ford, Custom House Agent, called in and examined:—

Mr. R. T. Ford. 1090. *President.*] You are a Custom House Agent? Yes.

2 Oct., 1866. 1091. How long have you been so? About twenty-six or twenty-seven years; I hardly know exactly.

1092. Have you ever been employed in the Custom House elsewhere, besides Sydney? No; but I have had to do with the shipping business in England.

1093. Do you know anything of the working of the Custom House department in any other place than this Colony? No.

1094. From the experience you have had of the working of the department in this Colony, can you offer to the Commission any suggestion by which the business transacted between it and the public could be facilitated? I think, in the matter of the pressure of business, when three or four London ships and two or three steamers require entries to be passed, in or out, some change is necessary; there is too much for the cashier, the warehouse-keeper, manifest clerk, and Mr. Rucker, to do; they are pressed with business, and the public have to wait sometimes nearly an hour before they can get their entries passed. Then the signing of all these documents, and waiting to get them checked, is a great grievance to many people. There is only one manifest clerk; and supposing there were eight or ten people waiting to have their entries checked, he has to pass one for one ship and one for another—put one ship on one side to attend to another—which causes much delay to business.

1095. Do I understand you to mean an additional clerk should be employed? Not exactly; but there ought to be another clerk to assist the manifest clerk and the others when there is a great pressure of business.

1096. Are you aware whether, if any clerk during a pressure of business were to assist the others, that would be considered as stepping out of the routine of the office? No, each has his own department. Mr. Willis, the check clerk, I have seen stamp a few entries for Mr. Maddocks, to assist him.

1097. Is there any reason why the clerks should not assist one another? I think not. There is nothing so difficult in taking bonds, &c. The mere work is the checking of an entry when presented, or the taking of a bond.

1098. Does it ever happen that there is a pressure upon more than one department at a time? It generally comes upon it if there is much press with steamers, and the warehouse-keeper and Mr. Rucker then can scarcely get through their work. Fancy Mr. Rucker signing his name on every document presented to him!

1099. *Mr. Moore.*] Has it ever happened that entries in the long-room before 3 o'clock have not been passed the same day? Yes, but I cannot say frequently; as far as my own knowledge goes, I know of two or three instances. I have had entries given in twenty minutes before 3 o'clock, but I did not get them passed that day. Certainly the press of business was heavy. At one time I went to the Collector, and requested him to give Mr. Maddocks some assistance, and he did so.1100. *President.*] Does it ever happen that, although a ship's papers have been in the long-room before 3 o'clock, that she has not been able to clear that day? I think so, but Mr. Adams attends to that business, and I know but little about it now.1101. Does every clerk appear *au fait* at his work? Yes, as far as I can tell; but the work is very simple in each department.

1102. Do you think it necessary, for the protection of the Government, that as many forms should be used as are now employed, and that as many signatures should be put to them as are at present used? I think the slips issued to the tide-surveyors are of no use, and I think, too, one of the entries might be done away with. But I consider that three documents and the pricking note are necessary for the export of goods. I do not see the necessity for every one being signed, for it takes up such a deal of time to do it.

1103. Can you offer any suggestion by which the working of the Custom House might be made more perfect? I should think that a Board might be appointed, to whom disputes between the Collector and the public might be referred. I think it would be a satisfaction to the Collector. The Collector, I believe, conscientiously wishes to carry out the law, and he sticks entirely to the law. Now, in the Customs at home, the Board of Commissioners issue orders occasionally to meet the exigencies of the public, such as Board orders for so and so; here there is nothing of the sort, and there is no appeal. The Collector does not like to take responsibility upon himself, and if you refer to the Treasurer, he knows nothing about the department. In cases of dispute about the refunding of moneys, the Treasurer refers them to the Collector, who will not take upon himself the responsibility, the Treasurer will not, and the merchant has no appeal. If, upon the landing of goods, there is considerable breakage and leakage, which often happens, these goods are not thoroughly weighed in the bond; and when the account is made up, the Collector makes no allowance for the breakage afterwards. I mean more particularly upon case goods. You must pay the duty upon the measurement of cases of spirits, or the gauge, rather, I should say. At home you are only called upon to pay for what you actually take out for home consumption, unless the Officers of the Customs have a proof that there has been something wrong in the bond, but the merchant is not responsible for that. Here the Collector makes no allowance. For instance, we had a lot of sweetened spirits which came in bottles, the corks of which were very bad, and the spirits of course leaked out, but it was a long time before the Collector allowed

allowed it to be repacked; and if he had not, the loss would have fallen upon the merchant—Mr. R. T. Ford. If there was a Board of Customs, in such a case as this they would take the responsibility from the Collector. Supposing a vessel comes in, and there are two or three packages missing, of which the captain knows nothing till he comes to clear, then, in addition to paying the merchant for the deficiency, the Collector in many cases makes the captain pay the duty upon the lost goods, and there is no appeal.

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1104. When a vessel comes into port, a tide-waiter is put on board immediately, is he not? Yes.

1105. Of what use is he? I think now we have, unfortunately, *ad valorem* duties, and duties upon everything, that he should be put on board immediately the vessel arrives.

1106. And kept there how long? I do not see the necessity of keeping him at night. He keeps a tally of the goods that are delivered, but I think he should be allowed to go home at night and on Sundays; but he ought to seal up the hatches before he goes, and come again at 6 in the morning, to open the hatches and allow the cargo to be delivered.

1107. Would not the landing-waiter do that? He is not supposed to be there till 9 o'clock, which is the Custom House hour. They did not do so at home thirty or forty years ago. Directly you got to Gravesend, two tide-waiters were put on board, who kept watch and watch, and one never left the deck till the ship got into dock, when one was taken off to go and look after another vessel.

1108. You have not two officers put aboard a ship here? No, but the landing-waiter attends to two or three ships.

1109. Can he attend to them? So far as gauging goes, he is sometimes pressed with work.

1110. Then he is there as a gauger? The tide-waiter on board professes to take a list of the cargo; but I have known instances where he had made goods to be landed which were not aboard, and the captain had to pay the consignees for short delivery.

1111. You cannot point out the use of the tide-waiter aboard, except as he may prevent smuggling—Would not that be prevented, if the ship was bound to shew, before she cleared from the port, that all the goods in her manifest had been duly landed? Yes.

1112. Then there is no check against defrauding the revenue, except the landing-waiter? The tide-waiter and the landing clerk prove the delivery of the cargo; but now, at the present time, bills of lading are not always signed by consignees as formerly.

1113. Would not the check be more effectual if a landing-waiter were put on each ship without a tide-waiter, and a separate body of landing-waiters were appointed as gaugers? I think that would be a very good arrangement.

1114. Would it not be more perfect than the present one? I think so, provided tide-waiters were put on board instantly that vessels came in, and retained there till they were alongside the wharves; and the hatches ought to be sealed up every night, but they ought to be taken off at 6 in the morning, to allow the crew to break out the cargo and get it on deck ready for landing at 9, as we used to do here, and then at 4 o'clock the hatches should be sealed up again. There is one thing I would suggest,—that when a ship is discharged, the landing-waiter should give notice to the tide-surveyor to go and rummage the ship, and when that is done, he should give notice to the landing-waiter, and let him indorse the manifest to shew that the cargo is discharged, and not wait, as is sometimes the custom, till the vessel is ready for sea, before his papers are given in to be jerqued. I have known a London ship after being here two months loading, find, when she wanted to clear, that her papers were not jerqued.

1115. Is not that the fault of the landing-waiter? I can hardly say where the fault lies. The jerquing clerk says that he cannot get them up in time, and that he has too much to do.

1116. *Mr. King.*] What is the meaning of the word jerque? It is a term used by the Customs people for one who checks returns, &c., after anybody; he may be one who jerques a book or a ship—a kind of a check after a thing is done.

1117. *Mr. Moore.*] It is a curious kind of phraseology—is it a Custom House word? Yes. Where there are so many duties to be collected, they must have a jerquer, and a large staff of officers, and every one is obliged to be very careful in his duty.

1118. *Mr. King.*] A jerquer is one who checks what another man has done? Yes, I think so. After the tide-waiter has discharged his cargo, he gives in his books, and the landing-waiter gives in his, to the proper officer who is called the jerquer, and he then goes through them.

1119. To see that each has done his duty? Yes; and supposing that two or three boxes of candles or cases of spirits are short, the landing-waiter, instead of calling the captain to account for them, makes them "short landed," and when the vessel comes to be jerqued, the jerquing clerk gives the captain a list of short articles. The tide-waiter is gone, the captain very often knows nothing about them, but he has to pay for them. Now this ought to be settled at the time the ship is discharged, whereby great inconvenience and even loss would sometimes be avoided; and if the landing-waiter called upon the captain to account for the short delivery of cargo before he signs the ship's papers, the thing might be cleared up. But there is another difficulty: when the ship comes to clear, there is a long explanation with the Collector about these missing articles, and very often the captain has to pay the duty upon them. If we had a Board of Appeal the captain or merchant would get satisfaction. No doubt our Act gives the Collector full discretionary power, but he is afraid to use it and take the responsibility upon himself. The Act says that everything is to be done to the satisfaction of the Collector. Now, by some mistake (say of the ship, the merchant, the agent, or the carman), a drawback does not get the landing-waiter's signature; but we get certificates from the place to which the goods were sent, that they are duly landed; but when we go to the Collector, he says, "There is the law—you have not got the landing-waiter's signature, and I cannot pay you." It is a hard case for the merchant, when everything is done *bonâ fide*.

1120.

- Mr. R. T. Ford. 1120. *President.*] You only suggest that one of the entries should be done away with? I think they require four—or three, at all events—and the pricking note.
- 2 Oct., 1866. 1121. In exporting bonded goods, you have eight forms? Yes.
1122. Are these eight forms required? There are two and the slips, one for the tide-surveyor and one for the export officer; these I think are useless.
1123. Are you aware whether the goods for which you pass entries for other persons are correctly valued. We have no means of ascertaining. At the time *ad valorem* duties came into vogue, we wrote to our constituents, asking them to be kind enough to give us the value in writing of the goods they wished to pass, as we were not acquainted with the value of goods. When a client sends down to pass entries, say for cases of drapery, we know nothing of their value, and take his valuation as a matter of course; and if it happened to be incorrect, we have no means of checking it.
1124. *Mr. Moore.*] Have you ever had the value disputed on any entries? Yes, at first, when *ad valorem* duties first came in, when nobody understood the law. The Treasurer then instructed the Collector to take the valuations the merchants gave. The Collector read the Act, and added 10 per cent. to the value of the goods. We disputed that.
1125. When you passed entries for your clients, you took the valuations they gave you? Yes.
1126. You have not known many instances of disputes about the valuations? Not lately; we only had disputes at the commencement of the levying of the *ad valorem* duties.
1127. *Mr. Willis.*] If the genuine invoices were produced, would not there be a greater duty collected? That is hard to say; but you would collect more on the supposition that the true value is given in the invoices.
1128. *Mr. Moore.*] They might be Customs invoices, might they not? Yes.
1129. *Mr. Willis.*] Do you think imports are valued at less this year than in previous years? I can hardly say; Mr. Adams attends to that department of the business.
1130. *Mr. King.*] You have not the means of comparing the invoices when you make a declaration? No.
1131. *Mr. Willis.*] Do you make a declaration? Yes.
1132. Declaring such is the true value? Yes.
1133. *Mr. Moore.*] You have a little license of conscience or reservation? Yes.
1134. *Mr. Willis.*] Are the various departments efficiently filled? To the best of my knowledge—I do not know much about that. I only go the Custom House when Mr. Adams is away for a week or so; I have not much to do with the Customs now.
1135. Are all reasonable facilities afforded for the despatch of business? Yes, as far as Government systems will allow. The only thing is, that if an officer makes a mistake, the merchants have to rectify it; if a document is lost, you must hunt it up; and if you go to clear, and the clerk wants a document, you must get it; and if it happens that the tide-surveyor is away, and cannot sign a certain document, the vessel is stopped from clearing. That is the fault of the system, not of the individual.
1136. Do you think the duties of a Board of Customs should be limited to a settlement of disputes between the Collector and the public? I think that is all that is required. The Collector is thoroughly acquainted with the working of the department, but he sticks to the letter of the law, and a Board would take the responsibility from the Collector.
1137. Do you think sealing up the ships' hatches would afford as much protection to the revenue as is given by a tide-waiter being on board? Yes, I think so. I would beg to be allowed to make one suggestion.
1138. Pray do—we desire to hear your opinion? When a ship comes in, in twenty-four hours, or in forty-eight at the most, the tide-surveyor should go on board, examine the stores, allow a sufficient quantity out for consumption, and seal up the rest. For it is a great annoyance to have to question a captain about his stores. To save trouble, we give him a printed list to fill up. Perhaps half a dozen bottles of brandy have been omitted, of which the captain knows nothing, nor the mate, and the steward may be careless. However, there is a mistake, and ten days afterwards it is reported there are stores aboard not entered. The officer comes aboard, and seizes any stores not reported. The thing has not been intentionally done. But if the tide-surveyor went aboard soon after the ship's arrival, examined the stores, and sealed them up, there could be no mistake. When the captain wants stores, let the landing-waiter supply them.
1139. *Mr. Moore.*] And deliver stores at his discretion? Yes. There is another thing. The Collector looks to the letter of the law, and only allows a vessel going to Melbourne or Adelaide so many days' allowance of bonded goods: In Melbourne they are more liberal, and allow three or four months' supply. The consequence is, that captains deal with Melbourne, and not with us. In London they allow 10 per cent. to veer and haul upon, and to a man who is going a three years' seeking voyage, they allow plenty of stores. But if a vessel is bound from here to Valparaiso, they give her three months' stores, and never allow the captain anything to come back, and we do not want them to purchase goods at a foreign port, to the injury of our trade.
1140. *President.*] Do you mean to say a ship bound to Valparaiso cannot have more than three months' stores? I believe not; they only allow stores for the passage there.
1141. Can you offer any further suggestion to the Commission? No, but I think the repacking in bond ought to be allowed, and that duty should only be paid upon the actual quantity weighed or gauged. I think that is all I have to say.

Mr. Robert Adams, Custom House Agent, called in and examined:—

1142. *President.*] You are a Custom House Agent? Yes.
1143. How long have you been so? I have been fifteen years at it.
1144. Were you ever employed in any other Custom House besides this in Sydney? No.
1145. During your experience, do you consider that all the facilities possible for the transaction of business have been granted by the Custom House to the general public? Well, reasonably so; more especially the last year or so.
1146. Can you point out any way to the Commission in which the department might, in your opinion, be made better? There are many forms which might be made easier to the general public.
1147. Begin with the beginning, from the import of free goods down to the export of bonded goods, all through the forms to be observed? The view I take, and the view the Customs take, as protecting themselves, are different things.
1148. That is the very reason I ask you. Having had the opinion of the Collector, we now ask for yours? I do not see there are any unnecessary forms with regard to the import of goods—the only real saving of time would be in the export entries.
1149. Will you point out in which way—more particularly in the shipment of drawback and bonded goods—a saving of time might be effected? I think there are too many signatures required in the shipment of bonded goods. Instead of having all the documents signed, two or three would be sufficient, if the warrant and the pricking note are signed by the proper officers; that would be sufficient to protect the revenue. These things appear to you as men of business, no doubt, self-evident, and that it is perfectly absurd that all the papers should be signed.
1150. Would there be anything to prevent one paper being signed, and the others stamped? No, I do not think so; but I fancy it would take as long to put on the stamp as to write the signatures. It was my suggestion, some time ago, to put on a stamp, but I now find it does not answer. A man could make fifty signatures quicker than he could use the stamp the same number of times; this is the general remark. Supposing you (Mr. King) sent down a dozen exports, and Mr. Moore another dozen, to go by steamer to-night; two or three hours would be occupied in passing them; and, in my experience, I have found that one half of the goods are frequently shut out. I am of opinion it would be enough to attach the usual signatures to the warrant and the pricking note.
1151. Have you always received every facility for the transaction of business, from the officials of the Custom House? I cannot say I have not, and therefore I am reasonably entitled to say I have. Men are cross at times, for these officials are men like ourselves, and I am prepared to make every allowance for them, considering how they are pressed.
1152. Have you ever been delayed in passing entries or clearing ships, or in performing any other work, when your papers were in the long-room before the time allowed for the cessation of business? Have I been delayed purposely, do you mean?
1153. I do not mean that. If your papers—say for clearing a ship—have been in the long-room at a quarter past 2 o'clock, or any other documents before 3; and yet, notwithstanding this, have you been unable to do the work required, although your documents were presented within the hours allowed to the public? Yes, several times.
1154. What reason do you attribute for that? The department is never sufficiently strong to stand a rush of business. As you know, the work is always heaviest at the latter part of the day—there is a great rush then, and the clerk cannot possibly do all the work between 2 and 3; there is not sufficient clerical assistance to do the work in the department at times.
1155. Do you mean in the whole department? No, in the long-room more especially.
1156. Is there any reason why one clerk should not remove from his desk to assist another when there is a pressure? I do not think he could get through his own work if he did.
1157. Do I understand you to mean that the Custom House is short-handed? I think so myself; that is certainly my impression. There are so many things I could tell as a matter of conversation, that are too desultory to go down as evidence. I was not brought up to business, but I have seen the way it is done in Government Offices, and I think the Custom House men are worked harder than in any other Government Office in Sydney. There are men who, to my knowledge, take their work home at night, in order to be able to finish up their business. I know men who take their work home, and work till 11 at night, and they get no extra pay for this. I have known them to do it frequently. In my opinion, many of them are overworked.
1158. By the way of testing what you are referring to, we will begin with the beginning. There is Mr. Llewellyn, the chief clerk? Yes, I know him.
1159. Do you maintain that he is overworked? No, I do not think so individually; but his work is of such a peculiar nature that it does not shew.
1160. Then there is Mr. Maddocks—does he not take entries up to 3 o'clock? Yes.
1161. And therefore finishes his work at a quarter to 4? Yes, but his work is very exhausting whilst he is at it.
1162. Would it be more exhausting than that of a teller in the bank? I hardly know—it would be much about the same I think, but I do not know much about bank business.
1163. Are there not many clerks in the office who leave the Custom House not later than 4? Many junior clerks—yes.
1164. Why should they not be appointed to assist the other clerks during a pressure of business? That is for the Collector to determine, if he can trust them in the higher branches.
1165. I ask you, can you suggest any reason why they should not assist the other clerks during a pressure of business? Not personally, but I suppose that gentlemen who are honored by

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Mr. R. Adams. holding Her Majesty's appointment are trustworthy in every respect, if experienced enough.
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1167. I want to learn from you your opinion of the matter? It would take twenty minutes to explain.

1168. Well, take what time you please? I think the Government Service should be like the merchant service, and that those who are appointed to the Customs should begin with the lowest grade, and gradually work their way up, and that each clerk should have a thorough knowledge of the business of the whole department. The idea of taking a man who had perhaps never seen a ship in his life, and knew nothing of business, and suddenly making him a landing-waiter, was absurd. I am satisfied that in the department there are not more than three or four who know the work all through.

1169. To what do you attribute that? From being placed suddenly in their positions, and having to learn the work the best way they could. They ought to begin at the beginning, and go right through all the grades.

1170. You think that every *employé* in the Customs should be taken young, and begin at the beginning? I think so.

1171. And you attribute the chief defects in the Custom House to that not being the case? I can scarcely say that. I think it is better in all businesses for each individual to know the whole of the business. As a matter of course, as he rises he must become acquainted with the different kinds of business he undertakes or attends to.

1172. Do you think that the arrangements for the landing of goods are as perfect as they might be, in reference to the employment of the tide-waiters, landing-waiters, gaugers, and searchers? The landing-waiter is simply a name.

1173. What is he? A gauger.

1174. Does he do anything else? He is supposed to do everything. He is supposed to see the goods landed, and check the description of them; to gauge spirits, and weigh tobacco and cigars; sign warrants and drawbacks, and do many other things. He is supposed naturally to protect the revenue.

1175. Supposed? Yes.

1176. Where then is the actual protection of the revenue, if, as we are informed by others, the tide-waiters are not so very accurate in keeping an account of the cargoes landed—where does the protection of the revenue exist? I will tell you how it ought to be—by more officers.

1177. I ask where it does exist? I have often told Mr. Duncan that I believed the chief protection to the revenue was the honesty of the merchants.

1178. Is there any use for the tide-waiter after the vessel comes alongside the wharf? Yes.

1179. Would not his duties be better performed by the landing-waiter, if one was appointed to each ship, and a separate body of men were appointed as gaugers? Undoubtedly. The tide-waiters are actually landing-waiters now.

1180. We have been told that it is utterly impossible for the tide-waiter aboard the ship, when eight or twelve cases are placed in the slings at once, to tally exactly the goods that go over the ship's side with the manifest; and that if he were in the landing-waiter's box ashore, he might see them and take their marks and numbers as they come down to the foot of the stage, and so be able to make a more perfect return than he could do aboard the ship? I think so too; I think he could see them better ashore.

1181. Then I ask you again, what use is he aboard the ship? He does the same duty there as well as he can.

1182. No—does he? He is supposed to. In fact, the truth is, they wish to carry out the London system with the colonial staff. Mr. Duncan wishes to be very correct, and he has not the means to do it.

1183. Do you mean with regard to quantity or quality? The quantity.

1184. Is there any great delay by the non-return of landing-books to the jerquer? Yes.

1185. Whose fault is that? I presume that must be the fault of the overworking of the landing-waiter of the ship—they belong to him; he has to make up the books from the tide-waiter's returns at the last moment.

1186. Ought not the business of the department to be in such a perfect state that, forty-eight hours after a vessel is discharged, her papers ought to be in the Custom House? Certainly, beyond doubt.

1187. We are informed that the time is sometimes two months? Such has been the case, but that was an exceptional case.

1188. What is the general time? I cannot tell.

1189. What is the average time? About a week. The fact is, we have to hurry up most of the business ourselves. If I have a ship to clear, I go to the jerquer, and ask him if her books are in; if he says no, I then look after them myself. I have frequently known Mr. Jenkins take home the ship's books and papers, which is not right. I tell him the ship must go, and that I will rather pay him to jerque her than be delayed, and then he does it to oblige me, but not for payment.

1190. It has happened in the case of a London ship which has been in port six weeks, that when she wanted to clear, her papers had not been sent in to the Custom House? Yes, but sometimes there is a great rush of ships, and steamers always take precedence of sailing vessels, as they naturally must.

1191. Are not the entries of goods sometimes passed after the ships have left port? Yes, in the case of steamers, but for free goods only; not for sailing vessels, that I am aware of, except in special cases.

1192. And in that case, you would be obliged to pass through the same number of papers in order to enable the goods to leave the port? Yes.

1193.

1193. Is it not often found a hardship, the opening of cases liable to duty, notwithstanding the cockets of their contents? Yes, particularly in the case of perfumed spirits. I would always advise my customers to pay duty on the cocket, rather than open cases. Mr. R. Adams.
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1194. Have you the power to do that? It rests with the Collector; it is left to his discretion.

1195. Notwithstanding the existence of the cocket? Yes; but as a matter of fact, cockets are comparatively rare now to what they used to be. They are now used for spirits, but not all for that. We take the invoices as a rule; the merchants' invoices are a fair thing to go by, but Mr. Duncan is very zealous about the revenue, and does not seem to think the invoices are sufficient. It appears to me all our regulations would have been very well twenty years ago, but we now have got the age of steam, and they wont work up to it. A steamer frequently comes in one night and goes out the next, and there ought to be the least possible amount of delay.

1196. During your experience, you have seen a good deal of gauging? Yes.

1197. Do you think the landing-waiters are all equally efficient at gauging? No.

1198. Are they all equally correct? I could hardly say; that does not come much under my notice.

1199. Have their books often to come back for correction? Very often. Gauging in the sun, and gauging in a cool store, will shew a difference, even with the same working and equal skill at it.

1200. Are the landing-waiters, generally speaking, a sufficiently intelligent class of men to be able to deal with the revenue, and at the same time protect the interests of the general public? In regard to gauging, you mean?

1201. Yes? If a man is gauging, he can do nothing but that, to do it properly.

1202. So that his duties as a landing-waiter become a fiction? Yes, whilst gauging, except he leaves off for a few minutes, to look at entries and allow goods to be landed. I dare say the matter of fact system is this,—that the landing-waiter says to the tide-waiter, "If you see anything suspicious, call me"; that would be the common sense view of it, I think.

1203. *Mr. Moore.*] How many casks can some of the gaugers get through in a day? From 9 till 12 you mean?

1204. Yes. How many can they get through in that time? I could not answer that question, but I should think sixty to eighty. I have heard of a man gauging 150 casks in a day, taking a fair day's work, but that would be from 9 till 3.

1205. You think a man would gauge from sixty to eighty from 9 to 12? Yes, I think he is a good gauger who can do twenty-five an hour. We have a better class of men now in the department since the system has been altered. I will say that the department has been thoroughly weeded during the last five or six years.

1206. *President.*] In the event of disputes between the public and the Custom House authorities, who is the referee? The Collector.

1207. The only one? The only one; but of course he allows the matter to go to the Treasury, if we are dissatisfied with his decision.

1208. Did you ever form an opinion whether it would be advisable to have a Board of Commissioners of Customs, to assist the Collector, and to whom disputes might be referred? I have always thought so, and if I were the Collector of Customs I should wish it.

1209. Have you any other suggestions to offer? The work of that department falls very unequally upon some of its officers—some gentlemen work twice as hard as others, and only receive the same pay.

1210. If every clerk was able to assist the others during a pressure of business, that would not be the case? It would in the case of the tide-surveyor, who has an exceptional duty to perform. He is very often at work till 12 at night or 3 o'clock in the morning, but he gets no overtime pay for that. The clearing clerk and the warehouse-keeper stop at the Custom House over-hours, but they get paid over-time. I have known the chief clerk very often there till 5 and 6, and sometimes on Saturday afternoon.

1211. What detains the tide-surveyor so long? He has to board ships and place the tide-waiters aboard, and visit them at different hours of the night, to see that they are not absent.

1212. There are two tide-surveyors, are there not? Yes.

1213. Their business is to go round to every ship in port, and see that the tide-waiters are aboard? Yes, they are supposed to do that, but I defy any two men to do it properly.

1214. You defy them to do it? I defy any two men to do it properly night and day.

1215. Would those two officers be required, in the event of certain alterations being made—if there was no tide-waiter kept aboard, but a landing-waiter appointed to each ship, to attend to the discharge of goods, and a number of gaugers appointed to do nothing but gauge? Instead of an officer being kept aboard the ship?

1216. Yes; and as there would be no tide-waiters aboard, padlocks would be put on the hatches every evening? They would be still required, unless the landing-waiter took charge of the ship's stores—took charge entirely from the time she came in.

1217. Is there any reason why he should not? No.

1218. If you did away altogether with the tide-waiters, would there be any necessity for more clerks? No, but for more landing-waiters.

1219. *Mr. Moore.*] Do you see the utility of the import bonds? No, I see none at all. The Bonded Store and the Customs have the goods under their lock, out of our control, and yet you and I would be liable, if we signed the import bond as it is now drawn up, if the goods were smuggled. There was one very good system in force—that of allowing shipment for drawback *by notice*, and I do not know how it was done away with. In a claim for drawbacks you must give the whole particulars,—the name of the ship and her master, the description of the goods, the name of the importer, the duty paid, and so on. The length of time required

- Mr. R. Adams. required to make up a drawback is an hour and a half. Say you get an order at 2 o'clock for a quantity of goods to be shipped by 4, the probability is that, after filling up the papers and going through all the forms, you will be too late for that day. There was a system by which, if you gave notice to the landing-waiter he took charge of the goods, and when the proper warrants came down at the end of the day he signed them, and you thus saved time. But I have heard that Mr. Still, who has since left the department, thought this was an opening for fraud, and advised Mr. Duncan to abolish it. The whole question is the question of time, and time is money to every business man. Fancy eight forms required to ship a cask of spirits, and they have to be signed eighteen or nineteen times!
1220. I think with the initials and signatures there are as many as sixty? There are eight forms. You go to the warehouse-keeper first, then to the clerk who takes the bond, then to the export clerk, then back again to the warehouse-keeper.
1221. Then you have the locker's signature, and the tide-waiter's? Yes, eventually; that is, the landing-waiter's.
1222. *Mr. Moore.*] There are thirty-two signatures to commence with? That is, for some of them. Mr. Rucker, who takes the bonds, does an amount of work I would not like to do for the same pay and position; he has the responsibility of registering all ships, and he takes all the bonds. I have known him frequently stop till 7 o'clock, and all Saturday afternoon, in order to bring up his work. Mr. Duncan, I presume, knows all this, but does not interfere, as the work must be done. I do not see why some of the clerks should be done out of a holiday which the others get. One of the clerks (Mr. Kelly) had to work on Sunday, after working late in the office. If they got well spoken of for doing it, or were even thanked, there would be something in it, but no notice is taken by anybody. I have seen the landing-surveyor even take home his entries, and check them at night, but no one knows of it except us. They have nothing before them for the future, except perhaps a pension; and there is, therefore, the more credit to these men when they do work hard.
1223. When does the landing-waiter make up his books? After the ship is out, I presume; he is supposed to make them up every day.
1224. But how does he get the information? From the tide-waiter.
1225. He merely copies the cargo out of the tide-waiter's book? Exactly.
1226. He is supposed to check the tide-waiter in making up his work? Yes.
1227. How does the tide-waiter take tally? I cannot tell.
1228. How can he take tally correctly, when eight or ten packages, all with different marks and numbers, are jumbled together in the slings? He does the best he can. I think too he cannot do it; perhaps he runs down the stage, and looks after the marks.
1229. *Mr. Willis.*] The landing-waiter's book is a compilation from the tide-waiter's? That is all. When the landing-waiter receives a warrant from the Custom House, he enters it in his book; the tide-waiter merely puts down the number of packages; the landing-waiter puts them with the particulars in his book. There is one thing that is very hard upon the ships,—they have not only to pay for goods that are short to the merchant, but they have to pay duty on them to the Collector. If you go to Mr. Duncan, and explain the matter fairly, he may perhaps remit the money, but no doubt some are — I always tell a captain when he comes here, if he finds any bottles broken in the hold, to collect them together, and if the Customs officer sees them, that is a proof they are not smuggled. In such cases the Collector generally remits the duty. I think there is plenty of work for another man in the long-room. The amount of work done by the clearing clerk is something extraordinary.
1230. *Mr. Moore.*] What is his name—Mr. Lane? Yes. He has all the entries to pass through. At 12 a London ship comes to clear, and at 2 a New Zealand vessel, and he must clear them, and I think he really should have some one to assist him. I have asked Mr. Duncan why should we wait to get our business done, because there was not a proper staff to do it. That is the great fault—there is not enough hands to meet a rush. I do not think there are so many hands now as there were in 1852, although I admit that at that time they were not half employed. I should say, speaking roughly, that the management of the Customs does not cost more than 3 or 4 per cent. of the revenue it collects.
1231. *President.*] Have you any other suggestions to offer? I think myself, speaking generally, that many of the things the chief clerk ought to do are done by the Collector himself; he will have everything go through his own hands. If there is a repack wanted, people are sometimes kept waiting for the signature of the Collector, who may be engaged in some other really important business. The chief clerk ought to grant this and similar applications. There is Mr. Llewellyn receiving a very high salary, set to keep the petty cash book for the landing-waiters. He ought to do a greater amount of work of quite a different character, but all his time is taken up with these trifling matters; and people ask "What does this man do for his high salary, except writing a few letters?" That is not the work for a man receiving £530 a year. I have told Mr. Duncan that if I were Collector, I would shift a great deal of his work upon the chief clerk, such as overtime orders, repackages, and the general work of the Custom House, except cases concerning the seizure of goods, and other matters of importance, which require the decision of the head of the department; but Mr. Duncan seems to think that everything ought to go through his hands, and must be seen by him, and consequently he is overworked. With regard to the facility for carrying on the business in the interest of the public, the chief evil is, having so many signatures for the entries, and the want of assistance during a rush. I go at half-past 2 sometimes to clear a ship, find two or three before me, have to wait, and do not get away till 4. This ought to be remedied.

[The Commission adjourned till Thursday next.]

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 4 OCTOBER, 1866.

Present:—

GEORGE KING, Esq., | J. S. WILLIS, Esq.,
HENRY MOORE, Esq.,

JACOB LEVI MONTEFIORE ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. R. M. Russell, 1st Tide-surveyor, called in and examined:—

1232. *President.*] You are the 1st Tide-surveyor? Yes, I am.
1233. How long have you been in the Customs Department? Very nearly eight years.
1234. Were you employed in any other Customs Department before you entered that of Sydney? No.
1235. Will you describe to the Commission what are your duties as the 1st Tide-surveyor? They are various. The first I should mention is the boarding of ships as soon as possible after arrival. Generally speaking, I go on board before they anchor, whilst they are under weigh, and if it is necessary I place an officer on board.
1236. Go on? That, of course, only applies to vessels coming from certain parts of the world. A great many we board do not require officers at all. For instance, any vessel coming from an intercolonial port; as a rule, we do not put officers on board in such cases. There are some exceptions to the rule; they may have a sufficient quantity of bonded goods aboard to render it necessary to put an officer in her, to assist the landing-waiter. We have the general supervision of these officers whilst aboard ship, calling frequently during the day and sometimes at night. Sometimes when a notice comes to us that a cargo is nearly out, we go and see for ourselves, and if the cargo is out, give a certificate that the ship is discharged, and take away the officer—it is what we call a rummage certificate. We have to measure all vessels under the Merchant Ships Act of 1854, sometimes for the purpose of collecting pilotage upon them, and sometimes for purposes of registration. We have to attend to, and place officers in, export ships when necessary, and to attend to all vessels discharging in the stream—they are under our hands altogether in that case, and do not come under the hands of the landing-waiter. We have the general supervision of everything connected with the Customs afloat, and carry out the provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act of 1861. There are many small matters I have not included in this statement which occupy me sometimes, but these are the principal. (*Witness afterwards sent an addendum. Vide Appendix.*)
1237. You say, when it is necessary, you place officers aboard vessels? Yes.
1238. Is it necessary for you to put them aboard ships as soon as they come into port? Yes, as soon as possible: we are supposed to board vessels before they let go their anchor.
1239. Up to what hour? When any vessel is signalled at sundown, we wait for her. I am very often late out at night.
1240. Up to what hour? I have been up to 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning.
1241. Waiting for vessels signalled? No; I have been engaged at other work which kept me late; and then I waited for the vessel I knew to be outside the Heads.
1242. You say you put a tide-waiter aboard? Yes.
1243. And he remains till the vessel is discharged? Yes.
1244. What are his duties on board? He takes a strict account of the cargo as it is discharged, and sees that nothing leaves the ship without a warrant from the Customs.
1245. Does he take a strict account of the cargo? He takes the marks and numbers as far as practicable—those are his instructions.
1246. That is not answering my question—Does he take a strict account of the cargo? I believe he does.
1247. How can he take the marks and numbers when there are eight or ten packages in the slings? They are thrown down upon the stage one at a time, and then he has no difficulty in taking the marks and numbers.
1248. Would not he see them better on shore? I cannot say he would, for the man at the gangway turns over each package, and calls out the marks and numbers before they go down the stage.
1249. Have you never known a case of a tide-waiter having reported a package as landed from a vessel, which was never aboard? I have heard of such an instance.
1250. How do you account for that? They are only mortal, and therefore liable to make mistakes.
1251. Could he make a mistake if he were on shore? Yes, decidedly.
1252. How is it that the discharging clerks do not make mistakes? I do not know; no man is infallible.
1253. You think the institution of having tide-waiters aboard is a good one? Yes, I think they are necessary, certainly.
1254. You do not think their work would be better done if they were ashore instead of being aboard? No, I do not see the advantages of their being ashore.
1255. We are trying to find the advantages of their being on board? If I understood your question aright, it was—whether I thought they would do their work better on shore than aboard. I cannot see the advantages of their working ashore. I do not think it would be better.
1256. You say you do not put officers aboard vessels which do not require supervision? No.
1257. Is it not possible that cargoes may arrive from foreign ports in ships, aboard which you put officers, which have no spirits at all, nor any dutiable goods aboard. Take, for example, the case of a flour ship from South America—You put an officer aboard of her, where

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where there are no dutiable goods as cargo, and omit placing one aboard an intercolonial vessel, where there may be a considerable quantity of dutiable articles—three or four times more than in the flour ship? That does occur.

1258. That does occur? Yes.

1259. What is the use of placing a tide-waiter aboard a flour vessel? The flour vessel comes from a foreign port, and the other from a port with which we are in daily communication, and from the Customs authorities of which we receive clearances with the ships, which are to a certain extent reliable.

1260. Where is the difference in the way of protection to the revenue? There is less risk in vessels coming from an intercolonial port.

1261. Granted? We do not get such documents from the flour ships.

1262. Granted. Do not these instances show the revenue would be better protected by having a landing-waiter on shore to attend to the discharge of the cargo—You place a tide-waiter aboard to do the work in one case, why not in the other? You would in that case have us take the report of the ship as *bonâ fide* and thoroughly reliable.

1263. You say you do with intercolonial vessels? Yes, we do.

1264. Why not in the other case? We do not look upon them as reliable to the same extent as vessels from intercolonial ports. Say a vessel comes from Adelaide, bringing up bonded goods here. We know she goes, however, through a similar process there to what a vessel would in Sydney—she is rummaged before loading, and nothing is put into that vessel which is not known to the Customs authorities at Adelaide, and therefore we look upon her clearance as reliable. But a vessel from the West Coast does not bring a document of that kind from the Customs authorities of the port she leaves.

1265. Your argument is not very good, as you do the same with a vessel from Calcutta with rice, with an English clearance, as you do with the flour ship—you put a tide-waiter aboard both? Yes.

1266. Do not you trust an English clearance? No.

1267. Then you deem an intercolonial clearance more reliable than one from an English port? It is so treated.

1268. I ask you your opinion? I should say they are.

1269. They are more reliable? There is another advantage about the intercolonial clearances. We are in almost daily communication with those intercolonial ports, upon strictly Customs matters. We have no such communication in the case of vessels from Calcutta and Liverpool.

1270. You consider it right to believe one, and not the other. You say that, when a ship's discharge is nearly completed, you go aboard for the purpose of giving a rummage certificate.—How soon after the completion of the discharge does the certificate go into the Custom House? The same day sometimes.

1271. How long is it, if it is detained? It may be till the vessel is about to clear.

1272. Is there any reason why it should not go to the Custom House immediately? Not that I know of.

1273. Why is it ever detained? I can hardly give the reason—perhaps on account of a press of business.

1274. *Mr. King.*] Or it may not be wanted? Yes, it is frequently retained after the operation takes place. It would be sent in at once if the ship required to be cleared that day.

1275. *President.*] There is no fixed rule? No.

1276. But they ought to go in immediately? Yes; and when they do not, it is because they are not asked for. A ship has no occasion to ask for it; it should be in and waiting when she wants to clear.

1277. You spoke about ships discharging in the stream being under your supervision exclusively—What ships discharge in the stream? Ships with timber in them mostly.

1278. Ships with timber discharge in the stream? Most commonly; sugar ships also sometimes.

1279. What timber ships? There were two which lately discharged in the stream—I can give their names—the “Norma” and the “Clan Alpine.”

1280. Where did they come from? I think from Wide Bay.

1281. An immediate colonial port? Yes, both of them I think.

1282. *Mr. King.*] With square timber, I suppose? Yes, and round.

1283. *President.*] They were little coasters? Oh no; they were from 300 to 400 tons vessels.

1284. They could not go across the bar? The vessels I speak of are of the size I mentioned.

1285. You must be mistaken; the depth of water across the bar is only 11 feet? I can furnish you with all the particulars. One, I think, was 500 tons; both were certainly over 300 tons—that is my impression—“Clan Alpine,” of Leith, 363 tons; “Norman,” of Maryport, 338 tons.

1286. Do you consider the department which is under your supervision as perfect in every respect as it could be made? No.

1287. How would you suggest it might be made more perfect? There are several small alterations that might be made which would improve it.

1288. We wait for you to mention them? I do not know that I can suggest any very great alteration that would improve it. I have heard some suggestions made, of relieving the tide-waiters from the ships at night, and sealing up the hatches, which would be a decided advantage I think to the tide-waiters, but I do not think a very great advantage to the ship or those connected with her. The alterations I referred to at first were of a much more trifling kind. We have rules affecting the men, which are occasionally apparently hard upon

- upon them. For instance, we have two classes of these officers. The permanent officers may be aboard vessels twenty or thirty days—it is common to exceed twenty days—and when an officer comes off, he is only allowed twenty-four hours before going aboard again; in some cases he gets thirty-six hours. I think we might improve something in these little matters.
1289. Beyond these details, which are of minor importance, you cannot suggest any other improvement? I do not think I can. I do not agree with the method of sealing up ships' hatches at night, because I think you would have a great deal more trouble than you have now.
1290. Do you find all your tide-waiters competent in their occupation? Very few of them are, I am sorry to say; in fact, we have one a Frenchman—his intentions may be good enough, but I am afraid I shall never make a tide-waiter of him.
1291. Are all able to read and write perfectly well? I do not think so. They can write, certainly, inasmuch as they have to keep books of the cargoes they discharge.
1292. I know that—Can they read and write unexceptionably, or sufficiently well to perform their duties to your satisfaction? No, certainly not. I tried three times yesterday to read the name of a ship on one of our tide-waiter's papers, and I could not do it; I was obliged to send him to ask for the name.
1293. You think the appointments of the tide-waiters are not made in the best manner? Some of the men are most unfit to hold their office.
1294. Do not you think it is a position of some little responsibility that the tide-waiter holds, on behalf of Her Majesty's Customs, in attending to the discharge of ships, and being held responsible to the revenue—is it not necessary that he should have a certain amount of education? Yes; at least he ought to be able to write a decent hand.
1295. Are they all sufficiently instructed in their duties? I do not consider them all sufficiently competent to perform their duties.
1296. It is possible for a man to be incompetent in other respects besides these things—besides reading and writing? Yes, quite possible.
1297. Do there often arise any matters of dispute between the ships, or the public, and yourself? The ships—yes.
1298. To whom is the settlement of these disputes referred? Disputes are settled by the Collector—they would be referred to him—they cannot be settled by me.
1299. Do all his decisions give satisfaction, or do you think it would be better to refer them to a Board of Commissioners of Customs? His decisions have generally given satisfaction to me. Even when I have not taken the same view as he did, I have felt satisfied that he decided from strictly correct motives.
1300. Do you know anything of the other departments, save those under your own supervision? I have had considerable experience in other branches.
1301. What branches? I was first appointed 6th clerk, and next jerquer; I filled that office for three years. I have performed, besides these, a variety of other duties in the Custom House. The jerquer, I had better explain, is the audit officer of the establishment.
1302. He checks all the landing accounts, does he not? Yes; he examines all the landing-waiters' and tide-waiters' books and papers, regauges, pilotage, &c.
1303. How long ago is it since you held that office? Since I was jerquer?
1304. Yes? Four years this month. I held that office for three years. I was only a few months in the Customs before I was appointed jerquer.
1305. How long is it after a vessel is discharged before the jerquer checks her papers? Shall I give you the practice I adopted when I was jerquer, or the present?
1306. You may give both? My practice was to take up her papers as soon as possible.
1307. How soon after the discharge of the vessel did they come in? As a rule, the papers of small vessels the following day.
1308. And when did the papers of the larger vessels come in? In about three or four days, with some few exceptions.
1309. As a rule, you say the papers of a discharged London ship came in three or four days after? Yes.
1310. How long does it take to jerque a ship? It is quite possible to return the papers the same day.
1311. You can see no reason for delaying them for a week? I should do them immediately; it would be an advantage to me to get rid of them. It was my practice to take the papers of the large vessels home and jerque them there, so that when others came in I might be free to attend to them. I have been at work for three and four nights in the week up to 10 and 12 p.m., for months together.
1312. You cannot tell us anything of the present system pursued by the jerquer? No; he was taught his duty by me, and I presume he does it the same.
1313. Your business does not take you into the building? Once or twice a day only, unless there is any special business. I have to go in to keep our books up, and write out certificates for ships, and to refer any matter to the Collector requiring his decision. I am frequently brought into contact with some of the officers. Sometimes I collect pilotage duty at the Heads; I then go to the jerquer's office, and hand in the money. I think I have done almost all the duties in the Custom House, at one time or the other.
1314. Have you ever performed the duties of the cashier? Yes, *pro tem.*—for a day or so, whilst I was jerquer.
1315. Do you think the clerks of the Custom House generally could take the work of one another; that is to say, could the jerquer do the work of the clearing clerk? No, I do not think so.
1316. Is there any reason why every clerk should not be competent to do the work of every branch in the Custom House? It requires a great deal of drilling. One clerk could not do

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- do the work of another without learning the detail, which would occupy some time. He might do routine work, such as passing entries.
1317. It is all routine work? It may be; but although I know the duties of the clearing clerk, I think it possible, if I were to go to the desk now, I should make some slight mistake.
1318. Suppose the clearing clerk is ill—who will take his place? Mr. Small I think.
1319. Supposing then both were ill, a ship could not clear? The ship must be cleared; but I think some mistake would occur at first. If no one else could do it, I would go in myself and act as clearing clerk.
1320. You have referred to the clerical work you attend to—what is it? We have to keep particulars of each ship's name, port of departure, when she arrived and sailed, agents, and names of passengers, cargo, and stores. These are all entered in books, and we have to make returns, quarterly and annually, including the number of passengers. We have also to keep an account of the disbursements paid to the different officers (both permanent and extra tide-waiters), make up the abstracts, and check the particulars of each day's employment, and see that no overcharge is made. Mr. M'Dermott does the latter part.
1321. The duties of the landing-waiters are not under your supervision? No. I have acted as landing-surveyor twice—on one occasion for four months, and have frequently tested spirits for duty, the strength of which could not be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer.
1322. *Mr. Willis.*] By whom are the appointments filled up at the present time? By the Treasurer.
1323. In all instances? Yes. They were appointed at one time by the Collector, but that has been done away with for some time, by order of the Treasurer. There is no instance to the contrary of that, for I could not say how long.
1324. In your department you find many inefficient? They are not what I should like to see them.
1325. Are they sober? Yes. The department is very much better now than it was eight years ago. I see a good deal of the officers, as much as any one in the Custom House, and I see very little drinking.
1326. The tide-waiters remain aboard ship till she is discharged? Yes.
1327. At the expense of the ship? No; twenty working days are allowed by law for the discharge of the ship, and after that, a portion of the officer's pay only is charged against the ship.
1328. Does the Government provide for him sufficiently? In what way?
1329. Food? It is the practice of the port for the ship to provide the food, but we cannot compel the captains to do it.
1330. Where are they usually accommodated? Usually in the cabin; there are instances to the contrary, but very few.
1331. If the hatches were locked every night, would there be less protection to the revenue than there is at present, from the officers who are sleeping aboard? No, but it would be likely to create trouble.
1332. In what way? Suppose the seals are broken by accident, and I go aboard and find it so.
1333. Supposing they were secured by a padlock? Many ships have no bars even, and you cannot apply the padlocks as a rule.
1334. Are the officers supposed to keep watch at night? No, that would be impossible, but they are supposed to be on the alert, so that they could not take out two or three hogsheads of brandy without making a sufficient noise to awake him.
1335. *President.*] Would not the hogsheads of brandy appear in the inwards manifest? They ought to be there. It is a fact that ships come in with goods having no report of them.
1336. Come in—where from? I could not name any port in particular.
1337. *Mr. Moore.*] Are there not cases of amended manifests frequently? They are common.
1338. *President.*] We know they are very common.
1339. *Mr. Moore.*] Are they common in ships from other than English ports? Yes; and if the manifest is not amended, the goods are seized.
1340. *Mr. King.*] It does not happen often? They are not seized often.
1341. *Mr. Willis.*] Do you think there would be reason to apprehend a loss to the revenue by smuggling, if the tide-waiter were removed at night? I think his presence in the ship is a moral check upon people, although they know him to be asleep.
1342. Are there many attempts at smuggling? I cannot say there are many of large amount.
1343. When goods are not reported, it has probably arisen from inadvertence or carelessness? It is quite common—the causes may be various.
1344. And not from any intention to defraud the revenue? It is very difficult to say. I have seen two cases where large seizures of cigars were made; it would be quite impossible to say whether they were intentionally done to defraud the revenue, or through inadvertence.
1345. And, in these instances, did the tide-waiter direct attention to the fact that the cigars had not been reported? Yes, in one instance certainly; I think in both. The other instance occurred whilst I was doing landing-surveyor's duty, and if my memory serves me correctly, it was reported first by the tide-waiter aboard.
1346. The tide-waiter takes charge of the ship's stores as well as the cargo? He sees there is no undue use made—no improper use made of them.
1347. *President.*] Does he limit the number of glasses of wine the captain may drink. No, there is no such limit.
1348. *Mr. Moore.*] Do you lock up the stores sometimes? Not as an invariable rule.
1349. Why not—which vessels are exempt? Any where they are trifling in amount. Some vessels have their stores sealed up the day they come in; for instance, I may have the stores of an intercolonial ship locked up before she lets go her anchor, or on the following day.

1350. When they are sealed up, who issues the stores? Unless I am busy elsewhere, I do, or I send somebody who checks the quantity taken. The person I send brings a list of the stores he has issued, and lays it upon my desk for examination. In the case of a large London ship, I should look upon the issue of two dozen of wine as quite a large quantity— one dozen is a fair supply. This applies to a first-class London ship.

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1351. Do you often differ in opinion with them as to what quantity should be given? No; sometimes they ask for more tobacco than the English scale allows, but I object, and nothing more is said.

1352. You carry your point? Yes, or if they persist I take the case to the Collector.

1353. *President.*] You said you were once landing-waiter—do you know the duties? I acted as landing-surveyor; I have a good general knowledge of them.

1354. How does he make up his book? A book is made up from the discharge of the cargo.

1355. Does the landing-waiter keep an account of the cargo himself? He is supposed to do so.

1356. Does he? Yes, of those liable to the larger duty.

1357. Package by package? He does not attend to every package—some goods are treated as free goods.

1358. What goods are they? We look on *ad valorem* goods partly in that light.

1359. *Mr. Moore.*] Do you exercise any check upon goods landing, to see whether they are properly entered or described? Sometimes the landing-waiter opens them, or he does it by comparison. I know of an instance in a London ship, where three or four entries came down to the wharf for the same class of goods, and they were valued at a different sum in each entry. I have seen such comparison recently.

1360. *Mr. King.*] Still, unless you had the English invoice, or could see the goods, it would be very difficult to tell their value? It would be impossible.

1361. *Mr. Moore.*] He could check the same by a quantity, or the highest package—Unless the landing-waiters take a critical account of the goods, how are they to make a comparison of the values? By comparing the entries. As far as a considerable quantity of goods are concerned, the tide-waiter here does what in England would be called the landing-waiter's duty partly. The landing-waiter here does not do the same duty as is performed by the landing-waiter at home.

1362. They are practically gaugers? Yes, they do the duty assigned to the searchers and gaugers in England.

1363. Their account of the discharge of a ship's cargo is merely a copy of the tide-waiter's book? It ought to be *bonâ fide*.

1364. It ought to be? Yes, I imagine so. If I discharged a ship, I should take care the work was *bonâ fide*.

1365. You never acted as a landing-waiter? No.

1366. *Mr. Willis.*] How can the landing-waiter keep his book correctly if he is engaged in gauging—he cannot be discharging at that time? No, I think not. The tide-waiter's book is handed to him, and he forwards it to the Custom House.

1367. Suppose he lands a thousand cases of brandy out of a London ship, some one day and some another, is the landing-waiter supposed to show in his book the number that came out on each day? Yes, cases of brandy are given accurately, but he lets other goods away without taking a receipt for them.

1368. *Mr. Moore.*] That applies to spirits but not to goods liable to a lower amount of duty—how does he act in reference to large bales of goods? I do not think he keeps an account of them.

1369. Then there is no check for reference as to what particular goods are landed on any particular day? If you wanted to know whether any particular package was landed under *ad valorem* duties, the only reference in the Custom House is the tide-waiter's book.

1370. The landing-waiter's would not be valuable as a reference? No. The tide-waiter's book has frequently been produced as evidence since I have been in the Custom House. He goes up to Court with it when called upon.

1371. *Mr. Willis.*] What is the object of the pricking-note being sent to the tide-surveyor? As a further check, considered necessary after the "Louisa" affair.

1372. Is there any advantage in it? Yes—the tide-surveyor is required to certify to all those goods. When the pricking-note was introduced, I believe it was of great use, but since that, some of them have become quite useless; there is still a portion of them that I very much value.

1373. Which portion do you refer to? That for the South Sea Islands and other foreign ports, or the notice which refers to ships' stores.

1374. Who signs the pricking-note? Either of the tide-surveyors.

1375. The tide-surveyor? Yes.

1376. Are you supposed to be aboard at the time? Yes, we call once or twice a day to sign them.

1377. What means have you of knowing the goods are shipped? We often look down the hold and see. Yesterday I had a lot of goods turned over—that was an extreme case though.

1378. Suppose there were 500 cases of gin aboard a ship, could you form any estimate of the quantity? Yes. I have before now pulled off my coat, gone down below, and counted them.

1379. Is that your general practice? No; but there was a doubt about those which I examined.

1380. *President.*] Do you, as a rule, count or weigh the goods shipped in bond? No.

1381. What is the use of them then, if you do not know the exact tally? As referring to intercolonial vessels, I do not think they are of any value, but otherwise I look upon them

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as valuable, to give us notice that the goods are about to be shipped, and I see they are. I could not tell without them that goods were about to be shipped, and could not place an officer to receive them.

1382. How could you look down into a steamer's hold, to see if a thousand bags of sugar were there? No, I could not; but steamers are exempt.

1383. Well, sailing ships—you would see the tops of the bags of sugar, and that's all? Are you referring to an intercolonial or English ship?

1384. Take an intercolonial ship? In that case I should not look at all.

1385. What is the use of the pricking-note? Of no use in that case.

1386. Take the case of an English ship? As applied to a foreign-going ship, and ships' stores, they are still of great value.

1387. Of great value? Yes.

1388. Will you explain how? They give me notice in time to place an officer aboard to receive them, and he remains there till she goes to sea; or I go aboard myself, examine and seal them up.

1389. That does not explain the value of the note? It contains the particulars of the goods shipped; and that is the course of action taken.

1390. What is the value of your doing so, considering all the other safeguards the Customs throws around the revenue—what is the value of this particular check or form over and above all others? I think any other notice to the tide-surveyor would answer the purpose equally as well.

1391. Is it not necessary, before the goods are shipped in bond, to give a bond for their safe delivery to the port of destination? Yes.

1392. If a sufficient bond is given, what is the use of any fresh action in the matter? It is necessary to see the goods to the Heads sometimes.

1393. It is necessary for an officer to do that? Yes. You might take the example of the "Louisa" as a case in point. In that case, bonds were given for about £4,000 of duty.

1394. The Customs were very careless in that matter? The bonds were given for all those goods; but I was not in the Custom House then.

1395. Does it not seem to you, seeing how little the landing-waiter is exactly the officer he is supposed to be, that the duties would be more perfectly performed by the landing-waiter being on shore attending to the discharge of goods, and by having no tide-waiter aboard at all, and a body of men appointed who should be gaugers, and gauge only bonded goods? Do I understand your proposition—that a landing-waiter should be appointed to each ship, to look after her?

1396. Yes? I think one would scarcely be sufficient, if the gauging and weighing were taken out of his hands.

1397. Would not the business be more perfectly done? I do not think so.

1398. How can you explain that statement. You tell us your officers are not the most competent men they might be, but nevertheless, the work at the present moment is as perfect as it could be made. At that rate, the incompetent men can do the work as well as the competent? Speaking of incompetency, it must not be applied to the whole body, nor to that branch alone.

1399. I am speaking generally, and not referring to individuals? I certainly do not see the advantage of the plan proposed.

1400. Those tide-waiters of yours—do they report to you what number of guests a captain may receive aboard his ship? No.

1401. Do they not report to you what kind of consumption goes on board—I mean of dutiable goods? They would if I ask them the question.

1402. Does not that include questioning—the amount of company a captain receives? No; that is nothing to us, if the consumption is not excessive.

1403. Has no report of that nature been given to you? I have never received a report of that kind.

1404. That was the question I was asking you? I do not remember any such report being given to me. We are sometimes asked to issue stores for the purpose of a dinner party, after the tide-waiter is taken off the ship.

1405. I am not referring to that. Has no tide-waiter ever stepped out of his way to make a report to you as to the extent of company it may have suited the captain of a ship to receive on board? I say I do not recollect an instance. It would be a matter quite immaterial to me.

1406. I am not asking you whether it is material or immaterial; I am simply asking for a statement? I have already said I never received such a report.

1407. *Mr. Willis.*] When goods are sent under bond to a British Colony or the United Kingdom, is it usual to have a certificate of the due landing of those goods—from the Australian intercolonial ports? Yes.

1408. But not from England? No; nor from New Caledonia and other foreign ports.

1409. Nor from the United Kingdom? No; from no other places than the Australian Colonies and New Zealand.

1410. If certificates were forwarded from the United Kingdom, would not that render it unnecessary to have an officer placed aboard here to receive the bonded goods? Yes, as in the example of a small vessel loading in Melbourne, and taking in a thousand cases of brandy; if every case was landed, we should give a receipt for them to the Customs. We are constantly in the habit of sending to and getting from Melbourne and other intercolonial ports, lists of bonded goods generally sent by the next vessel or steamer, and we get replies in the course of time.

1411.

1411. But a ship taking in a general cargo for London cannot take dutiable goods on board without an officer to receive them? No; because we cannot get a reply in any reasonable time from London.

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1412. You could get a certificate? Yes; it would be possible in the course of eight or nine months.

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1413. Would not that answer all purposes—the bond is in force? Yes; I do not see why it should not.

1414. If you are satisfied with the bond? Yes; but I am not certain about getting a reply from the London Customs authorities.

1415. It is not a reply, but a receipt? I question whether we should get it from the ports of the United Kingdom. I do not think the Customs officers would take the trouble.

1416. It is a great hardship that some return spirits cannot be put aboard a ship unless we have an officer put aboard. The certificates are made out by the clearing clerk in Sydney—why could they not be applied to the case of a London ship? Yes; similar documents came into my hands from Melbourne and other ports. I examined them with the landing-waiter's book, signed them as correct, and took them to the Collector, to be signed and returned to the Collectors from whom they were received. That was the practice when I was jerquer. I have stated that I do not think the Customs in England would return the certificates.

1417. If a certificate could be obtained, it would answer all the purposes of placing an officer aboard? I think so. In British ports even the form of the Customs arrangements vary very much. In India the clearance is different from ours, and does not contain all particulars as ours does.

[The Commission adjourned till Tuesday next, at 3 p.m.]

TUESDAY, 9 OCTOBER, 1866.

Present:—

J. S. WILLIS, Esq., | G. KING, Esq.,
H. MOORE, Esq.

JACOB LEVI MONTEFIORE, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John Bros, Custom House Agent, called in and examined:—

1418. *President.*] I believe you are a Custom House Agent? Yes, I am.

1419. How long have you been so employed? Nearly five years.

1420. Have you ever been employed in any other Custom House save this one? No, not in any except this one.

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1421. Have you, as far as your experience goes, found the working of the department perfect in all its details? No; it is impossible for a department like that, with so many ramifications, to be quite perfect; but so far as the indoor department is concerned, there is not much to be objected to.

1422. Can you make any suggestion by which either the indoor or outdoor department could be improved—we will begin with the indoor branch; can you suggest anything to make that more perfect in its working? I think if the clerks in the long-room did not keep their work so much to themselves, it might be better done; for instance, when one is very busy, he might have another to assist him.

1423. Do you mean that one clerk is occasionally hard at work, whilst another alongside of him is idle? Precisely so.

1424. Is there nothing else you could suggest? The number of forms is rather larger than there is any occasion for. In some instances, I think the heads of the departments could rectify that themselves very easily.

1425. Do you refer to all forms, or only some? Only to some—more particularly to the forms for the export of bonded goods.

1426. You now require eight forms? Eight, besides the bond for sailing vessels.

1427. What forms do you think might be dispensed with, at the same time taking care that the interests of the revenue are duly protected? I think the searcher's notice might very well be dispensed with.

1428. Any other? The same form for the locker, and the pricking-note might be amalgamated.

1429. That would do away with one form? There is also the notice for the tide-surveyor, which is useless.

1430. You mean you would dispense with three? Yes, dispense with two, and make the pricking-note do for the locker's order.

1431. So you would only leave five? It would only leave five.

1432. Can you make any further suggestion touching the indoor department? I think the long-room should be under better supervision than it has been. There should be some authority to apportion out to the clerks their work, which is not done at present.

1433. Has it ever occurred to you to have an entry refused in the long-room which was in there before 3? Yes.

1434. For what reason? Because the cashier could not take it, having to make up his cash and take it to the bank.

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1435. Do you mean the cashier could not take the entry, or that he stated he could not? He stated he could not, and I think he could not; judging from the number of entries lying before him, it would be impossible for him to take them all, and do justice to all, up to 3 o'clock.

1436. Why? Because the refusal would not come from him till five minutes to 3, in which case, there might be so many entries put in that he could not pass them. I refer to the time when he had to check the entries, as well as number and sign them.

1437. Is there any reason why he should not make up his cash after 3, and that the cheques and money received afterwards should not be carried on to the account of the following day? I believe that is contrary to Government order—to have any money in the hands of its officers more than from day to day.

1438. Is not the money virtually in the cashier's hands till it is paid into the bank? Yes.

1439. Then where is the difference? He has to make up his balance every day; and if the account was carried forward, there would be a continuation of the account from day to day, and the check would be incomplete.

1440. Why so? Because of the continual carrying forward of balances which might not exist.

1441. Is it not easy to have another clerk, or the Collector himself, to count the money and cheques to be carried forward to the next day's account? Oh yes, but the Government are not so easily satisfied about their money—what would be quite sufficient for a merchant would not suit them.

1442. We are appointed a Commission for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the Customs Department, and to suggest such improvements and alterations as may make it as perfect as possible—and we ask the question of you, as you have had some experience in the working of the Custom House, if you can see how it can be made more perfect? As a business man, I would be quite contented with the check you propose.

1443. Suppose that the Collector and the chief clerk initialled the sums in the possession of the cashier, and placed them in a safe every night, is there any reason why the public should not be accommodated to the fullest extent up to 3 o'clock? Certainly not.

1444. Would not that check appear to you sufficient? Quite sufficient.

1445. Have you ever had any detention in the clearing of vessels? Yes, there has been detention.

1446. From what cause has it arisen? Pretty much the same cause as in taking entries. You are prepared to clear, and you find other ships waiting to be cleared before you—you have to wait your turn, or go away and come the following day.

1447. Would not that be obviated if it were the custom, as you suggested, that in the event of a pressure of business, one or more clerks should assist the one particularly needing it? Yes, that would entirely obviate the delay.

1448. Are not the clearances sometimes detained in consequence of the landing-books not having reached the Custom House from the jerquer, or rather the landing-waiter? Yes, occasionally.

1449. Whose fault is that? There are so many parties to the transaction that it is difficult to trace where the fault lies—it is impossible to trace it. The tide-waiter may not have finished his books—the landing-waiter may not have had time to make up his own and send them to the Custom House—then they have to go to the landing-surveyor, and may be delayed at his office before they get to the jerquer—all these things tend greatly to delay the work.

1450. How long have you known ships' papers to be detained (for I think you call it) the rummage-note? Oh no, it is not the rummage-note.

1451. How long have you known a ship's inward papers to be detained? I could not say, because when a ship is discharged, it is the duty of the landing-waiter to send those papers to the Custom House, but I do not know whether they are sent up before she goes to clear—we go sometimes to the jerquer and find the papers are not in.

1452. What is the longest interval you have known elapse after the time they ought to have been sent in—have you known a month to elapse? No, I have not known it.

1453. Three weeks? No.

1454. How long have you known? I have known a matter of three days, but I would not go beyond that. We do not know, till we go to clear, whether there has been any delay or not; and even if there has been, we do not think it necessary to make a complaint, for the landing-waiter might say there were some few packages not entered, and we have no means to refute his statement.

1455. Now for the out-door work. A tide-waiter is put aboard a vessel as soon as she enters the harbour? He should be.

1456. Generally he is so? Yes, he is supposed to be put aboard.

1457. He is supposed to watch over the delivery of the cargo? Yes.

1458. Are you aware if he does so? I know they send in books to the Custom House, in which the marks, numbers, and packages are put down.

1459. Are you aware whether the delivery register is always reliable? I believe not; in fact I know it is not always complete.

1460. Then, of what use is the tide-waiter? He prevents, by his presence, goods being landed without authority.

1461. Would it not be more advisable to seal up the hatches? I think so, but you must have a check.

1462. Then why not have a landing-waiter, as the name implies, to wait upon the landing of the goods? He must then take full charge of the ship.

1463. At present the landing-waiter is a gauger? Yes.

1464.

1464. Instead of being a landing-waiter, attending to the landing of goods, he actually takes his tally of the goods landed from the tide-waiter, and passes his time in gauging? Yes, except that he has some supervision over the tide-waiter; but virtually it is as you say.

1465. Would it not be an improvement to have no tide-waiter at all, but to seal up the hatches at night, and let the landing-waiter attend to the discharge of the ship—one to each ship—and then have a body of men appointed solely as gaugers? I think so.

1466. Do you come much into contact with the landing-waiters and tide-waiters? Not much with the tide-waiters; we have more to do with the landing-waiters. The tide-waiters are kept solely aboard the ships, and are hardly ever known in the business.

1467. Have any instances come to your knowledge of the tide-waiters' books being positively incorrect—where goods have been represented as landed which were not aboard the ship? Yes; I recollect one instance in particular, in which a tide-waiter made a package landed, which was afterwards proved to be in the London docks.

1468. What check is there at present upon the valuation of entries? Not the slightest.

1469. Does it often fall under your cognizance that different values are attached to similar articles? Not much on articles which have a relative value—case goods it is impossible to state.

1470. Does the present system of obtaining drawbacks work well? Yes, I think it works very well.

1471. Are you at all aware how many parties it would require to gauge all the bonded goods that are landed here—would two, three, or four be required—what number do you think would be sufficient? It is a subject I have paid no attention to at all—a good deal would depend upon the ability of the persons employed. There are some landing-waiters can gauge a good many casks in a day, whilst others can do only a few—there is a great difference between them.

1472. Is the gauging of these landing-waiters notoriously correct? I do not think it is very incorrect.

1473. Are all the landing-waiters equally competent as gaugers? No, certainly not.

1474. Then there are some whose gauging is not correct? The jerquer goes over their books theoretically by the figures.

1475. Do you know what supervision is exercised by the chief clerk in the Custom House? Very little at all. He is in a room by himself, and can know nothing of what is going on in the long-room.

1476. Do your duties bring you at all in contact with the chief clerk? Very little.

1477. Have you ever formed an opinion whether it would be advisable to have a Board of Commissioners established in connection with the Custom House? I have long held the opinion it would be very beneficial to have such a Board to assist the Collector, and to whom disputes between the Customs authorities and the public might be submitted for reference and settlement.

1478. At what hour does the Custom House close on Saturday? At 1 o'clock.

1479. Do ships discharge till 1? Yes, till 1.

1480. *Mr. Willis.*] Do you consider the production of invoices would lead to a more correct valuation of goods for the *ad valorem* duty? It might in some instances; but I do not think the gain which might be so obtained, would counterbalance the trouble and inconvenience of producing the invoices.

1481. Do you consider the valuations returned are correct? I think so, as nearly as may be. We have great opportunities of seeing these things, and I have hardly ever known instances in which the goods were not properly valued, according to invoice, except in cases of damaged goods.

1482. Do you put 10 per cent. on the amount of invoice given you? We have not the invoice. We always have the value sent down by the parties who want to pass entries. I believe that, in the majority of cases, 10 per cent. is added.

1483. Do you make it your duty to ascertain whether it is so added or not? No.

1484. Is the value sent to you in writing? Nearly always.

1485. Do you think it would be possible for the clerks in the long-room to assist each other in office hours? Yes, I think it quite possible. At present, the system they have of giving each clerk a desk to himself militates against that plan; but if the long-room were arranged in a proper manner, with a long desk open to all the clerks, as in other offices, it would be easy for them to assist each other; but they are put into little places by themselves, so that it is almost impossible for one to know what the other is doing.

1486. Is every clerk usually occupied during office hours? It depends upon the work they are doing. Sometimes the clearing clerk is so busy that he would be glad of assistance, and the others are doing literally nothing.

1487. You make the declaration of value? Yes.

1488. Is that in any way binding upon your principal? We make the declaration as agent.

1489. It is quite open to pass goods at a valuation of £10 which might be worth £50? Quite open.

1490. Is the production of the invoice never requested? They have no power by the Act to demand it.

1491. How many Custom House agents are there? There are about fifteen or sixteen.

1492. Are there that number licensed? Yes, quite that number is licensed. They are not all acting as agents on their own account. Some of the agents have their clerks licensed.

1493. Have you sufficient accommodation in the room allotted to you? No, not nearly enough in the room allotted to the agents.

1494. *President.*] Your business naturally brings you into contact with each clerk in the department? Yes, every one.

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1495. Having had five years' experience as an agent, is there anything in the work of any one of them you could not yourself do? Certainly not.

1496. That means to say, you see no reason why a clerk who has been there five years, should not be able to do any work in the department? No—any work.

1497. Is this large number of signatures required on each paper coming from the department—is it necessary for the protection of the revenue? I think not; I think so long as one or two of the more particular papers of the set were initialled, that would be quite sufficient. At the time of the "Louisa" seizure, it was not usual for the person taking the bonds to sign more than one; but after that affair, the papers which should have borne these initials were not forthcoming, since which, the Collector decided that each of the papers should be initialled.

1498. I think we heard there are some particular forms of entry which require something like sixty signatures or initials? Yes, in the export from warehouse, that would be about the number required.

1499. And these are supposed to be a check one upon another? In the case of all but one being lost, that document would then shew that it had been in the hands of the proper parties—the one which has to follow the goods to the bond, the ship, and back again—if that bore the proper signatures, that would be quite sufficient.

1500. Have you any other suggestion to offer? There is one trifling matter, with regard to the facilities for discharging ships. When the mail steamer comes in, as soon as she is off the wharf, the goods are allowed to be landed and placed under the supervision of a Custom House officer, who receives the entries and lets the goods go, without delaying the discharge of the ship by waiting for entries before goods could be landed. The same rule might be applied in the case of sailing vessels, if the Government had sufficient accommodation on the wharf, and they could discharge their cargoes much more quickly than they do now. I believe such a practice prevails in Melbourne.

1501. *Mr. Moore.*] Directly the mail steamer arrives, we put the goods in a shed, and the Customs takes charge of them, but the steamer seldom has more than fifty (50) tons. It is a privilege allowed to all the steamers. If the wharfingers certify they have stores, they are examined by the landing-surveyor, and if he finds them sufficient to accommodate goods, goods are placed there. It would save time and the detention of the ships.

[The Commission adjourned till Thursday, at 3 p.m.]

THURSDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1866.

Present:—

G. KING, Esq., | H. MOORE, Esq.

JACOB LEVI MONTEFIORE, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Augustus Berney, 1st Landing-surveyor, called in and re-examined:—

Mr. A.
Berney.

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1502. *President.*] You were asked if you could make any suggestions for improving the department—can you do so? Yes. I think it might save labour and annoyance to the public if the tide-surveyors were not required to sign one of the export papers.

1503. Which of those now necessary is that one? The pricking-note—it might be got rid of; also the notice to the tide-surveyors, and that to the searcher.

1504. I may mention to you that all the evidence we have taken quite concurs in that opinion? If I may explain, without necessarily going into minute detail, I think that for free exports two copies would be sufficient, and in drawback entries two copies—but with these we must have a pricking-note, to identify the goods coming from the merchant's store. In exports from bond, three entries and the locker's order are sufficient for sailing ships. For bonded exports for steamers, also three copies and the locker's order are required. For transhipment we shall require four copies when the two vessels are at different wharves; when at the same wharf, three are sufficient. I think the tide-surveyors need not during business hours visit vessels that are alongside a wharf in charge of a landing-waiter, nor need they, with vessels so situated, be troubled with the giving out of stores; it could be better done by the landing-waiters, and avoid much delay and annoyance to the shipping. The landing-waiters could also report ships when ready for stiffening. In all cases the special document called the warrant should go to the officer, to be acted on. At present, the import warrants are retained in the office and sent thence to the Audit Office, and the officer acts only on a copy of the warrant. The papers for goods for home consumption out of bond require, in the first place, the signature or initial of the warehousekeeper in proof of the goods being in bond; then, when the entry is passed, the locker's order receives the signature of the receiving clerk and of the landing-surveyor's clerk; and as these are quite sufficient proof that the duty has been paid, the subsequent signature of the warehousekeeper could well be dispensed with, thus saving time to the merchant. The warrant would go down to the warehouse-keeper by the messenger. In order to make the *ad valorem* system work successfully, the Act requires to be altered, and the English clause adopted. Our present Act is also very defective so far as relates to bonds. At present, all bonds upon which no prosecution or suit has been commenced, are void at the end of three years. We never take stock till at the end of three years, and consequently, if a fraud is found out then, the bond, having already become void by lapse of time, cannot be put in suit. Under the Imperial Act, bonds do not become void by lapse of time, but there is a proviso that (except those for exports) all bonds may, at the end of three years, be cancelled by an order of the Commissioners.

1505.

1505. Is not that a fault of the Customs for not taking stock yearly? That is impossible under our present system.

1506. Why is it impossible to take stock yearly, if it can be taken every three years? At the end of every six months a list is made out of all goods which have been in bond at that period three years, and have thereby become "overtime"; and we take stock, not of all goods in bond, but merely of the balances remaining of the overtime goods.

1507. I understand? That is one difficulty in our present Act.

1508. The *ad valorem* clause? No; about the bonds becoming void at the end of three years.

1509. So far as we can see, the whole of this Act appears very defective? Yes, it is, in many respects. I was looking lately at the draft of a Bill prepared in 1857, and ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed; it seems, with a few slight alterations, an excellent Bill. By it the whole governing power is proposed to be vested where it ought to be—in the Minister of Finance. There is also a means of saving a great deal of labour to the public and the department, in the calculation of case spirits. At present, the landing-waiter's return for case spirits shews the liquid gallons per case and the strength of the spirit. The certificates of the bonding warehouse-keepers are made out in the same form; and, as we collect duty on proof gallons, on each entry a double calculation is required,—first, from the number of cases and the liquid contents of each, to find the total liquid gallons,—second, from the liquid gallons and the strength, to find the proof gallons; it is this second calculation which is so tedious and so unnecessary. Thus, if a merchant imports 15,000 cases of geneva, all of the same size and strength, they will be taken out of bond in small quantities, five or ten or fifty or a hundred at a time; and all this calculation which is now required on each entry could be obviated by the landing-waiter, in his return in the red book, shewing in addition to the other particulars the number of proof gallons per case—this should also be shewn on the certificates. Then, on paying duty, we have simply, from the number of cases and the contents of each in proof gallons, to compute the total proof gallons, being the same calculation that is now employed to find the liquid gallons, and for which we have ready-reckoners. To simplify my work under the present system, I have been endeavouring to make out a ready-reckoner which would give the results at once; and I find that, for the ordinary sizes and strengths in use, it would require a volume of over 6,000 pages. By the plan I propose, we can obtain the results from the ready-reckoners in use simply by inspection.

1510. I think the suggestion very good—But why would you require a book of so many pages? I will give you an example. Take 25 cases, each $1\frac{3}{4}$ gallons, and begin with a strength of 10 U.P., and go down by tenths to 24.0 U.P., and you will find already 140 changes; then a table of from 1 to 100 cases only for that one size will have 14,000 changes. The labour of preparing such a book would be very great, and when finished, there would be no small trouble in turning up the required answer, from its being so voluminous. In revenue accounts, the practice under the English Board of Customs should be revived, viz., that of requiring the landing-surveyor to sign the monthly revenue abstract. At present, sometimes the Collector and the landing-surveyor differ in opinion on points of revenue, as to what duty should be charged on particular articles; and if the Collector refuses to take notice of the query of the landing-surveyor, there is no means of getting the case considered but that of reporting the matter to the Treasury.

1511. The more reason for the establishment of a Board of Customs? I will give an example of what I mean. The Collector has, in his view of the Package Act, a right to decide what constitutes a package. The Act provides that everything should pay a shilling a package. Attached to the Act is a schedule of the quantities of certain goods which it is enacted shall constitute a package. There is then a proviso that for goods in bulk, not otherwise provided for in the Act, it shall be lawful for the Colonial Treasurer or Collector to fix what shall be a package. I take it "in bulk" means goods that are loose and not packed. The Collector thinks differently, and judges it right to fix how many actual packages shall be considered a package for duty. For example—a merchant imports cases of tobacco pipes. I believe each case is a package within the meaning of the Act, and should be charged 1s. The merchant goes to the Collector, and points out that some of these cases are only half as big as the others, and should not therefore be called a package, and the Collector allows him to call them half cases, and take two to make one package, consequently these cases are entered at 6d. a piece instead of a shilling. In one entry a merchant made a profit of £25 by this arrangement. When the Act was first brought into force, this view of it prevailed, and when the merchants fastened a number of packages together in a bundle, and entered them as if they made one package, the Collector compelled them to pay for the whole number of individual packages which composed the bundle. This went on till Mr. S. A. Joseph imported a quantity of goods in a French ship; cases of wine and so forth were packed in frames or crates, and were entered at 1s. per package. The Collector demanded a shilling for each case in the packages, but Mr. Joseph said no, the Act did not authorize a charge on cases, but on packages—his goods were in packages, and he would pay no more than one shilling per package. The Collector would not agree to this, and Mr. Joseph then said that to clear up the doubt of the legality of his view, he was indifferent whether he was prosecutor or defendant, but he would insist upon the case being tried at law if not otherwise settled. He called on the Treasurer about it, and when the Act was looked into, the Treasurer saw immediately that Mr. Joseph was quite right, and ruled accordingly. I think after that decision was once arrived at, that all previous decisions, allowing merchants to enter goods as half and quarter packages should have been done away with, and the true meaning of the Act should have been carried out—that in all cases goods should be charged one shilling per package.

1512.

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Mr. A. Berney. 1512. *Mr. King.*] Whether small or great? Whether small or great. The Collector has decided that so many hundredweight of lime shall make a package. An entry came before me for a number of barrels of lime, of a certain weight—the package duty was paid by weight. I found, by charging a shilling a barrel, the revenue would gain more than by collecting the package duty by weight. I queried the entry. The same day another entry was passed for lime in bags; I queried it in the same way. The Collector said that the casks ought to pay a shilling a-piece, but that the lime in bags was lime in bulk, and should pay by weight. In the same way pepper pays the package duty of a shilling for 2 cwt., instead of a shilling a bag. It appears to me that a bag of pepper is a package as much as a bag of coffee. It is on account of such cases that I recommend that, as formerly, the monthly revenue abstract should be signed by the landing-surveyor, because then, if he found a query not adjusted, and he believed that the revenue suffered thereby, he could respectfully decline to sign the account on that ground, and then the matter would be immediately settled by the superior authority.

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1513. *President.*] You consider the best authority would be the Colonial Treasurer? He is at present the head of the department.

1514. That is not an answer to my question? I think all disputes of that kind would be better settled by a Board of Customs, but subject to the final decision of the Treasurer; it must be subject to the parliamentary head of the department. In the English system of Customs, each collector, or local receiver, is checked in detail by the local comptroller. Each collector forwards his money and his accounts, which are vouched for by the signature of the local comptroller, to the Receiver General in London. The local comptroller forwards to the Comptroller General a duplicate of the accounts, whereby he is enabled to check the accounts of the Receiver General when presented. The Receiver General, by the Act 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 107, pays the money into the Bank of England. The Bank of England is bound to keep a book (a sort of pass-book), which is furnished to the Comptroller General daily, for his examination and signature, or that of his clerk. The clause of the Act runs thus:—"And such book shall be inspected daily after its return by the Comptroller General of the Customs or his clerk (such clerk being first duly authorized by him for whose conduct he shall be answerable) who shall compare the same with the account of the moneys bills &c. received by the said Receiver General." This clause in the Act corresponds with the whole spirit of the instructions of the Board of Customs respecting the responsibility of officers and clerks. Every duty is supposed to be done by an officer who is furnished with special instructions informing him how to proceed. When the work becomes too much for an officer to do personally, he is supplied with a clerk, who signs documents, not in his own name, but in that of his chief. Collectors' clerks sign for the Collector, and the Comptroller's clerks for the Comptroller. The officer is responsible for all his clerk does, and the clerk is responsible to his officer. That is the reason the Board of Customs has always insisted on the Collector of Revenue being checked by a superior officer who can act with sufficient authority.

1515. Could he not be checked by a clerk in the long-room—say the computer? No; a clerk's instructions simply are, carefully to keep such books, &c., as are allotted to him, and to do as he is ordered; a person so placed could not oppose the man he was bound implicitly to obey, and the check would be useless. It is also vested in the chief out-door officer, in order that, by coming in contact with the work outside, he may become acquainted with any improper order or permission likely to be detrimental to the revenue. I will cite such an order. We have here a letter from R. Towns & Co., which, with your permission, I will read:—

"Sydney, 28th February, 1866.

"Sir,—We have the honor to request permission to have a barrel and bag of coffee of each mark (15 marks) delivered to us ex *Wild Dayrell*, from Colombo, from the ship's side, after being weighed, and to be bonded after being sampled.

"We have, &c.,

R. TOWNS & Co.,
J. A. ROGERS."

"To the Collector

"of Customs, &c., &c.

"Allowed—W.A.D."

The object was to show at the auction room whole packages of the cargo. I admit there was a great want of discipline on the part of the landing-waiter, in not informing me immediately of the receipt of such an order.

1516. What is the request? For a barrel and bag of coffee of each mark to be delivered to them from the ship's side after being weighed. The goods were all entered for bond.

1517. *Mr. King.*] They paid duty? No; the request was to have them without payment of duty, and to return them to bond afterwards; and they had them on loan at the auctioneer's place for some time. I believe that, from the great pressure of business at the time, they were forgotten by Towns & Co's. clerk. When I asked the Collector about it, he expressed surprise, and said that he was not aware of its contents when he signed it. Of course I know he had no improper motive in the matter, and I do not mention it as any allegation against him, but simply to shew that the checking power has been, by the English Commissioners, wisely vested in the head of the out-door establishment. A portion of these packages of coffee were exported from the auctioneer's store, duty was paid on one, and the remainder were brought back to the bond.

1518. In your first examination, you were of opinion that, before the recent changes, the revenue from goods for home consumption from the ship's side was open to speculation—Was that derived from goods out of warehouse safe? No; by giving up sending the 2nd copy of the warrant to the landing-waiter, it is admitted that all check on fraud was removed, for goods duty paid from the ship's side; but for the warehouse business a portion of the old system remained. In that, the second copies still continued to be sent to the warehousekeeper; but instead of their being given privately by that officer to the landing-surveyor,

surveyor, as contemplated by the Board of Customs, they were returned to the cashier, and were ultimately sent by him to the landing surveyor, after being tied up in the bundle with those detained from the landing-waiters. By this it was as easy for the cashier to suppress entries for goods from the warehouse as for goods from the ship's side. So that it was not a small portion only, but the entire Customs revenue, that was open to misappropriation. 11 Oct., 1866.

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1519. *President.*] Following up the observations made in your first examination, can you suggest any mode by which the efficiency of the clerks in the department might be better secured? Do you mean the clerks only, or the officers generally?

1520. The officers generally? I think the first thing necessary would be to make the service of the department an object of ambition to desirable candidates.

1521. Could that be obtained otherwise than by paying larger salaries? I think some officers ought to be paid better than they are. We have the case of the junior landing-waiter only receiving £195 a-year, and the senior landing-waiter but £325. I think the scale of salaries ought to be revised, and that the smallest salary for a landing-waiter should be £225 (in Melbourne, in the Estimate for this year, 1866, it is £250), and rise by steps to £400.

1522. £400 for a landing-waiter? Yes, our present senior landing-waiter gets only £325. If you will allow me, I will read the salaries given in London. (*List produced and read. Vide Appendix.*) These salaries are much more valuable in England than similar salaries here; from the economy, comfort, and convenience of living, a salary of £400 in London is fully equal to £600 here. This is the list of salaries in Melbourne, from the Appropriation Act of this year. (*List produced and read. Vide Appendix.*) The 1st landing-waiter, at £516 13s. 4d., acts as assistant landing-surveyor. The 1st landing-surveyor is chiefly engaged during business hours indoors, on his duties as comptroller, but takes his share of overtime work with the others, for which they receive the overtime fee of 6s. per hour. The landing-waiter's overtime fee is 4s. per hour. These salaries and allowances, with judicious treatment, and the happy co-operation which exists throughout the department, have rendered appointments in the Customs the most desirable of any in the Victorian Civil Service, and have enabled the Government to fill them with first-class men. Here the landing-waiter's fee is only 2s. 6d. per hour, and the landing-surveyors receive no overtime fees at all. If the alterations in the law I spoke of in my first examination were carried out, expediting the discharge of ships, the fees at this port could be placed on the same footing as at Melbourne, and yet, from the shortening of the time, would be less felt by the shipping than is the case at present. The landing-surveyors should have £600 and £500 respectively, and the Collector should receive a salary more in accordance with the responsibility of his position. The Collector at Melbourne is Collector only of Melbourne. The Collector here is over the whole establishment in the Colony. In this London list, you will observe, the first-class tide-surveyors get £250, which is the same salary as the 4th class landing-waiter; so also in the Melbourne scale, the tide-surveyor's salary is that of the junior landing-waiter, together with a bonus addition to make up for his having no overtime fees and having to be out at night. Here, partly from the salary of the 1st landing-waiter having been reduced, the salaries of the tide-surveyors are accidentally at the same rate as those of the first-class landing-waiters, which is wholly contrary to the English practice, and has been the means of provoking an immense deal of jealousy and ill feeling, by giving some shew of reason for the assertion that tide-surveyors are equal in rank to the first-class landing-waiters, which is contrary to the fact, as may be seen from the General Orders issued by the Lords of the Treasury. (*Witness read the said orders, dated December 6, 1853. Vide Appendix.*)

1523. Can you suggest anything beyond the increase of salaries, to make the service more attractive and efficient? I think, in all cases of complaints or reports of an officer, the practice under the Board of Customs should be revived. In so large an establishment as is the Customs at home, no doubt many men may rise to the position of Collector, who are able and zealous revenue officers, who yet may have peculiarities of temper or disposition rendering it very undesirable that they should be entrusted unchecked with the management of a body of men. The Commissioners, regarding the subordinate officers as as much their nominees and friends as those in the highest grades, while maintaining the most perfect discipline, yet provide for the security of all, by the simple plan of having all letters or reports affecting the character of any officer signed by the Comptroller jointly with the Collector. The re-establishment of this system would give confidence to the officers and the public, and induce a better class of men to come forward as candidates. Young men to whom I have spoken on the subject of joining the Customs have expressed a great horror of it.

1524. Is the whole of the outdoor department under your control and supervision? No, the landing branch has been divided, and this I believe to be a great error. The tide-surveyors were formerly divided, each was independent of the other. Mr. Duncan wisely, as I think, made the first tide-surveyor to have control over the other. This paper on the subject, dated 6 August, 1860, gives his view of the matter. (*Paper handed in. Vide Appendix.*) I think the landing branch should in the same way be under one head. It frequently happens, in arranging the work of the officers, that in consequence of the landing branch being divided, I may not know how an officer on the other side of the harbour may be employed; neither does my colleague know how those on my side are occupied, and we cannot, therefore, work the department so economically as if it were under one management. Frequently an officer is idle at one station when he is wanted at another.

1525. Have you any control over the tide-surveyors' department? No; but before the present Collector came here, Mr. Garling, the late landing-surveyor, had control over the tide-surveyors, though he did not exercise it much.

1526. Are you able to give an opinion how the tide-waiters' duties are performed? Their business is to be aboard the ship, to protect the revenue, and to take an account of the cargo as it is discharged.

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1527. We have heard a great deal about their tally of the cargo, and that it is very imperfect—you ought to know? It often is; sometimes the men are not equal to the work, which requires activity and experience, and frequently they are not properly taught their duties.

1528. In other words, they are not competent? Yes.

1529. Are there not some who could not perform their duties? Yes, besides which, the method of keeping their books is bad. The account of the discharge is taken down in one part of the book as a rough account, from which it is posted to another part of the book; and the men are occupied till a late hour at night over this needless work, when they ought to be resting. The books for large ships should be made broader, and in the form of an index, lettered down the margin. On the left side, should be copied from the entries the marks, numbers, and particulars of the goods, and the number of the entry; on the right side should be noted the discharge as it occurs. With a book so prepared, the tide-waiter could at once, by the indexed margin, turn to the proper page, and see at a glance—1st, whether the goods coming forward were entered—2nd, whether they corresponded with the given description, and if so, at once write them off in ink on the right side of the page. At the end of the day, instead of having to post all the work, he would be merely required to turn over the leaves and date, and initial the day's work at each entry.

1530. Can you give us any opinion as to when the tide-waiters are put aboard? As soon as the ship comes in, and they are supposed to remain aboard till the vessel is jerked. The present system is no protection to the revenue from smuggling, as the tide-waiters go to bed of course, and there is nothing whatever to prevent the hatches being raised and goods run during the night; even those ships whose hatches are locked are secured with ships' locks, to which they may have duplicate keys. Vessels should be locked with good Customs locks, and all vessels not provided with the requisite bars and appliances should be double boarded at the ship's expense till they were furnished. The vessels once properly secured, the poor tide-waiters might, as in Melbourne, go home at night. The tide-surveyors, as the night guard of the port, should frequently and at uncertain times visit the vessels, and see that the locks, &c., were all right.

1531. It has been suggested to us that the tide-waiter's duty should cease the moment the ship comes alongside the wharf—that she should then be handed over to the landing-waiter, who, standing at the foot of the stage, should keep a tally of all the goods as they come ashore; that there should be a landing-waiter for each individual ship; that the hatches should be padlocked and sealed every night, and that care should be taken by the landing-waiter that there is no access to the hold from the cabin; that the landing-waiter, instead of running from wharf to wharf to attend to gauging, should attend purely to his duties as landing-waiter; that a separate body of men should be appointed as gaugers, and gaugers only, and to attend to nothing but gauging—What are your ideas of that? That proposal was made to me by Mr. Duncan, in December, 1863. His proposal was, that the tide-waiters should leave the ship as soon as she came to the wharf, that the landing-waiter should take an account of all the cargo, and that there should be no tide-waiter aboard; that there should be four gaugers to do the gauging of the port, and that each ship should have its own landing-waiter. We were, at the time, looking out of the window of his office at a vessel discharging at the Circular Quay. I said, "That ship is discharging. Now, the tide-waiter stops goods that are not entered from landing; under the proposed plan, there being no check, goods would be landed without entry, and captains would object to take them on board again." "Then," said he, "make the landing-waiter go on board, and take account there." The reply was obvious, that so doing was simply converting the landing-waiter into a tide-waiter, and there must still be some one to do the landing-waiter's duty on shore. He said there would be gaugers, so the landing-waiters would not be wanted on shore. I asked who was to count the goods for delivery and bond, and give the cart-notes. "Ah!" said he, "those cart-notes interfere, and are a nuisance; we must get rid of them." I pointed out that it was desirable that the goods should be properly delivered and receipts taken for them, as otherwise if they did not arrive at the bonding warehouse we could not prove that the drayman had had them. There are other duties, also, which the landing-waiter must attend to; and while so engaged, goods would be landed without entry—what would you do with them? He said, "Put them in the Queen's Warehouse." I said, "The lumpers, assisted by the steam winches, will bundle out the cargo so quickly that, merely from vessels at the Circular Quay, you would have the Queen's Warehouse and yard full of unentered goods—what would you do with them?" As it is now occasionally, goods get up town without entries being passed for them; but if the whole wharf was covered with goods not entered, and the ship's claims for freight, &c., have been satisfied, it is not likely that, in a climate like ours, subject to sudden and violent changes, with heavy rain, that the people connected with the ship would exert themselves to detain the goods, while the unfortunate landing-waiter was endeavouring to find out what was duly entered. It is certain that large quantities of goods would be delivered without being entered, and when afterwards found out, it is very unlikely that we should get the full duties.

1532. And is there no chance of getting the correct duty? I think not. The next proposition was in March, 1864, and then it was modified, and tide-waiters were to be employed when required.

1533. Does it not strike you in that case, when we might have the same facilities for discharging that they have in Melbourne, that the correction of the evil lies in having a new Customs Act, which should make it compulsory, as in Melbourne, for every entry to be passed in forty-eight hours after a ship's arrival, and prohibiting the landing of goods till you have every entry in the Custom House before the ship commences to discharge—would not that obviate all you point out, and save the necessity of putting a tide-waiter aboard?

You

You cannot tell, when a ship comes alongside a wharf, that there are not goods in her hold which are not stated in her manifest.

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1534. We know mistakes will occur—but looking at the great facilities it would afford to business, and the economy it would effect in the *personel* of the department, you would run the chance of a small evil for the chance of a great good? The alteration in the Act is the object to obtain; I do not think the abolition of the tide-waiters would add so much to the convenience of the public.

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1535. It would save time and money? No; you would be obliged to have a landing-waiter to every ship to do the work now done by the tide-waiter, and that would cost more money than the tide-waiters.

1536. You are perpetuating a fiction—you suppose that the landing-waiter is a check upon the tide-waiter—it is impossible that he can be, especially when attending four ships at a time? He very rarely attends to more than two London ships at a time, and then only when one of them is nearly out, having nothing but her dead weight to land.

1537. Can he take a tally? No; but he exercises a supervision, and it constantly happens that he finds out the goods which the tide-waiter may have overlooked.

1538. It is likely he finds out all the goods? It appears to me that it is merely a question of expense. If you have a landing-waiter, he is a superior officer, and should be paid proportionately to his rank; and if you have one for every ship, you must have a great many, and you largely increase the expense of the department instead of reducing it.

1539. What is the course pursued in Liverpool? I do not know, but I suppose they observe the same as in London. I would remark that, both in London and Liverpool, a ship is taken into a dock, where the whole ship and cargo are secure, as in a bonding warehouse; all goods left on the wharf at night are locked up and are safe—here we discharge on to a public street. Our principal quay is a proclaimed street, without sheds or any convenience whatever—even the tramway has been left so that it is practically useless; in an English port it would have been provided with sidings, so that, when required, the railway trucks could be run alongside and receive heavy goods direct from the ship's tackles, saving time and labour. Upon railway material alone, the want of this simple thing has occasioned an immense waste of money. The tramway at the other end should be continuous with the railway, so that the goods could, without shifting or re-loading, go straight up the country. If we could in all cases afford a landing-waiter to each ship, it would no doubt be better. The business of the port would be benefited by having a new Act; in fact, that is the only means of removing the existing evils. I would also recommend the improvement of our wharf accommodation. Along the west side of the Circular Quay jetties should be run out, so that vessels would lie end on. Enclosed sheds should be erected along the entire length, with gates opposite to the jetties. A sufficient space must be left between the side of the shed and the edge of the wharf, to give access to the shipping when the sheds are locked up. A line of warehouses should be built along the side of George-street, with a roadway between them and the sheds, down which a double line of railway should run, with branches to each jetty, and sidings to each store. The lessees of the wharf, &c., should, as with the Dock Companies at home, be under a heavy general bond for the security of the revenue. For all known goods, such as spirits, tobacco, &c., not entered by the importers in forty-eight hours, the lessees should have the privilege of passing entries, and for other goods not known, of passing dock orders or imperfect entries, and landing and storing them in their warehouses. At the end of the day the gates would be locked; all goods not weighed, gauged, or examined by the Customs, would be safe till next day, under the guard of Customs watchmen. The east or export side should be similarly provided with jetties and railways, but the sheds might be open. The central portion of the quay opposite the Custom House could be reserved for steamers, boats, and harbour traffic. Similar privileges could be granted to the principal wharf proprietors, on like conditions, observing that in no case should goods be landed till the proper documents have been passed for them at the Custom House. I believe this would afford all the facilities that are at present required. I would also suggest that ships should be allowed to clear out before the inward papers are jerqued, on the agents entering into bond to satisfy all claims of the Customs. This would prevent frequent and unavoidable delays, without risking any loss to the revenue. We also require, as in England and Melbourne, a staff of weighers. All goods could then be dealt with on landing, and importers would get their certificates far sooner than under the present system; and the revenue would be better secured by having these men always at hand for opening doubtful packages. The opening for examination of general goods is nothing like what it ought to be at this port, for want of skilled persons in the service for that purpose. You asked me on my former examination about my duties. I observed, on reading the evidence when sent back to me for correction, that I simply stated I had, besides the supervision of the water-side, to check the revenue; and, from conversation that ensued, I spoke of no more, but I have some other duties to perform. The quarterly abstract of the warehouse-keeper's register is prepared by a junior clerk in the warehouse-keeper's room (at present by an extra tide-waiter); it contains an account of everything received into and delivered out of bond, is made out and sent to the Audit Office quarterly, being first sent to the landing-surveyor for his examination. In this account are stated all deficiencies which arise, whether from packages being short landed, used to fill up, leaked out, or otherwise diminished, and all changes from re-packs. The English system under which the department has been conducted is this:—The Collector is the custodian of all the goods in bond, and must produce the goods, the duty on them, or a satisfactory account of their disposal; to the statements of deficiencies he is required to procure the signature of the controlling officer as a voucher for the fact, hence it has always been the practice for this account to come up to the landing-surveyor for signature; the Collector and warehouse-keeper simply sign at the end of the book, but the landing-surveyor signs each account in detail. The warehouse-keeper asserts (with perfect truth) that he knows

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knows nothing whatever of the contents of the account, that he never opens it, but that he signs it in the full faith that it is correct. The Collector also signs it, knowing nothing of the matter; and the warehouse-keeper insists that it is my duty also to take it for granted that it is correct, and sign it without examination; and thus one of the most important documents in the office is to go to the Audit Office, signed by three officers who know nothing about it. I have always considered this wrong. My predecessor first tried to do his work himself, but it being more than one man could do, he was obliged to adopt this view, and sign the book without examination. This was considered by the warehouse-keeper and his assistants as extremely gentlemanly conduct. It appeared to me that my duty was to examine the account before I signed it, and as the Audit Office looked upon my signature as a guarantee of its correctness, I devoted my private hours to that duty, so as not to interfere with the Government work. I found a great obstacle was at once thrown in my way. The warehouse-keeper refused to give me documents which I required, and said I was bound to sign the abstract without any examination. I brought the case before the Collector, and the warehouse-keeper argued the point. To my surprise, the Collector took the same view, and asked what business I had with his accounts at all, saying that I had nothing to do with them. I asked, if I had nothing to do with them why were they sent to me. He admitted that if they were not signed by me, the Audit Office would not receive them. Then I said I ought to examine them before I signed them. The Collector said, "It is a farce; the most you could do is to examine an entry here and there, and then sign them." He, however, gave an order to the warehouse-keeper to furnish me with the papers required. This quarter I have still fresh obstacles to contend with. Not only are the necessary papers refused by the warehouse-keeper; but when I asked the Collector to instruct him to furnish them to me, the Collector only tells me I have no business to look at the accounts. The drawback debentures also require to be signed by the controlling officer. I am not able to examine them all, but I examine some as far as I can. Whilst other branches have grown with the increase of business, the controlling branch has not been strengthened, and I submit that the landing-surveyor should have extra clerical assistance from the contingent list when required. By the contingent list, I mean the extra tide-waiters'. At present, drawbacks are dependent on one clerk, Mr. Rucker, who is a first-class hard-working man. The landing-waiters are not bound to keep an account of the goods they export for drawback, and it is impossible for anybody to remember them; consequently, when the debentures are presented, many of the landing-waiters merely sign them because they see their names written on them by Mr. Rucker, so that virtually the whole of the drawback business depends entirely upon the accuracy and honesty of one single clerk. At present, a tide-waiter does a great portion of the work and assists Mr. Rucker, and therefore, you may say that, for all the work he does, the Collector depends entirely upon that tide-waiter, entirely unchecked, except the little time I have to devote to it. For the neighbouring Colonies we have the certificates returned, which is a protection; still these things should be checked, and by the proper officer—the landing-surveyor; but of course, from the great increase of work under the existing tariff, his hands require to be strengthened; he should be the responsible head of the checking branch, and enabled to carry out the duties by occasional assistance. The landing-surveyor has also to be present at all sales of condemned seizures and overtime goods, and to sign the account jointly with the Collector.

[The Commission adjourned *sine die*.]

THURSDAY, 15 NOVEMBER, 1866.

Present:—

GEORGE KING, Esq.,
HENRY MOORE, Esq.,

J. S. WILLIS, Esq.,
JOHN YOUNG, Esq.

JACOB LEVI MONTEFIORE, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

W. A. Duncan, Esq., Collector of Customs, called in and re-examined:—

W. A.
Duncan, Esq.

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1540. *President.*] The Commission, having carefully examined the different officers of the Custom House, and taken evidence of other parties elsewhere, are desirous, before concluding their examination of witnesses and making their report to the Government, to know if you wish to offer any further suggestions for the better working and improvement of the Customs Department? Yes. I would state that I am quite prepared to adopt some of the views of the Commission, so far as I am able to gather them from my previous examination; that is, if I am enabled to do so by having my undivided authority over the department restored, which is at present in abeyance. I am prepared to enter into the views of the Commission with regard to —

1541. The Commission have not expressed any views yet? Of course not formally. I merely judge of them from the questions put me. For example, I am willing to reduce the number of documents now used, and to reduce the number of signatures at present required, which have been complained of.

1542. Would you be pleased to go into the details of the alterations you would be inclined to make? Those alterations would entirely depend upon the position I am to occupy in the department, and it would be impossible for me to go into exact details now. The alterations would depend also upon changes in the organization of the department which ought to take place.

place. As things are at present, I find it impossible to go into details. But I may say this much,—I am prepared to do away with one copy of every entry, and in some cases with two or three papers of each set. I believe I could dispense with the pricking-note, which seems to be considered an annoyance. I would be prepared to do away with import bonds altogether—I have always looked upon them as an expensive description of waste paper, and perfectly useless for all practical purposes. I could make arrangements for a change of the organization of the long-room; offer greater facilities for clearing vessels, so as to avoid the delay which now sometimes exists in clearing them; and grant greater facilities for the speedy discharge of ships. I would also substitute small fines for seizures, in many cases where the irregularity was not serious.

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1543. You think none of these things could be done without a different organization of the department? Without this I should be afraid to undertake the responsibility, because the authority is at the present moment divided; a kind of second head has been given to the department, and anarchy is the result. This arrangement has, I believe, no authority in law, and I am sure it cannot be defended, but it will not do for me to fight against the Minister for the time being, in matters of that kind. Till the grievance is redressed, I must submit.

1544. Do you think it advisable that the long-room should be extended, so as to give more accommodation to the public and the clerks, and the work of the department be re-organized? I do. The term long-room has hitherto been a misnomer—it might be called the short room; one or two partitions should be taken down, so as to give space to have the clerks nearly all in one room. If that were done, I could give directions that one clerk should assist another, which is not always done now; sometimes it happens that one clerk has to do a great deal too much, while another may have comparative leisure. At present, every man attends to his own duties, and thinks he ought not to assist anybody else. If the long-room were under proper superintendence, that might be remedied, and the work thereby greatly expedited. I may mention another matter of detail. At present, every clerk has a separate desk, and some have separate rooms, as I said before—but even in the long-room every clerk has got a separate desk. I would abolish that system, place every clerk and his work open to the view, so that the chief clerk might see what is going on, and be held responsible for the conduct of the other clerks.

1545. Are you not of opinion that the clerical branch should be separated from the landing branch? I am clearly of that opinion, and always have been. The supervision of the outdoor department at present is very unsatisfactory.

1546. I think, in a memo. you gave us at your first examination, dated 31st March, 1864, you adverted to the possibility of the tide-waiter leaving the vessel when she came alongside the wharf. Several witnesses whom we have examined seem to think your suggestion is perfectly feasible, and that the revenue would be as equally well protected as it is now—what are your ideas on the subject now? I am still of the same opinion, and think my plan could be carried out, and that it would give considerable facilities to the owners and agents of vessels, and meet an existing grievance; but it would involve the necessity of erecting sheds. There is a goods shed on the Circular Quay, but unfortunately it has been handed over to the lessees of the wharf, and we get no use of it. I think it might be restored to the Customs. I think the owners of private wharves would be willing to erect sheds, considering the valuable privileges they would derive from the change. At present, vessels are often detained for a long time waiting to discharge, the consignees of goods delay passing entries for an unreasonable time, and the owners and agents of ships feel that a great grievance. With secure sheds, such as I have suggested, I would allow goods to be discharged and stored in these sheds till the entries were passed. In the meantime, ships having discharged their cargoes would be able to clear. They are now often unfairly detained.

1547. Would the revenue under such a system be equally well protected? Equally well.

1548. At the present moment the tide-waiter boards a vessel on its arrival? Yes.

1549. He is supposed to take a note of the goods discharged from the ship? Yes.

1550. And the landing-waiter takes a note of them when they are landed? Yes, this is the essential duty of a landing-waiter; but unfortunately here he does not do so. He ought to be the most responsible person concerned; but there is no such thing here as a landing-waiter, except in name. The landing-waiters are mere gaugers, weighers, and searchers; the practical duty of a landing-waiter is not performed here at all. I have always thought it a great evil, and have made several attempts to have it remedied. I got the Government to consent to increase the number of landing-waiters from twelve to seventeen, with the understanding that the then landing-surveyor (Mr. Still) would compel them to keep books; but they were refractory, and he was unable to fulfil the condition.

1551. *Mr. Young.*] They do keep books? They keep gaugers' and weighers' books, but no landing books, or only such as are mere copies of the tide-waiters'. They keep no original books of general cargoes, whether free or subject to *ad valorem* duties.

1552. *President.*] No original books? No.

1553. Are you aware that the tide-waiters' books are continually found to be incorrect? Not continually; it depends upon the character of the officer. Some of their books are well kept, and some badly enough. That arises from the imbecility of some of the persons employed.

1554. Are you aware that a case occurred where a tide-waiter declared positively that certain goods had been entered, and landed, which were subsequently proved never to have been in the ship? I have heard of such a case. I think there were two cases altogether of that character. It sometimes happens that the tide-waiter is blamed when he is really not guilty. A case occurred within the last few days. I have here a note addressed to Mr. Powell, of Metcalfe & Powell, and I will read it to the Commission:—

“ Sydney,

W. A.
Duncan, Esq. " Mr. Powell.

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" Sydney, 3rd November, 1866.

" Dear Sir,

" The two cases of perfumery passed for sight entry have been brought up to the ship. We shall not open them till the Customs Officer has been to see their contents.

" Yours, &c.,

" HOBSON & WHITING.

" P.S.—Please give notice to this effect.—H. & W."

In this case it would probably be only the tide-waiter who would be blamed; but, in point of fact, it was the landing-waiter's fault that the goods were allowed to leave the wharf. A sight entry had been obtained for them, and the sight entry was an authority to the tide-waiter to pass the goods, after which they were in the charge of the landing-waiter. It was the duty of the landing-waiter to examine the goods; but a shower of rain came on, and he went into his box for shelter, and in the meantime the cases were taken away. The merchants were honest enough not to take advantage of the mistake, and wrote the note I have read. There was, indeed, a case in which a tide-waiter made a strong affirmation to the effect that certain goods were aboard a ship and had been passed by him, which were afterwards proved not to have been aboard; and in another case, both the tide-waiter and landing-waiter swore that goods had been landed which were afterwards found on board.

1555. Is the Commission to understand that all the tide-waiters are not competent? Some are, and some are not competent. We have got hold of some very helpless men, who ought not to be in the service at all.

1556. Referring to the long-room again, can you offer any suggestion to the Commission, likely to lead to greater security to the revenue and to give greater facilities to the public in the despatch of their business? I think the suggestions I have made would place the clerks under better supervision; it would enable the chief clerk to see that every one was diligent in his business, and that in the case of an emergency or press of business, those who had not much to do should assist those who had. The revenue would be better protected by reversing the mode of passing the entries.

1557. It would appear that there is no supervision in the long-room, so far as the evidence has gone? There is not really any constant supervision, but the chief clerk goes in occasionally. He sits in a room by himself, and has duties to perform which do not belong properly to his office as chief clerk.

1558. As far as we have seen, the chief clerk appears to be a copying clerk or secretary; he does not apparently perform the duties of a chief clerk—his duties would be defined by calling him a secretary. Would it not be better to have him in the long-room? Undoubtedly. My predecessor arranged the matter as it stands now, and I did not think it advisable to alter everything directly I was appointed to the office of Collector, but I disapprove of the present arrangement.

1559. I suppose the chief clerk is able to perform the duties of his office? He is perfectly competent. He has been hardly dealt with lately. I have known Mr. Llewellyn for 21 years, and I believe him to be as honorable a man as any in the Public Service. His abilities are not by any means to be despised; and although he has one failing—and every man has a failing—that does not justify any one in underrating him, because he may be in the way of promotion to other persons. He is an exceedingly nervous man, and that leads him into doing absurd things, for which he has been blamed. If anything goes wrong, as will often be the case in a department like the Customs, and attention is called to it, the first notion that strikes him is, not how it may be set right, but how he may avoid blame for what has happened. I regard it as a merely physical infirmity. With that exception, I believe him to be an excellent officer, and perfectly trustworthy.

1560. A statement has been made to the Commission that he does no work? That statement is certainly utterly false. If it were true, both he and I ought to be dismissed.

1561. You stated, in your former evidence, that some misrepresentation had been made to the Treasurer, about the dropping of a check upon a portion of the cashier's receipts. We have since been informed that, by giving up sending the second copy of the warrant to the landing-waiter, not only is it admitted that all check on fraud was removed for goods duty paid from the ship's side, but that even in the case of goods delivered from the warehouse, the duplicate warrants, instead of being given privately by the warehouse-keeper to the landing-surveyor, as contemplated by the Board of Customs, were returned to the cashier, and were ultimately sent by him to the landing-surveyor, after being tied up in the bundle with those detained from the landing-waiters. By this it was as easy for the cashier to suppress entries for goods from the warehouse as for goods from the ship's side. So that it was not a small portion, but the entire Customs revenue, that was open to misappropriation. Have you any remark to make about that? It is very painful to me to make the remark, but I am amazed that any one should have the audacity to make to this Commission a series of statements so utterly untrue. The change referred to was made by Mr. Still some two or three years ago. Before that time, the landing-waiter's duplicate ought to have been returned to the landing-surveyor, as directed by the Board of Customs, but the regulation never was strictly carried out. Even so far back as 1846, when I joined the department, the duplicate was not sent to the wharf at all, but initialled in the landing-surveyor's room the following morning. Mr. Barnes (who was then here on a visit of inspection from the Board of Customs, and whom I knew well) made an attempt to enforce the rule and carry out the system, and I believe it was carried out for a time; but in 1859, when I returned from Queensland, it had fallen into disuse, for all practical purposes. I am now speaking of the time between 1859 and the date of the change made by Mr. Still. The duplicates went to the wharf, but very many of them never returned, and the landing-surveyor's book was constantly for weeks,
and

and even months, in arrear, and could not be added up. In other words, it was useless. Mr. Still, finding it impossible to get his copies returned, gave directions (improperly, indeed, because without authority) that his copies should not be sent to the wharf. As such warrants were then nearly all for free goods, I consider the change of no importance; but it should have been reported to me, and not concealed as it was, not only by Mr. Still, but by Mr. Berney, who knew it from the first moment, but kept it carefully concealed till he had an opportunity of making official capital out of it, and giving it an importance which is absolutely ridiculous. The Commission knows that at that time very few things paid duty from the ship's side; and therefore, the means of speculation could hardly be availed of to any great extent. Even as respects the few casks of beer and the like, which were delivered duty paid from the ship's side, the landing-waiter's warrant was always returned to the jerquer, examined by him, and constantly referred by me and others; and when any portion of the goods was shipped for drawback, if the import warrant were not forthcoming, the fraud would have been immediately detected. The Auditor General has also the means of detecting the fraud, by a comparison of the entries with the manifest, and would have discovered it without fail. In fact, I mentioned a case, on my first examination by the Commission, which was detected by the Auditor General, after some delay. With respect to the duplicate sent to the warehouse-keeper, which, I admit, was important, in the absence of a warrant registrar, now imperfectly supplied, I can only say that the statement made to the Commission that "this also was abolished or impaired so as to imperil the entire Customs revenue," or any part of it, is wholly untrue. The practice, so far back as any one now in the department remembers, was for the warehouse-keeper, after initialling the duplicates, to hand them to the warrant messenger, who took them to the landing-surveyor's room, and laid them on his desk. This practice continued till Mr. Berney recently abolished it without my knowledge or authority; the only difference being that, after Mr. Still had, as has been stated, directed the cashier to retain the waterside duplicates, the messenger, on his way from the warehouse-keeper's room to the landing-surveyor's, called at the cashier's office for the waterside duplicates, and arranged the whole numerically on the file, and then placed them as before upon the landing-surveyor's desk. The Commission will see that the statement that has been made is most untrue. Is not the assertion, then, made to the Commission, that the "entire Customs revenue was open to misappropriation," most monstrous?—If it were true, ought not every person to whom the change was known, to be dismissed from the Service, for not reporting it to me?—Ought not the gentleman who, after concealing the matter for two years or more, contrary to the express letter of his printed instructions, which binds him not to "conceal any act or thing prejudicial to the laws relative to the revenue of the Customs," now distorts, misrepresents, and magnifies the discovery, for his own ambitious ends—ought not such a person to be dismissed with ignominy from the Service?

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1562. Without referring to that, suppose the duplicate entry of warehoused goods to be dropped in the way suggested, is there any other check upon the cashier? Yes, most decidedly; there is the warehouse-keeper's copy, which is kept in the office, and entered by him in his book. The warehouse register is compared by the Auditor General with the cashier's copy, so that if the latter had dropped a warrant, and appropriated the money, it would be discovered, as a matter of course.

1563. But would not some time elapse before the fraud could be discovered? That would depend upon the vigilance of the Audit Office. We find them exceedingly vigilant; they find out a deficiency of two-pence or three-pence, but some little time might elapse, even under the present vaunted scheme, before a fraud could be detected. With a little collusion, speculation is quite as possible now as before, and the delay in detection would be as great. The authors of this scheme, not knowing what they were about, began at the wrong end. The warrant should, as in England, be numbered and registered before it is taken to the cashier, instead of after, as at present. The check would then be as perfect as anything of the kind can be. I have conversed with the ablest officers and Custom House agents on the subject, and they all agree that the present scheme is a mere delusion—the work of ignorance and presumption. The work is at present done by a junior clerk; and the alleged responsibility of the landing-surveyor, which he has made several attempts to extend to the warehouse or drawback clerks, is a mere sham, to give a colour to his extravagant ambition. This would be assuming the functions of the Audit Office.

1564. *Mr. Willis.*] Do they ever find the omission of an entry? The only instance I know of was the one I mentioned at my first examination. The same thing might happen at present. With a little collusion, the same means of speculation exist as before. No doubt the same means of detection also exist—no better, and no worse. The scheme of registering the warrants is a good one; but instead of being taken to the cashier first, they should be taken to the registrar, and then the cashier would have no means of dropping a warrant without the certainty of immediate detection.

1565. *President.*] Could he not abstract one? At present he could, as many as he likes, if so disposed; but if they were numbered by the registrar first, it would be impossible—the balance at the end of the day would expose it. The system I recommend is the one carried out in England. The present mode is as imperfect as the thing for which it was substituted—neither better nor worse. I am unwilling to sound my own trumpet; but as my administration has been impeached, I assert, and undertake to prove, that there have been fewer queries raised on my accounts during the whole of the last seven years than sometimes occurred in a quarter during the time of my predecessor. I doubt whether the accounts are kept so accurately at any port of the same magnitude in the world.

1566. A suggestion has been made to the Commission, which seems feasible, whereby there would be a saving of much time to the public in calculating the duty on case spirits. The suggestion

W. A. suggestion is, that the proof contents of case spirits should be inserted upon the certificates, which would facilitate the passing of entries. The Commission would be glad to have your ideas on the proposed scheme? I have heard of the scheme. It would save some time to the merchant, or his agent, if the proof quantity of each case were entered in the books; but, according to the present mode of calculation in use, it would be injurious to the owner of goods, case spirits being nearly all under proof.

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1567. Why so? In a large quantity of cases, the overcharge to the merchant would be considerable. It would make a difference of 700 or 800 proof gallons in a cargo of 15,000 cases, upon which the owner might have to pay duty.

1568. How is that? There is a fraction thrown away in making each calculation, no matter if the quantity taken out be one case or 5,000 cases. It is clear, therefore, that the duty calculated on a cargo, and on a single case multiplied by the number of cases, will be very different. I have made two calculations to shew the effect. In a cargo of 15,000 cases, each $3\frac{3}{4}$ gallons 20 U.P., there would be, in Mr. Berney's scheme, an overcharge to the merchant of the duty on 750 gallons. A similar calculation upon cases measuring $3\cdot22$ each, 22·9 U.P. would give an overcharge of 947 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons. I do not think that the merchants would thank us for the proposed change.

1569. It seems to me, from the evidence, there has been some irregularity in the way in which the package duty has been assessed—Are you aware that there are such irregularities? There are sometimes difficulties in dealing with the package duty; but I do not think there are any irregularities.

1570. I will refer, for example, to lime—the same article, it appears, was charged at a different rate, according as it was packed in bags or casks—It is also said that you admit certain packages as half cases, charging package duty on two as one—Could you give any explanation of this? Yes, that was one of the very first difficulties which arose when the package duty was established. I stated the difficulty to the Treasurer, and he dealt with it. The decision to admit two half-boxes as one package was not my decision, but that of Mr. Smart, when that gentleman was Treasurer; and whether that concession be right or wrong, the queries and surcharges lately written across some such entries, by order of the landing-surveyor, I look upon as acts of insubordination and insolence, which, in any other port, would be severely punished. It is no part of his duty to dispute any of my decisions; and certainly, if ever any person in the department is placed by sufficient authority in a position to question or reverse my decision, that moment I will resign my appointment. I admit the question of half-boxes is a thing upon which there may be a difference of opinion, but the doubt has been settled by competent authority; and as long as all are dealt with alike, I see no irregularity in the existing practice. I admit that, in any case in which a difference of opinion existed between myself and Mr. Berney, the present landing-surveyor, it would be right for him to point out the grounds of his opinion, but it is no part of his duty to question my decision. The case is this:—There are some articles known in trade as half-boxes of raisins, and there are some other articles—clay pipes for instance—which come in half-boxes. The question about the package duty first arose upon the raisins. I consulted Mr. Smart, and at first he was of opinion—in which I concurred—that each case should pay the 1s. duty; but after some discussion, he came to the conclusion that the things *bond fide* known in the trade as half-boxes, should be treated as such, two half-boxes being admitted as one package. That was not done by me, but by the Treasurer.

1571. *Mr. Willis.*] How would you deal with quarter casks? Each is a package, of course. There is room for difference of opinion on these subjects, and I am far from supposing my own opinion is always the right one. I can only say that I do the best I can to arrive at proper conclusions, and when I am in doubt I consult the Minister.

1572. *President.*] We have heard there are instances when the revenue does not appear sufficiently protected, from want of care in the office. We find one particular case where a barrel and bag of coffee of each mark, fifteen of each, landed from the "Wild Dayrell," from Colombo, were allowed to be sent to an auctioneer's store as samples, without having paid the duty—Can you give any explanation of it? I think the practice perfectly legitimate. Within due bounds, and under proper supervision, no danger can possibly arise from it. I am glad that this matter has been brought under the notice of the Commissioner, because it will explain practically one of my answers to a question put to me on the first day the Commission met, to the effect that, with proper superintendence at the waterside, and officers whom I could trust, I could give greater privileges to importers than I can give now, not having sufficient confidence in that branch of the department. There is nothing improper in this compliance with Messrs. Towns & Co's. request—it is a thing frequently done in England. The case has however been magnified, for in fact there were not fifteen or thirty, but only two or three packages in the hands of the auctioneer some time, the bulk of the samples having been immediately returned to bond, in accordance with the order. The privilege is dangerous here only because, as happened in this case, the landing-surveyor and landing-waiter most grossly neglected their duty. Mr. Berney admits that the landing-waiter was guilty of great want of discipline, in not informing him immediately of the receipt of such an order; but he does not add what is equally true,—that he himself was then in the habit of absenting himself for several days and weeks from some of the stations under his survey, and that the landing-waiter may not have had an opportunity of informing him immediately of the order. If the landing-surveyor was all day on the wharf, instead of spending three-fourths of his time indoors and away from his legitimate post, no evil could arise from granting an application such as that granted to Messrs. Towns & Co.; on the contrary, much public convenience would arise from affording facilities of this kind, which I am often compelled to refuse, from having no confidence in the existing supervision. This case was a very remarkable instance of the defect in the landing branch of

of the department. It was the duty of the landing-waiter to have mentioned the matter to the landing-surveyor, and to have shown him the order; and it was the duty of the landing-surveyor to see that the goods, after being exhibited, were immediately returned to the bond, according to the order. Had the landing-surveyor been on the wharf, instead of being in the Custom House, the irregularity could not have occurred, for the landing-waiter must have drawn his attention to it. As it appears the landing-waiter did not call the landing-surveyor's attention to the matter, probably because the latter officer was not there, and that the two or three missing bags were forgotten for a time, whether the landing-waiter or the landing-surveyor is the more to blame I do not know; but it is clear that both neglected their duty, in allowing two or three packages out of the custody of the Custom House for several days, without reporting the matter or insisting on their return.

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1573. How many landing-waiters are there? Seventeen just now.

1574. Do you mean to say these seventeen do not attend to the landing duty? They do not landing-waiter's duty, except signing a few cart notes—they are gaugers, weighers, and searchers, but not landing-waiters.

1575. Does it require seventeen landing-waiters to do the business of gaugers, weighers, and searchers? I think not.

1576. It has been suggested to us that four would be sufficient for the business of the port, if they did nothing else but gauge? I am quite of opinion that four would do the work in ordinary times. Of course in a time of pressure it might be necessary to supplement them; but for the general business of the port, four could do the whole work, and it would be done much better.

1577. If the landing-waiter neglects his duty on the wharf, and passes a long time in the long-room, what is the use of him? It is the landing-surveyor who spends his time in the Custom House, but it amounts to the same thing; for the landing-waiter, I fear, in imitation of his superior, spends a deal of his time in his box.

1578. *Mr. Moore.*] You would have the landing-waiters attend to the discharge of ships, and four of them constantly employed as gaugers? Yes, I believe they ought to keep original landing books, instead of trusting it to the tide-waiters, as at present. This would involve the necessity of having distinct gaugers.

1579. *President.*] Do you come directly in contact with all the officers of the department? Certainly, with all the indoor officers, daily; with regard to the out-door officers, as a rule, I correspond with them through the landing-surveyors or the tide-surveyors; I do that in order to uphold the authority of those officers, but I see all personally when necessary, or when they desire to consult me.

1580. Can all the tide-waiters read and write? Yes, but some of them very badly. Nor is this ignorance confined to them. It is strange that the second officer in the department cannot spell—he spells the word *rulled* with two l's (rulled) and when he writes about "privilege" he puts a d before the g (priviledge). All the tide-waiters can more or less read and write; some few, in fact, are classical scholars, but these are exceptions.

1581. How are the appointments made? By the Treasurer. Formerly the Collector appointed the extra tide-waiters and messengers, but now I have no power to appoint a messenger. Such is the recent decision of the Minister, though I believe it to be illegal. (*Vide 17 Vic., No. 41, sec. 44.*)

1582. Does the Collector never recommend for appointment? I used to recommend, so long as my recommendations were listened to. I still sometimes recommend when pressed by good officers, but latterly I have taken very little interest in the appointments. I am clearly of opinion that the head of a department ought to recommend in all cases, so that the officers would look to him for a chance of promotion, and feel that their own good conduct would lead to promotion; instead of running after Members of Parliament and Under Secretaries, as they do now. If an officer in the Customs now wants promotion, he does not come to me, but goes to a Member of Parliament, or to the Treasury; the result is that the worst officers of the department are those who have the best chance of promotion, because the really good officers are unwilling to adopt the course I have mentioned. They deeply and bitterly complain of the injustice they suffer from these intrigues.

1583. Since the time the Commission commenced sitting, have you reflected over any suggestions for the improvement and organization of the department, for the benefit of the public and the revenue? I have given the matter a good deal of reflection. I think I have already mentioned the changes which would be practicable at the present time, and have touched upon everything material. I am prepared to reduce the number of documents to some considerable extent—to do away with import bonds—to afford every practicable facility to the merchants that can be suggested, in addition to those already mentioned, for the speedy and economical performance of the Customs business—by a new mode of discharging ships and locking hatches, to relieve shipmasters from boarding the tide-waiters, which I have always looked upon as a disreputable sort of practice, though justified by the necessities of the case. Another thing complained of is the unavoidable delay which exists in issuing stores to the crews of ships. This could be amended with great ease, under the new system of discharge I propose. I think the delivery of goods from the warehouse could be expedited by a few alterations which I would propose. There is another matter of some importance that occurs to me. If I were empowered, as Collectors are under the Board of Customs, to inflict small fines for irregularities—say for not reporting some article—there would be fewer irregularities and fewer complaints. As it is now, I have no *middle course* between overlooking the grossest negligence and the entire confiscation of the goods. There is no other suggestion that occurs to me at present.

1584. It would be very agreeable to the Commission, as you have had a large experience, to receive from you some of the details of the alterations which you say you would be prepared to propose? I have great hesitation in going more minutely into details. At the present

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moment I have not the undivided command of the department. There is a gentleman who has been raised from an extra tide-waiter to the second office in the department, totally incompetent for the high trust practically reposed in him; and there is one young man under him who is considered to be not my clerk. The Commission are aware that he seeks to withdraw others from my control. If there is a division of authority in any service, things cannot properly be managed. If one class of officers look to the Collector, and another to the landing-surveyor as their head, the latter, to some extent, set my authority at defiance. The Commission will see that it would be extremely imprudent in me to go into details of the alterations I propose, and which are only possible under a system of order and subordination—alterations which might lead to a loss of revenue, from an absence of the necessary re-organization. Such a case as that of the "Louisa" might occur in doing away with the pricking-note. That document was introduced upon the recommendation of the Board which inquired into the "Louisa" smuggling case. It is an English practice. I came here shortly afterwards, and falling into the views of the Board, adopted it, but I attach little importance to it; in fact, I attach very little importance to three-fourths of the red-tape checks now in use. My way of securing efficient service would be to choose good officers, and to dispense with a vast amount of useless writing which necessarily takes place when officers are incompetent. I believe one-third of the Government officers might be dispensed with, and three-fourths of the paper, if a better system of organization was adopted. This would be my notion of retrenchment in the Public Service. But I think the Commission must see that it would not be wise nor prudent in me to become responsible for changes based on arrangements which may possibly not be adopted—changes which might be followed by something for which I might be blamed, and which I could not control whilst the department is not under my undivided authority. Some persons in the department think the pricking-note of importance; the landing-surveyor attaches vast importance to import bonds, and wishes them to be made even more binding. I attach little importance to the former, and none whatever to the latter, which I think should be altogether abolished.

1585. You were not in the Colony when the case of the "Louisa" occurred? No, I was then in Queensland.

1586. Did you examine the papers in that case? Yes, very carefully.

1587. Was not the loss to the revenue chiefly attributable to great carelessness on the part of the officers of the department? No doubt it was carelessness and corruption.

1588. And that carelessness might arise, notwithstanding the existence of the pricking-note? No doubt. Still it is of some use; but I should have no objection to abolish the pricking-note and some other documents, if I had a better system of organization in the department, and was enabled to place proper persons at the head of the in-door and out-door branches. Such a re-organization would enable me to do all I have stated with regard to reducing the number of documents, and probably more. If I have any special qualifications, they are of an administrative kind; but at present I would not take the responsibility of making great changes till I saw my position better defined; in fact, I could not hold office with credit or honor, if the result of this Commission does not give me authority over my department. When the present landing-surveyor was first appointed I sent in my resignation, but the Treasurer induced me to withdraw it. I knew then, and I know still better now, his thorough unfitness for the office which he holds. He was the leader of the refractory landing-waiters under Mr. Still, and his recent advancement has completely turned his head.

1589. Have you any copy of the Bill you referred to in your first examination, which you drew up in 1861, for the better management of the Customs, and in which you introduced a clause appointing a Board who would hear appeals from your decisions? Yes, I think I have one in the office, which I will send to the Secretary.

1590. We shall be glad to see it, if you will be good enough to do so. If such a Board were appointed in the Colony—you are aware that in England the Board of Commissioners of Trade and Customs direct the Collectors of Customs? Certainly.

1591. That is the position you apprehend such a Board should fill here? I think the more ample its powers the better. The sort of Board I introduced into my Bill was a Board to settle disputes between myself and the merchants. When I came here first, I enforced a number of rules which had been in abeyance, and which the merchants naturally considered were harsh. Disputes arose in consequence, but at present I have not had a dispute for years with a merchant, worth calling a dispute. A Board, to be really effective, in view of the present wants of the public and the service, should be incorporated by Act of Parliament, so as to have power to do what might be necessary. I should like to see a Board of Customs established, and I have not the least doubt I should get on infinitely better with a Board of Customs than I do at present. The Board which I mentioned as having been proposed to the Government by Mr. Alexander Campbell, was to have been a Board of three, including the Collector; mine was to have been a Board of Appeal from the Collector, but on looking at the clause, I do not now like its construction as suggested in my Bill.

1592. *Mr. Young.*] Do disputes often arise between the heads of the departments? Yes.

1593. Do they come direct to you to arrange matters? Yes. Sometimes the parties, after a little warm debate, come to an agreement between themselves.

1594. I suppose no attempt is made at insubordination—do they dispute your order, or the decision you may come to? The matter might be carried to the Treasury if they are not satisfied with my decision, but this rarely occurs; indeed, I can hardly remember an instance.

1595. Your decision for the time being rules? Yes, unless it is appealed against.

1596. *Mr. King.*] To whom do they appeal? To the Treasury at present, but an appeal is very rare. As a rule, my decisions give satisfaction. I decide exactly in accordance with the instructions of the English Board of Customs issued to the Collectors. I have brought

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an extract from these instructions with me, which I beg to hand in after I have read it. It is as follows:—" Art. 42. You are strictly to observe the aforesaid, and such further instructions and orders as shall from time to time be given to you from this Board; and you are not only faithfully and diligently to discharge and execute the trust and employment of your office, by duly accounting for all sums of money payable to His Majesty, and by doing every other matter relating to your duty in the said port, but *you shall also have a particular care and inspection into the demeanour of all officers and persons employed in the service of His Majesty's Customs at your port*, copies of whose instructions you will receive herewith; and when you shall discover any fraud, negligence, or misbehaviour, you shall charge such officer therewith according to the rules hereto annexed, transmitting to us your charge, with the officer's answer thereto, together with your report and observations, and the evidence adduced on each side, for our consideration and directions, observing that you are not to suspend any officer from the duties of his office, except in cases of fraud or such gross misconduct as may call for immediate interposition, and then only with the sanction of the Governor signified to you by his order in writing." My object in handing this in, is to meet an attempt which has been made to establish a co-ordinate authority with my own in the department, so that I should not be sole judge in the matter. I know it has been—with a degree of success that has been very painful to me—represented at the Treasury that there should be an authority in the department concurrent with and independent of mine.

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1597. For the Collector and Comptroller to have an equal voice in the matter? Yes, that is the case—the 1st landing-surveyor seeks a power which no Comptroller ever possessed. The extract from the instructions to the Collector (then Colonel Gibbes) shews that the Collector has authority over all in the department, including the Comptroller. The correspondence with the Board of Customs in my office proves the same thing. The Comptroller had to sign certain documents as a proof that he had examined them, but it is utterly unheard of that he should have control independent of, or over, the Collector or clerks. I assert that the notion of an independent and "responsible head of the checking branch" is a novelty which never existed here when there was a Comptroller at this Port under the English Board, and which does not exist in England itself. Now, at the present time it is attempted to abridge my authority, the tendency of which proceeding is to create insubordination in the department. I have brought, to shew the Commission, a copy of the instructions issued by the Government to the landing-surveyors, and from this it will be seen what is the nature of their controlling duties. They are contained in the 6th section, and are as follows:—" As it is a material part of your duty to see that the Collector is duly charged with all moneys received by him on account of duties of Customs, you will receive a copy of each bill of entry; upon which you are to recompute the duties; and having ascertained that the correct amount has been paid, you are to charge the Collector with the amount, in a book to be kept by you for that purpose; and this book you are, without fail, to add up at the end of every day, shewing the totals thereof in ink, and compare the same with the totals of that kept by the cashier, affixing your initials to the latter, in proof of your having done so. You will carefully preserve your copies of the bills of entry, that they may be used, when necessary, as a check upon the registers kept in the long-room and in the warehouse-keeper's office." It is here expressly stated that the landing-surveyors are to recompute the duties; but this was not done till, on Mr. Still's obtaining leave of absence previously to his retirement, I insisted upon its being done by Mr. Russell, who then took his duty and performed it well. I have already mentioned to the Commission that I have seen the book in which the landing-waiter was to enter the amount of the duties, not added up for weeks and months together. That is, however, the whole controlling duty properly and legally belonging to the landing-surveyors. The duties proper to the office, which the landing-surveyor at present entirely neglects, are given in this section—the tenth:—" You are to visit the several places at your port appointed for the landing of goods at least once in each day, and as much oftener as practicable, to inspect the officers under your survey in the performance of their duties. You are also to visit the warehouses under the Crown's lock, to see that the officers therein employed duly execute their respective duties; and you are to take care that those several officers do not quit their duty during the hours of business, without first obtaining leave from yourself or the Collector, which you or he are at liberty to grant, provided the service is not inconvenienced thereby; and you will observe that your inspection be always noted, by putting your initials, with the precise time of making them, in the landing-waiters' or lockers' book. You are, moreover, when you think fit, to cause some of the goods which have been passed by the landing-waiter to be reweighed, regauged, or otherwise examined; and when you shall find that the weight or contents of any package have not been justly taken, you are to proceed to re-examine the whole, or such part as you may deem fit, of the packages, reporting to the Collector the particulars of the case for his consideration; and you are frequently to inspect the state of the warehouse under the Queen's lock, and the stowage of the goods deposited therein." Now, constant and most important work is here assigned to this officer. I have known him not to visit a station more than once in a month, and sometimes not for a fortnight. During three-fourths of the hours of business there is no supervision. His name does not appear in the landing-waiters' or lockers' books in the manner prescribed by the regulation, though I have frequently called the attention of the present landing-surveyor to it, and he totally neglects regauging and reweighing. I doubt if either Mr. Still or Mr. Berney, as landing-surveyor, has taken a gauging-rod in his hand half a dozen times during the last seven years.

1598. *Mr. Moore.*] As a check upon the landing-waiters? Yes; that is the most essential part of his duty. No report has been made to me, by him, that the weight or contents of any package have not been justly taken by the landing-waiters, though in section ten of their instructions,

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instructions, the landing-surveyors are ordered to make such reports to me, after personally testing the accuracy of the officers. These are the duties he neglects, and the others are the duties that he magnifies into a sort of co-ordinate authority with me. I have brought here a book which I should like the Commission to look at as a specimen of gauging, and to shew how the real duties of the landing-surveyor are performed. This book (*produced, and handed to the Commission*) is a landing-waiter's gauge-book, which was completed, passed by the landing-surveyor, and entered in the warehouse-keeper's book according to the black figures. It will be observed that there are two sets of figures—one black, which represents the original quantities and strengths, and one red, which represents the alterations made. The black figures are the original figures made by the landing-waiter, and the red, the corrections made afterwards by another officer, who was appointed to re-gauge the casks.

1599. *President.*] By whom? By Mr. Cunningham, another of the landing-waiters. The gauges being wrong, as the book shews, the entries were twice copied wrong into the warehouse-keeper's books—wrong as to quantity and wrong as to strength. The book was sent back to Mr. Berney, who directed it to be jerked; Mr. Pope jerked it, discovered some errors, and corrections were made in the warehouse-keeper's book. Then it was found that the proof also was wrong, and the book was sent back a second time, and corrected by Mr. Cunningham. Much has been said about the mistakes that are made or possible in the long-room; but I venture to say, that if all the warehouse and drawback and cash errors that have been discovered during the last seven years were put together, they would not equal in number those of that one landing-waiter's book. At least, the Auditor General has not made anything like so many corrections during the last seven years, as this one landing-waiter's book exhibits.

1600. Who finds out the mistakes? It is the duty of the landing-surveyor to find out these things; but the incorrect book was passed by him, and the first mistakes were corrected by the warehouse clerk, Mr. Pope. When the warehouse-keeper discovers something wrong, he sends back the book to the landing-surveyor, and then it is usually examined by another landing-waiter, if a re-gauge be ordered. In this case the landing-waiter may offer a tolerable excuse for his mistakes—that he has not been long in that branch of the department—that he has not received proper instruction, and had, therefore, calculated the contents upon the wrong rule. In the gauger's instructions, the Commission will see that different rules of measurement are laid down for different kinds of casks—allowance is made for the thickness of the wood and the shape of the cask. I am confident that the landing-waiter who sent in this book adopted the wrong rule in measurement, but that happened because he was not properly instructed by his superior officer. It is the duty of the landing-surveyors to give instructions to the landing-waiters; but this landing-waiter being a new man, evidently had not been instructed. When I received my appointment to Moreton Bay, before I was allowed to proceed to my post, I was obliged to produce to Sir George Gipps certificates from the Collector, landing-surveyor, chief clerk, and warehouse-keeper, that I had studied and thoroughly understood every branch of the service. There is another matter which I should like to bring under the attention of the Commission, because it will shew another of the difficulties I have to contend with. Here is an instance in which seventy-one cases of Geneva were used to fill up. The Commission is aware that when there is breakage on the voyage, we fill up cases in bond. This was an unusual number; and when anything of that kind occurs, it is the duty of the landing-surveyor to see that no more is used and written off than the proper quantity. His duty is to initial the red book, as a proof that he has seen the thing properly done; otherwise, by collusion, it would be very easy for an inferior officer and one of the servants of the bond to abstract and appropriate a considerable number of cases, to the injury both of the merchant and the revenue. Here there is no check whatsoever. There is nothing here to show why so large a quantity as seventy-one cases were used to fill up—no certificate of large breakage from the landing-surveyor, to shew why they were used and written off. All that is quite contrary to the rules of the department, and this neglect is systematic and habitual at this port.

1601. *Mr. Willis.*] Would it be attended with inconvenience if the hours for the discharge of ships were extended? I think they might be extended for one hour in the afternoon—it would save some portion of the payment for overtime which takes place now, and which is getting very large, as masters of vessels are anxious to get their cargoes out—I do not think the time ought to be extended more than an hour; and the extent of overtime allowed should be somewhat curtailed.

1602. *President.*] It would not be so material if there were sheds to land the goods in, as suggested by Mr. Duncan? I believe that would meet the difficulty.

1603. *Mr. Willis.*] The hours at present are from 9 till 4? Yes, from 9 till 4. I do not see much objection to extending them one hour; perhaps the officers might grumble.

1604. They have to make up their work now after the Custom House closes? Yes, they have to make up their papers after the ship is discharged; that is very badly done at present; I find it very difficult to get the papers from the wharves; there is great complaint about the delay in clearing ships from that cause.

1605. Would there be any more difficulty for a landing-waiter to make a correct account of a ship's cargo than for the discharging clerk? Not a bit; and he ought to be more competent than a discharging clerk, if a fit and proper person, because of his having so much more practice.

1606. The discharging clerks make a good account of the cargoes? Not always. I find them often making mistakes, when comparing notes between my own officers and them. The best clerk will make a mistake, but at the same time no doubt the landing-waiter ought to be quite as competent as any discharging clerk. There is no difficulty in keeping a proper account; it only requires care and attention, without any extraordinary ability.

1607. You propose to retain the export bonds? Yes, but I am perfectly convinced the import bonds are worse than useless, because they are expensive. W. A. Duncan, Esq.

1608. Do you think it necessary a party should enter into an export bond, in order to prove that goods are properly landed? That is the law at present; whether it should be relaxed requires consideration. But the law requires proof that the goods are landed at some other port. Practically it amounts to nothing, for we never inquire—unless we hear of the goods being smuggled, we make no inquiries as to what becomes of them. 15 Nov. 1866.

1609. But the exporter has no control over the goods after they are once shipped—he has no control—should he have the responsibility? He makes himself responsible when selling the goods; the revenue must be protected.

1610. If they are properly shipped, should not the responsibility rest with the master and owner of the ship? The master goes away, and we never hear of him again perhaps. I do not think the revenue would be safe without export bonds. We never see them prosecuted—there was one case in Sydney within my time, and only one I think—but they induce a certain caution on the part of shippers, which I consider useful.

[The Commission adjourned to Tuesday, November 20th, at 4 o'clock p.m.]

COMMISSION ON THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

APPENDIX.

(To Evidence given by *W. A. Duncan, Esq., Collector of Customs, 27 August, 1866.*)

A.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Collector of Customs to The Secretary to the Treasury.

(No. 251.)

Custom House, Sydney,
17 November, 1869.

Sir,

The injudicious way in which some of the recent, as well as of the earlier appointments to this department have been made—in some cases of persons quite illiterate, or possessing political influence as their sole qualification—suggests the propriety of adopting some scheme of probation, such as exists in England, with regard to appointments in the Customs.

I have the honor, therefore, to submit the following draft of Rules, for the Honorable Treasurer's consideration, which, if approved in substance, with any amendments that may occur to him, would, I feel confident, prevent in most cases the employment of improper persons, and also greatly relieve the Minister from the pressure of applicants whom it is hardly possible to resist; but the number of whom would be greatly diminished, if it were known that a strict inquiry into their previous life, a rigid examination into the extent of their acquirements, and two or three months' probation, would be necessary conditions of their appointments.

I have, &c.,
W. A. DUNCAN.

RULES to be observed on the Appointment of persons to the Service of the Customs.

1. No person will be appointed to any office in the Customs, whose age shall be under sixteen years or more than thirty-five years. Age.
2. All applicants must be free from debt, healthy and active, and without any bodily infirmity. They must be fully acquainted with the principal rules of arithmetic, and of decimal and vulgar fractions, and be able to write a good clear hand, and write fluently from dictation without errors of orthography. Qualifications.
3. Upon their examination, they will be required to produce certificates of character, shewing the course of life they have led, and satisfactory proof of their age; and they will be subjected to an examination as to their qualifications, as provided in rule 2. If, upon this examination, there should appear to be reasonable ground to believe that they will be in every respect qualified for the offices to which they have been nominated, after having undergone instruction or probation, they will be placed under such instruction or on probation, as follows, viz.:—
Landing-waiters, Searchers, and Gaugers, for three months, without pay. Instruction.
Coast-waiters, for six weeks, without pay.
Clerks, for two months, without pay. Tide-waiters and inferior officers, for one month.
4. In cases where persons are found not to be qualified at the expiration of the period of their probation, their nominations will be cancelled, and the salary of the office will in no instance be paid to them for the period during which they have been on probation; but should their conduct have been in all respects satisfactory, their claim to half the usual pay of the office during such period will be taken into consideration.
5. No person will be admitted to the Service who shall have been guilty of any offence against the Revenue Laws, or who shall have been dismissed from any Department of the Public Service. Disqualifications.
6. With regard to persons already in the Service, who may be promoted to other offices, the Collector will determine whether any, and if so, what instruction may be required, and will give such instructions as may be necessary in each case. Instruction on promotion.
7. When any person nominated for an office in the Customs shall have been duly examined as to his educational acquirements and other qualifications as aforesaid, and shall have undergone the instruction or probation for the required period, the Collector shall certify the facts to the Colonial Treasurer, and shall state in his certificate whether he is satisfied with the conduct and application of the person named therein, and with the result of such application; and no person will be permanently appointed to any office in the Customs unless such certificate shall be in all respects satisfactory. Permanent appointment.

B.

ALTERATIONS in mode of discharging vessels.

New South Wales.

Custom House,
Sydney, 31 March, 1864.

From and after the 1st of April, the 1st landing-surveyor will have charge of the wharves and warehouses on the Circular Quay side of George-street, and the 2nd landing-surveyor will have charge of those on the Darling Harbour side. They will co-operate with and assist each other in rendering their highly important office efficient, both as regards the public accommodation and the supervision of the officers under them.

1st. As far as practicable, the tide-waiting will be confined to the period between the ship's arrival and that of being brought alongside the wharf. When this is effected, and the stores examined and secured by the tide-surveyor, the vessel will be in charge of the landing-surveyors and landing-waiters.

2nd. The hatches are to be carefully locked up by the landing-waiter every afternoon, and the keys retained in his possession till next morning. When necessary, but not otherwise, seals also may be applied.

3rd. It will be the duty of the tide-surveyor, in the first instance, and afterwards of the landing-surveyors, to satisfy themselves that there is no access to the hold of the vessel except by the ordinary hatchways; and if there be any other openings, that they are securely fastened and sealed until the cargo is discharged.

4th. It is intended, as far as practicable, that every ship entering foreign, shall have the attendance of an officer, the smaller vessels being discharged under the superintendence of established tide-waiters, who may for this purpose be designated assistant landing-waiters. Vessels with large cargoes may sometimes require the assistance of an extra officer, but this will only be allowed when the landing-surveyors deem it necessary. The extra officer will in such cases be simply an assistant, and the landing-waiter will in all cases be held to be the keeper of the books, and will be responsible for the proper discharge of the cargo. His principal duty will thus be on the wharf, and in sight of the goods, and his box will be confined to its proper exceptional use, *i.e.*, for shelter, and for the completion of his papers when no cargo is being discharged. To enable the landing-waiters to attend to the proper discharge of their ships—hitherto an acknowledged impossibility—four of their number will be detached by the landing-surveyors, for the purpose of gauging, measuring, and proving spirits. This number ought to be amply sufficient for this duty. In selecting them, I would wish the landing-surveyors to consult at once their own experience, and, as far as practicable, the wishes of the officers themselves, submitting the names to me when determined on. Accuracy and expedition should be their main qualifications.

One of the greatest inconveniences of this port is the absence of proper sheds for gauging, and also for securing temporarily goods in process of landing. It should be impressed on wharfingers that I am prepared to allow considerable, and I should think valuable privileges, to such of them as will erect secure places for stowing goods, so that the landing of goods may commence from the moment that the ship is reported.

This outline will be sufficient to explain to the landing-surveyors the improved system which I wish to initiate. Any difficulties that may arise in carrying it out will be dealt with as they may occur.

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

C.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

A List shewing the Names of the Persons at present employed in the Customs Department, by whom appointed, the amount of salary, the nature of duties, the length of service, and promotions of each.

Name.	Appointed by	Office.	Salary.	Nature of Duties.	Length of Service.	Promotions.
W. A. Duncan.....	Governor and Executive Council.	Collector of Customs...	£ 900	General management of the Department.	20 years	1846—Sub-Collector at Brisbane. 1859—Collector at Sydney.
W. N. Llewellyn...	Lords of the Treasury, and Governor and Executive Council.	Chief Clerk	330	Conducts correspondence with out-ports, pays salaries, drawbacks, and other accounts, and acts generally as Assistant to the Collector.	24½ "	1842—Appointed 5th Clerk. Chief Clerk, 1 January, 1855.
J. H. Maddocks ...	Do. do.	2nd Clerk and Cashier	530	Receives all duties, and keeps cash book.	23½ "	Appointed 5th Clerk, 15 February, 1843. 2nd Clerk and Cashier, 1 January, 1855.
H. J. Rucker	Do. do.	3rd Clerk	375	Registrar's and Drawback Clerk ...	17½ "	6th Clerk, 15 January, 1849. 3rd Clerk, 1 January, 1855.
John Lane	Governor and Executive Council.	4th do.	325	Clears ships, and passes export entries.	7½ "	Clerk, Treasury, 27 May, 1857. 4th Clerk, Customs, 1 July, 1859.
Richard Kelly.....	Do. do.	5th do.	275	Keeps register of goods imported, and makes out abstracts.	11½ "	Acting 5th Clerk, 5 March, 1855. 11th Clerk, 25 August, 1855. 5th Clerk, 21 October, 1862.
J. W. Jenkins	Do. do.	6th do.	250	Jerques all landing books and papers	11½ "	1855—Appointed Foreman of Stores, Colonial Storekeeper's Department. 6th Clerk, 21 October, 1862.
Wm. Bowden	Do. do.	7th do.	225	Keeps Warehouse Register for Auditor General.	6 "	10th Clerk, 1 August, 1860. 7th Clerk, 1 April, 1865.
M. MacTaggart ...	Do. do.	8th do.	205	Removed by Treasurer to out-door work.	6 "	Established Tide-waiter, 7 August, 1860. 8th Clerk, 1 April, 1865.
Robert Small	Do. do.	9th do.	200	Keeps Register of Exports and assists Clearing Clerk.	5 "	Established Tide-waiter, 3 August, 1861. 9th Clerk, 1 April, 1865.
C. C. Pope	Do. do.	10th do.	200	Assists Warehouse-keeper	2 "	Acting 7th Clerk, 1 September, 1864. 10th Clerk, 1 April, 1865.
A. Willis	Do. do.	11th do.	175	Computes duty entries, keeps account of Colonial spirits, and keeps accounts of Revenue and Immigration.	5 months	Appointed 11th Clerk, 1 April, 1866.
B. Walford	Do. do.	12th do.	175	Ticks off the entries on manifests; checks weekly return of spirits and tobacco.	4 "	Appointed 12th Clerk, 25 April, 1866.
A. Berney	Do. do.	1st Landing-surveyor	500	Superintends the wharves and warehouses on the east side of George-street, and acts nominally in the absence of a Comptroller.	10 years...	Coast-waiter, 26 April, 1856. 6th Landing-waiter, 1 February, 1857. 2nd Landing-surveyor, 1 May, 1864.
Edmund Jones ...	Do. do.	2nd do.	400	Superintends the wharves and warehouses on the Darling Harbour side.	16 "	1st Landing-surveyor, 1 April, 1866. Clerk, Audit Office, 1 April, 1850. 2nd Landing-waiter, 1 June, 1859. 2nd Landing-surveyor, 1 April, 1866.
A. J. Ormsby	Do. do.	1st Landing-waiter ...	325	Keeps an account of dutiable goods landed from ships, gauges liquids, proves spirits, and weighs and measures goods for duty; Searcher Do. do.	19½ "	Clerk, Treasury, 9 February, 1847. 3rd Coast-waiter, 3 December, 1857. 9th Landing-waiter, 1 January, 1858. 1st Landing-waiter, 1 April, 1866.
Thomas Godfrey...	Do. do.	2nd do.	325	Do. do.	8½ "	Clerk, Royal Mint, 8 February, 1858. 2nd Landing-waiter, 1 September, 1859.
William King	Do. do.	3rd do.	325	Do. do.	13 "	8th Locker, 1 October, 1853. 11th Landing-waiter, 1 July, 1859. Sub-Collector, Moama, 1 June, 1860. 7th Landing-waiter, 1 January, 1863.
W. R. T. Passmore	Do. do.	4th do.	275	Do. do.	12½ "	3rd Coast-waiter, 4 February, 1854. 4th Landing-waiter, 16 July, 1861.
J. G. Turner	Do. do.	5th do.	275	Do. do.	17 "	Acting 5th Locker, 19 September, 1849. 5th Landing-waiter, 16 July, 1861.
J. D. Lankester ...	Do. do.	6th do.	275	Do. do.	7½ "	8th Landing-waiter, 25 February, 1859. 6th Landing-waiter, 16 July, 1861.

APPENDIX.

3

Name.	Appointed by	Office.	Salary.	Nature of Duties.	Length of Service.	Promotions.
W. A. Hunt.....	Governor and Executive Council.	7th Landing-waiter...	£ 225	Keeps an account of dutiable goods landed from ships, gauges liquids, proves spirits, and weighs and measures goods for duty; Searcher Do.	12½ years	8th Locker, 11 February, 1854. 13th Landing-waiter, 1 July, 1859. 7th Landing-waiter, 1 April, 1866.
J. M. Chapman ...	Do. do.	8th do.	225	Do. do.	7½ "	Established Tide-waiter, 11 February, 1859. 14th Landing-waiter, 1 July, 1859.
Samuel Levy	Do. do.	9th do.	225	Do. do.	6 "	8th Landing-waiter, 1 April, 1866. Acting 15th Landing-waiter, 5 March, 1860. 16th Landing-waiter, 16 August, 1860.
Thomas Thompson	Do. do.	10th do.	225	Do. do.	9 "	9th Landing-waiter, 1 April, 1866. 10th Locker, 2 June, 1857.
C. G. Reid	Do. do.	11th do.	225	Do. do.	7 "	10th Landing-waiter, 1 April, 1866. 6th Locker, 29 August, 1859.
George Lewis	Do. do.	12th do.	225	Do. do.	7 "	11th Landing-waiter, 1 April, 1866. Tide-waiter, 1 July, 1859.
John Cunningham	Do. do.	13th do.	215	Do. do.	9 "	12th Landing-waiter, 1 April, 1866. 12th Locker, 2 June, 1857.
A. Fraser	Do. do.	14th do.	205	Do. do.	9 "	13th Landing-waiter, 1 April, 1866. Acting Locker, 8 June, 1857. 11th Locker, 1 July, 1859.
J. D. Garvan	Do. do.	15th do.	205	Do. do.	4 "	14th Landing-waiter, 1 April, 1866. Established Tide-waiter, 6 September, 1862.
Charles Duberly...	Do. do.	16th do.	195	Do. do.	4½ "	15th Landing-waiter, 1 April, 1866. Established Tide-waiter, 11 February, 1862.
J. T. B. Fraser ...	Do. do.	17th do.	195	Do. do.	5 "	16th Landing-waiter, 1 April, 1866.
R. M. Russell	Do. do.	1st Tide-surveyor	325	Boards ships on arrival, examines ships' stores, places and removes tide-waiters, visits them and superintends their operations. Do.	7½ "	17th Landing-waiter, 1 April, 1860. 7th Clerk, 11 February, 1859. 1st Tide-surveyor, 21 October, 1862.
M. M'Dermott ...	Do. do.	2nd do.	325	Do. do.	12 "	Clerk, Legislative Council, 6th June, 1854. 2nd Tide-surveyor, 9 December, 1863.
Thomas Fancourt	Do. do.	Warehouse-keeper.....	350	Keeps warehouse books, passes home consumption entries, issues lockers' warrants, and generally superintends the warehouse branch	14 "	Distillery Clerk, 6 September, 1852. 7th Clerk, Customs, 12 September, 1853. Warehouse-keeper, 1 June, 1859.
William Mundry..	Do. do.	1st Locker	225	Receives goods into bond, keeps them under the Crown's lock, delivers them under proper warrants, and keeps an account of all receipts and deliveries. Do.	9 "	11th Locker, 2 June, 1857. 1st Locker, 9 November, 1860.
William Beck	Do. do.	2nd do.	225	Do. do.	9 "	12th Locker, 4 November, 1857. 2nd Locker, 1 February, 1866.
J. N. Stubbin	Do. do.	3rd do.	225	Do. do.	8½ "	12th Locker, 1 March, 1858. 3rd Locker, 1 February, 1866.
C. T. Williams.....	Do. do.	4th do.	225	Do. do.	7 "	Established Tide-waiter, 1 July, 1859. 4th Locker, 1 February, 1866.
T. B. Eldershaw...	Do. do.	5th do.	225	Do. do.	9 "	Acting Locker, 8 June, 1857. 5th Locker, 1 February, 1866.
John Green	Do. do.	6th do.	200	Do. do.	9 "	Acting Locker, 1 July, 1857. 6th Locker, 1 February, 1866.
William Wall	Do. do.	7th do.	200	Do. do.	8½ "	Acting Locker, 19 February, 1858. 7th Locker, 1 February, 1866.
T. C. Jamison.....	Do. do.	8th do.	200	Do. do.	9 "	Acting Locker, 1 July, 1857. 8th Locker, 1 February, 1866.
Robert Brock	Do. do.	9th do.	200	Do. do.	7 "	Established Tide-waiter, 1 July, 1859. 9th Locker, 1 February, 1866.
Thomas M'Coy ...	Do. do.	10th do.	200	Do. do.	7 "	Established Tide-waiter, 1 July, 1859. 10th Locker, 1 February, 1866.
Charles Kelly	Do. do.	11th do.	200	Do. do.	7 "	Established Tide-waiter, 1 July, 1859. 11th Locker, 1 February, 1866.
Freak. Huntley ...	Do. do.	12th do.	200	Do. do.	6 "	Established Tide-waiter, 7 August, 1860. 12th Locker, 1st February, 1866.
W. Robertson	Do. do.	13th do.	200	Do. do.	2 "	15th Locker, 1 June, 1864. 13th Locker, 1 February, 1866.
John Swyny	Do. do.	14th do.	200	Do. do.	4 "	Established Tide-waiter, 25 August, 1862. 14th Locker, 1 February, 1866.
Thomas Brooks ...	Do. do.	15th do.	200	Do. do.	2 "	Established Tide-waiter, 18 August, 1864. 15th Locker, 1 February, 1866.
Loftus Dickinson	Do. do.	1st Tide-waiter	175	Takes charge of ships intrusted to him by Tide-surveyor; prevents goods from being landed without an authority; and keeps an account of all goods that pass over the ship's side. Do.	6½ "	Established Tide-waiter, 20 Jan., 1860. 6th Locker, 1 February, 1866.
Henry Ikin	Do. do.	2nd do.	175	Do. do.	6 "	Established Tide-waiter, 24 April, 1860.
Charles St. Julian	Do. do.	3rd do.	175	Do. do.	5 "	Established Tide-waiter, 3 August, 1861.
Robt. C. Maddocks	Do. do.	4th do.	175	Do. do.	4 "	Established Tide-waiter, 6 September, 1862.
Henry Spinks.....	Do. do.	5th do.	175	Do. do.	3½ "	Established Tide-waiter, 23 February, 1863.
Christ. Warburton	Do. do.	6th do.	175	Do. do.	2½ "	Established Tide-waiter, 23 March, 1864.
D. B. Duffy	Do. do.	7th do.	175	Do. do.	2 "	Established Tide-waiter, 18 August, 1864.
Michael Fay	Do. do.	8th do.	175	Do. do.	2 "	Established Tide-waiter, 23 August, 1864.
William Benson...	Do. do.	9th do.	175	Do. do.	1½ "	Established Tide-waiter, 2 May, 1865.
Wm. Warburton	Do. do.	10th do.	175	Do. do.	13 "	4th established Tide-waiter, 1 July, 1853. 10th established Tide-waiter, 1 Feb., 1866.
A. C. Donelan	Do. do.	11th do.	175	Do. do.	6 months	Established Tide-waiter, 1 February, 1866.
John Baxter	Do. do.	12th do.	175	Do. do.	5 "	Established Tide-waiter, 1 April, 1866.
Sarah Wilkins.....	Collector of Customs	Housekeeper	60	Takes charge of the Custom House, and keeps it clean.	11 years...	19 November, 1855.
William Wilkins...	Do. do.	Messenger	120	In attendance on Collector, &c.....	13 "	Appointed Messenger, September, 1853.
Charles Saunders	Do. do.	Do.	103	General Messenger	6 "	Appointed Messenger, 23 August, 1860.
John M'Cullagh...	Do. do.	Warrant Messenger	120	Takes entries, &c., from Long-room to Landing-waiters. Do.	10½ "	Warrant Messenger, 16 November, 1855.
James Jones	Do. do.	Do.	120	Do. do.	7 "	Boy Messenger, 1 August, 1859. Warrant Messenger, 1 July, 1865.
Charles Whittaker	Do. do.	Do.	60	Do. do.	6½ "	Boy Messenger, 1 April, 1860. Warrant Messenger, 1 July, 1865.
Richard Furlong...	Do. do.	Boy Messenger	40	In attendance on Landing-waiters...	3½ "	Boy Messenger, 1 January, 1863.
George Hanigan...	Do. do.	Do.	40	Do. do.	3½ "	Do. 27 January, 1863.
John Hill	Do. do.	Do.	40	Do. do.	2 "	Do. 1 January, 1864.
Harry Boothroyd..	Do. do.	Do.	40	Do. do.	2 "	Do. 3 September, 1864.
John Coates	Do. do.	Do.	40	Do. do.	1 "	Do. 6 July, 1865.
Michael Hambly...	Do. do.	Watchman	114	In Custom House at night	10 "	Watchman, 24 November, 1856.
T. B. Corbett	Governor and Executive Council.	Sub-Collector at Newcastle.	375	Superintends generally, and acts as Cashier.	13 "	7th Locker, October, 1853. Sub-Collector, 4 May, 1864.
Archbld. Campbell	Do. do.	Landing-waiter, Morpeth.	300	Superintends generally, and acts as Cashier and Locker at Morpeth and Maitland.	14½ "	Clerk, Colonial Store Branch, 1 January, 1852. Landing-waiter, Morpeth, 9 December, 1863.
Ewen M'Pherson...	Do. do.	Tide-surveyor, Newcastle.	250	Boards all vessels, and examines the stores.	12 "	Clerk, Newcastle, 29 September, 1854. Tide-surveyor, Newcastle, 17 August, 1856.
Pierce Nihill	Do. do.	Clerk, Newcastle	200	General clerical duty	5 "	Clerk, Newcastle, 11 July, 1861.
M. D'Arcy	Do. do.	Do.	175	Do.	5 "	Foreman, Store Branch, 29 April, 1861. Clerk, Newcastle, 1 September, 1863.
Coxswain (1)	Governor .....	.....	132	.....	.....	.....

Name.	Appointed by	Office.	Salary.	Nature of Duties.	Length of Service.	Promotions.
Boatmen (3).....	Sub-Collector of Customs.	.....	£ 96 each.			
Wharfinger (1).....	Governor and Executive Council.	Sub-Collector, Grafton	275	Duties general—sole Officer at Grafton.	7 years..	Established Tide-waiter, 1 July, 1859.
Charles T. Grant....	Do. do.	Landing-waiter	200	Superintends landing of goods at Lawrence.	6 ,, ..	Established Tide-waiter, 7 August, 1860. Landing-waiter at Lawrence, 3 August, 1861.
Charles B. Dobbin ..	Do. do. ....	.....	120			
Coxswain (1)	Sub-Collector of Customs.	.....	96 each.			
Boatmen (3).....	Do. ....	.....	200			
Thomas Trimble....	Governor and Executive Council.	Sub-Collector at Richmond River.	200	Duties general—sole Officer at Richmond River.	7 ,, ..	Established Tide-waiter, 13 October, 1859. Sub-Collector, 6 September, 1862.
Boatmen (2).....	Sub-Collector of Customs.	.....	96 each.			
A. T. Ross	Governor and Executive Council.	Coast-waiter, Broken Bay.	250	Solely preventive	12 ,, ..	Coast-waiter, 1 January, 1854.
Boatmen (4).....	Coast-waiter .....	.....	96 each.			
Robt. L. Eames ...	Governor and Executive Council.	Coast-waiter, Botany Bay.	225	Solely preventive	7 ,, ..	Landing-waiter, 26 August, 1859.
Boatmen (4).....	Coast-waiter .....	.....	96 each.			
Charles E. Gordon ..	Governor and Executive Council.	Sub-Collector at Moama	400	Collects revenue and superintends the Border Officers generally.	13 ,, ..	Inspector of Distilleries, 4 May, 1853. Sub-Collector, Moama, 1 May, 1864.
Daniel J. McKenry ..	Do. do.	Searcher and Night Watchman, Moama.	175	Examines goods brought across the Murray.	2 ,, ..	Searcher, &c., 3 November, 1864.
John Bruton	Do. do.	Do. do.	175	Do.	2 ,, ..	Searcher, &c., 1 November, 1864.
Mark King	Colonial Treasurer...	Messenger, Moama ...	96	Do.	5 months	Messenger, 1 April, 1866.
John F. McDonnell ..	Governor and Executive Council.	Officer of Customs, Albury.	250	Duties general	2 years..	Officer of Customs, 18 August, 1864.
B. A. Canter	Do. do.	Landing-waiter, Albury	250	At present Acting Landing-surveyor's Clerk, Sydney; Registrar.	2 ,, ..	Officer of Customs, 18 August, 1864.
Daniel M'Donnall ..	Officer of Customs...	Messenger at Albury...	96	Do.	9 months	Messenger, 13 November, 1865.
Wm. L. Richardson ..	Governor and Executive Council.	Officer of Customs, Wentworth.	250	Duties general	2½ years	Established Tide-waiter, 9 December, 1863. Officer of Customs, 18 August, 1864.
John Wyse	Do. do.	Officer of Customs at Swan Hill.	250	Do.	2 ,, ..	Officer of Customs, 18 August, 1864.
John O'Donnell ...	Do. do.	Officer of Customs, Euston.	250	Do.	2 ,, ..	Officer of Customs, 18 August, 1864.
Wm. J. Browne ...	Do. do.	Officer of Customs, Corowa.	250	Do.	2 ,, ..	Officer of Customs, 18 August, 1864.
Thomas F. Fairs... ..	Colonial Treasurer...	Messenger, Corowa ...	96	Do.	5 months	Messenger, 1 April, 1866.
F. R. Cole.....	Governor and Executive Council.	Officer of Customs, Wollongong.	52	Collects dues; searches and clears vessels.	1 year ..	Officer of Customs, 1 September, 1865.
Henry Connell, junior.	Do. do.	Officer of Customs, Kiama.	52	Do. do.	2 years..	Officer of Customs, 11 July, 1864.
J. B. Casey	Do. do.	Officer of Customs, M'Leay River.	25	Do. do.	2 ,, ..	Officer of Customs, 28 May, 1864.
William Scott	Do. do.	Officer of Customs, Port Stephens.	52	Do. do.	3 months	Officer of Customs, 15 June, 1866.

Custom House, Sydney,
29 August, 1866.

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

LIST of Extra Tide-waiters in Her Majesty's Customs, Sydney, 22nd August, 1866.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	How employed.
1. Claud Wright	4 January, 1860	Unemployed.
2. A. B. Taylor	11 May, 1860	Do.
3. Duncan Frazer	28 August, 1860	Do.
4. Wm. Cahill	1 August, 1862	Do.
5. Samuel Harper	14 November, 1862	Do.
6. J. B. Spence	18 December, 1862	On board ship.
7. Stephen R. Bourke ..	18 January, 1863	Acting Clerk.
8. Edward Atkins	19 February, 1863	Unemployed.
9. A. H. Pegus	6 April, 1864	Do.
10. Wm. Smyth	3 August, 1864	Do.
11. T. M. Slattery	29 August, 1864	Acting Clerk.
12. R. J. Griffin	14 September, 1864	On board ship.
13. Thos. Carrick	6 November, 1865	Warehouse-keeper's Room.
14. James Maloney	8 November, 1865	Unemployed.
15. John Halloran	17 November, 1865	Acting Locker.
16. John L. Murphy	7 February, 1866	On board ship.
17. J. P. Winchcombe ..	26 March, 1866	Unemployed.
18. A. R. Read	23 March, 1866	Do.
19. Robt. Christison ..	11 April, 1866	Do.
20. James Thorpe	16 April, 1866	Do.
21. A. Besson	16 April, 1866	Do.
22. W. D. Stone	17 April, 1866	Acting Clerk, Registrar's Room.
23. James Murphy	14 May, 1866	Unemployed.
24. James Boyd	21 May, 1866	Do.
25. P. J. M'Mahon	23 May, 1866	Do.
26. J. M. Walsh	5 June, 1866	Do.
27. John Madden	7 June, 1866	Acting Clerk, Registrar's Room.
28. Michael Smithwick ..	16 July, 1866	Unemployed.
29. Michael Nolan	16 July, 1866	Do.
30. E. A. Hill	16 July, 1866	Do.

R. M. RUSSELL,
1st Landing-surveyor.

APPENDIX.

5

D.

The Collector of Customs to The Colonial Secretary.

Custom House, Sydney,
27 February, 1855.

Sir,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, No. 31, and, in compliance with the directions contained therein, to transmit herewith a statement of the duties performed by the several clerks and lockers in this department.

2. With regard to Mr. Llewelin's appointment, I would observe, that the best explanation I can give, is a reference to the correspondence which led to it, copies of which I enclose.

3. There is but little in a name. He was not appointed by the late Governor General, as Secretary; and although I inadvertently called him, in my letter of the 29th ultimo, No. 10, Assistant "or Secretary," it is in the former light which he stands, and his assistance is most necessary to myself.

4. When such an office was but little required, I had a Comptroller to share with me the labour; but just as business was beginning to increase, that office was abolished throughout the Colonies; and although subsequently the Board of Customs proposed to re-establish it at this port, the Lords of the Treasury never came to any decision about it.

5. My correspondence with the Government is very insignificant. It is with the shipping interests,—with the merchants of Sydney,—with the out-ports of Brisbane, Newcastle, Eden and Albury, and with the neighbouring Colonies,—that the correspondence occupies much time; and so little have I to myself, that I have sometimes been unable to get through a single letter of a morning, from the constant interruption of persons coming to see me on business.

6. In fact, mine is peculiarly an office of reference, and one from which I cannot at any time exclude the public. They come to me to sign bonds, to make declarations, to settle disputes between the landing officers and themselves, to ask advice or information how to act in cases of difficulty arising from defective bills of sale, the absence of powers of attorney, the loss of ships' papers, or flaws in documents regarding the transfer of vessels, with various other matters too numerous to describe.

7. Under these circumstances, it will be seen that there are very many things which must be done, and which I cannot always attend to myself; and experience has shewn, that to give them on one occasion to one clerk, and on another day to another clerk who may happen to have a little spare time, is anything but a desirable system, and one that would lead, and frequently has led, to serious mistakes and confusion; in fact, it is only a clerk of standing, and with a thorough knowledge of the nature of the service, that can be depended upon for such purposes.

8. The statement of Mr. Llewelin's duties will shew the work he has to perform, the most important of which, perhaps, is the charge of the imprest cash book, which has, since he commenced his present occupation, been separated from the duty cash book (kept by the cashier), and has proved of the greatest possible advantage, preventing the numerous mistakes which were so often before made.

J. GIBBES,
Collector of Customs.

E.

Mr. Llewelin to The President of the Commission.

New South Wales.

Custom House, Sydney,
8 September, 1866.

Sir,

In accordance with your desire that I should inquire whether a vessel had been refused a clearance by the clearing clerk, although the necessary papers were handed to him before half past 2 o'clock p.m., I do myself the honor to state that I have made due inquiry, and, so far as I can learn, no refusal has been made to clear a vessel when the papers have been presented at that hour, except under the following circumstances:—It is the custom, and a bad one, to put off the clearing of vessels till the afternoon; so much so, that three-fourths of the clearing takes place between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. If, therefore, the clearing clerk had, at half past 2 o'clock, four or five sets of ships' papers before him which would occupy him till 4 o'clock p.m. or later, and if a new set were presented at that time, he would of course inform the party presenting them that he was too late for that day, unless the Collector gave permission to clear overtime.

I have, &c.,
W. N. LLEWELIN.*(To Evidence given by Mr. Thomas Fancourt, Warehouse-keeper, 25 September, 1866.)*

F.

Mr. Fancourt to The Collector of Customs.

Custom House,
21 January, 1861.

Sir,

On the 29th ultimo I wrote you, complaining of the manner in which the landing-waiters' gauge and red books were sent up to this office, more frequently not till after the total discharge of the vessels, which practice caused considerable inconvenience and sometimes loss to the merchants, as they could not effect sales of their goods until the certificates were made out, and for which information they are entirely dependent on this department. The result of my letter was that the whole of the books were sent up at once, and so the remedy proved as bad as the disease; for it was unreasonable to suppose that the gentlemen forming the warehouse branch of this department, mustering three all told, could grapple with them all at the same time to jerque them, in addition to the immense pressure of other important business passing from day to day through this office. The moment the books were known to be in, then came the rush—everybody anxious to obtain their particular lists; and no wonder, when they had been kept out of them so long, through the negligence of the out-door branch. Under the circumstances, everything was done to relieve their wants, but not without continual grumbling and unpleasantness; and even at this moment, I regret to say that a great many of these books are far from

from being in a complete state, inasmuch as some are not totalled, and many of the gauges found wrong by the jerquer have not been altered in the books, although they have been sent down to the landing-waiters two or three times over for that purpose. It is necessary for the landing-waiter who gauges the casks to make these alterations in the book himself, because very frequently the dimensions given on the head of the cask have to be altered, and therefore it would be dangerous for the jerquer to make the alterations. To remedy this continual annoyance and inconvenience, I would suggest that the gauging generally should be confined to fewer hands, say three to commence with, and if found not of sufficient force, appoint a fourth gauger, and let these gentlemen be selected from the landing-waiters, and appointed to this particular duty, which latter number I think would be ample. This would ensure more correctness, because these gentlemen would have nothing else but the gauging to attend to, and would have to proceed from wharf to wharf throughout the day for this purpose. The landing-waiter of the ship would still have possession of the casks, and he should be held responsible for their safe deposit in the bonds for which they were passed, and make out the cart-notes, because the gauger, after he had finished on one wharf would have to proceed to another, taking care first that the books of each transaction be forwarded to the warehouse-keeper's office the moment he had finished. No gauge books should be issued larger than five or six leaves, except in case of the arrival of a wine ship, which must be specially provided for. The practice of inserting five or six bond marks all at different wharves in one book should be discontinued, because it leads to great inconvenience. One mark may possibly be complete, and the book is required at other places, consequently those completed cannot be jerqued, and the parties are detained in consequence from their particulars, which leads to complaints. With regard to case spirits, cigars, tobacco, &c., &c., of course it would be the duty of the landing-waiter of the ship, with the up-town officer, to see to the weighing and examination of these, and see that the books are sent in to this office. The landing-waiters being thus relieved from the gauging of cask spirits, would be able to devote more attention to the landing of their ships, drawbacks, exports, &c., and it would ensure for them more correct and expeditious returns in this respect.

Now, the next step presents itself,—if this suggestion meets with approval, and is to be adopted, three gentlemen will have to be selected from the landing branch for this particular duty, and who are they to be? If I may be allowed to give an opinion, I should fix upon Mr. Thompson, Mr. Chapman, and Mr. Passmore, believing fully, from what I have seen and noticed in the careful manner in which these gentlemen have carefully conducted the public business which passes through my hands, that if this important duty was entrusted to them, it would be carried out manfully and in an efficient manner, and save all this unnecessary quibbling we have so long been labouring under. Now, whoever the gentlemen selected for this duty may be, they will be debarred from all benefit arising out of overtime ships discharging, which are very frequent, and consequently would be a loss to them, and the new duties would be of a much more arduous and laborious a nature, inasmuch as these gentlemen would be more exposed to the weather, besides continually stooping over cask spirits, which is very trying and exhausting, especially in a burning sun all day, from which there is no protection on any of the wharves of this Colony. To make up for this, some additional remuneration as regards salary would be necessary for those gentlemen. I would also urge the necessity for the whole of the gauge and red books, whether complete or not, being sent up to this office every night.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS FANCOURT,
Warehouse-keeper.

(To Evidence given by Mr. Augustus Berney, 1st Landing-surveyor, 11 October, 1866.)

G.

LONDON.

WATER-SIDE AND WAREHOUSING DEPARTMENTS.

		£			£
Inspector General	.. .. .	700	4 1st-class Gaugers	.. .. .	350
2 Assistant Inspectors General	.. .. .	660	6 2nd-class do.	.. .. .	300
4 1st-class Landing-surveyors	.. .. .	600	9 3rd-class do.	.. .. .	250
6 2nd-class do.	.. .. .	550	12 4th-class do.	.. .. .	200
9 3rd-class do.	.. .. .	500	17 5th-class do.	.. .. .	150
20 1st-class Searchers and Waiters	.. .. .	400	22 6th-class do.	.. .. .	125
22 2nd-class do. do.	.. .. .	350	1 Principal Timber-measurer	.. .. .	250
23 3rd-class do. do.	.. .. .	300	4 Assistant do.	.. .. .	150
25 4th-class do. do.	.. .. .	250	15 1st-class Lockers and Warehousemen	.. .. .	130
27 5th-class do. do.	.. .. .	200	20 2nd-class do. do.	.. .. .	120
30 6th-class do. do.	.. .. .	160	25 3rd-class do. do.	.. .. .	110
1 Inspector of Gaugers	.. .. .	500	10 1st-class Tide-surveyors	.. .. .	250
2 Sub-Inspectors	.. .. .	450	18 2nd-class do.	.. .. .	200
4 Assistant Inspectors	.. .. .	400	28 3rd-class do.	.. .. .	150

WATER GUARD.

		£			£
Inspector General of the Water Guard	.. .. .	700	200 2nd-class Tide-waiters	.. .. .	65
Inspector of the River	.. .. .	450	250 3rd-class do.	.. .. .	55
2 Assistant Inspectors, beginning at £350, and advancing £15 per annum up to ..	.. .. .	380	25 1st-class Watermen	.. .. .	55
2 Junior Assistant Inspectors of the Water Guard, beginning at £300, and advancing, at £15 per annum, up to ..	.. .. .	340	35 2nd-class do.	.. .. .	50
150 1st-class Tide-waiters	.. .. .	75	52 3rd-class do.	.. .. .	45
			12 1st-class Watchmen	.. .. .	50
			14 2nd-class do.	.. .. .	45
			15 3rd-class do.	.. .. .	40

The hours of attendance in the London offices are from 10 to 4, except the Water-side Departments, which are open from 8 to 4 from 1st March till last day of October, and from 9 to 4 the rest of the year. An annual leave of absence of thirty-two days is granted to all employés.

APPENDIX.

7

H.

GENERAL ORDERS OF CUSTOMS.

61. The Lords of the Treasury, at the suggestion of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Customs Inquiry, authorize the promotion to the office of Landing-waiter of officers from the classes of Tide-surveyor and Superintending Locker, and at such ports where no such situation as Superintending Locker exists, from the class Lockers. To carry this measure into effect, two-fifths of the vacancies of Landing-waiters will be set apart, viz. :—

Two in every five vacancies in London,
Two " five " in Liverpool,
Two " five " in other ports of the United Kingdom, jointly.

The selection of the officers to be left to the discretion and responsibility of the Board, who, provided they can find suitable and deserving persons capable of filling the higher position, are to promote them accordingly, giving the benefit of advancement to landing-waiters from a minor to a superior port when practicable.

In giving effect to this measure, the Lords of the Treasury regard the same as an experiment, the results of which, whether beneficial or otherwise, must be tested by subsequent experience; and they are of opinion that, by throwing open the appointment to the office of landing-waiter in the promotion mentioned, ample opportunities will be afforded for testing the operation of the system, and for rewarding those officers who, on account of peculiar qualifications and extraordinary merit, may be selected as worthy of the distinction (1).

Vacancies of junior clerkships in the Secretary's Office are supplied by selection of the most competent clerks from other branches of the service in London and the outports.

M.—5 Sept., 1849.

I.

6 August, 1860.

THE Tide Branch of this Department having unusual responsibility at this port, it has been found desirable, therefore, to adopt a more complete principle of organization therein, for which purpose the Collector has obtained the sanction of the Government to the following arrangement.

One of the tide-surveyors will, in future, have the additional designation of tide-inspector, and will, under the Collector's directions, have the general superintendence of the tide-surveyors and tide-waiters, and the inspection of the books and papers kept by them.

It is not intended, however, that this new duty shall exempt him from taking such portions of the ordinary duty of a tide-surveyor as the business of the port requires, during such times as he may not be necessarily occupied in such inspection and superintendence.

The senior tide-surveyor being disqualified by illness, Mr. M'Koy will take the duty of tide-inspector, of which the tide-surveyors and tide-waiters will take notice, and demean themselves accordingly.

W. A. DUNCAN.

(To Evidence given by Mr. R. M. Russell, 1st Tide-surveyor, 4 October, 1866.)

J.

NUMBER of Ships, with their Register Tonnage, which arrived at the Port of Sydney, from the 1st January, 1856, to 30th September, 1866, inclusively.

Year.	Number of Ships.	Register Tonnage.	Remarks.
1856	313	261,839	
1857	792	295,756	
1858	758	281,620	
1859	880	265,159	
1860	852	292,223	
1861	830	258,360	
1862	961	313,302	
1863	967	338,862	
1864	1,119	397,004	
1865	1,135	433,220	
1866	928	350,548	{ To 30 Sept., 1866—three-quarters of the year.

It will be seen by a glance at the above, that the number of ships arriving at this port is steadily increasing since 1861, and it is therefore obvious that the duties of the two tide-surveyors are increasing in like ratio, and that they are now *endeavouring* to perform more than *amply* occupied the time of *three*, from 1859 till recently, when, for economy's sake, the 3rd Tide-surveyor (Mr. Gordon) was appointed Sub-Collector of Customs on the River Murray, since which the signing of papers designated pricking-notes, for goods exported to the neighbouring Australian Colonies, excepting those relating to ships' stores, has been, to a very great extent, allowed to give way to other and more important duties referred to in my evidence.

The "Cattle Disease Prevention Act," which is on the eve of being brought into operation, will involve additional labour, which, I fear, myself and the 2nd Tide-surveyor (Mr. MacDermott) will be unable to perform without assistance.

R. M. RUSSELL,
1st Tide-surveyor.

K.

No.	Class		£	s.	d.
MELBOURNE.					
<i>In-door.</i>					
1	1	Collector of Customs	900	0	0
3	2	Warehouse-keeper—Chief Clerk, Clerk, and Receiver, at £566 13s. 4d. each	1,700	0	0
4	3	Clerks—one at £485, one at £444 11s. 8d., two at £448 6s. 8d. ..	1,826	5	0
9	4	Clerks—three at £350, one at £292 14s. 9d., three at £300, one at £275, one at £200	2,717	14	9
6	5	Clerks—one at £150, two at £130, two at £113 6s. 8d., one at £96 13s. 4d.	733	6	8
1	..	Queen's Warehouse-keeper and Locker, with quarters and fuel	175	0	0
4	..	Messengers—one at 8s. per diem, one at £75, two at £50 per annum	321	0	0
<i>Out-door.</i>					
3	2	Two Landing-surveyors at £600, one Landing-waiter at £516 13s. 4d. ..	1,716	13	4
10	3	Landing-waiters—one at £485, one at £461 13s. 4d., one at £455, four at £448 6s. 8d., one at £430, one at £411 13s. 4d., one at £393 6s. 8d. ..	4,430	0	0
7	4	Landing-waiters—one at £350, two at £300, four at £250	1,950	0	0
19	..	Lockers—two at £275, three at £265, one at £225, two at £250, five at £225, five at £215, one at £206 0s. 10d.	4,506	0	10
30	..	Weighers—four at £200, seven at £185, nine at £175, three at £150, seven at £120	4,950	0	0
2	..	Watchmen and Acting Lockers at £160	320	0	0
WILLIAMSTOWN.					
1	3	Tide-inspector and Emigration Officer, with quarters	485	0	0
5	4	Tide-surveyors and Assistant Emigration Officers—one at £350, two at £325, one at £225, one Clerk and Landing-waiter at £275	1,500	0	0
8	..	Tide-waiters—one at £200, one at £185, six at £180	1,465	0	0
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Clerical assistance, and occasional officers	3,500	0	0

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SAMUEL HARPER AND J. L. MURPHY, EXTRA TIDE-
WAITERS, CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RESPECTING DISMISSAL OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 24 July, 1867.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 23 July, 1867, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Papers and Correspondence relating to the
“dismissal of Samuel Harper and J. L. Murphy from the
“Customs Department, including Depositions (if any) taken
“before the Collector of Customs.”

(Mr. Robertson.)

SAMUEL HARPER AND J. L. MURPHY, EXTRA TIDE-WAITERS,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURER.

WILL the Collector of Customs be good enough to forward me the papers in an inquiry which I understand he has held into the conduct of extra tide-waiters Harper and Murphy.—G.E.—3/6/67.

Papers herewith.—W.A.D.—3/6/67.

[Papers referred to in No. 1.]

THE SECOND LANDING SURVEYOR to THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Custom House, Sydney,
25 May, 1867.

SIR,

On my visit to Mr. Alger's wharf on Wednesday morning, a statement was made to me respecting Mr. Harper and Mr. Murphy, extra tide-waiters, with the view that I should bring their conduct under your notice.

The vessels "Freak," loading for New Caledonia, and "Marie Therese," from Charente, *via* Melbourne, are lying, one on either side of the jetty, at the wharf, on the former of which Mr. Harper is doing duty, and on the latter Mr. Murphy was placed but since removed.

The statement was to the following effect, and, on my making inquiry, I found it to be borne out:—

That Mr. Murphy was absent from his vessel on the afternoon of Tuesday, 21st, for an hour or more, and that he was seen partly intoxicated; later in the evening he was so tipsy as to be hardly able to stand. The watchman considered it his duty to report the state he was in to the storekeeper, Mr. Richardson.

That Mr. Harper was absent from his vessel for several hours the same evening, on board the "Marie Therese," and on the following morning he told the storekeeper that he had been drinking something on board the French vessel which made him stupid, and that he felt very seedy.

I have, &c.,

E. JONES.

Let Mr. Harper and Mr. Murphy be called upon to report severally on the charges contained in this letter.—W.A.D.—25/5/67.

MR. J. L. MURPHY to THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Sydney, 25 May, 1867.

SIR,

With reference to the charges contained in Mr. Jones' letter of the above date,—I deny them, and respectfully request that you will be kind enough to call upon Mr. Jones to substantiate his statements.

I have, &c.,

JOHN LUKE MURPHY,
Tide-waiter.

(First Enclosure in Mr. Murphy's letter.)

I beg to state that, on the evening of the 21st instant, at 9.45 p.m., I went on board my ship, I saw Mr. Murphy on the jetty, and I am prepared to swear upon oath, if necessary, that he was not drunk.

* MITCHALL ARTHUR,
Second Mate, brig "Freak."
25/5/67.

[Papers

* This signature differs, in handwriting and spelling, from that personally subscribed to Mr. Arthur's sworn evidence, page 6.

[Papers referred to in No. 1—continued.]

(Second Enclosure in Mr. Murphy's letter.)

Sydney, 26 May, 1867.

SIR,

At the request of Mr. Murphy, tide-waiter, appointed to my ship on the 21st instant, I have the pleasure to certify that, in all the time Mr. Murphy has been on board, I never saw him in the least intoxicated, or in any way that could have been incompatible with his duty.

I am happy to add to my name, two witnesses who can bear testimony to the same.

I am, &c.,

R. BONNEFON, Jr.,

Capitaine du Navire Français "la Marie Therese de Bordeaux."

H. LABAT,

C. H. Agent.

A. BENNIEU,

Chief Officer.

The Collector of Customs.

MR. S. HARPER to THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Brig "Freak," 27 May, 1867.

SIR,

I respectfully deny the charges contained in Mr. Jones' letter of the 25th instant.

I, therefore, request that he be called upon to substantiate the same.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL HARPER,

Tide-waiter.

AN INQUIRY into charges made against Mr. J. L. Murphy and Mr. S. Harper, tide-waiters in this department.

Custom House, Sydney,
28 May, 1867.

Mr. Ed. Jones, landing-surveyor, called in, and, being sworn, states:—

By Collector: The statement contained in the letter in your hand is correct, as far as I know; the storekeeper at Mr. Alger's warehouse gave me the information; I saw the watchman last evening; the witnesses are in attendance.

By Mr. Harper: I visited Alger's wharf on the 27th instant; Mr. Richardson did not report Mr. Levy for being off his wharf on the 23rd and the 27th instant; Mr. Levy is stationed on Lamb's wharf; Mr. Richardson is the storekeeper at Alger's; I cannot say whether I saw either you or Mr. Murphy on the 21st, 22nd, or 23rd instant; I may have done so; I did ask Mr. King to go on board the "Freak" and speak to the second mate; I had a conversation with Capt. Linklater, which led to his going on board and speaking to the second mate; I asked Capt. Linklater which of his officers slept on board his vessel, "Freak"; he replied, the second mate; I asked him to ascertain from the second mate whether a statement which had been made to me was correct, that you were absent from your vessel for several hours on the night of Tuesday, the 21st instant; he came back to me a few minutes afterwards, and told me that the second mate said that you were so absent; I cannot say how long I have known you; it may be two or more years; I never saw you under the influence of drink; I do not think I ever saw you inattentive to your duties.

By Mr. Murphy: I decline to say who gave me the information.

E. JONES.

Sworn before me, this 28th May, 1867.

W. A. DUNCAN.

Andrew Richardson, storekeeper on Alger's Wharf, called in, and, being sworn, states:—

By Collector: Mr. Jones asked me some questions, on the 22nd, respecting Mr. Murphy and Mr. Harper; I stated to Mr. Jones that I was away from the wharf on Tuesday, the 21st; when I came home I came down to the watchman, and asked him what was going on; I asked him first who was the officer on board of the "Freak"; he could not tell me his name, but he said it was a young man who was on the wharf about five or six months ago; I then asked who was the officer on board the "Marie Therese"; he said "Murphy"; I did not know him by name, so he said, "If you had been here a minute or two ago you would have seen him groggy"; I said, "Was he tipsy?" he said, "Yes, he was staggering up against me"; next morning I saw the officer on board the "Freak," Mr. Harper; he came ashore and shook hands with me; I asked him who was on board of the ship "Marie Therese"; he told me Murphy; he likewise told me that he was on board last night, and had a glass of grog—that he did not know what sort of stuff it was—that it went to his head, and he felt quite queer and stupified.

[Papers

[Papers referred to in No. 1—continued.]

By Mr. Harper: I was not at the wharf when the vessel "Marie Therese" came alongside; I came to the wharf a little before 10 o'clock at night; I called the watchman; he did not tell me that you were under the influence of liquor; he said that the officer of the "Freak" was on board the "Marie Therese"; he said you were there an hour; he said you went on board the "Freak" when you left the French vessel; I did not ask him what time it was; if you had been drunk it would have been the watchman's duty to report it; you did tell me that the grog flew to your head; there are two large trucks on the wharf; the jetty is about 16 feet broad; the vessels "Freak" and "Marie Therese" are lying in the same position, on each side of the jetty; the watchman said he saw you on the poop, on the "Marie Therese"; you could see the vessel "Freak," but I would not like to swear that you could see all that was going on; you did not appear stupid or seedy when I spoke to you on the Wednesday morning.

By Mr. Murphy: My name is Richardson; I never passed under another name; I never did tell you that my name was Adams; I do not remember ever reporting any other officer; in the morning, when Mr. King, the landing-waiter, landed on the wharf, there was some conversation between him and me about the officers on board the ship, and I told him it was Murphy; Mr. King then said that you reported the landing-waiter next door, so I told him that the watchman had reported to me that Murphy was groggy last night, then Mr. Jones asked me about it; Mr. King did not say—make up a report against you—not one word of the kind; the watchman told me you were on the poop with Mr. Harper; I was sober on the Tuesday evening in question; I cannot remember how much I drank that day; the watchman was perfectly sober.

By Mr. Jones: I have been in the stores over eleven years; I have never had a complaint against me.

ANDW. RICHARDSON.

Sworn before me, this 28th May, 1867—

W. A. DUNCAN.

John Warwick called in, and being sworn, states:—

By Collector: I am night watchman at Alger's Wharf; I was on duty on Tuesday last; I saw Mr. Murphy and Mr. Harper; I saw them on the wharf talking until 8 o'clock; Mr. Murphy then invited Mr. Harper to go on board to see his cabin; he first refused and afterwards did go; he remained there until 9 o'clock—it may be a little after—I could not say to a minute, he then came on shore and went on board of his own vessel; I saw both of them on the poop of the barque talking; I had no conversation with either of them; I reported to the storekeeper that Mr. Murphy was drunk, and that Mr. Harper had been on board of the French vessel with Mr. Murphy; when he left her he went on board of his own vessel; an hour after Mr. Harper went on board his vessel, I noticed that Mr. Murphy was drunk; I was talking to the second mate of the brig when Mr. Murphy came across the wharf to where we were standing, and he staggered up against me two or three times—that drew my attention to him; after passing some few remarks about what we were speaking, he left us and crossed towards Farrelly's Wharf; he was staggering all the way; I thought he was going to fall, and the second mate said that the Frenchman's brandy was rather strong; I saw Mr. Harper shortly after half-past 5 o'clock on the wharf, at the end of the jetty; I did not observe the second mate leave the wharf while Mr. Harper was walking on the jetty; Mr. Harper was not on the wharf all the time, he went on board his own vessel; It was my instructions to report anything that takes place to Mr. Richardson; he had been away from the wharf; it was between 10 and 11 o'clock when I saw him; he was quite sober.

By Mr. Harper: You were standing about 10 yards from the "Freak," you did not leave the wharf (to my knowledge) that night; you might have left the wharf, but I do not think so, because you were not out of my sight more than half an hour all the evening; you were not under the influence of drink when I saw you; I did not observe any sign of liquor on Mr. Murphy while he was with you; both of you left the jetty about 8 o'clock, and you went on board of the French ship; I saw you on the poop afterwards, you were there an hour; it was a little after 9 when you returned to your own ship; the ships are divided from each other by the jetty, which is about 18 feet wide; standing on the poop of the "Marie Therese" you could have full command of the "Freak," as she is the lower vessel; I did not see the mate go off the wharf to go up town; he returned between 10 and 11; I have never seen you under the influence of drink since you have been on board that vessel.

By Mr. Murphy: You and Mr. Harper were together, walking between the two ships, until 8 o'clock; it was between 10 and half-past 10 that you came on the wharf the last time; the second-mate of the "Freak" was there at the time; he would know if you were drunk as well as me; there is a water-closet at the end of the wharf, where you went to, but you went to the other corner; I don't know where you went then, as I went to the storekeeper's window, as I saw a light there; I could not tell whether you went off the wharf at that time, as I had to go to the storekeeper's place, at the back of the store; Mr. Jones told me last night that I should have to come here to-day to give evidence; I was not asked a question about it before by Mr. Jones; I made a report to the storekeeper, and he told me I should most likely be called upon to confirm what I had stated; that was the next day; I was on the wharf the next evening, at half-past 5 o'clock; I am there generally till half-past 6 o'clock, a.m.

By Collector: I did not see Mr. Harper when Mr. Murphy was last upon the wharf; I did not see Mr. Murphy again that night, after he went towards Farrelly's wharf; I did not see any stir aboard the vessel that night.

[Papers

[Papers referred to in No. 1—continued.]

By Mr. Jones: I was sufficiently near to see whether these officers were sober or not; I was about two or three yards from them; they might have had a glass or two, but there were no signs of drink on them then; there were one or two men fishing on the wharf when Mr. Murphy was drunk; one of the men who was fishing (M'Gee) said that the Frenchman's brandy was very strong; I can tell, when I am speaking to a man, whether he is drunk or sober—when he is very drunk; I say that Mr. Murphy was drunk on that occasion.

By Collector: It was starlight; I had no light.

By Mr. Murphy: It has not been dark on the wharf at night for the last week; the wharf where we were standing is as level as the street; I mean the wharf twenty or thirty yards from the jetty.

JOHN WARWICK.

Sworn before me, this 28th May, 1867—

W. A. DUNCAN.

James M'Gee called in, and being sworn, states:—

By Collector: I am a labouring man; I was fishing at Alger's wharf some night last week; it was early in the night when I first went there; I was there about a couple of hours; I saw men on the wharf, but I did not know them; I swear that I did not see the two gentlemen (Murphy and Harper), to know them, on the wharf that night.

JAMES M'GEE.

Sworn before me, this 28th May, 1867—

W. A. DUNCAN.

Henry Leadbitter called in, and being sworn, states:—

By Mr. Jones: I am a labourer in Mr. Alger's bond; I know Mr. Murphy by sight; I saw Mr. Murphy on Tuesday afternoon going up the road; I think it was half-past 4, but it might be later; I saw Mr. Murphy return; that was about half-past 5; Mr. Murphy did not appear excited when he left the wharf, but he appeared to be in a hurry; he was not excited when he returned; you asked me if I thought he had been drinking, I said he might have had a glass, but I did not observe it.

By Collector: After Mr. Murphy went away he returned within an hour.

By Mr. Murphy: You had a long coat on; I did not take particular notice of your dress.

Sworn before me, this 28th May, 1867—

W. A. DUNCAN.

HENRY LEADBITTER.

William Linklater, Master of the brig "Freak," called in, and being sworn, states:—

(The evidence of the Master of the "Freak" was not received by the Collector although pressed for by the complainant, Mr. Jones.)

Mitchel Arthur called in, and being sworn, states:—I am the second mate on board the vessel "Freak"

By Mr. Jones: I was the officer in charge of the "Freak" on the night of Tuesday last; I left the vessel that evening at 7 o'clock; I returned about 10 o'clock; I did not leave Mr. Harper on board the vessel when I left her; I did not see or speak to Mr. Harper before I left the wharf; when I returned Mr. Harper was on board the ship; he was in bed on the sofa; he had not been drinking in the least; I did not say that Mr. Harper fell down and cut himself; I know Mr. Murphy; I saw him that evening at 10 o'clock, when I returned; I stopped talking to the watchman on the wharf before I went on board; Mr. Murphy came near me when I was talking to the watchman; he was not under the influence of liquor; I am prepared to swear that he was not drunk, according to my own judgment; I did not say to the watchman that the Frenchman's brandy was very strong—it was the watchman made the remark; he said that he (Murphy) was pretty full, and I said, "Perhaps he was (*sic*) got a glass, for French ship has always plenty of grog on board."

By Collector: In my opinion he was not drunk? Oh! no, sir.

By Mr. Jones: It is false that I told Captain Linklater that Mr. Harper was away from his vessel when I left the wharf, and that when I returned Mr. Harper was still absent, and I had to call him to go on board; what I told Captain Linklater was, that when I left the vessel Mr. Harper was absent, but I did not say that he was absent when I returned; I have not been spoken to this day about what evidence I am to give; Captain Linklater said that they all said that Murphy was drunk, but I did not see it; Mr. Murphy went towards the water-closet when I was talking to the watchman; I did not see him return; I went on board my ship.

[Papers

[Papers referred to in No. 1—continued.]

By Collector: I have never seen Mr. Harper the worse for liquor while he was on board the "Freak"; I do not know where Mr. Harper was when I left the vessel; he was not absent from the vessel at any other time, only on the wharf.

By Mr. Jones: He told me that he had been on board the French vessel, and that he had had one glass; he did not complain that it had any effect on him; he told me, when I asked him where he had been, that he had been on board the French vessel.

By Mr. Harper: We generally have tea about 6 o'clock; I saw you writing something after tea, but I do not know what; a short time before I left I saw you on board the ship, and you gave me a letter to post; Captain Linklater came on board and endeavoured to persuade me to say that Murphy was drunk—this was in the presence of Mr. Harper and Mr. Werkmen; I was up aloft and he (the Captain) called me down for the purpose.

By Collector: Mr. Harper always slept on the sofa; he told me that he fainted on deck that night, owing to the kerosene light.

* MITCHEL ARTHUR.

Sworn before me, this 28th May, 1867—

W. A. DUNCAN.

Mr. Samuel Harper now commenced his defence:—Referring to the last paragraph of Mr. Jones' report, where I am charged with being absent from my vessel for several hours, it is simply untrue; I am perfectly prepared to admit that I did, on the night of the 21st, go on to the jetty, from there on to the French vessel, drink a glass of grog, and go on to the poop of that vessel for about an hour; at the same time, I deny either the charge of being drunk or neglect of duty; the width of the jetty is 16 feet 3 inches wide, and from the jetty on either side you can step on the vessels; the "Freak," the vessel upon which I was placed, was on a level with the wharf, and the French vessel's poop is about 6 feet above the wharf; I had therefore a better opportunity of watching any proceedings on board, than if I had actually been on board; sitting at the "Freak's" stern, the stem of the vessel is not to be seen, but from the poop the "Freak" is to be seen from stem to stern; I defy the world to say that ever they saw me the worse for liquor; I have been nearly five years in the Customs, and I have never been charged with a dereliction of duty; the second mate of the "Freak" admits that ten minutes previous to his going ashore on the evening of the 21st instant, I gave him a letter to post for me, therefore I must have been on board; he also admits that at 10 p.m. he came on board, saw me in my bed, and that I was not the worse for liquor; the watchman states that at 8 o'clock he saw me go on board the French vessel, leave her at 9, go into the cabin, and that he saw no more of me that night; I may also state that it is my belief that there is something behind the scenes with reference to this matter; in evidence it comes out that Mr. King, landing-waiter, is the premier informer—he or the storekeeper feels it his duty to report me for a matter he never saw—at the same time they could see an officer in the position of landing-waiter neglect his duty more days than one, and never feel that they should report him—the landing-waiter I refer to is Mr. Levy now stationed on Lamb's wharf; I state most positively that on the 23rd instant, Mr. Levy left Lamb's wharf, whilst there was a lot of sugar, between the hours of 1 and 2 p.m.; I believe he was more than half an hour on Alger's wharf, in confirmation of that statement I refer to Mr. Baxter, tide-waiter, Mr. Jamison, locker, and Mr. King, landing-waiter.

SAMUEL HARPER.

Mr. J. L. Murphy now called upon for his defence, states:—In reference to where I am charged with being absent from my ship on the evening of Tuesday, the 21st instant, for an hour or more, I admit being absent for half an hour from the ship to get my uniform clothing from home; I had liberty from Mr. Russell, Tide Inspector, to do so; the reason why I did not come in uniform in the morning was that I was then only sixth for ship. With reference to the charge of drunkenness, I deny it, and I hand in a statement from the captain, mate, and agent of the ship.

JOHN L. MURPHY.

Raymond Bonnefon, Captain of the ship "Marie Therese," being sworn, states:—I was on board at 10 o'clock on Tuesday evening the 21st instant; I saw Mr. Murphy on board; he was not drunk; I swear that he was not drunk; I bid him good night at about 10 o'clock.

R. BONNEFON.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1867—

W. A. DUNCAN.

[Papers

[Papers referred to in No. 1—continued.]

I AM of opinion that there is no case made out against these officers. There is nothing to shew that Mr. Harper was at all out of sight of his ship, and it is proved that he was not the worse of liquor. Mr. Murphy was absent a short time from his ship, by permission of his superior officer, and although the watchman Warwick swears that he was drunk at 10 p.m. that evening, the master of the "Marie Therese" and the officer of the "Freak" both swear that they spoke to him about that hour, and that he was sober. The weight of testimony is therefore in his favour.

W. A. DUNCAN.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 12 June, 1867.

ON perusal of the evidence, and in consideration of all the circumstances, I see reason to dissent entirely from the conclusions at which the Collector of Customs has arrived in this matter

The case against Murphy and Harper comprehends two charges,—

1st. That they were drunk.

2nd. That they were absent from their ships without leave.

Dealing, first, with the grave charge of absence from duty, I must confess my surprise that the Collector, usually so strict a disciplinarian, should have overlooked clause X, of the authorized instructions to tide-waiters, which runs in these terms—"You are not, on any pretence, to quit any vessel on board which you may have been placed, without the permission of your superior officer. A breach of this regulation will ensure your immediate dismissal."

As these persons are shewn, both by the evidence and by their own admissions, to have committed a breach of this regulation, it becomes my duty, in consequence of the inaction of the Collector, to enforce the penalty, and I now direct that Murphy and Harper be struck off the List of Extra Tide-waiters, and be dismissed from further employment in the Customs Department.

On the question of drunkenness, the balance of independent testimony is in favour of the charge, but it is unnecessary to go into this matter, as the persons concerned are dismissed for the weightier offence.

G. EAGAR.

No. 2.

Was there not a former charge of drunkenness preferred by the Collector of Customs against Murphy?—if so, let me have the papers.—G.E.—4/6/67.

The papers (519-67) herewith.—Submitted.—H.L.—5/6/67.

No. 519-67

CHARGE AGAINST EXTRA TIDE-WAITER MURPHY.

Custom House, Sydney,
21 January, 1867.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to forward, for the information of the Honorable Minister for Lands, the evidence taken this day in presence of the defendant, with reference to a charge of drunkenness brought by Mr. Russell, First Tide Surveyor, against Mr. Murphy, extra tide-waiter.

[Papers

[Papers referred to in No. 2—continued.]

Mr. Murphy was so stupid with drink, that I could not make him understand what I meant when I asked him to cross examine the witnesses; and when asked what he had to say in his defence, he made a statement which is literally taken down by the Chief Clerk, and will shew sufficiently the state of his mind.

I have since had to use gentle force to remove him.

I should perhaps mention, that hitherto extra tide-waiters have been dealt with summarily by the Collector, but as Mr. Murphy received his temporary appointment from Mr. Eagar, I have thought it right to report his case as above.

I have, &c,

W. A. DUNCAN,

Collector of Customs.

[Enclosure in the foregoing.]

Custom House, Sydney,

21 January, 1867.

AN INQUIRY into a charge of drunkenness preferred by Mr. R. M. Russell, Tide Inspector, against Mr. J. L. Murphy, extra tide-waiter.

R. M. Russell, called in and being sworn, states:—

By Collector: I report Mr. Murphy as being drunk within the precincts of the Custom House, at a $\frac{1}{4}$ past 2 o'clock this day; he is now in attendance for duty either on board ship or any where else where he may be wanted; I passed him at first in the yard, walking with the cockswain, Thomas Hayes; I did not notice that he was drunk at that time; a few minutes afterwards, I saw him staggering across the street; I then saw him standing on the steps at the back of the Custom House, and in the act of falling backwards, when I reported him at once to the Collector; I did not speak to him; I heard him speaking to you; his conversation was that of a drunkard, decidedly.

R. M. RUSSELL.

Sworn before me, this 21st January, 1867—

W. A. DUNCAN.

James Murphy, tide-waiter, called in and being sworn, states:—

By Collector: I went through the Custom House into the yard a few minutes ago, and on returning I saw Mr. Murphy with the boatman Hayes; I remonstrated with him about his trousers being unbuttoned, and then told him that I thought he had better get home, as he could not keep his legs; he became offended with me, and then Mr. Russell and the Collector came up; I see the state he is in now—he is not in a sober state; he cannot keep on his legs.

JAMES MURPHY.

Sworn before me, this 21st January, 1867—

W. A. DUNCAN.

Thomas Andrews Hay, called in and being sworn, states:—

By Collector: I was walking across the yard at 2 o'clock this day with Mr. J. L. Murphy; I do not consider that he was sober; I tried to get him away; I did not take him across the street; I saw him return from the opposite side of the street; he did not stagger; he seemed to walk straight until the Collector and Mr. Russell met him at the door; I do not think that he is sober now; my object in getting him away was to save him from being seen in the Custom House in the state he was in.

THOS. A. HAY.

Sworn before me this 21st January, 1867—

W. A. DUNCAN.

Mr. J. L. Murphy, having been called on for an explanation, stated:—I do not know how the parties could swear I was drunk—well—I wanted the date and somewhere about—I have not got the date but I will produce the date Mr. Duncan—what have I done now Mr. R. M. Russell?—what have I done? I leave him to explain the remainder if you please—what I have done of course—Mr. R. M. Russell will of course explain the whole matter.

* J. L. MURPHY.

MINUTE BY THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

This case can easily stand over till the Treasurer returns.—J. B. W.—22 Jan.

MINUTE BY THE TREASURER.

Was Mr. Murphy in the actual discharge of any public duty when the occurrences reported to me took place?—G. E.—14/2/67.

Not in the actual discharge of any duty. He was in attendance for duty, and in the Customs uniform.—W. A. D.—14/2/67.

Suspend for a month from the date of the offence.—G. E.—14/2/67.

No. 3.

MINUTE OF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Custom House,
Sydney, 1 June, 1867.

In the course of an enquiry into certain charges against two Tide-waiters—Mr. Harper and Mr. Murphy—on the 23th ultimo, it was stated by the former, that Mr. Levy had been absent from his wharf between 1 and 2 p.m. on the 23rd, and again on the 27th ultimo, bonded goods being in both instances lying on the wharf. Mr. Levy will report on this alleged disobedience of his instructions.—W.A.D.

This minute to be returned with answer.

REPLY OF LANDING-WAITER.

I do not deny that I was, one day, between the hours of 1 and 2 p.m., on the adjoining wharf, "Alger's," where I remained about ten minutes. My object in going was to offer my services to Mr. King (in case he should require them) as interpreter, a French ship having gone alongside his wharf, under his supervision.

I will take this opportunity of stating that your informant, Extra Tide-waiter Harper, who was placed in charge of the brig "Freak" loading for New Caledonia, with bonded goods, left the ship on Saturday the 25th ultimo, and went to "Lamb's" to make inquisitorial enquiries respecting me, his superior officer.—S.L.—4/6/67.

No. 4.

MR. S. HARPER to F. TURVILLE, Esq.

Redfern, 19 June, 1867.

SIR,

On behalf of Mr. J. L. Murphy and myself, I do myself the honor most humbly to request that you may be pleased to present the enclosed Petition to His Excellency the Governor, in order that His Excellency may see the justice of extending his merciful interposition in our behalf, by having it considered by the Honorable the Executive Council at its earliest sitting, so that our characters—being our only means of living—may not remain as they now are, destroyed by the late decision of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer; and to request that if any informality exists in the Petition, that it may not weigh against us.

I am, &c.,

SAMUEL HARPER.

20 June, /67.—Send to Mr. Budge, to read at the Executive Council.—J.Y.

[Enclosure.]

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, &c., &c., &c., and to the Honorable the Executive Council of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of Samuel Harper and John Luke Murphy, lately employed in the Department of Customs as Extra Tide-Waiters,—

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

1st. That on the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, a charge of drunkenness and absence from duty was preferred against your Petitioners, by Mr. Edmund Jones, the Second Landing-surveyor in the Customs Department; and that, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 9th Victoria, No. 15, the Collector of Customs held a solemn inquiry in order to elicit the real circumstances, at which inquiry your Petitioners attended.

2nd. That the Collector of Customs' opinion on the evidence taken at the investigation is as follows:—

"I am of opinion that there is no case made out against these officers. There is nothing to shew that Mr. Harper was at all out of sight of his ship, and it is proved that he was not the worse of liquor. Mr. Murphy was absent a short time from his ship, by permission of his superior officer; and although the watchman Warwick swears that he was drunk at 10 that evening, the Master of the "Marie Therese" and the Officer of the "Freak" both swear that they spoke to him about that hour, and that he was sober. The weight of testimony is therefore in his favour.

W. A. DUNCAN."

3rd.

3rd. That the Honorable the Minister for Finance and Trade having, by means other than through the Administrative Head of the Customs Department, heard that the inquiry in question took place, applied to Mr. Duncan for the Papers connected with the case, which Papers were supplied, and are now in the possession of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.

4th. That, on the 12th instant, Mr. Eagar issued a Minute, of which the following is a copy:—

“The Treasury, New South Wales,
“Sydney, 12th June, 1867.

“Minute Paper.

“Subject—Charges against Murphy and Harper, Extra Tide-waiters.

“On perusal of the evidence, and in consideration of all the circumstances, I see reason to dissent entirely from the conclusions at which the Collector of Customs has arrived in the matter.

“The case against Murphy and Harper comprehends two charges:—

“1st. That they were drunk.

“2nd. That they were absent from their ships without leave.

Dealing first with the grave charge of absence from duty, I must confess my surprise that the Collector, usually so strict a disciplinarian, should have overlooked clause X of the authorized Instructions to Tide-waiters, which runs in these terms:—‘You are not, on any pretence, to quit any vessel on board which you may have been placed, without the permission of your superior officer. A breach of this Regulation will ensure your immediate dismissal.’

“As these persons are shown, both by the evidence and by their own admissions, to have committed a breach of this Regulation, it becomes my duty, in consequence of the inaction of the Collector, to enforce the penalty; and I now direct that Murphy and Harper be struck off the List of Extra Tide-waiters, and be dismissed from further employment in the Customs Department.

“On the question of drunkenness, the balance of independent testimony is in favour of the charge; but it is unnecessary to go into this matter, as the persons concerned are dismissed for the weightier offence.

“G. EAGAR.”

“The Collector of Customs, 12/6/67—H.L.”

5th. That your Petitioners would beg most respectfully to refer your Excellency and your Honorable Council to the sworn testimony of the several witnesses examined, from which it will, in your Petitioner's humble judgment, be seen that the opinion of the Collector is correct, and that the decision of the Honorable the Treasurer is not in harmony with the said sworn testimony, nor with any of the circumstances surrounding it.

6th. That your Petitioners are unable, with this their humble Petition, to lay before your Excellency and your Honorable Council a copy of the Depositions taken at the inquiry, in consequence of your Petitioners not being in possession of the same, although application has been officially made for a copy, which application has not been officially granted nor denied—the letters of your Petitioners for it being since the 13th instant, before the Honorable the Treasurer.

7th. That your Petitioner, Samuel Harper, has been employed as an Extra Tide-waiter in the Customs since the fourteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and during that long period has given satisfaction to his superior officers, and was never previously reported for neglect of duty, drunkenness, or other misconduct; and that your Petitioner, John Luke Murphy, has been employed from the second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in the same capacity, and was (*sic*) up to the time of the charge herein mentioned being made, been in the favour of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.

8. That your Petitioners are loyal British subjects, and notwithstanding the humble positions they recently held, feel within themselves the necessity of appealing to your Excellency and your Honorable Council, in order that their case—now almost hopeless—may receive such consideration as will have the effect of removing a lasting stigma and future disgrace on your Petitioners, who now presume to appeal to the highest tribunal in the Colony, in order that justice may be rendered to them, as the wisdom of your Excellency and the judgment of your Honorable Council may seem meet.

Your Petitioners, therefore, beg, in the most humble manner, to approach your Excellency and your Honorable Council, and pray that your Excellency and your Honorable Council may be pleased to reinstate them in the positions they so recently held.

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

Dated this 19th day of June, A.D. 1867.

SAMUEL HARPER,
JOHN L. MURPHY.

20 June, /67.—Read, and referred to the Colonial Treasurer.—J.Y.

I see no reason to alter my decision in this matter.—G.E.—22/6/67.

No. 5.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Custom House, Sydney,
13 June, 1867.

SIR,

The two Extra Tide-waiters Harper and Murphy, recently struck off the list, have applied for copies of the Depositions taken in their case, to which I presume they are entitled.

I find the papers have not been returned from the Treasury. Will you be good enough to forward them, for this purpose?

I have, &c.,
W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

Submitted.—13.—H.L. Seen by Treasurer—(no notice to be taken)—H.L.

[Enclosure.]

J. L. Murphy to the Collector of Customs.

Sydney, 13 June, 1867.

Sir,

Having been informed by Mr. Russell, Tide Inspector, that I was dismissed from the Tide Branch of Extra Tide-waiters, by the order of His Honor the Colonial Treasurer, on a charge preferred against me by Mr. Jones, Landing-surveyor, on 25th May instant, I beg to apply for a copy of the depositions taken in this case, and likewise a copy of your Minutes to His Honor the Colonial Treasurer.

I have, &c.,
JOHN LUKE MURPHY,
Ex. Tide-waiter.

[Enclosure.]

S. Harper to the Collector of Customs

Clapton Cottage,
13 June, 1867.

Sir,

Having been informed by my Inspector that I have been struck off the list of Extra Tide-waiters, by order of the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to let me have a copy of the Depositions taken, and the Minutes relative to the case.

I have, &c.,
SAMUEL HARPER,
Late Ex. T. W.

No. 6.

MR. WM. LINKLATER, MASTER OF THE BRIG "FREAK," to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

"Freak," 22 July, 1867.

SIR,

I believe it has been stated by the second mate of my vessel, in evidence which he gave before the Collector of Customs, in an inquiry respecting two Extra Tide-waiters, Messrs. Harper and Murphy,—and I believe it has been also stated, in a printed paper,—that I endeavoured to persuade him to swear that Murphy was drunk.

This is not true, and I wish you to tell the Honorable Mr. Eagar that it is not true.

What my second mate told me was this: that when he left the vessel, on the night in question, he called to Harper, to tell him he was going in to the town for a few hours, and that he could not find Harper; that Harper had been on board the French vessel; that when he returned, at about 10 o'clock, he found Harper lying on a sofa, but during the night Harper got up, and slept on the deck; and I also heard that he fell and cut himself. He also told me that he saw Murphy tight.

As a shipmaster of many years standing, and trading out of this port, I consider it is due to myself, for my own reputation, to contradict the statement that has been made respecting me, and to set myself right with Mr. Eagar and the public.

I have, &c.,
WM. LINKLATER,
Master.

I have read the above, and it is true.—FRANCIS WERNHAM, Chief Officer.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BORDER DUTIES.

(PETITION—ALBURY AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 24 July, 1867.

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

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Albury and its neighbourhood,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That for about two years your Petitioners have been enduring the great hardship of the Collection of the Border Duties, and the indignity and oppression inseparable therefrom.

That the system in operation, by preventing the free traffic of intercolonial produce, was a heavy tax on the people of the district, impeding trade in general, and was regarded by all classes of the community as an insufferable and unnecessary burden.

That the imposition of the Border Duties on Colonial produce was not only a local grievance, but appears to your Petitioners to be particularly invidious and oppressive, when it is considered that the people of the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, are the subjects of the same Gracious Monarch and members of the same great British Nation.

That your Petitioners would humbly and respectfully submit, that the division between the two Colonies is the River Murray—a stream at times only a few feet in width, and that the provisions of the Customs laws, not being specially framed to affect the Border trade, are peculiarly harsh and oppressive, and calculated to excite ill-will and animosity.

That your Petitioners have hailed with delight and satisfaction the Agreement made in Melbourne on the 12th day of January last, between the representatives of the Colony of Victoria and those of New South Wales, as a fair and satisfactory settlement of this vexed question, which, whilst it is a boon to the inhabitants of this portion of the Colony, is just and equitable to all classes of the community.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly and respectfully pray, that your Honorable House will sanction and confirm the Agreement so entered into, and so preserve the interests of the inhabitants of this large and important district of the Colony.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c

[Here follow 415 Signatures.]

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

AD-VALOREM DUTIES.

(PETITION—MERCHANTS AND OTHERS, SYDNEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 3 October, 1867.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned Merchants and others engaged in commercial pursuits,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That your Petitioners deem the present an opportune moment to draw the attention of your Honorable House to a review of the entire system of Taxation of New South Wales, more particularly with reference to the *Ad-valorem* Duties.

That in January, 1866, the Chamber of Commerce of this City presented a Petition to the Legislative Council, against the imposition of these Duties, pointing out that they would prove ruinous to the trade and commerce of the port of Sydney.

That your Petitioners have had the opportunity of watching the working of this Act, and believe that all the disadvantages anticipated have been realized, and respectfully draw the attention of your Honorable House to the great falling off in the inter-colonial trade, which, in the opinion of your Petitioners, is entirely due to the action of *Ad-valorem* Duties.

That it is proposed to your Honorable House to render more stringent the law that imposes *Ad-valorem* Duties, the tendency of which to increase immorality was acknowledged in the financial statement of the Colonial Treasurer; but your Petitioners respectfully submit, that while such a course of action will increase the number of offences in our penal code, and largely augment commercial demoralization, it will be totally inadequate to the end in view, for the principle of *Ad-valorem* Duties is to offer a premium to the dishonest trader, legislation in other countries having invariably proved ineffectual to guard against fraud on the Revenue under a similar impost.

That your Petitioners observe, that all enlightened modern legislation is opposed to the increase of Customs Duties, and believe that the public credit would be more effectually sustained, and the Taxation of the Colony be placed upon a more equitable basis, if resort were had to Direct Taxation.

That your Petitioners, therefore, humbly entreat your Honorable House to repeal the Act imposing *Ad-valorem* Duties, and to devise a more equitable mode of raising Revenue.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

Sydney, 25th September, 1867.

[Here follow 209 Signatures.]

1867-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

T A R I F F .

(PETITION—JOURNEYMEN CONFECTIONERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 February, 1868.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned Journeymen Confectioners of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That under the present Tariff, a duty of six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence per ton is levied on refined sugar used by Confectioners.

That a duty of ten pounds per ton is levied on dried fruits, which includes almonds, used by Confectioners in large quantities, being in fact, next to sugar, one of the principle materials in confectionery.

That a duty of five per cent. *ad valorem* is also levied on the other materials used by Confectioners, such as gum arabic, flavouring essences, &c.

That manufactured confectionery, on importation into the Colony, pays a duty of five per cent. *ad valorem* only, the value at the port of departure being taken.

That nearly all the confectionery imported into this Colony is manufactured in the Island of Guernsey, where there are no sugar duties; it is shipped under bond in London—the tariff of the mother country not allowing it to be sold in Great Britain without paying a duty of twelve shillings and ten pence per one hundred and twelve pounds (112lbs.), while in the English tariff there is no duty on almonds.

That from the first of January to the thirty-first May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, there have been imported into New South Wales, three thousand two hundred and thirty-five packages of confectionery and preserves, at the declared value of six thousand three hundred and ninety-seven pounds, which value, your Petitioners have reason to believe, is considerably less than the actual value, as very few packages are of less value than four pounds (£4) each. The general value of two hundredweight (2 cwt.) cases is eight pounds, while some are twelve pounds up to twenty pounds (£20.)

That taking four pounds each as the actual value, it would show that the revenue has been grossly defrauded of the duty on six thousand five hundred and forty-three pounds (£6,543), amounting, at five per cent., to three hundred and twenty-seven pounds three shillings; while, if the imports of confectionery and preserves for the first five months of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, had been subjected to a duty equal to that which is levied on the raw materials, it would amount to about one thousand five hundred pounds (£1,500), whereas it has only paid duty to the amount of three hundred and nineteen seventeen shillings.

That, in consequence of the foregoing, the business of Confectioners is declining in New South Wales, and the tax on the raw material is operating to the loss of the revenue and the workman—some houses having commenced to import their goods, and another house has removed its manufactory to the Island of Guernsey, in order to import their goods in a manufactured state and subject to less duty than the raw material.

That the workmen from the above establishments have been discharged in consequence, and other manufacturers intend to follow the same course, and your Petitioners will suffer serious loss from want of employment at their trade.

That, taking the foregoing statements into consideration, your Petitioners respectfully urge that the tax on confectionery should be a specific tax of so much per pound weight, in the same manner as the duty is levied on sugar and dried fruits.

That the duty on sugar, gum, almonds, &c., is a duty equal to twopence per pound (lb) on the confectionery unmanufactured in the Colony, and that the same amount of twopence per pound (lb) on confectionery imported would only equalize the above.

That if there were no confectionery imported the revenue would be larger, as the raw materials pay heavier duties than the manufactured article.

Your Petitioners therefore, humbly pray that, under the foregoing circumstances, your Honorable House will, in the event of any fiscal changes, afford them such relief from the disadvantages under which they labour, as to your Honorable House shall seem meet.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c., &c.

Dated the 26th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

[Here follow 67 Signatures.]

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT

FROM

IMMIGRATION AGENT,

FOR THE YEAR

1866.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

7 August, 1867.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1867.

[Price, 1s.]

* 51—A

c 38—

KEY TO APPENDICES.

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

	Reference to page.
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UNASSISTED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

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THE AGENT FOR IMMIGRATION to THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY,

SUBMITTING

REPORT ON IMMIGRATION FOR THE YEAR 1866.

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney 28 June, 1867.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, my Report on Immigration to this Colony for the year 1866, illustrated by the usual returns in explanation thereof.

2. In the first of these returns (marked A) are set forth the names and tonnage of the vessels chartered, the time of their departure from the United Kingdom, and the date of arrival in the Colony, the number of births and deaths which occurred during the voyage and in quarantine, the expenses incidental to detention in quarantine, and the cost of introduction of the immigrants. By reference to this table the average cost of introduction of each immigrant can easily be determined. The total cost being £16,280 7s. 11d., gives an average of £13 10s. 5d. per head; but if deduction be made on account of the sums deposited in the Colony, which were at the rate of £5 6s. 8d. per head, the cost will then amount to £8 3s. 9d. To this latter sum, however, should be added the sum of £1 12s., which is ascertained to have been the average cost of all charges in England for expenses incurred by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, such as office charges, purchase of beds, mess-utensils, books, work-bags, cost of maintenance of emigrants at the Depôts prior to embarkation, and payments for return passages of Surgeons-Superintendent and Ship Matrons; thus shewing that the actual cost to the Colony for the introduction of each immigrant, during the year 1866, has only amounted to the sum of £9 15s. 9d. Appendix A.

3. The number of immigrants originally embarked was 1,210, the number of births on the voyage was 4, the number of deaths 10, equivalent to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the number of people embarked, making the whole number landed alive 1,204 souls. Of the deaths, 7 were adults, 2 were between the ages of 1 and 7 years, and 1 was an infant.

4. The average tonnage of the vessels employed was 1,213 tons, and the average length of voyage was $94\frac{1}{2}$ days.

5. The second return (marked B) shews the native countries of the assisted immigrants who arrived during the past year; and the proportions in which the three parts of the United Kingdom and their principal subdivisions are shewn by this return to have contributed towards the immigration were as follows:— Appendix B.

England and Wales	190	} 1,204
Scotland	...	...	...	...	64
Ireland	...	...	...	...	937
Other Countries	...	...	...	...	13

of whom were (*vide* Return C)—

Male Adults	501	} 1,204
Female	...	...	...	...	543
Under 12 years	Male	...	...	...	92
	Female	...	...	...	68

Appendix C.

Appendix D.

6. Return D shews the religious persuasions of the immigrants who arrived during the past year to have been as follows:—

Protestants	369	} 1,204
Roman Catholics	...	...	...	...	833
Other Persuasions	...	...	...	...	2

Appendix E.

7. From Return E, it will be perceived that their educational attainments, as compared with their native countries, were—

FROM ENGLAND AND WALES.						} 190	} 1,204	
Cannot read	37			} 190
Read only	...	...	...	...	18
Read and write	...	...	...	...	135
FROM SCOTLAND.						} 64		
Cannot read	6			} 64
Read only	...	...	...	...	2
Read and write	...	...	...	...	56
FROM IRELAND.						} 937		
Cannot read	233			} 937
Read only	...	...	...	...	130
Read and write	...	...	...	...	574
FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.						} 13		
Cannot read	6		} 13	
Read only	...	...	...	...	7
Read and write	...	...	...	...	7

And, as compared with their religious persuasions (*vide* Return F)—

Appendix F.

PROTESTANTS.						} 289	} 1,204	
Cannot read	9			} 289
Read only	...	...	...	...	19
Read and write	...	...	...	...	261
ROMAN CATHOLICS.						} 750		
Cannot read	177			} 750
Read only	...	...	...	...	108
Read and write	...	...	...	...	465
OTHER PERSUASIONS.						} 5		
Cannot read	5			} 5
Read only	...	...	...	...	5
Read and write	...	...	...	...	5
Children under 12 years of age not included	160			

Appendix G.

8. Return G shews the trades and callings of the adult males and unmarried females who arrived as assisted immigrants during the past year, which may be classified in the following manner:—

	Males.	Unmarried Females.
Agricultural labourers and shepherds...	428	.....
Domestic servants	9	426
Tradespeople engaged in preparing or selling articles of food	8	.....
Tradespeople engaged in making or selling articles of clothing	13	37
Mechanics and all tradespeople and others not included under the above heads	43	19
	<u>501</u>	<u>482</u>

Appendix H.

9. The disposal of the immigrants is shewn in Return H; from which it appears that 58 families, and 411 single men (not members of families), left the ships to join friends or relatives; and that 3 families and 29 single men (not members of families), hired from the ship. Of the single females received at the Depôt, 336 were discharged to friends or relatives, and 135 entered into engagements as domestic servants; and although amongst these there were very few who had previously been in service, they were engaged at fair rates of wages, viz:—

REPORT FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT—1866.

		Per annum.
2	laundresses engaged at average rate of wages of ...	£30 0 0
3	cooks ditto ...	18 13 0
79	house servants ditto ...	16 6 0
14	nurse maids ditto ...	14 15 0
37	general servants ditto ...	16 10 0
<hr/>		
135		

It should be noticed that, as under the present system of immigration, all immigrants have been sent for by their relatives or friends resident in the Colony; that therefore, on their arrival, the larger number leave the ship and the Depôt, and proceed at once to join their friends. There is always a demand for female servants, and a greater number would readily find engagements at very remunerative wages.

10. The average rates of wages paid in Sydney, for different classes of labour, are Appendix I. given in Table I.

11. Table K gives, in a comprehensive form, various information relating to both Appendix K. the assisted and the unassisted immigration which has taken place from Great Britain and Ireland to this Colony, from January 1st, 1838, to December 31st, 1866. By this return, it appears that of the total number of 182,769 individuals who have arrived during that period, 144,799 have arrived as assisted immigrants, and 37,970 have arrived at their own expense. These totals may again be subdivided as follows:—

<i>Unassisted Immigrants.</i>	
Males	20,151
Females	10,112
Children under 12 years of age, in nearly equal proportions	7,707
	<hr/>
	37,970
	<hr/>
<i>Assisted Immigrants.</i>	
Males	53,927
Females	56,433
Children under 12 years of age, in nearly equal proportions	34,439
	<hr/>
	144,799
	<hr/>

It will be noticed that, whilst under the Assisted-Immigration Regulations the number of females exceed by 5 per cent. the number of males who have arrived, the unassisted immigrants who paid the cost of their own passage number 100 per cent. more of males than of females. Independently of those who have arrived, either wholly or partially, at the expense of the Colony, the arrivals during the past seven years have scarcely exceeded the departures to Great Britain and Ireland:—

Arrived	6,544
Departed	5,711
	<hr/>
Excess of arrivals over departures, from 1859 to 1866 inclusive	833

12. Table L contains the amount of deposits made under the Assisted Immigration Regulations during the past year; the number of persons nominated for passages in pursuance of such deposits, as well as the amount deposited on account of outfit of the persons so nominated. It will be observed that the amount received was small, in comparison to what was paid in previous years; but this may be accounted for not only by the great depression which has existed generally throughout the Colony, but also because of the impression which has prevailed that the Assisted Immigration Regulations have ceased to be in force, in consequence of no money having been voted by the Legislature for immigration since 1865. The average amount per head deposited on account of the cost of passage, was £5 7s. 10d.

Appendices M
and N.

13. Tables M and N have been furnished to this Department by the Collector of Customs. These returns not only shew the arrivals from and the departures to the United Kingdom, but also shew the amount of the intercolonial passenger traffic, which, during the past year, has been greatly in favour of this Colony.

Appendices O
and P.

14. Tables O and P relate to the arrival and departure by sea of the Chinese. In my Report for 1865, I have noticed that, since the Chinese Immigration Restriction Act of 1861 came into operation, on the 28th February, 1862, the excess of departures over arrivals of the Chinese had amounted to 2,540

It will be seen, by reference to the present returns, that this number is considerably increased, there having departed... .. 926

And arrived 24

Difference 902

Excess of departures by sea during the past five years has therefore been ... 3,442

15. In consequence of my not having yet received the Report for 1866, issued by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, I am unable to give the account of the emigration from the United Kingdom to all parts of the world, which I have appended to my Reports for the years 1863, 1864, and 1865.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX.

A.

RETURN of Assisted Immigration from the United Kingdom to New South Wales, during the Year 1866.

SHIPS.					IMMIGRANTS.															EXPENDITURE.																																	
NAME OF VESSEL.	New Measurement.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Master.	Name of Surgeon.	Births on the Voyage.	DEATHS.						NUMBER LANDED.					Contract price per Statute Adult.	Total Passage Money paid.	Amount of Gratuities to Surgeons, Officers, Constables, &c.	No. of Days detained on Demurrage.	Demurrage.	Cost of Victualling, &c. &c. incidental to detention of Ships in Quarantine.	Total cost of Conveyance, including Gratuities, &c.	Deposits made on account of individuals arrived.	Net cost of Conveyance and Superintendance.																										
								On the Voyage.			In Quarantine.			Above 12 years.		Under 12 years.												Total Souls.	Statute Adults.																								
								M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F	Total.																																			
Africana	1,557	1865. 29 Nov.	1866. 15 Mar.	106	T. J. Hatfield	J. O'Donnell, M.D.	2	2	2	1	3	...	1	1	...	2	5	...	1	1	...	6	170	206	35	27	438	404	12	9	11	5,079	11	1	602	16	0	5	145	19	4	139	7	9	5,967	14	2	2,284	0	0	3,683	14	2
Peerless	1,005	1866. 27 Feb.	6 June.	99	Thos. Flavin	Thos. Scard, M.P.	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	3	171	148	19	17	355	335	13	9	9	4,518	6	3	276	7	6	2	1	0	4,796	14	9	2,006	0	0	2,790	14	9						
Racehorse	1,007	4 July.	22 Sept.	79	W. H. Seward	Wm. Arthur	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	160	189	38	24	411	376	12	19	11	4,899	8	6	614	14	0	1	16	6	5,515	19	0	2,131	0	0	3,384	19	0						
TOTALS	3	1	4	3	2	5	...	1	1	1	3	8	...	2	2	...	10	501	543	92	68	1204	1115	14,497	5	10	1,493	17	6	5	145	19	4	143	5	3	16,280	7	11	6,421	0	0	9,859	7	11	
AVERAGE	1,213	94				

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 28 June, 1867.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

B.

RETURN shewing the Native Countries of the Assisted Immigrants who arrived from the United Kingdom, in the Year 1866.

ENGLAND.				WALES.	SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.			OTHER COUNTRIES.											
Northern Counties.	Southern Counties.	Middle Counties.	Eastern Counties.		Northern Counties.	Southern Counties.	Ulster.	Leinster.	Connaught and Munster.												
39.	42.	39.	65.	5.	23.	41.	234.	144.	559.	13.											
Northumberland 2	Kent..... 3	Cheshire 5	Lincolnshire 5	Montgomeryshire. 1	Caitness..... 1	Edinburgh 2	Donegal 50	Longford 8	Leitrim..... 11												
Cumberland 1	Sussex 1	Derbyshire 2	Cambridgeshire .. 3	Glamorganshire... 4	Ross-shire 3	Lanarkshire ... 18	Londonderry. 8	West Meath ... 10	Sligo 14												
Durham 9	Surrey 2	Staffordshire 4	Bedfordshire 2		Inverness-shire. 1	Galloway..... 3	Antrim..... 20	East Meath 20	Mayo..... 6												
Yorkshire 7	Hampshire 5	Warwickshire..... 6	Esséx 2		Banf 1	Argyleshire..... 13	Fermanagh... 53	Louth 4	Galway..... 63												
Lancashire 13	Dorsetshire..... 7	Northamptonshire 1	Middlesex 53		Aberdeen..... 2	Renfrewshire ... 3	Tyrone 51	King's County 31	Rosscommon ... 19												
Isle of Man..... 2	Wiltshire..... 3	Gloucestershire ... 12			Forfarshire 1	Stirling 2	Downshire ... 7	Kildare..... 4	Clare..... 106												
	Devonshire 1	Monmouthshire. . 5			Fifeshire 2		Cavan 25	Dublin 15	Kerry 23												
	Cornwall..... 5	Herefordshire..... 1			Perthshire 11		Monaghan ... 9	Queen's County 8	Cork 52												
	Somersetshire..... 15	Shropshire 3			Clackmannau ... 1		Armagh 11	Carlow 9	Waterford 6												
								Wicklow 2	Tipperary 201												
								Kilkenny 20	Limerick 58												
								Wexford 13													
39	42	39	65	5	23	41	234	144	559	13											
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">England</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">185</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wales</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scotland</td> <td style="text-align: right;">64</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ireland</td> <td style="text-align: right;">937</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Countries</td> <td style="text-align: right;">13</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total... ..</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">1,204</td> </tr> </table>										England	185	Wales	5	Scotland	64	Ireland	937	Other Countries	13	Total... ..	1,204
England	185																				
Wales	5																				
Scotland	64																				
Ireland	937																				
Other Countries	13																				
Total... ..	1,204																				

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 28 June, 1867.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT—1866.

9

C.

RETURN shewing the Ages of the Assisted Immigrants from the United Kingdom, who arrived during the Year 1866.

NATIVE COUNTRY.	CLASSIFICATION OF AGES.																GRAND TOTAL.
	Under 1 year.		1 and under 4 years.		4 and under 7 years.		7 and under 12 years.		12 and under 21 years.		21 and under 45 years.		45 years and upwards.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
England and Wales	1	3	8	7	6	5	12	12	27	26	37	38	2	6	93	97	190
Scotland	1	...	2	1	2	1	5	...	7	12	11	18	2	2	30	34	64
Ireland	5	6	13	11	14	6	22	12	124	209	281	207	7	20	466	471	937
Other Countries	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	2	...	...	4	9	13
TOTALS	7	11	23	21	22	12	40	24	158	250	332	265	11	28	593	611	1,204

NOTE.—Under 12 years of age... { Males... 92
 { Females... 68
 Adults ... { Males... 501
 { Females... 543
 Total... 1,204

Government Immigration Office,
 Sydney, 28 June, 1867.

GEORGE F. WISE,
 Agent for Immigration.

D.

RETURN shewing the Religious Persuasions of the Assisted Immigrants from the United Kingdom, who arrived during the Year 1866.

NATIVE COUNTRY.	CLASSIFICATION OF RELIGION.														GRAND TOTAL.
	Church of England.		Roman Catholics.		Church of Scotland.		Wesleyans.		Other Protestants.		Other Persuasions.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
England and Wales	76	77	7	16	1	1	4	3	3	...	2	...	93	97	190
Scotland	1	16	2	4	27	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	34	64
Ireland	62	63	396	399	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	466	471	937
Other Countries	1	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	13
TOTALS	140	159	408	425	36	24	4	3	3	...	2	...	593	611	1,204

NOTE.—Protestants... 369
 Roman Catholics... 833
 Other Persuasions... 2
 Total... 1,204

Government Immigration Office,
 Sydney, 28 June, 1867.

GEORGE F. WISE,
 Agent for Immigration.

E.

RETURN shewing the Educational Attainments of the Assisted Immigrants from the United Kingdom who arrived during the Year 1866.

COUNTRIES.	CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION.																		GRAND TOTAL.
	Under 4 years.			4 and under 7 years.			7 and under 12 years.			12 and under 21 years.			21 years and upwards.			Total.			
	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	
England and Wales ...	19	...	...	5	4	1	3	7	15	3	3	47	7	4	72	37	18	135	190
Scotland ...	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	18	...	1	33	6	2	56	64
Ireland ...	35	...	...	18	2	...	7	9	18	64	45	223	109	74	333	233	130	574	937
Other Countries ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	4	6	...	7	13
TOTALS ...	62	...	...	25	7	1	10	16	39	68	48	290	117	79	442	282	150	772	1,204

NOTE:—

	Under 12 years.	Adults.	Total.
Cannot read ...	97	185	282
Read only ...	23	127	150
Read and write ...	40	732	772
Total ...	160	1,044	1,204

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 28 June, 1867.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

F.

RETURN shewing the state of Education, as compared with the Religious Persuasions, of the Assisted Immigrants who arrived during the Year 1866.

STATE OF EDUCATION.	RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS.							Total Adults.	Children under 12 years of age, not included in the foregoing columns.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Members of the Church of England.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Other Protestants.	Other Persuasions.				
Adults who cannot read ...	9	177	...	...	...	...	186	} 160	
Adults who can read only ...	17	108	2	...	...	...	127		
Adults who can read and write.	195	465	58	5	3	5	731			
TOTALS ...	221	750	60	5	3	5	1,044	160	1,204	

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 28 June, 1867.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

G.
TRADES AND CALLINGS.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT—1866.

FROM WHAT COUNTRY EMIGRATING.	MALE.																												GRAND TOTAL.								
	Number of Agricultural Labourers.					Number of Domestic Servants.				Number of Mechanics engaged in erecting Buildings, or in obtaining or preparing Building Materials.					Number of Tradespeople making or selling Articles of Food.				Number of Tradespeople engaged in making Articles of Clothing.				Number of Mechanics, &c., not included in the foregoing Columns.														
	Agricultural Labourers.	Labourers.	Gardeners.	Ploughmen.	Shepherds.	Total.	Grooms.	Coachmen.	Valers.	Total.	Carpenters.	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Sawyers.	Plasterers.	Total.	Butchers.	Bakers.	Grocers.	Total.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Total.	Millwrights.	Brasscutters.	Tinmen.	Blacksmiths.	Painters and Glaziers.		Teachers.	Watchmakers.	Engineers.	Printers and Composers.	Coachbuilders.	Coopers.	Curriers.	Total.
England	18	23	...	...	...	41	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	7	1	2	...	3	1	3	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	10
Scotland	1	7	...	2	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ireland	122	244	2	6	1	375	2	6	...	8	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	4	1	6	1	...	1	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	16
Other Countries ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	136	279	3	8	2	428	2	6	1	9	5	4	1	1	1	12	4	3	1	8	3	10	13	1	2	2	6	1	7	3	2	2	3	1	1	31	501

FROM WHAT COUNTRY EMIGRATING.	FEMALE.																			GRAND TOTAL.
	Number of Domestic Servants.									Number of Tradespeople engaged in making Articles of Clothing.				Other callings, &c., not included in the foregoing columns.						
	Housekeepers.	Cooks.	House Servants.	Housemaids.	Nursemaids.	Laundresses.	Dairymaids.	Farm Servants.	Total.	Dressmakers.	Milliners.	Needlewomen.	Total.	Matrons.	Teachers.	Shopwomen.	Barnmaids.	Total.		
England	5	1	25	2	4	...	...	...	37	2	2	1	5	2	...	...	...	7
Scotland	3	...	17	...	4	...	...	...	20	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	1
Ireland	20	2	269	28	10	11	24	1	365	14	3	11	28	...	...	...	...	6
Other Countries	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	29	3	314	30	14	11	24	1	426	18	7	12	37	3	8	7	1	19	482	

NOTE.—Number of Married Females 61
 " Children " 68
 " Males 92
 Total Adults, Males 501
 " Unmarried Females 482
 TOTAL 1,204

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 28 June, 1867.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

H.

RETURN shewing the Disposal of the Immigrants from the United Kingdom, who arrived during the Year 1866.

SHIP.	LEFT THE SHIP ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT.		HIRED FROM THE SHIP.		FEMALES RECEIVED AT DEPÔT, SYDNEY.	
	Families.	Single Males (not being Members of Families).	Families.	Single Males (not being Members of Families).	Discharged to Depositors or Relatives.	Single Females hired from Dépôt.
Africana	24	135	1	10	137	44
Peerless	13	146	...	12	99	36
Racehorse	21	130	2	7	100	55
TOTALS	58	411	3	29	336	135

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 28 June, 1867.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

I.

RETURN shewing the Average Rate of Wages for different classes of Labour, for the Year 1866.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per annum, with Board and Lodging.
MALES.		
Carpenters	8s. to 9s. per diem	.....
Smiths	9s. to 10s. „	.....
Wheelwrights	9s. to 10s. „	.....
Bricklayers	9s. to 10s. „	.....
Masons	10s. „	.....
FEMALES.		
Cooks (plain) ... ..	.....	£ £ 26 per annum.
Housemaids ... ..	.....	20 to 26 „
Laundresses ... ..	.....	26 „
Nursemaids ... ..	.....	16 to 20 „
General House Servants ... ..	.....	20 to 26 „
Farm House Servants ... ..	.....	20 „

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 28 June, 1867.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

K.

RETURN shewing the Assisted and Unassisted Immigration from the United Kingdom, from 1st January, 1838, to 31st December, 1866.

YEAR.	ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.														UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.						TOTAL NUMBER OF ASSISTED AND UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.																									
	NUMBER LANDED.						COST OF CONVEYANCE.								NUMBER LANDED.																															
	Twelve Years and upwards.			Under Twelve Years.			To	Amount of Passage Money.	Amount of Gratuities to Surgeons, Officers, Constables, &c.	Amount of Demurrage.	Cost of Victualling &c., incidental to detention of Ships in Quarantine, and on Demurrage.	Total Cost of Conveyance, including Gratuities, &c.	Paid by Immigrants, or out of Imperial Fund, 1848 to 1851 inclusive.	Paid by Residents in this Colony, under the Remittance Regulations, 1853 to 1857 inclusive.	Deposits under Assisted Immigration, made on account of Individuals arrived.	Total charged on the Colonial Fund for introduction of Immigrants.	Twelve Years and upwards.			Under Twelve Years.			Totals	Twelve Years and upwards.			Under Twelve Years.	GRAND TOTAL.																		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	£											s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£		s.	d.	£			s.	d.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.							
1838 to 1861 inclusive	47513	50086	97599	16094	15944	32038	129637	1877805	10	9	112202	7	8	2649	8	11	2790	12	1	1995447	19	5	17812	9	9	38948	0	5	32364	4	3	1906323	5	0	17676	8829	26505	3522	3429	6951	33456	65189	58915	124104	38989	163093
1862	1172	1047	2219	214	198	412	2631	31472	11	6	3264	14	0				2	6	0	34739	11	6	See Report, 1862.						34739	11	6	559	281	840	101	82	183	1023	1731	1328	3059	595	3654			
1863	1967	1871	3838	391	404	795	4633	58229	8	2	5855	13	0				15	11	6	64100	12	8				17786	0	0	46314	12	8	494	307	801	103	99	202	1003	2461	2178	4639	997	5636			
1864	1701	1672	3373	289	315	604	3977	49264	8	6	4919	2	0				26	4	6	54209	15	0				18680	0	0	35629	15	0	728	294	1022	93	84	177	1199	2429	1966	4395	781	5176			
1865	1073	1214	2287	218	217	430	2717	31747	6	1	3816	8	0	53	15	6	15	7	0	35632	16	7				14246	19	11	21385	16	8	362	182	544	53	44	97	641	1435	1396	2831	527	3358			
1866	501	543	1044	92	68	160	1204	14497	5	10	1493	17	6	145	19	4	143	5	3	16280	7	11				6421	0	0	9859	7	11	332	219	551	51	46	97	648	833	762	1595	257	1852			
Totals	58927	56433	110360	17293	17146	34439	144799	2063016	10	10	131552	2	2	2849	3	9	2993	6	4	2200411	3	1	17812	9	9	38948	0	5	89498	4	2	2054152	8	9	20151	10112	30269	3923	3784	7707	37970	74078	66545	140623	42146	182769

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT—1866.

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 28 June, 1867.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

L.

RETURN shewing the Number of Individuals for whose Passages and Outfits Deposits were made, under the Assisted Immigration Regulations, in the Year 1866, with the Amount received under each head.

YEAR.	Number of Individuals.	Amount paid towards Passages.	Amount paid for Outfits.	TOTAL.
1866	1,329	£ s. d. *7,164 0 0	£ s. d. 441 10 0	£ s. d. 7,605 10 0

* NOTE.—Average deposit per head towards cost of passage, £5 7s. 10d.

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 28 June, 1867.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

M.

RETURN of the Number of Cabin and Steerage Passengers who arrived in the Colony of New South Wales, by Sea, during the Year 1866 (exclusive of Government Immigrants and Chinese).

PORT OF ARRIVAL.	FROM UNITED KINGDOM.					FROM NEIGHBOURING COLONIES, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND.					FROM FOREIGN PORTS.					GRAND TOTAL.	
	Adults.		Children.		TOTAL.	Adults.		Children.		TOTAL.	Adults.		Children.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
Sydney.....	332	219	51	46	648	15,472	3,846	976	933	21,227	443	148	54	43	688	17,328	5,235
Newcastle ..	..	..	..	..	..	542	110	64	60	776	..	..	..	..	..	606	170
Eden.....	..	..	..	..	..	35	4	1	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	36	4
Grafton ....	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	12	3
TOTALS..	332	219	51	46	648	16,061	3,963	1,041	993	22,058	443	148	54	43	688	17,982	5,412

Custom House, Sydney.

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

N.

RETURN shewing the Number of Cabin and Steerage Passengers who departed from New South Wales, by Sea, during the Year 1866 (exclusive of Chinese).

PORT OF DEPARTURE.	TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.					TO THE NEIGHBOURING COLONIES, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND.					TO FOREIGN PORTS.					GRAND TOTAL.	
	Adults.		Children.		TOTAL.	Adults.		Children.		TOTAL.	Adults.		Children.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
Sydney.....	477	280	127	140	1,024	8,036	2,350	585	445	11,416	614	221	115	85	1,035	9,954	3,521
Newcastle ..	..	..	..	..	..	103	20	13	15	151	215	61	45	41	362	376	137
Eden.....	..	..	..	..	..	53	10	8	7	78	..	..	..	..	..	61	17
Grafton ....	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	2	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	8	6
TOTALS..	477	280	127	140	1,024	8,198	2,384	608	469	11,659	829	282	160	126	1,397	10,399	3,631

Custom House, Sydney.

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT—1866.

15

O.

RETURN shewing the Number of Chinese Immigrants who arrived in the Colony of New South Wales, by Sea, during the Year 1866.

NAME OF SHIP.	TONNAGE.	WHERE FROM.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	NO. OF DAYS ON PASSAGE.	NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS.	
					Male.	Female.
Wonga Wonga	444	Melbourne, Victoria...	14 January ...	3	1	...
City of Melbourne	615	Do. do. ...	10 February ...	2	2	...
Wonga Wonga	444	Do. do. ...	24 February ...	2	1	...
City of Brisbane	504	Brisbane, Queensland	9 April ...	2	1	...
Lady Bowen	425	Do. do. ...	28 April ...	3	1	...
Lady Young	421	Do. do. ...	3 May ...	2	1	...
Saxonia	243	Port Denison, do. ...	9 May ...	11	3	...
Spec	161	New Caledonia ...	16 May ...	7	2	...
Eagle	147	Wide Bay, Queensland	19 May ...	6	1	...
Queensland	287	Brisbane, do. ...	6 June ...	4	1	...
James Paterson	291	Rockhampton, do. ...	25 September ...	4	3	...
Onward	606	Hong Kong, China ...	4 July ...	75	4	1
Lucknow	180	New Caledonia ...	28 November ...	10	2	...
				TOTAL ...	23	1

Custom House, Sydney.

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

P.

RETURN shewing the number of Chinese who departed, by Sea, from New South Wales, during the Year 1866.

SHIP.	TONNAGE.	WHITHER BOUND.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS.
James Paterson	291	Rockhampton	8 February	Male. 6
Yang Tsze	689	Shanghai	19 February	4
Empress of India	766	Hong Kong	27 February	100
Boomerang	445	Rockhampton	5 March	13
Tinonee	265	Maryborough	23 March	3
Boomerang	445	Rockhampton	5 April	3
James Paterson	291	Do.	12 April	1
Hyacinth	324	Hong Kong	18 April	119
Do.	324	Do.	26 April	66
James Paterson	291	Rockhampton	11 May	2
John Masterman	609	Hong Kong	16 May	6
Tarana	692	New Zealand	18 May	25
Hendrika	520	Java	5 June	11
Pegasus	525	Shanghai	13 June	1
James Paterson	291	Rockhampton	13 September	40
Balclutha	272	Do.	19 September	54
Cawarra	439	Do.	11 July	13
Canaan	840	Hong Kong	5 October	146
Atrevida	457	San Francisco	5 October	1
James Paterson	291	Rockhampton	11 October	68
Saxonia	243	Do.	15 November	68
Onward	606	Hong Kong	15 November	44
Phoebe	416	New Zealand	11 December	55
Saxonia	243	Rockhampton	11 December	55
Do.	243	Do.	28 December	22
			TOTAL	926

Custom House, Sydney.

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

IMMIGRATION.

IMMIGRATION.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 19 May, 1863.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to establish the following Regulations for Assisted Immigration, in lieu of those issued on 21st June, 1861.

1. Any person who may be desirous of introducing from the United Kingdom, immigrants of the labouring classes, will be permitted to do so on making the following deposit, and furnishing the names and all particulars of the persons to be introduced at the time of making such deposit, viz. :—

SEX.	AGE.			
	Under 12 years.	12 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	All above 50 years.
	£	£	£	£
Male	4	7	9	12
Female	3	4	7	12

2. In like manner, any person may introduce from the United Kingdom immigrants of the labouring classes without naming them in the Colony, on payment of the following rates :—

SEX.	AGE.			
	Under 12 years.	12 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	All above 50 years.
	£	£	£	£
Male	4	11	13	15
Female	3	4	7	12

3. It must be distinctly understood that the Government will only guarantee passages for labourers selected under the last preceding clause, to the extent of money allotted to this purpose, which, in the year 1863, will be £30,000.

4. The deposits in either case must be made, if in Sydney, at the Government Immigration Office, between the hours of 10 a.m. and half-past 2 p.m., and if in the Country Districts, with the Clerks of Petty Sessions during the usual office hours. Any sums which depositors desire to add, for the purpose of providing the outfit required by the Emigration Commissioners in London, will be received at the same time, and transmitted to the Commissioners. The estimated cost of such outfit for an adult is about £3.

5. The immigrants must be brought out in ships chartered by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners in London; and the depositor, in the first class of cases, will be required to afford all such information respecting the immigrants he proposes to introduce, as may be necessary to enable the Agent for Immigration, or Clerk of Petty Sessions, to comply with his application and the requirements of these Regulations.

6. The persons eligible under these Regulations are mechanics of every description, domestic servants, and all persons of the labouring class. They must be of sound mental and bodily health, and of good moral character.

7. No advantage will be allowed in respect of any person brought out as a cabin or intermediate passenger.

8. Depositors must undertake to provide for the immigrants they introduce after the expiration of ten days from the time of their arrival, or pay to the Government for their subsistence at the rate of 1s. per day for each adult, or half that amount for each child under the age of 12 years, so long as they may be maintained at the public expense after the expiration of that period.

9. In the event of any person nominated in the Colony for a passage declining to emigrate, or in case the amount deposited shall exceed that required for the number of immigrants actually introduced, the amount deposited, or the excess, as the case may be, will be returned to the depositor upon receipt in the Colony of the Emigration Commissioners' report recommending its repayment; but the deposit made for the introduction of labourers under clause 2 will not, under any circumstances, be returned.

10. The Clerks of Petty Sessions, on receipt of any deposit under these Regulations, will immediately remit the amount to the Agent for Immigration at Sydney, with a statement of the number and description of immigrants whom the depositor wishes to introduce. The Agent for Immigration will thereupon prepare and forward to the Clerk of Petty Sessions, for delivery to the depositor, a passage certificate. Similar certificates will be issued to depositors in Sydney, on payment of their deposits to the Agent for Immigration.

11. The passage certificate must be forwarded by the depositor to his friends or agents in the United Kingdom; and it must in every case be produced within *twelve months* from the date of it, to Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners in London, who will provide passages to the Colony for the immigrants proposed to be introduced.

12. Forms of application, as well as all other information for the guidance of depositors, can be obtained from the several Clerks of Petty Sessions in the Country Districts, or in Sydney, at the Office of the Agent for Immigration.

13. These Regulations will take effect on and after the 1st June next.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

1867-8:

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT

FROM THE

IMMIGRATION AGENT,

FOR THE YEAR

1867.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
21 *April*, 1868.

SYDNEY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1868.

[*Price*, 1s.]

* 422—A

c 120—

KEY TO APPENDICES.

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

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THE AGENT FOR IMMIGRATION to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY,

SUBMITTING

REPORT ON IMMIGRATION FOR THE YEAR 1867.

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 26 March, 1868.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit herewith, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, my Report on Immigration to this Colony, for the year 1867.

2. In the Appendices are contained returns detailing all particulars relating to Immigration and Emigration during the past year. To these returns I would particularly refer for interesting statistical information.

3. The regulations under which Assisted Immigration has been carried on since the 21st June, 1861, were cancelled on the 11th December last. In that period of six and a half years, there have been nominated 21,045 individuals ;
From which number deduct total arrivals 16,106
And those who declined or were unable to emigrate 4,217
————— 20,323

Leaving a balance of 722 individuals
who have yet to arrive. More than one-third of those who have arrived have been unmarried females, viz.:—5,652 out of a total of 16,106.

4. The return in the Appendix marked A shews, in a comprehensive form, the principal details relating to the immigration for the past year. Only three vessels have arrived during the year 1867.

The average number of days on the passage was 94.

The average cost per head for the introduction of each immigrant is shewn by this return to have been £13 17 3
From which sum, however, must be deducted the amount of deposits made on account of individuals arrived, viz., an average per head of 5 7 0

Shewing the net cost per head to have been £8 10 3
This amount is exclusive of the expenses incurred in England by the Emigration Commissioners for bedding, and mess utensils, &c., &c.; also, for cost of maintenance of emigrants at the Depôt prior to their embarkation. These accounts have not yet been received, but, as shewn in my previous Annual Reports, these expenses average about 30s. per head, which, therefore, makes the actual cost to the Colony for each immigrant landed to amount to about £10 per head.

5. Return B shews the division of the several portions of the United Kingdom in which the immigrants were born to be as under:—

From England and Wales	123	} 944
„ Scotland	...	...	57
„ Ireland	...	...	759
„ Other Countries	...	...	5
Of whom were—				
Male Adults	385	} 944
Female	...	...	435
Under 12 years of age	{ Males	...	66	} 944
	{ Females	...	58	

Appendix C.

6. The religions of the immigrants were—

Protestants	302	} 944
Röman Catholics	642	

Appendix D.

Appendix E.

7. Their educational attainments, as compared with their native countries, were—

FROM ENGLAND AND WALES.			}	123
Cannot read	...	28		
Read only	...	15		
Read and write	...	80	}	57
FROM SCOTLAND.				
Cannot read	...	13		
Read only	...	3	}	944
Read and write	...	41		
FROM IRELAND.				
Cannot read	...	147	}	759
Read only	...	116		
Read and write	...	496		
FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.			}	5
Cannot read	...	1		
Read and write	...	4		

Appendix F.

And, as compared with their religious persuasions—

PROTESTANTS.			}	944
Cannot read	...	7		
Read only	...	19		
Read and write	...	217	}	101
ROMAN CATHOLICS.				
Cannot read	...	101		
Read only	...	95	}	381
Read and write	...	381		
Children under 12 years of age not included	...	124		

Appendix G.

8. The trades and callings of the immigrants will be found in the Appendix thus classified:—

	Males.	Unmarried Females.
Agricultural labourers and shepherds.....	312	.....
Domestic servants.....	8	344
Tradespeople engaged preparing or selling articles of food.....	8	2
Tradespeople engaged in making or selling articles of clothing.....	18	29
Mechanics and all other trades or callings not included under the above heads, but which are detailed in the Appendix.....	39	12
	<u>385</u>	<u>387</u>

Appendix H.

9. A return of the disposal of the immigrants will be found in the Appendix, by which it will be seen that of the 387 women who were received at the Dépôt direct from the ship, there were—

Discharged to their friends.....	285
Hired.....	102
Total.....	<u>387</u>

The engagements of these single women, the greater number of whom had never been in service as domestic servants, are thus classified:—

	Per annum.
2 laundresses, engaged at average rate of wages of.....	£22 0 0
2 cooks ditto.....	26 0 0
8 nursemaids ditto.....	15 15 0
90 general house servants ditto.....	16 0 0

10. The average rates of wages paid to labourers engaged in the principal trades in Sydney, also of wages paid to female servants in Sydney, are given in the Appendix.

11. The information given in Appendix K refers to the immigration which has taken place from Great Britain and Ireland to this Colony, from January 1st, 1838, to December 31st, 1867, inclusive, during which period of 30 years there appear to have arrived as—

Assisted Immigrants.

Males	54,312
Females	56,868
Children in nearly equal proportions	34,563
	145,743

and as—

Unassisted Immigrants.

Males	20,698
Females	10,605
Children in nearly equal proportions	7,902
	39,205

By this table it will be noticed that, whilst under Assisted Immigration the number of females exceed by nearly 5 per cent. the number of males who have arrived, there is a very large excess of 95 per cent. of males over females who have arrived in the Colony at their own expense.

12. The return L shews the amount of deposits made under the Regulations by individuals in this Colony, towards the cost of introduction of their relatives or friends. These deposits amounted to an average of £5 6s. per head towards the cost of passage.

13. Tables M and N have been furnished to this Department by the Collector of Customs. These returns are very important, not only as shewing the amount of passenger traffic that has existed between this and the neighbouring Colonies, but also as giving the arrivals from and departures to Great Britain and Ireland, which, for the past year, appear to have been—

Arrivals	1,235
Departures	1,095
Excess of arrivals over departures (exclusive of Assisted Immigrants)	140

The information obtained from these tables in the present and past years, from 1860, inclusive, is worthy of notice, as the total arrivals from that period from Great Britain and Ireland have been

And the total departures to Great Britain and Ireland have been	7,779
Thus shewing that in the past eight years the very small excess of arrivals over departures has been	6,806
	973

individuals, being an average excess per annum of only 121 individuals, including children under 12 years of age.

14. Tables O and P relate to the arrivals and departures of the Chinese.

Appendices O and P.

It will be noticed that the departures have exceeded the arrivals by	714
And as my Report for 1866 shewed that for the previous five years, since the Chinese Immigration Restriction Act came into force on the 28th February, 1862, there had been an excess of departures over arrivals of	3,442
Individuals,—Thus shewing a total excess of departures over arrivals in six years of	4,156

15. I subjoin the following table, extracted from the Annual Report issued by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners in 1867, by which it appears that, during the year 1866, the large number of 204,882 individuals had emigrated from the United Kingdom under the auspices of the Commissioners. Of these, there went to—

	English	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	Total.
British North America ...	3,859	2,208	3,921	2,816	451	13,255
United States	38,421	6,825	86,594	22,372	6,788	161,000
Australian Colonies and New Zealand	12,944	2,765	7,973	415	.....	24,097
All other places	3,632	509	402	1,088	899	6,530
Total	58,856	12,307	98,890	26,691	8,138	204,882

The emigration to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand amounted, in 1866, (as will be seen on reference to the above table,) to 24,097, distributed as follows:—

To New South Wales	1,648
„ Queensland	6,054
„ Victoria	8,531
„ South Australia	3,392
„ Western Australia	167
„ Tasmania	7
„ New Zealand	4,298
Total	24,097

The decrease in the amount of emigration to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand has been very marked during the past four years, viz.—

In 1863, the emigration amounted to	53,054
„ 1864, „ „	40,942
„ 1865, „ „	37,283
„ 1866, „ „	24,097

16. The total emigration from the United Kingdom, during the last fifty-two years, has amounted to 6,106,392. The emigration, for the ten years ending 1866, has averaged annually 163,607.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX.

A.

RETURN of Assisted Immigration from the United Kingdom to New South Wales, during the Year 1867.

SHIPS.						IMMIGRANTS.														EXPENDITURE.																			
NAME OF VESSEL.	Tonnage.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Master.	Name of Surgeon.	Births on the Voyage.		DEATHS.							NUMBER LANDED.					Contract price per Statute Adult.	Total Passage Money paid.	Amount of Gratuities to Surgeons, Officers, Constables, &c.	Number of Days detained on Demurrage.	Cost of Victualling, &c. incidental to detention of Ships in Quarantine.	Total Cost of Conveyance, including Gratuities, &c.	Deposits made on account of Individuals arrived.	Net cost of Conveyance and Superintendence.											
									On the Voyage.				In Quarantine.			Above 12 years.		Under 12 years.																					
									Above 12 years.		7 and under 12 years.		1 and under 7 years.	Under 1 year.	Total Deaths.	Above 12 years.		Under 12 years.	Total.	Above 12 years.									Under 12 years.										
							M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.									M.	F.	Total.	Statute Adults.							
Burlington	676	1866. 9 Nov.	1867. 16 Feb.	90	J. Coward...	J. S. Hughes...													109	130	11	13	263	248	£ s. d.	13 19 6	£ s. d.	3,465 16 0	£ s. d.	414 12 0	£ s. d.	0 12 0	£ s. d.	3,881 0 0	£ s. d.	1,488 0 0	£ s. d.	2,443 0 0	
Light Brigade...	1,214	1867. 13 Feb.	21 May	97	H. Evans...	W. Donaldson	2	1	3	2	2				2				2	102	175	38	26	396	361	£ s. d.	12 17 9	£ s. d.	4,720 0 10	£ s. d.	589 4 0	£ s. d.	78 19 5	£ s. d.	5,388 4 3	£ s. d.	2,074 0 0	£ s. d.	3,314 4 3
Sir Robert Sale	741	17 Sept.	13 Dec.	87	J. Eales	E. Keamey													114	130	22	19	285	263	£ s. d.	12 17 0	£ s. d.	3,379 11 0	£ s. d.	438 0 0	£ s. d.	0 15 0	£ s. d.	3,818 6 0	£ s. d.	1,539 0 0	£ s. d.	2,279 6 0	
TOTALS							2	1	3	2	2				2				2,385	435	66	58	944	872	£ s. d.	11,565 7 10	£ s. d.	1,441 16 0	£ s. d.	80 6 5	£ s. d.	13,087 10 3	£ s. d.	5,051 0 0	£ s. d.	8,036 10 3			
AVERAGE ...	877			943																						£ s. d.	13 17 3	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	5 7 0	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	8 10 3				

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 26 March, 1868.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT—1867.

B.

RETURN shewing the Native Countries of the Assisted Immigrants who arrived from the United Kingdom, in the Year 1867.

ENGLAND.				WALES.	SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.			OTHER COUNTRIES.												
Northern Counties.	Southern Counties.	Midland Counties.	Eastern Counties.		Northern Counties.	Southern Counties.	Ulster.	Leinster.	Connaught and Munster.													
23	49	14	35	2	28	29	198	107	454	5												
Northumberland 1	Kent 19	Cheshire 1	Lincolnshire 1	Brecknockshire ... 2	Ross-shire 1	Edinburgh 6	Donegal 27	West Meath..... 10	Leitrim 13													
Westmoreland 7	Sussex 1	Derbyshire 1	Norfolk 3		Banff 1	Lanarkshire ... 2	Londonderry 12	East Meath..... 9	Sligo 5													
Durham 3	Hampshire 1	Staffordshire 6	Huntingdonshire 2		Aberdeen..... 2	Ayrshire 1	Antrim..... 6	King's County 30	Mayo 7													
Lancashire 12	Somersetshire..... 13	Warwickshire..... 1	Hertfordshire..... 1		Forfarshire 7	Dumbarton..... 2	Fermanagh ... 54	Kildare..... 11	Galway..... 32													
	Devonshire 2	Worcestershire ... 1	Middlesex 28		Fifeshire 8	Argyleshire..... 3	Tyrone 26	Dublin 13	Roscommon ... 15													
	Cornwall 13	Leicestershire..... 2			Perthshire 8	Renfrewshire ... 11	Downshire ... 7	Queen's County 5	Clare..... 115													
		Gloucestershire... 1			Orkney and Shetland Islands ... 1	Stirling 1	Cavan 51	Carlow 2	Kerry 18													
		Monmouthshire... 1				Linlithgow 1	Monaghan ... 4	Wicklow 2	Cork 49													
						Bute..... 2	Armagh 11	Kilkenny..... 21	Waterford 11													
								Wexford 4	Tipperary 116													
									Limerick 73													
23	49	14	35		28	29	198	107	454	5												
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">England</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">121</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wales</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scotland</td> <td style="text-align: right;">57</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ireland</td> <td style="text-align: right;">759</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Countries</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">TOTAL</td> <td style="text-align: right;">944</td> </tr> </table>											England	121	Wales	2	Scotland	57	Ireland	759	Other Countries	5	TOTAL	944
England	121																					
Wales	2																					
Scotland	57																					
Ireland	759																					
Other Countries	5																					
TOTAL	944																					

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 26 March, 1868.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

C.

RETURN shewing the Ages of the Assisted Immigrants from the United Kingdom, who arrived during the Year 1867.

NATIVE COUNTRY.	CLASSIFICATION OF AGES.														GRAND TOTAL.		
	Under 1 year.		1 and under 4 years.		4 and under 7 years.		7 and under 12 years.		12 and under 21 years.		21 and under 45 years.		45 years and upwards.			Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
England and Wales ...	5	1	6	5	3	5	4	4	16	18	26	27	2	1	62	61	123
Scotland ...	1	1	6	2	4	...	...	5	5	2	8	16	1	6	25	32	57
Ireland ...	5	6	5	10	8	8	17	10	108	174	205	161	14	28	362	397	759
Other Countries ...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	5
TOTALS ...	11	8	17	18	17	13	21	19	129	194	239	205	17	36	451	493	944

NOTE:—Under 12 years of age ... { Males ... 66
 Females... 58
 Adults ... { Males ... 385
 Females... 435
 Total ... 944

Government Immigration Office,
 Sydney, 26 March, 1868.

GEORGE F. WISE,
 Agent for Immigration.

D.

RETURN shewing the Religious Persuasions of the Assisted Immigrants from the United Kingdom, who arrived during the Year 1867.

NATIVE COUNTRY.	CLASSIFICATION OF RELIGION.												GRAND TOTAL.		
	Church of England.		Roman Catholics.		Church of Scotland.		Wesleyans.		Other Protestants.		Other Persuasions.			Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
England and Wales ...	48	43	10	13	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	62	61	123
Scotland ...	2	2	...	...	23	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	32	57
Ireland ...	63	61	291	328	8	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	362	397	759
Other Countries ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	5
TOTALS ...	115	108	301	341	31	36	4	7	...	1	...	...	451	493	944

NOTE:—Protestants ... 302
 Roman Catholics ... 642
 Total ... 944

Government Immigration Office,
 Sydney, 26 March, 1868.

GEORGE F. WISE,
 Agent for Immigration.

E.

RETURN shewing the Educational Attainments of the Assisted Immigrants from the United Kingdom, who arrived during the Year 1867.

COUNTRIES.	CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION.															GRAND TOTAL.			
	Under 4 years.			4 and under 7 years.			7 and under 12 years.			12 and under 21 years.			21 years and upwards.				Total.		
	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.		Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.
England and Wales...	17	...	...	6	2	...	2	2	4	2	7	25	1	4	51	28	15	80	123
Scotland ...	10	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	7	...	1	30	13	3	41	57
Ireland ...	26	...	...	8	6	2	3	9	15	38	40	205	72	61	274	147	116	96	759
Other Countries ...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	4	5
TOTALS...	54	...	...	17	9	4	5	12	23	40	47	237	73	66	357	189	134	621	944

NOTE:—

	Under 12 years.	Adults.	Total.
Cannot read ...	76	113	189
Read only ...	21	113	134
Read and write ...	27	594	621
Total ...	124	820	944

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 26 March, 1868.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

F.

RETURN shewing the state of Education, as compared with the Religious Persuasions, of the Assisted Immigrants who arrived during the Year 1867.

STATE OF EDUCATION.	RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS.							GRAND TOTAL.
	Church of England.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Other Protestants.	Total Adults.	Children under 12 years of age, not included in the foregoing columns.	
Adults who cannot read ...	7	101	...	...	...	108	} 124	
Adults who can read only...	16	95	...	3	...	114		
Adults who can read and write ...	163	381	49	4	1	598		
TOTALS ...	186	577	49	7	1	820	124	944

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 26 March, 1868.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

G.
TRADES AND CALLINGS.

FROM WHAT COUNTRY EMIGRATING.	MALE.																										GRAND TOTAL.									
	Number of Agricultural Labourers.					Number of Domestic Servants.				Number of Mechanics engaged in Building.			Number of Tradespeople making or selling Articles of Food.				Number of Tradespeople engaged in-making Articles of-Clothing.				Number of Mechanics, &c., not included in the foregoing columns.															
	Agricultural Labourers.	Labourers.	Gardeners.	Shepherds.	Total.	Grooms.	Coachman.	House Servants.	Total.	Carpenters.	Masons.	Total.	Butchers.	Bakers.	Grocers.	Total.	Tailors.	Boot and Shoemakers.	Weaver.	Total.	Cabinet-makers.	Whitesmith.	Wax-chandler.	Chairmaker.	Engineers.	Carriers.		Blacksmiths.	Coppersmith.	Brassfinisher.	Boatbuilder.	Teachers.	Plumber.	Watchmaker.	Printer.	Total.
England	6	23	1	...	30	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	4	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	8	44
Scotland .....	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14
Ireland	21	249	2	5	277	3	1	4	8	7	1	8	2	1	4	7	5	6	1	12	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	327
TOTAL	27	277	3	5	312	3	1	4	8	9	2	11	2	2	4	8	7	10	1	18	3	1	1	1	4	2	5	1	1	1	5	1	1	28	385	

FROM WHAT COUNTRY EMIGRATING.	FEMALE.																						GRAND TOTAL.		
	Number of Domestic Servants.										Number of Tradespeople making or selling Articles of Food.		Number of Tradespeople making or selling Articles of Clothing.						Other Callings not included in the foregoing columns.						
	Housekeepers.	Cooks.	House Servants.	Housemaids.	Nursemaids.	Laundresses.	Dairymaid.	Farm Servants.	Lady's-maid.	Total.	Grocers.	Total.	Dressmakers.	Milliners.	Talloress.	Needlewomen.	Shoebinder.	Weaver.	Total.	Matrons.	Teachers.	Shopwomen.		Machiniste.	Total.
England	1	1	21	...	1	...	...	1	1	26	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	5	3	...	1	1	5	36
Scotland	6	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	16	
Ireland	14	8	184	16	6	5	7	65	...	305	1	1	12	2	...	5	1	1	21	...	6	1	...	334	
Other Countries .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
TOTALS	21	10	210	17	7	5	7	66	1	344	2	2	14	4	1	8	1	1	29	3	6	2	1	12	387

Note:—Number of Married Females 43
 " Children " 53
 " Males 66
 Total Adults, Males 385
 " Unmarried Females 387
TOTAL **944**

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 26th March, 1868.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

H.

RETURN shewing the Disposal of the Immigrants from the United Kingdom, who arrived during the Year 1867.

SHIP.	LEFT THE SHIP ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT.		HIRED FROM THE SHIP.		FEMALES RECEIVED AT DEPÔT, SYDNEY.	
	Families.	Single Males (not being Members of Families).	Families.	Single Males (not being Members of Families).	Discharged to Depositors or Relatives.	Single Females hired from Depôt.
Burlington	18	84	...	7	81	31
Light Brigade	18	128	...	16	124	34
Sir Robert Sale	13	86	...	15	80	37
	49	298	...	38	285	102

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 26 March, 1868.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

I.

RETURN shewing the Average Rate of Wages for different classes of Labor, for the Year 1867.

TRADE OR CALLING.	Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per annum, with Board and Lodging.
MALES.		
Carpenters	8s. to 9s. per diem	.....
Smiths	9s. to 10s. "	.....
Wheelwrights	9s. to 10s. "	.....
Bricklayers	9s. to 10s. "	.....
Masons	10s. "	.....
FEMALES.		
Cooks (plain) ... ..	.....	£26 to £30.
Housemaids ... ..	.....	£20 to £26. 6
Laundresses ... ..	.....	£26.
Nursemaids ... ..	.....	£16 to £20.
General House Servants ... ..	.....	£20 to £26.
Farm House Servants ... ..	.....	£20 to £25.

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 26 March, 1868.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

K.

RETURN shewing the Assisted and Unassisted Immigration for the United Kingdom, from 1st January, 1838, to 31st December, 1867.

YEAR.	ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.																UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.						TOTAL NUMBER OF ASSISTED AND UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.																							
	NUMBER LANDED.						COST OF CONVEYANCE.										NUMBER LANDED.																													
	Twelve Years and upwards.			Under Twelve Years.			Totals	Amount of Passage Money.			Amount of Demurrage.			Cost of Victualling, &c., incidental to detention of Ships in Quarantine, and on Demurrage.			Total Cost of Conveyance, including Gratuities, &c.			Paid by Immigrants, or out of Imperial Fund 1848 to 1851 inclusive.			Paid by Residents in this Colony, under the Remittance Regulations, 1853 to 1857 inclusive.			Deposits under Assisted Immigration Regulations, made on account of Individuals arrived.			Total charged on the Colonial Fund for introduction of Immigrants.			Twelve Years and upwards.			Under Twelve Years.			Totals	Twelve Years and upwards.			Under Twelve Years.	GRAND TOTAL.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.									
1838 to 1861 inclusive	47518	50086	97599	16094	15944	32038	129637	1877805	10	9	112202	7	8	2649	8	11	2790	12	1	1995447	19	5	17812	9	9	38948	0	5	32364	4	3	1906323	5	0	17076	8829	26505	3522	3429	6951	33456	65189	58915	124104	38989	163093
1862	1172	1047	2219	214	198	412	2631	31472	11	6	3264	14	0				2	6	0	34739	11	6	See Report, 1862.						34739	11	6	559	281	840	101	82	183	1023	1731	1328	3059	595	3654			
1863	1967	1871	3838	391	404	795	4633	58229	8	2	5855	13	0				15	11	6	64100	12	8				17736	0	0	46314	12	8	494	307	801	103	99	202	1003	2461	2178	4639	997	5636			
1864	1701	1672	3373	289	315	604	3977	49264	8	6	4919	2	0				26	4	6	54209	15	0				18680	0	0	35529	15	0	728	294	1022	93	84	177	1199	2429	1966	4395	781	5176			
1865	1073	1214	2287	213	217	430	2717	31747	6	1	3816	8	0	53	15	6	15	7	0	35632	16	7				14246	19	11	21385	16	8	362	182	544	53	44	97	641	1435	1396	2831	527	3358			
1866	501	543	1044	92	68	160	1204	14497	5	10	1493	17	6	145	19	4	143	5	3	16280	7	11				6421	0	0	9859	7	11	332	219	551	51	46	97	648	833	762	1595	257	1852			
1867	335	435	820	66	58	124	944	11565	7	10	1441	16	0				80	6	5	18037	10	3				5051	0	0	3036	10	3	547	493	1040	117	78	195	1235	932	928	1860	319	2179			
Totals	54312	56868	111180	17359	17204	34563	145743	2074581	18	8	132993	18	2	2849	3	9	3073	12	9	2213498	13	4	17812	9	9	38948	0	5	4549	4	2	2062188	19	0	20698	10605	31303	4040	3862	7902	39205	75010	67473	142483	42465	184943

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 26 March, 1868.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT—1867.

L.

RETURN shewing the Number of Individuals for whose Passages and Outfits Deposits were made, under the Assisted Immigration Regulations, in the Year 1867, with the Amount received under each head,

YEAR.	Number of Individuals.	Amount paid towards Passages.	Amount paid for Outfits.	TOTAL:
1867	862	£ s. d. *4,567 0 0	£ s. d. 283 0 0	£ s. d. 4,850 0 0

* NOTE.—Average deposit per head towards cost of passage, £5 6s.

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 26 March, 1868.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

M.

RETURN of the Number of Cabin and Steerage Passengers who arrived in the Colony of New South Wales, by Sea, during the Year 1867 (exclusive of Government Immigrants and Chinese.)

PORT OF ARRIVAL.	FROM UNITED KINGDOM.				TOTAL.	FROM NEIGHBOURING COLONIES, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND.				TOTAL.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.				TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.	
	Adults.		Children.			Adults.		Children.			Adults.		Children.			M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.					
Sydney ...	547	493	117	78	1,235	11,924	3,531	981	975	17,411	280	105	32	33	450	13,881	5,215
Newcastle...	...	...	...	...	...	304	65	28	22½	419½	3	1	...	2	6	335	90½
Eden .....	...	...	...	...	...	61	17	6	6	90	...	...	...	...	...	67	23
Grafton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS...	547	493	117	78	1,235	12,289	3,613	1,015	1,003½	17,920½	283	106	32	35	456	14,283	5,328½

Custom House, Sydney, New South Wales,
17 February, 1867.

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

N.

RETURN shewing the Number of Cabin and Steerage Passengers who departed from New South Wales, by Sea, during the Year 1867 (exclusive of Chinese).

PORT OF DEPARTURE.	TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.				TOTAL.	TO THE NEIGHBOURING COLONIES, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND.				TOTAL.	TO FOREIGN PORTS.				TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.	
	Adults.		Children.			Adults.		Children.			Adults.		Children.			M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.					
Sydney ...	538	296	136	125	1,095	6,529	2,083	464	339	9,415	1087	320	152	142	1,701	8,906	3,305
Newcastle...	...	...	...	...	...	71	23	11	7	112	147	37	18	14½	216½	247	81½
Eden.....	...	...	...	...	...	25	16	6	7	54	...	...	...	...	...	31	23
Grafton ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
TOTALS...	538	296	136	125	1,095	6,626	2,123	482	354	9,585	1,234	357	170	156½	1,917½	9,186	3,411½

Custom House, Sydney, New South Wales,
17 February, 1868.

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

O.

RETURN shewing the Number of Chinese Immigrants who arrived in the Colony of New South Wales, by Sea, during the Year 1867.

NAME OF SHIP.	TONNAGE.	WHERE FROM.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	NO. OF DAYS ON PASSAGE.	NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS.
			1867.		Male.
Alexandra	425	Melbourne	6 January	3	7
Wonga Wonga	444	Do.	31 January	3	3
City of Brisbane	504	Brisbane	18 February	3	2
Boomerang	445	Cleveland Bay	25 February	9	1
Saxonia	243	Rockhampton	27 February	8	4
Ocean Bride	261	Hong Kong, <i>via</i> Melbourne	9 April ... ..	.....	3
Balclutha	272	Rockhampton	12 April	8	6
City of Brisbane	504	Brisbane	12 April	3	2
James Paterson	291	Rockhampton	22 May	5	3
Atrevida	457	Hong Kong	30 June	70	8
Onward	606	Do.	8 July ... ..	.....	1
Freak	216	New Caledonia	12 July	13	7
City of Adelaide	616	Melbourne	3 August	3	2
Saxonia	243	Rockhampton	5 August	5	1
Saxonia	243	Maryborough	11 September	6	2
Avoca	1,006	Point de Galle	13 September	25	1
City of Brisbane	504	Brisbane	11 October	3	1
Balclutha	272	Rockhampton	27 October	5	13
Florence Irving	348	Brisbane	28 November	3	2
			TOTAL		69

R. M. RUSSELL,
1st Tide Surveyor.

P.

RETURN shewing the Number of Chinese who departed, by Sea, from New South Wales, during the Year 1867.

SHIP.	TONNAGE.	WHITHER BOUND.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS.
				Male.
Spirit of the Seas	491	Hong Kong	5 January	15
Saxonia	243	Rockhampton	14 January	12
Claud Hamilton	530	Hokitika	22 January	52
City of Hobart	362	Hobart Town	22 January	1
Fanny Smail	389	Hong Kong	7 February	9
Yang Tsze	689	Do.	26 February	9
Tes Gezusters	527	Do.	4 March	14
Balclutha	272	Rockhampton	28 March	11
Ville de St. Lo	373	Hong Kong	6 April	13
James Paterson	291	Rockhampton	8 April	11
Lady Young	421	Do.	9 April	4
Balclutha	272	Do.	18 April	13
Lady Bowen	425	Do.	26 April	3
Recomaisance	219	Hong Kong	3 May	14
James Paterson	291	Rockhampton	11 May	14
Queensland	287	Do.	21 May	12
James Paterson	291	Do.	25 May	14
City of Melbourne	176	South Sea Islands	25 May	1
Saxonia	243	Rockhampton	5 June	29
Queensland	287	Do.	5 June	13
Jan Peter	390	Shanghai	5 June	1
James Paterson	291	Rockhampton	11 June	14
Do. ... ..	.....	Do.	26 June	13
Lobelia	824	Hong Kong	29 June	61
Julia ... ..	.....	Baffle Creek	29 June	1
Saxonia	243	Rockhampton	29 June	12
Lady Bowen	425	Do.	2 July	3
Balclutha	272	Do.	4 July	13
Lady Young	421	Do.	6 July	6
Queensland	287	Do.	11 July	4
Balclutha	272	Do.	17 July	13
Lady Bowen	425	Do.	20 July	7
Saxonia	243	Do.	22 July	4
Lady Young	421	Do.	26 July	11
James Paterson	291	Do.	27 July	14
Balclutha	272	Do.	2 August	13
Tinonee	265	Do.	10 August	13
James Paterson	291	Do.	12 August	9

RETURN P.—*continued.*

SHIP.	TONNAGE.	WHITHER BOUND.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS.
Balclutha	272	Rockhampton	16 August...	4
Lady Young	421	Do.	16 August	2
Saxonia	243	Do.	24 August	12
Wonga Wonga	444	Melbourne	28 August	2
James Paterson	291	Rockhampton	28 August	6
Balclutha	272	Do.	2 September	3
Rangatira	460	Melbourne	3 September	9
Onward	606	Hong Kong	3 September	48
Saxonia	243	Rockhampton	13 September	8
James Paterson	291	Do.	25 September	2
Boomerang	445	Cleveland Bay	30 September	1
Hans	319	Hong Kong	12 October	9
Maclone	397	Do.	23 October	13
City of Hobart	362	Hobart Town	28 October	1
Tek Li	350	Hong Kong	28 October	10
Balclutha	272	Rockhampton	30 October	5
Boomerang	445	Gladstone	14 November	1
Vision	159	Hong Kong	15 November	5
Lady Bowen	425	Brisbane	23 November	6
Cap Sing Moon	466	Hong Kong	27 November	25
Ogiduis	235	Do.	28 November	7
Saxonia	243	Maryborough	2 December	2
Sea View	466	Hong Kong	2 December	14
Boomerang	445	Gladstone	11 December	3
Balclutha	272	Rockhampton	12 December	1
Phoebe	417	Nelson	12 December	18
Clara Sayers	294	Hong Kong	21 December	50
Claud Hamilton	530	Nelson	23 December	2
Balclutha	272	Rockhampton	27 December	1
Alsen	551	Hong Kong	31 December	37
			TOTAL	783

Custom House, Sydney, New South Wales,
February 17th, 1868.

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. CHARLES MOORE.

(CORRESPONDENCE, ETC., RESPECTING APPOINTMENT OF, AS N. S. WALES COMMISSIONER
AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 8 August, 1867.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 9 July, 1867, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) Copies of all Correspondence between the Government
“ and any person or persons—also, of any Ministerial or
“ Executive Minutes and Telegrams—also, of any Corres-
“ pondence between the Commissioners for the Parisian
“ Exhibition and any person or persons—having reference
“ to the appointment, and subsequent removal, of Mr.
“ Charles Moore, Director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney,
“ from the Office of Commissioner for the said Exhibition.
“ (2.) Copies of similar documents having reference to the
“ leave of absence granted to the said Mr. Charles Moore.”

(Mr. Forster.)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. The Executive Commissioner, New South Wales Exhibition Commission, to Colonial Secretary, with Minutes of Colonial Secretary and Secretary for Lands thereon. 2 August, 1866.	3
2. Executive Commissioner to Colonial Secretary. (Extract.) 9 August, 1866	3
3. Director of Botanic Gardens to Under Secretary for Lands, with Minute of Secretary for Lands thereon. 9 August, 1866	4
4. Director of Botanic Gardens to Under Secretary for Lands. 15 August, 1866	4
5. Principal Under Secretary to Executive Commissioner. 25 October, 1866	4
6. Minute of Executive Council. 21 November, 1866.	5
7. Secretary to Exhibition Commission to Principal Under Secretary. 16 November, 1866	5
8. Principal Under Secretary to Secretary to Exhibition Commission. 10 December, 1866	6
9. Secretary to Exhibition Commission to Principal Under Secretary. 13 December, 1866	6
10. Minute of Executive Council. 21 December, 1866	6
11. Commission appointing Charles Moore, Esquire, Commissioner to represent New South Wales at Paris Exhibition. 21 December, 1866	7
12. Principal Under Secretary to Secretary to Exhibition Commission. 22 December, 1866	7
13. Principal Under Secretary to Executive Commissioner, with enclosures. 18 April, 1867	8
14. Executive Commissioner to Colonial Secretary. 20 April, 1867	9
15. Executive Commissioner to Colonial Secretary. 22 April, 1867	9
16. Principal Under Secretary to Agent Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. 24 April, 1867	9
17. Agent Peninsular and Oriental Company to Colonial Secretary, with Minutes of Colonial Secretary and Colonial Treasurer thereon, and receipt for £40. 25 April, 1867	10
18. Principal Under Secretary to Secretary to Exhibition Commission. 29 April, 1867	10
19. Secretary to Exhibition Commission to Principal Under Secretary, with enclosures. April, 1867	30
20. Minute of the Executive Council. 7 May, 1867	11
21. Principal Under Secretary to Charles Moore, Esquire. 1 May, 1867	12
22. Principal Under Secretary to Agent for Colony of New South Wales. 1 May, 1867	12
23. Principal Under Secretary to Executive Commissioner. 4 May, 1867	13
24. Secretary to Exhibition Commission to Principal Under Secretary, with enclosures. May, 1867	27
25. Principal Under Secretary to Secretary Exhibition Commission. 29 May, 1867	13
26. Principal Under Secretary to Charles Moore, Esquire. 30 May, 1867	14
27. Secretary to Exhibition Commission to Principal Under Secretary. 31 May, 1867	14
28. Secretary to Exhibition Commission to Principal Under Secretary, with enclosures. June, 1867	21
29. Principal Under Secretary to Secretary Exhibition Commission. 22 June, 1867	15
30. Principal Under Secretary to Secretary Exhibition Commission. 9 July, 1867	15
31. Secretary to Exhibition Commission to Principal Under Secretary, with enclosures. July, 1867	11
32. Principal Under Secretary to Secretary to Exhibition Commission. 11 July, 1867	16
33. Secretary to Exhibition Commission to Principal Under Secretary, with enclosures. July, 1867	11
	18

MR. CHARLES MOORE.

No. 1.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER, NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITION COMMISSION, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Paris Exhibition of 1867,
Sydney, 2 August, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a Resolution, which was unanimously passed by the Commissioners for the above Exhibition, in General Meeting assembled, on the 30th ultimo; and, on behalf of the Commissioners, I have the honor to request that leave of absence may be granted to Mr. Moore to enable him to carry out the objects stated.

I have, &c.,

T. A. MURRAY,
Executive Commissioner.

30 July, 1866.

(4th.) Moved by Dr. Bennett, and seconded by Mr. E. S. Hill:—

“That Mr. Charles Moore be requested to act as Commissioner at Paris, as far as regards the arrangement and classification of the Exhibits of the New South Wales Branch, in order to deliver it, properly arranged, to the Commissioners who may be appointed.”

This Resolution being put by the Chair, was also carried.

A true copy.—A. G. DE GYULAY, Secretary.
8th August, 1866.

MEMORANDUM of the Colonial Secretary.

MR. WILSON will oblige by saying whether Mr. Moore can be allowed, without injury to his Department, to visit Europe for this purpose.—H.P.—14/8/66.

The Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., 14 August, 1866.—H.H.

MINUTE of the Secretary for Lands.

FROM the accompanying correspondence, it will be seen that the work of the Department may be carried on without injuring the public interests. Mr. Moore's visit to Europe might also be taken advantage of by his being instructed to inquire into the disease in orange trees, as there is to be a Botanical Congress in Paris during the Exhibition.—J.B.W.—3rd Sept.

Under Colonial Secretary.—M.F.—B.C., 3rd Sept.

Returned—the Paris Exhibition Executive Commissioner having been informed, in terms of the Minute of the Secretary for Lands of 3rd Sept. last.—B.C., 2nd Nov., /66.—H.H.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

No. 2.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Paris Exhibition Offices,
Sydney, 9 August, 1866.

SIR,

* * * * *
I wrote to Mr. Cole by the last mail, stating the opinions of my colleagues and myself. * * * * * I informed him at the same time that Mr. Charles Moore, Director of the Botanic Gardens, would proceed to Paris with our Exhibits to attend to their classification, and I added, that one or two Colonists of local standing and experience would also represent this Country in the Exhibition.
* * * * *

I have, &c.,

T. A. MURRAY,
Executive Commissioner.

No. 3.

No. 3.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE BOTANIC GARDENS to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Botanic Gardens,
Sydney, 9 August, 1866.

SIR,

I have this day been informed by Mr. Murray, the President of the Commission appointed to collect for the Paris International Exhibition, that, in accordance with a Resolution passed at a meeting of the Commissioners on the 30th ultimo, he has written to the Government, requesting that I may be permitted to proceed to Europe in charge of, and for the purpose of arranging, such articles as may be sent from this Colony for the Exhibition in question. I shall be glad, therefore, if you will have the goodness to ascertain from Mr. Secretary Wilson whether the permission sought for by Mr. Murray will be granted, because, in that case, I would deem it a favour to be informed as early as possible, that I might be enabled to commence making such arrangements as may be necessary for the efficient working of this Department during my absence from the Colony, which would not be beyond twelve months.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES MOORE.

MEMORANDUM of the Secretary for Lands.

REQUIRE Mr. Moore to state how he proposes the work of his Department to be carried on, should the Government approve of the recommendation.

J.B.W.—11 Aug.

B.C., 13 Aug.—M.F.

No. 4.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE BOTANIC GARDENS to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Botanic Gardens,
15 August, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to the Minute of Mr. Secretary Wilson upon the accompanying letter, I do myself the honor to state,—

1st. In the event of my being permitted to proceed to Europe next year, I propose that during my absence, the ordinary duties of the Botanic Gardens and the Domains shall be carried on by the respective Overseers of these Establishments, who will be intrusted to maintain in good condition the plantation, grounds, walks, and roads, under their separate control, and to make such alterations affecting any or all of these, as I shall point out and determine to be done.

2nd. The Clerk will prepare the necessary vouchers for salaries, wages, and contingencies, and forward them to the Treasury on being duly certified by the Overseer in whose establishment the expense is incurred. Payments for these will, in all cases, be made at the Treasury to the proper recipients.

3rd. The Clerk will, in addition to his ordinary duties, have the charge of the Herbarium and Library, and be required to keep a journal of each day's proceedings in the Department.

4th. Dr. George Bennett, and the Rev. G. E. Turner of Ryde, will act as Visitors to the Garden. To one or other of these gentlemen all applications will have to be submitted for plants, seeds, or specimens, and granted or otherwise at their discretion,—whether acting jointly or separately. The former will take charge of and conduct all correspondence, or in his absence the latter will perform a similar duty.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES MOORE.

MEMORANDUM of the Secretary for Lands.

CABINET.—J.B.W.—17 Aug.

No. 5.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 25 October, 1866.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 2nd August last, forwarding a copy of a Resolution which was unanimously passed by the Paris Exhibition Commissioners, in General Meeting assembled on the 30th of the preceding month; and, on behalf of the Commissioners, requesting that leave of absence may be granted to Mr. C. Moore, Director of the Botanic Gardens, to enable him to carry out the objects stated,—I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that he has ascertained from the Secretary for Lands, that

that the work of Mr. Moore's Department may be carried on without injury during his absence, and that it is believed, therefore, that formal leave of absence will be immediately obtained.

I am desired to add, that Mr. Wilson further observes that Mr. Moore's visit to Europe might also be taken advantage of, by his being instructed to inquire into the Disease in Orange-trees, &c. There is to be a Botanic Congress in Paris during the Exhibition.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 6.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Department of Lands,

Sydney 16 November, 1866.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that leave of absence for twelve months be granted to Mr. Charles Moore, Director of the Botanic Gardens (with full salary), for the purpose of enabling him to proceed to Europe, to take charge of and to arrange such articles as may be sent from this Colony for the "Paris Exhibition of 1867."

It will be seen from the enclosed papers that it is the unanimous desire of the Commissioners here for the above Exhibition, that Mr. Moore should be intrusted with this duty, and that arrangements have been made by that Officer for the performance of the duties of his Department during his absence.

J. BOWIE WILSON.

Minute 66/40, 21 November, 1866.—Confirmed, 28 November, 1866.

UNDER the representation of the Commissioners here for the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, the Executive Council advise, that leave of absence, for a period of twelve months, on full salary, be granted to Mr. Charles Moore, Director of the Botanic Gardens, to enable him to proceed to Europe, to take charge of and to arrange such articles as may be sent from this Colony to be exhibited at the said Exhibition.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,

Clerk of the Council.

3rd December, /66.

Approved—J.Y.

No. 7.

THE SECRETARY TO THE EXHIBITION COMMISSION TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

N. S. Wales Exhibition Commission for Paris.

Sydney, 16 November, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor, by desire, to forward the enclosed copy of Resolution of the Commissioners, passed at their General Meeting, yesterday afternoon, which I beg you will have the goodness to submit to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary. 15 Nov., 1866.

I have been further instructed, respectfully to request that, if possible, the appointments may be made in time to enable the Government and the local Commission to apprise the newly-appointed Commissioners by the outgoing mail, of their having been so appointed.

I have, &c.,

A. G. DE GYULAY,

Secretary to the Exhibition Commission.

[Enclosure in No. 7.]

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTE BOOK.

General Meeting, 15th November, 1866, page 188.

(6.) Professor Smith then moved the following Resolution to be adopted:—

"In addition to Mr. Moore, who has consented to see the articles arranged before the opening of the Exhibition, and re-packed at its close, the Commissioners respectfully recommend to the Government to appoint three other Commissioners from Colonists at present residing in England, and for that purpose they submit to the Government the names of the following seven gentlemen, out of whom a selection of three may be made:—Sir Wm. Denison, K.C.B.; Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart; Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart; Sir Watson Parker; Colonel E. W. Ward; R.E.; Captain W. C. Mayne; and George Macleay, Esq."

Mr. Lamb seconded.

Put by the Chair, and Carried.

No. 8.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE SECRETARY TO THE EXHIBITION COMMISSION.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 10 December, 1866.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, submitting a copy of a Resolution of the Paris Exhibition Commissioners, recommending that, in addition to Mr. Moore, three other Commissioners be appointed to act in Paris from Colonists at present residing in England, and furnishing a list of seven gentlemen from whom the Government may select such Commissioners, and to state in reply that, before any other step is taken, it appears to the Colonial Secretary desirable to be informed by the Commissioners of the position which Mr. Moore is to occupy in Paris—whether he is to be accredited by the Government, or go simply as the agent of the local Commissioners.

2. In the appointment of Commissioners to act in Paris under the Great Seal of the Colony, four in all, including Mr. Montefiore, will, Mr. Parkes thinks, be sufficient; and it must be obvious that at least one of these appointments should be conferred on some gentleman proceeding from the Colony who will have a knowledge of its state and progress up to the present time. Mr. Parkes does not think the names submitted by the Commissioners are free from objection. The high personal qualifications of all the gentlemen are admitted, but hardly one of them can be considered a Colonist of the present day. Sir William Denison is a distinguished servant of the Imperial Government, but he no more belongs to the Colony of New South Wales than he does to the Presidency of Madras; and, very probably, his knowledge of what New South Wales is now, is more imperfect than that of many well informed Englishmen who have never visited our shores. It is presumed that Sir Henry Watson Parker and Colonel Ward have withdrawn entirely from the Colony, and Sir Charles Nicholson and Mr. George Macleay have been many years absent.

3. It is submitted, for the consideration of the Commissioners, that gentlemen whose personal experience of the state of the Colony, and the development of our natural capabilities, is limited to a former period, when they themselves took an active part in our affairs, are more likely, however undesignedly, to misrepresent New South Wales of the present day, than intelligent strangers who would be free from their predilections and prejudices.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 9.

THE SECRETARY TO THE EXHIBITION COMMISSION to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

New South Wales Exhibition Commission,
Sydney, 13 December, 1866.

SIR,

In compliance with the wishes of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, expressed in your letter of the 5th instant, I have been desired to state that the Commissioners have, with reference to the 1st section of the letter, arrived at the following Resolution:—

“That the Colonial Secretary be informed that it is the desire of the Commissioners that Mr. Charles Moore be accredited to Paris in the same manner as Mr. Edward Levi Montefiore, or any other Commissioner that may be appointed.”

Moved by Dr. Smith;—

Seconded by Mr. Russell;—

Put and carried unanimously.

I have, &c.,

A. G. DE GYULAY,

Secretary to the Commission.

MEMORANDUM of the Colonial Secretary.

MINUTE for Executive Council, and Commission in same terms as Commission to Mr. Montefiore.

H.P.—17/12/66.

No. 10.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 17 December, 1866.

THE Paris Exhibition Commissioners having expressed a desire that Mr. Charles Moore be accredited to Paris in the same manner as Mr. Edward Levi Montefiore, I recommend that Mr. Moore be accordingly appointed a Commissioner to represent New South Wales at the International Exhibition of 1867.

HENRY PARKES.

19 Dec., /66.—J.Y.

Minute

Minute 66/44, 19 December, 1866.—Confirmed, 21 December, 1866.

THE Executive Council advise that Mr. Charles Moore be appointed a Commissioner to represent this Colony at the approaching International Exhibition to be held in Paris.

The Council further advise that a Commission be prepared in favour of Mr. Moore, in the same terms as that granted to Mr. Montefiore.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

2 Jan., /67.

Approved—J.Y.

No. 11.

COMMISSION APPOINTING CHARLES MOORE, ESQ., A COMMISSIONER TO REPRESENT NEW SOUTH WALES AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth,—

To our Trusty and well-beloved—

CHARLES MOORE, Esquire, Director of the Botanic Gardens, at Sydney, New South Wales.

Greeting:—

WHEREAS a Universal Exhibition, for the reception of works of art and of the products of agriculture and industry of all Nations, is to be holden in Paris, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, to which Exhibition divers of our subjects in the Colony of New South Wales are about to transmit various articles of the produce and manufacture of the Colony, and it hath appeared to us, on the humble representation of the Paris Exhibition Commissioners, appointed in New South Wales, to be expedient that Charles Moore should be appointed a Commissioner to act on behalf of the Colony in Paris, in all things connected with the aforesaid Exhibition: Now, therefore, know you that we, of our especial grace, have thought fit to appoint, and we do hereby appoint you, Charles Moore, to be a Commissioner for our Colony of New South Wales, in Paris, with power to superintend the unpacking and reception at the aforesaid Exhibition, of all articles which shall be transmitted by the New South Wales Commissioners from that Colony for exhibition at Paris, and generally to act on behalf of the Colony, but more particularly of contributors of articles therefrom to the Paris Exhibition, in all matters connected with the arrangement and display therein of all such articles, and finally their disposal in France or their re-transmission to New South Wales, as circumstances may require.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our Colony to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our right, trusty, and well-beloved Councillor, SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, Knight Commander of our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this twenty-first day of December, in the thirtieth year of our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.) JOHN YOUNG.

By His Excellency's Command,
HENRY PARKES.

Entered on Record by me this 21st day of December, 1866.—HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 12.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE SECRETARY TO THE EXHIBITION COMMISSION.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 22 December, 1866.

SIR,

In reply to the desire of the Paris Exhibition Commissioners, conveyed in your letter of the 13th instant, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to forward herewith, the Commission appointing Charles Moore, Esq., to be a Commissioner to represent this Colony in Paris at the International Exhibition of 1867. 21 Dec., 1866.

I have, &c.

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 13.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18 April, 1867.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to submit for your information the enclosed copies of Letters just received from Captain Mayne and Mr. E. L. Montefiore, two of the Commissioners appointed to represent this Colony at the Paris Exhibition.

2. It will be observed, that though the mail which left Sydney by the steamer in which Mr. Charles Moore was a passenger, was delivered in London on the 12th, nothing had been heard of Mr. Moore himself, either by Captain Mayne or Mr. Montefiore, up to the 26th February.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

[Enclosures in No. 13.]

E. L. Montefiore, Esq., to The Colonial Secretary.

Paris, 26 February, 1867.

SIR,

I have the honor of acknowledging receipt of your letter of the 24th December, informing me that Mr. Moore was to have proceeded to Europe by the Mail Steamer of that day, with equal powers with myself as Commissioner for the Exhibition in Paris, and that a similar Commission would be transmitted to W. C. Mayne, Esq.

I have placed myself in communication with the latter, and we have taken in concert those pressing measures for the arrangement and transmission of Exhibits most urgently required for the interests of our Exhibition, in the entire and most unaccountable absence of any description of information as to the nature of the objects forwarded for Exhibition.

Neither Captain Mayne or myself have seen or heard anything of Mr. Moore.

I have, &c.,

E. L. MONTEFIORE,

Resident Commissioner.

The Colonial Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

New South Wales Agency,

118, Cannon-street, London, E.C.,

26 February, 1867.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 22nd and 24th of December last (Nos. 66-134 and 66-132), apprising me of my appointment as a Commissioner to represent the Colony of New South Wales at the Universal Exhibition in Paris, informing me of Mr. E. L. Montefiore's and Mr. Charles Moore's similar appointments, instructing me that in my capacity as Agent for the Colony it will devolve upon me to defray the necessary expenses in London and Paris of providing for the adequate representation of New South Wales at the Exhibition, seeing that correct accounts are kept of all such expenditure; and impressing upon me, while the Government is desirous that full justice should be done to the Colonial Exhibits, the necessity of a proper economy in the expenditure incurred being exercised.

2. Having, on the 12th inst., by the Marseilles Mail, received the Commission under the Great Seal, I had been for some days in constant communication with Mr. E. L. Montefiore on subjects connected with the representation of the Colony, and had arranged for the despatch to Paris of the packages *ex* "Nineveh."

3. While I shall regard my duties as Agent for the Colony as paramount, I beg to assure you that I shall, guided by your instructions, give my best and most willing exertions towards carrying out the wishes of the Government in connection with the Exhibition.

4. In my letter to the Honorable the Treasurer, acknowledging the receipt of the Letter of Credit for £500 to enable me to meet necessary expenses in London and Paris in connection with the representation of the Colony at the Exhibition, which I received by the Marseilles Mail on the 12th instant, I have pointed out that that amount will be very quickly indeed absorbed, and will have gone but a short way towards the total outlay necessary for doing full justice to the Exhibits of the Colony; and have stated that should I not, when the £500 is expended, have received any further credit for the purpose, I shall, pending receipt of such, consider it my duty to draw to the extent requisite on the credit available for Petty Expenses and Expenditure not Specified, considering it imperative on me not to allow the due representation of the Colony at the Exhibition to be crippled by a want of funds.

I have, &c.,

W. C. MAYNE,

Agent for the Colony of New South Wales.

P.S. 26.—There are as yet no tidings of the "Liberator" which has on board, as you are aware, 45 out of the 81 packages of the Colony's Exhibits. The 10th proximo is, I see it stated, the latest day on which packages will be admitted into the Exhibition Building, and as, after the arrival of the ship in dock, twelve days will be required at the least for the transmission of the packages to Paris, you will see that we are now perilously close, even should the Imperial Commission be induced to consent, as Mr. Montefiore thinks they may be, to relax the strict rule in our case.

Mr. Moore has not yet arrived; and the want up to this time of a complete List of the Exhibits (indeed of any list whatever), of knowledge of the respective contents of the Packages, and of information on many points, has, I assure you, proved in the last degree embarrassing to Mr. Montefiore and to myself.

The particulars required for the Catalogue it has been impossible to furnish. All the materials for the first edition were, I understand, to have been definitely arranged yesterday, and it will therefore, I fear, be very difficult, if not impossible, for New South Wales to appear in that edition.

W. C. MAYNE,

Agent.

No. 14.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sydney, 20 April, 1867.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, informing me that Mr. Charles Moore had not arrived in London or Paris by the mail which left this on the 24th December last, and that nothing had been heard of him by either Captain Mayne or Mr. Montefiore up to the 28th February.

2. This information causes me the deepest regret, and great misgivings as to the effect of Mr. Moore's absence, at that critical period, upon the position of the Colony in the Exhibition.

3. Mr. Moore received positive instructions to proceed with all possible expedition to Paris, and *via Marseilles*. My colleagues and I expected, and he himself assured us, that he would be in that city on or about the 12th of February. The importance of expedition was impressed strongly upon him, and he was well aware of it. He was the bearer of all the information and instructions, in the absence of which his colleagues in Paris and London are put to so much inconvenience; yet, he remained, as I ascertained yesterday, so long in Ceylon that it was unlikely that he could arrive in either city before the 5th of March!

4. I cannot forbear saying that this delay on Mr. Moore's part is, in my opinion, inconsistent with due attention on his part to the important duties he was entrusted with and undertook to discharge.

5. I deem it right to mention to you that, in my inquiries to-day respecting Mr. Moore's movements, I heard for the first time that, whereas the Commissioners had voted and paid him "£400 for his passages to and from Paris, and his expenses while there," he nevertheless applied for and obtained a free passage to Ceylon, which the Peninsular and Oriental Company had sometime previously promised to allow the Secretary to the Commission if he should be sent to Paris; and further, that this was not contemplated by my colleagues or myself when the £400 above alluded to was granted to him, nor was it reported by him to us.

I have, &c.,

T. A. MURRAY,
Executive Commissioner.

P.S.—With respect to this latter matter, I wish to add that, although aware that the Secretary might have a free passage to Galle, I considered it would be derogatory to the position of a Commissioner going to represent the Colony at the Exhibition to seek for or accept a favour of this kind.

No. 15.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sydney, 22 April, 1867.

(No. 534.)

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of copies of letters from Captain Mayne and Mr. Montefiore, dated as per margin, which you have transmitted to me. *I have some hope that their evident zeal may enable them to overcome the difficulty in which they have been placed by Mr. Moore's unaccountable absence. But it is much to be regretted that he did not, at the least, communicate with them by letter or forward his papers.*

2. Respecting the Exhibits per "Liberator," I wish to state that the articles shipped by that vessel—by the "Strathdon," the "General Lee," and "La Hogue,"—were sent to us barely in time to be forwarded by them. We were at last in fact obliged to decline, by advertisement, receiving anything further.

3. One hundred copies of the printed Catalogue were transmitted to Captain Mayne by the January mail.

4. Will you do me the favour to forward the enclosed to Mr. Montefiore, in acknowledgment of the letter I received from him through you.

I have, &c.,

T. A. MURRAY,
Executive Commissioner.

[This letter is not registered in our books.]

No. 16.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE AGENT FOR THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 24 April, 1867.

SIR,

It has been represented to the Government that Mr. Charles Moore, Director of the Botanic Gardens, who left Sydney in December last, as Commissioner to represent the Colony at the Universal Exhibition at Paris, obtained a free passage to Ceylon by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship of that month.

2. As this circumstance was unknown to the Government until the last day or two, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to apply to you for such information as you may be pleased to afford, as to the actual arrangements that were made by Mr. Moore for his passage, and also to request you to furnish particulars of the amount chargeable for such passage, which the Government will at once pay.

3. I am to say that the Colonial Secretary is very sensible of the politeness and favour shewn by the Peninsular and Oriental Company to Mr. Moore, but that it would not be consistent with a proper regard for the position of Government to permit a gentleman holding a Commission as Representative of the Colony to accept this favour.

I have, &c.

WILLIAM GOODMAN,
(For the Under Secretary.)

No. 17.

THE AGENT FOR THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY to
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Sydney, 25 April, 1867.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 24th instant, and in reply have to express my astonishment, that the Government were not earlier aware of the fact of Mr. Charles Moore's having proceeded by this Company's Steamship "Geelong," in December last, to Galle, without payment of passage money.

The Managing Directors of this Company responded to an application by the Honorable T. A. Murray, as Chairman of the Paris Exhibition Commissioners, for remission of freight "on articles intended for Exhibition from this Colony, and a free passage for the Secretary," by authorizing me to receive the former at one-half the usual rates, and find a free passage for the Secretary to Galle, as intimated in a letter, dated 26th September, addressed by them to Mr. Murray.

The articles were received and forwarded on the terms stated, and a passage was granted to Mr. Moore on his application, under the belief that he was the gentleman for whom it was intended by the Commissioners.

The passage money from Sydney to Galle thus received, was £40.

I have, &c.,

HY. MOORE,
Agent.

MEMORANDUM of the Colonial Secretary.

MR. EAGAR will oblige me by sending cheque for £40, to enable me at once to discharge this obligation of the Government.—H. P.—26/4/67.

MEMORANDUM of the Colonial Treasurer.

PAY.—G. E.—26/4/67.

RECEIPT.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Sydney, 26 April, 1867.

RECEIVED from the Government of New South Wales the sum of Forty pounds sterling, being amount of passage money for Mr. Charles Moore, *per* S.S. "Geelong," from Sydney to Point de Galle, in December last, a ticket having been granted him for a free passage, under authority of the Managing Directors to place one at the disposal of the Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition for 1867, which the Government now wish to pay.

HY. MOORE,
Agent.

£40 0 0

No. 18.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE SECRETARY TO THE EXHIBITION COMMISSION.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney 29 April, 1867.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will be good enough to furnish copies of all Records of the Paris Exhibition Commissioners, relating to the appointment of Mr. Charles Moore as a Commissioner in Paris.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM GOODMAN,
(For the Under Secretary.)

No 19.

THE SECRETARY TO THE EXHIBITION COMMISSION to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.
Commissioners' Offices,
Colonial Secretary's Department,
Sydney, 30 April, 1867.

SIR,

In compliance with the directions of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, communicated to me in your letter dated yesterday the 29th instant, to furnish "copies of all Records of the Paris Exhibition Commissioners relating to the appointment of Mr. Charles Moore as a Commissioner in Paris," I have the honor to enclose the enclosed document, being extract copies of the Minute and Letter Book in connexion with the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

I have, &c.,
A. G. DE GYULAY,
Secretary to the Commission.

[Enclosures in No. 19.]

COPIES of all Records of the Paris Exhibition Commission, sitting in Sydney, relating to the Appointment of Mr. Charles Moore as a Commissioner in Paris:—

Minute Book, page 79.

General Meeting, Sydney, 23 July, 1866.

Present:—Mr. Murray, Presiding; Messrs. Hill, Ebsworth, Barnet, Moore, Smith, Lamb, and Dr. Bennett.

Dr. Bennett gave notice that he will move at the next General Meeting on the 30th instant, the following Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Hill:—

"That Mr. Charles Moore be requested to act as Commissioner in Paris, as far as regards the arrangement of the specimens of the New South Wales Branch, in order to deliver it to the Executive Commissioners properly arranged."

Minute Book, pages 82-86.

General Meeting, Sydney, 30 July, 1866.

Present:—The Honorable T. A. Murray in the Chair; with Messrs. Clarke, Bennett, Smith, Arnold, Ebsworth, Lamb, Russell, Hill, Josephson, Krefft, Moore, Montefiore, Barnet, Holroyd, A. Campbell, and H. Parkes.

4th. Moved by Dr. Bennett, seconded by Mr. E. S. Hill:—

"That Mr. Charles Moore be requested to act as Commissioner at Paris, as far as regards the arrangement and classification of the Exhibits of the New South Wales Branch, in order to deliver it properly arranged to the Commissioners who may be appointed."

This Resolution being also put by the Chair was equally carried.

Minute Book, pages 186-189.

General Meeting, Sydney, 15 November, 1866.

Present:—Mr. Murray, presiding; with Messrs. Hill, Moore, Sir William Macarthur, Keene, Josephson, Bennett, Russell, Barnet, Professor Smith, and Lamb.

Professor Smith then moved,—

"That, in addition to Mr. Moore, who has consented to see the articles arranged before the opening of the Exhibition and re-packed at its close, the Commissioners respectfully recommend to the Government to appoint three other Commissioners from Colonists at present residing in England, and for that purpose they submit to the Government the names of the following seven gentlemen, out of whom a selection of three may be made:—

Sir William Denison, K.C.B.,
Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.,
Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart.,
Sir H. Watson Parker,
Colonel E. W. Ward, R.E.,
Captain W. C. Mayne, and
George Macleay, Esqs."

Mr. Lamb seconded;—

Put by the Chair and carried.

Minute Book, pages 211-213.

General Meeting, Sydney, 13 December, 1866.

Present:—Messrs. Hill, Moore, Clarke, Smith, Barnet, Bennett, Russell, and Lamb.

The Rev. W. B. Clarke was moved in the Chair.

Dr. Smith moved, and Mr. Russell seconded,—

"1. That the Colonial Secretary be informed, that it is the desire of the Commissioners that Mr. Charles Moore be accredited to Paris, in the same manner as Mr. Edward Levi Montefiore or any other Commissioner that may be appointed."

Put and carried unanimously.

Minute Book, pages 179-181.

General Meeting, Sydney, 5 November, 1866.

Present:—Mr. Murray, presiding; with Messrs. Hill, Ebsworth, Lamb, Moore, Barnet, and Dr. Bennett.

Mr. Ebsworth moved, and Dr. Bennett seconded,

"That a sum not to exceed £400 (Four hundred pounds) be voted to Mr. Charles Moore, for the purpose of paying his passages to and from Paris, and also his expenses while residing there."

Put by the Chair and carried.

True Copies.—A. G. DE GYULAY.

No. 20.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 30 April, 1867.

It has been represented to me, by letters from Captain Mayne, Agent for the Colony in London, and Mr. E. L. Montefiore of Paris, Commissioners for the Universal Exhibition, and from the Honorable T. A. Murray, the Executive Commissioner in Sydney, that Mr. Charles Moore, Director of the Botanic Gardens, who left Sydney in December last as one of the Commissioners to represent the Colony in Paris, obtained from the Peninsular and Oriental Company, unknown to the Government, a free passage to Ceylon, notwithstanding that the necessary means were placed at his disposal to pay for such passage; and that he also delayed on his journey, contrary to his express instructions, so as to cause much inconvenience in the unpacking of the Exhibits sent from the Colony, which he was specially sent to Europe to superintend.

Having submitted Mr. Moore's conduct to the Cabinet, I now recommend, in accordance with its decision, that the services of Mr. Moore be forthwith dispensed with, in the capacity of Commissioner, and he be surcharged with the sum of Forty pounds, which has been paid to the Agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, for the passage improperly obtained by him without payment.

HENRY PARKES.

1 May, 1867.—J.M.

Minute 67-19, 1 May, 1867.—Confirmed, 7 May, 1867.

The Executive Council, having carefully considered the circumstances of the case herein set forth, concur in the opinion of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary as to the very culpable conduct of Mr. Moore, as explained in the Minute Paper herewith submitted, and accordingly advise that his services as a Commissioner to represent the Colony at the forthcoming Exhibition to be held in Paris, be forthwith dispensed with.

The Council also advise that the sum of Forty pounds (£40) be surcharged Mr. Moore, being the amount paid to the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Agent for his passage to Ceylon, which he improperly obtained without payment.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

25 May, 1867.

Approved.—J.Y.

H.P.

No. 21.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to CHARLES MOORE, ESQ., LONDON.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, New South Wales, 1 May, 1867.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that, by the mail of this month, a letter has been received from Captain Mayne, dated London, February 26th, and also a letter from E. L. Montefiore, Esq., dated Paris, February 26th, informing the Government that up to the above date you had not arrived either in London or Paris. Mr. Parkes caused copies of these letters to be laid before the Honorable T. A. Murray, the Executive Commissioner, a copy of whose reply is enclosed for your information.

2. I am to inform you that the case, as represented by Mr. Murray's letter, has been considered by the Government, and that the decision arrived at is, that your conduct was without justification in obtaining a free passage from Sydney to Ceylon, unknown to the Government or to the Executive Commissioner, and in not proceeding with all expedition to Paris in accordance with your instructions. Though a free passage might have been accepted from the Peninsular and Oriental Company for a servant of the Commissioners, the Colonial Secretary has learned with surprise and pain that a gentleman holding a Commission as one of the Representatives of the Colony at Paris, should have considered it consistent with his position to apply for and obtain a similar favour from a private company, to say nothing of the inexcusable circumstance that this application was made, and the favour obtained, without the knowledge of the Government, and in the face of distinct provision from the Public Revenue to meet all necessary expenses of your mission. Your delay on your journey, by which serious inconvenience was caused in the very business which you were specially sent to Europe to attend to, appears to be also without excuse.

3. Under these circumstances, I am directed to inform you that the Government cannot continue you in the position of Commissioner at Paris, and you will, on receipt of this letter, consider yourself relieved of all duties in that capacity. You will deliver to Captain Mayne, the Agent for the Colony in London, who has been informed of the purport of this communication, all instructions or other documents received from the Commissioners in Sydney.

4. I am further to inform you that the Agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company has been paid the sum of £40, for the passage obtained by you from Sydney to Ceylon, and that you will be surcharged with the amount.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 22.

No. 22.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE COLONIAL AGENT GENERAL, LONDON.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, New South Wales,
1 May, 1867.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th February last, reporting that, up to that date, Mr. Charles Moore, Commissioner for the Paris Exhibition, had not reached London, and to inform you that a communication has been addressed to that gentleman by the Mail sailing to-day recalling him, so far as his Commission and instructions extend to the Exhibition.

2. Mr. Moore has been instructed to hand over to you all instructions or other documents received by him from the Commissioner's in Sydney.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 23.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 4 May, 1867.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, on the subject of the non-arrival in London or Paris of Mr. Charles Moore, one of the Representative Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition, and of that gentleman having sought for and obtained from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company a free passage from Sydney to Galle, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to enclose a copy of a communication which was despatched to Mr. Moore by the Mail steamer which sailed on the 2nd instant, recalling him, so far as his Commission and instructions extend to the Paris Universal Exhibition. 2 April, 1867.

2. It will be seen that the Agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company has been paid by the Government the sum of £40 for the passage obtained by Mr. Moore, from hence to Ceylon, who will be surcharged with the amount.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 24.

THE SECRETARY TO THE EXHIBITION COMMISSION to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Commissioners' Offices,
Colonial Secretary's Department,
Sydney, 27 May, 1867.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, a Resolution which was passed, on the 21st instant, by the General Meeting of the Commissioners.

I have delayed sending this Resolution until to-day, in the hope of receiving communications from the Honorable the Executive Commissioner, who wished me to keep it back till he furnished me with the reasons he has given to his colleagues, then present, for entertaining a contrary opinion to that formed by them then, and the dissent he has expressed in reference to that Resolution; but in the face of the annexed Resolution, passed immediately after the former, and in the absence of Mr. Murray's communication, I did not feel justified in withholding the instructions of the Commissioners any longer.

I have, &c.,

A. G. DE GYULAY.

[Enclosures in No. 24.]

EXTRACT 1.

Minute Book, pages 264-266.

Special General Meeting, Sydney, 21st May, 1867.

Present:—Messrs. Murray, Bennett, Lamb, Campbell, Elsworth, Russell, Hill, Barnet, and Smith.

Mr. Walter Lamb moved, and Mr. Alexander Campbell seconded,—

“That, although the Commissioners consider Mr. Moore censurable for the error committed in remaining at Ceylon, instead of proceeding with all haste to Paris, yet, as the information brought by the last Mail contains no evidence that the interests of the New South Wales Exhibition have suffered through this delay, the Government be respectfully requested to reconsider the circumstances of Mr. Moore's case, with the view of reinstating him in his former position.”

This Resolution, being put by the Chair, was carried.

EXTRACT 2.

EXTRACT 2.

Minute Book, page 264 to 266.

Special General Meeting, Sydney, 21st May, 1867.

Present:—Messrs. Murray, Bennett, Lamb, Campbell, Ebsworth, Russell, Hill, Barnet, and Smith.

Dr. Smith moved, and Dr. Bennett seconded,—

“That copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, and also to Mr. Moore, by the outgoing Mail.”

Put by the Chair, and carried.

No. 25.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY *to* THE SECRETARY TO THE EXHIBITION COMMISSION.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 29 May, 1867.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, transmitting copies of two Resolutions, passed on the 21st instant, at a General Meeting of the Paris Exhibition Commissioners, in which the Commissioners express a desire that the Government should reconsider the circumstances of the case of Mr. Charles Moore, one of the gentlemen commissioned to represent the Colony in Paris, with a view to reinstating him in his former position.

2. I am to call the attention of the Commissioners to the circumstance, that the conduct of Mr. Moore was brought under the consideration of the Government by a letter from the Executive Commissioner, the official head of the body of which they are members, and the proper organ of communication with the authorities both in this Colony and in England, and that the decision of the Government was arrived at on that official statement of facts. It cannot be gathered from the Resolutions now received that the Commissioners are prepared to disprove the facts stated by Mr. Murray, or that they can produce any additional facts in extenuation of Mr. Moore's conduct. So far from this being the case, the Commissioners, by one of their Resolutions, expressly pronounce Mr. Moore's conduct to be censurable.

3. Mr. Moore, it must be recollected, is a civil servant of the Government, and if the irregular and very improper proceedings of that gentleman, as particularized in the Executive Commissioner's letter of the 20th April, were passed over, it is difficult to see how propriety of conduct and discipline could be enforced in the Public Service.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 26.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY *to* CHARLES MOORE, ESQ., LONDON.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, New South Wales,
30 May, 1867.

SIR,

Referring to my letter of the 1st instant, I have the honor to enclose, for your information, a copy of a communication that has been addressed to the Secretary to the Paris Exhibition Commissioners in reply to an application requesting the Government to reconsider your case, with a view to reinstating you in office as a Commissioner for the Paris Exhibition.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN,
Under Secretary.29th May, 1867.
See No. 25.

No. 27.

THE SECRETARY TO THE EXHIBITION COMMISSION *to* THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.Commissioners' Offices,
Colonial Secretary's Department,
Sydney, 31 May, 1867.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 29th instant, and to state that your communication will be placed before the Board of Commissioners at their next General Meeting.

I have, &c.,

A. G. DE GYULAY.

No. 28.

No. 28.

THE SECRETARY TO THE EXHIBITION COMMISSION to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Commissioners' Offices,
Colonial Secretary's Department,
Sydney, 21 June, 1867.

SIR,

At the General Meeting of the Commissioners held to-day, I have been desired to forward to you the enclosed copy of Resolution passed by them, which they request you will have the goodness to lay before the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,
A. G. DE GYULAY.

[Enclosure in No. 28.]

EXTRACT.

Minute Book, page 273, and following.
General Meeting, Sydney, 21 June, 1867.

Present the following Gentlemen:—Messrs. A. Campbell, J. L. Montefiore, S. Samuel; Dr. Bennett, George Russell, W. Lamb, F. Ebsworth, and Professor Smith.

* * * * *

(3.) Mr. W. Lamb then moved, and Mr. Geo. Russell seconded,—

“That the New South Wales Exhibition Commissioners, having fully considered the conduct of Mr. Moore, to which reference is made in the Honorable the Colonial Secretary's letter of the 29th May, again respectfully request the Government to reconsider the circumstances of that gentleman's case as explained in the following statement.

Although the Commissioners felt some vexation at the delay attending Mr. Moore's arrival in Paris, they must, in justice to that gentleman, acknowledge the existence of several extenuating circumstances.

Mr. Moore was aware that the bulk of the shipments could not have reached their destination before his arrival, and consequently, with only a portion of the Exhibits to hand, any attempt to arrange the Court must have proved futile.

Mr. Moore, although visiting Europe as Commissioner, was at the same time holding the office of Director of the Botanical Gardens; and a proper sense of duty has, doubtless, suggested the expediency of remaining at Ceylon for scientific purposes connected with this latter appointment.

In the absence of specific instructions, Mr. Moore has considered himself justified in exercising a discretion which must necessarily be left to any single Commissioner when acting away from the main body.

With respect to Mr. Moore's obtaining a free passage to Ceylon, when money was given him to cover that and other expenses incidental to his mission, it must be borne in mind that the amount was admitted on all sides to be scarcely adequate for the purpose, and would in all probability have been increased, had not the state of the Commissioners' finances required the strictest economy. Mr. Moore stated at a meeting, (subsequent to the Resolution of 5th November, voting the money,) that he would account for the expenditure of the same.

He further informed several of the Commissioners that he had obtained a free passage, facts that distinctly disprove any intention of acting in an irregular or improper manner, the suspicion of which never entered the minds of his Colleagues.

There may exist a difference of opinion as to whether the acceptance of a free passage was a dignified course for a Commissioner to pursue; but there can be none as to the fact that the P. & O. Co's Agent considered a paid Commissioner in the same light as a paid Secretary, and granted the privilege accordingly.

From letters received this mail, it would appear that the other Commissioners in Paris are too busily engaged at their respective callings to afford much time for superintending the preparations for opening the Exhibition, and the same difficulty will necessarily exist when closing the Exhibition.

The Commissioners believe that the interests of the Commission may be seriously injured, unless some party intimately acquainted with the Exhibits, having likewise the welfare of the Colony at heart, is present, to exercise the utmost vigilance in carrying out the Commissioners' instructions relative to the final disposal of the Exhibits.

The Commissioners hear from various quarters that the New South Wales Court not only presents a more finished appearance than the other Australian Courts, but also promises to be the most attractive. They believe that the zeal and assiduity of Mr. Moore have rendered material assistance towards achieving these important results.

Under these circumstances, the Commissioners have again to express a hope that the Government will reinstate Mr. Moore in his former position.”

This Resolution was put by the Chair, and carried unanimously.

A true extract.—A. G. DE GYULAY, Secretary to the Commission.

No. 29.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE SECRETARY TO THE EXHIBITION COMMISSION.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 22 June, 1867.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge your letter of yesterday, enclosing Resolutions unanimously passed at a Meeting of the Commissioners, expressing the views of the Commissioners in favour of Mr. Charles Moore being reinstated in his former position as Representative of this Colony in Paris.

2. However desirous the Government may be to act in deference to the wishes of the Commissioners, whose valuable services in promoting a creditable representation of the Colony at the Paris Universal Exhibition are freely acknowledged, still the Colonial Secretary is unable to see, in the reasons put forth in apology for Mr. Moore's conduct, any adequate ground for recommending His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council to reverse a decision deliberately arrived at on the facts of the case, as stated in the records of the Commissioners' own office.

3. Apart from the merits of the case, I am desired to say that the letter embodying the decision of the Executive Council, relieving Mr. Moore from acting further as Commissioner at Paris, was despatched by the "Mataura" on the 1st May, and will, in the ordinary course of post, take effect in a few days from the present date. It will thus be seen that, even if the Governor in Council could be moved to reverse the decision arrived at in April, any step now taken would be too late to have a practical effect.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 30.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE SECRETARY TO THE EXHIBITION COMMISSION.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9 July, 1867.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that, for the purpose of being laid before the Legislative Assembly, you will be good enough to furnish, at your earliest convenience, copies of any correspondence between the Commissioners for the Exhibition at Paris and any person or persons, having reference to the appointment and subsequent removal of Mr. Charles Moore from the Office of Commissioner for the said Exhibition.

I have, &c.
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 31.

THE SECRETARY TO THE EXHIBITION COMMISSION to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Commissioners' Offices,
Colonial Secretary's Department,
Sydney, 11 July, 1867.

SIR,

9th July, 1867.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated as per margin, and, in obedience to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary's directions, to forward enclosed copies of all papers having reference to Mr. Charles Moore's appointment of Commissioner in Paris, from its earliest stage, and to his subsequent removal from that office.

I have, &c.,
A. G. DE GYULAY.

[Enclosures in No. 31.]

The Executive Commissioner, Sydney, to The British Executive Commissioner.
Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Sydney, New South Wales,
24 July, 1866.

SIR,

I see by the 49th Article of the Regulations of the Imperial Commission, Chapter 3, that the various stalls and fittings in the Exhibition Building should be commenced at the latest on the 1st of December. As, however, this Colony will appear there simply as a portion of the British Empire, the local Commissioners are doubtful as to whether it is at all competent for them to take any separate action on behalf of New South Wales in this matter.

We are inclined to think that the portion of the Exhibition building allotted to Great Britain and Ireland will be arranged under the direction of the British Commission, on a grand uniform plan comprehending all parts of the Empire, and that the attendance or interference of an agent on our part at present, for this or any other purpose, would be superfluous.

But we are quite willing to bear the expenses of our own Compartment in whichever way the matter may be arranged, and I beg you will be so good and favour us with information on the subject at your earliest convenience.

Mr. Charles Moore, Director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, will proceed with our first shipment of our Exhibits, to superintend their classification and arrangement, and one or two Colonists of some local standing and experience will also represent the Country at the Exhibition.

I have, &c.,
T. A. MURRAY,
Executive Commissioner.

The

The Executive Commissioner, Sydney, to The Colonial Agent General, London.

Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Sydney, N. S. Wales,
23 November, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to solicit your good offices in connection with the arrangements now in progress for the representation of this Colony in the above Exhibition.

The local Commissioners have shipped forty-five cases of exhibits by the "Liberator," and thirty-six cases by the "Nineveh," which sailed respectively on the 7th and 22nd instant.

Mr. de Gyulay, the Secretary to the Commission, will send you the bills of lading and descriptive particulars of these cases, and I beg you will be good enough to have them stored until required by our Agent, Mr. Charles Moore, for transmission to Paris.

"Liberator,"
22nd Nov.
"Nineveh,"
7th Nov.

* * * * *

I have, &c.,
T. A. MURRAY,
Executive Commissioner.

EXTRACTS.

Minute Book, pages 211-216.

General Meeting, 13 December, 1866.

Present:—Messrs. Hill, Moore, Rev. W. B. Clarke, Smith, Barnet, Bennett, Russell, and Lamb.

The Rev. W. B. Clarke was moved in the Chair.

6. The Colonial Secretary's correspondence with reference to the appointment of additional Commissioners having been reconsidered,—

(1.) Dr. Smith moved, and Mr. Russell seconded,—

"That the Colonial Secretary be informed that it is the desire of the Commissioners, that Mr. Charles Moore be accredited to Paris, in the same manner as Mr. Edward Levi Montefiore or any other Commissioner that may be appointed."

Put and carried unanimously.

(15.) On Mr. Moore's proposition, the Commissioners instructed the Secretary to write to Mr. Dyer, directing him to have all Exhibits intended for Paris made ready, so as to enable Mr. Moore to take them with the outgoing mail from Melbourne at once.

The Executive Commissioner to J. L. Montefiore, Esq.

Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Sydney, 21 December, 1866.

SIR,

I laid your letter of yesterday before my colleagues, at our General Meeting in the afternoon, and I regret having to inform you, that it has hitherto been impossible for us to furnish the information your brother requires.

I wrote to Mr. Henry Cole, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, on the 21st July, and 23rd November last, explaining our position in this respect. Copies of these letters are enclosed.

I wrote to Mr. Cole, on the 19th of April last, informing him that we should fully occupy the space allotted to us; and on the 24th July, I addressed him with respect to the fitting up of the Stalls.

Mr. Charles Moore, who proceeds to Paris by the overland route on Monday next, will fully explain these matters to your brother, and confer with him generally respecting the arrangements of the New South Wales Court in the Exhibition.

I have, &c.,
T. A. MURRAY.

The Executive Commissioner, Sydney, to Edward Levi Montefiore, Esq., Paris.

(No. 534.)

Sydney, N. S. Wales,
9 April, 1867.

SIR,

I had the honor, on the 5th instant, of receiving your letter of the 24th of January last.

Mr. Charles Moore, Director of the Botanic Gardens, in Sydney, left the Colony by the Mail Steamer, via the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, in December last. He expected to be in Paris on or about the 12th of February. He is one of the local Commissioners, and has a Commission also authorizing him to act in that capacity at the Exhibition. Captain Mayne, Agent for the Government of this Colony in London, has a similar Commission, but of course these gentlemen have already been in communication with you.

* * * * *

I have, &c.,
T. A. MURRAY,
Executive Commissioner.

The Secretary to the Exhibition Commission to Charles Moore, Esq., London.

(No. 560.)

New South Wales Exhibition Commission,
Sydney, 28 May, 1867.

SIR,

By the desire of the Board of Commissioners, at their Special General Meeting of the 21st instant, I beg to subjoin copy of a Resolution passed by them on that day, an exact transcript of which I have also had the honor to forward to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary:—

Mr. Walter Lamb moved, and Mr. Alexander Campbell seconded,—
“That, although the Commissioners consider Mr. Moore censurable for the error committed in remaining at Ceylon, instead of proceeding with all haste to Paris, yet, as the information brought by the last Mail contains no evidence that the interests of the New South Wales Exhibition have suffered through this delay, the Government be respectfully requested to reconsider the circumstances of Mr. Moore's case, with the view of reinstating him in his former position.”

This Resolution being put by the Chair, was carried.

I have, &c.,
A. G. DE GYULAY.

The Secretary to the Exhibition Commission to Charles Moore, Esq., London.

(No. 590.)

New South Wales Exhibition Commission,
Sydney, 24 June, 1867.

SIR,

I have been directed by the General Meeting of Commissioners held on the 21st instant, to forward to you copy of Resolution, which I have communicated to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary under the same date.

I also forward letter of the 22nd of same, signed by the Principal Under Secretary, in reply to the above referred communication.

I have, &c.,
A. G. DE GYULAY,
Secretary to the Commission.

[MEMO.—The other enclosures to Mr. de Gyulay's letter of 11 July, 1867, have already been printed in their proper place above.]

No. 32.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE SECRETARY TO THE EXHIBITION COMMISSION.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 11 July, 1867.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that, for the purpose of being laid before the Legislative Assembly, you will be good enough to furnish, at your earliest convenience, copies of—

1. Resolution asking restoration of Mr. Charles Moore to his position as Commissioner in Paris.
2. Minute of the Executive Commissioner on the above.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLOLAN.

No. 33.

THE SECRETARY TO THE EXHIBITION COMMISSION to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Commissioners' Offices,
Colonial Secretary's Department,
Sydney, 11 July, 1867.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day's date, and, in compliance with the Honorable the Colonial Secretary's instructions, I beg to enclose copy of the Resolutions passed by the New South Wales Exhibition Commissioners, at their General Meeting, held on the 21st ultimo, asking the reinstatement of Mr. Charles Moore in his former position as Commissioner in Paris, with marginal remarks made thereon by the Honorable the Executive Commissioner.

I have, &c.,
A. G. DE GYULAY.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure in No. 33.]

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the General Meeting.
Sydney, 21 June, 1867.

Present, the following gentlemen;—Messrs. Alex. Campbell, Dr. Bennett, G. L. Montefiore, W. Lamb, S. Samuel, Geo. Russell, Fk. Ebsworth, and Professor Smith.

* * * * *

3. Mr. Walter Lamb then moved, and Mr. Geo. Russell seconded,—“That the New South Wales Exhibition Commissioners, having fully considered the conduct of Mr. Moore, to which reference is made in the Honorable the Colonial Secretary’s letter of 29th May, again respectfully request the Government to reconsider the circumstances of that gentleman’s case, as explained in the following statement:—

Although the Commissioners felt some vexation at the delay attending Mr. Moore’s arrival in Paris, they must, in justice to that gentleman, acknowledge the existence of several extenuating circumstances.

(a.) Mr. Moore was aware that the bulk of the shipments could not have reached their destination before his arrival, and consequently, with only a portion of the Exhibits to hand, any attempt to arrange the Court must have proved futile.

(b.) Mr. Moore, although visiting Europe as Commissioner, was at the same time holding the office of Director of the Botanical Gardens; and a proper sense of duty has doubtless suggested the expediency of remaining at Ceylon for scientific purposes connected with this latter appointment.

(c.) In the absence of specific instructions, Mr. Moore has considered himself justified in exercising a discretion which must necessarily be left to any single Commissioner when acting away from the main body.

(d.) With respect to Mr. Moore’s obtaining a free passage to Ceylon, when money was given him to cover that and other expenses incidental to his mission, it must be borne in mind that the amount was admitted on all sides to be scarcely adequate for the purpose, and would, in all probability, have been increased, had not the state of the Commissioners’ finances required the strictest economy. Mr. Moore stated at a meeting (subsequent to the resolution of 5th November, voting the money), that he would account for the expenditure of the same. He further informed several of the Commissioners that he had obtained a free passage—facts that distinctly disprove any intention of acting in an irregular or improper manner, the suspicion of which never entered the minds of his colleagues. There may exist a difference of opinion as to whether the acceptance of a free passage was a dignified course for a Commissioner to pursue; but there can be none as to the fact that the P. and O. Co.’s Agent considered a paid Commissioner in the same light as a paid Secretary, and granted the privilege accordingly.

(e.) From letters received this Mail it would appear that the other Commissioners in Paris are too busily engaged at their respective callings to afford much time for superintending the preparations for opening the Exhibition, and the same difficulty will necessarily exist when closing the Exhibition. The Commissioners believe that the interests of the Commission may be seriously injured, unless some party intimately acquainted with the Exhibits, having likewise the welfare of the Colony at heart, is present, to exercise the utmost vigilance in carrying out the Commissioners’ instructions relative to the final disposal of the Exhibits.

(f.) The Commissioners hear from various quarters that the New South Wales Court not only presents a more finished appearance than the other Australian Courts, but also promises to be the most attractive. They believe that the zeal and assiduity of Mr. Moore have rendered material assistance towards achieving these important results.

(g.) Under these circumstances the Commissioners have again to express a hope that the Government will reinstate Mr. Moore in his former position.”

This resolution was put by the Chair and carried unanimously.

Minutes of the Executive Commissioner on this Resolution:—

(a.) This circumstance, instead of serving as an apology or excuse for Mr. Moore’s delay, shews how necessary it was that he should have proceeded forthwith to Paris. Mr. Moore knew that, according to the published Regulations of the French Government, all Exhibits were to be delivered in Paris by the 10th of March. Yet, although he might have been in that city on the 11th of February, he did not arrive there till the 3rd of March, thus imperiling the reception of any of our articles which might be late, so far as any explanation from him might have still ensured their reception.

(b.) Mr. Moore was not sent to Paris on any mission connected with his office as Director of the Botanical Gardens. He would not have been sent on the important mission entrusted to him, if it had been known that he intended to make any stay in Ceylon beyond that of the mail steamer at Galle.

(c.) Mr. Moore had clear and distinct instructions to proceed forthwith to Paris, and to be in that city on or about the 12th of February; and, with that view, to proceed there *via* Marseilles.

(d.) It may be that the sum granted to Mr. Moore was scarcely adequate, but so far as my memory goes, it was not “admitted on all sides” that this would be the case. It was stated that Mr. Moore must not think of entertaining, and the lump sum of £400 was—a smaller sum having been first proposed—voted to him as sufficient. It was not intended that he should account for it, nor was any information conveyed to me officially or otherwise that he would do so. It was given as a lump sum. And, as to the free passage to Galle, whatever information other Gentlemen on the Commission may have had, I had none whatsoever until the Agent of the P. and O. Company informed me of it on the 21st of April.

(e.) The interests of the Colony in the Exhibition will be—it may be very fairly assumed—quite safe in the hands of Captain Mayne.

(f.) This of course may be, and probably is, the case. But nevertheless the position of the Colony in the Exhibition was imperiled by Mr. Moore’s delay in proceeding to Paris; and the facts that led to his removal stand, as they were. The whole thing is much to be regretted, but the facts of the case cannot be got over.

T. A. M.

June 24, 1867.

New South Wales.

BLUE BOOK

FOR THE YEAR

1866.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS IN THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.



SYDNEY:

BY AUTHORITY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1867.

BLUE BOOK.

1866.

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Browne, William James	Officer of Customs, Corowa	51
Brownrigg, Marcus F.	Police Magistrate, Albury	21
	Visiting Justice, Gaol, Albury	27
	Coroner, Albury	43
Bruce, Gordon	Assistant Inspector of Sheep, Upper Murray	72
Bruce, Alexander	Inspector of Sheep, Sydney	71
Bruton, John	Searcher and Night Watchman, Customs, Moama	50
Buchanan, J.	Police Magistrate, Tenterfield	21
Buchanan Peter	Sub-Overseer, Government Printing Office	53
Buchanan, William	Chief Clerk of Letter Branch, General Post Office	84
Buckland, George Augustus	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Walcha	23
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Walcha, &c.	65
Buckland, James	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Glebe	15
Buckle, John	Line Inspector, Electric Telegraph Branch, Yass	77
Buckley Robert	Station Master and Line Inspector, Electric Telegraph Branch, Braidwood	77
Budge, Alexander Campbell	Clerk of Executive Council	10
Bulford, Edmond O.	Clerk, Railway Department	74
Bunn, William	Member of the Board for reporting upon Claims to Rewards for the Discovery of New Gold Fields in the Southern District	67

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Burgis, William Grinsell	Schoolmaster, Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney	23
Burke, Martin E.	Station Master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Kiandra	77
Burke, Rev. John A.	Minister of the Church of England, Carcoar	87
Burn, Jane	Matron, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta	31
Burne, Alfred B.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Balranald	21
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Balranald and Euston	64
Burness, Thomas	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Balranald	15
Burnett, Alexander	Sheep and Cattle Inspector, Newcastle	72
	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Bendemeer	79
Burns, James	Station Master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Tambaroora	78
Burnside, Thomas	Station Master, Great Northern Railway (High-street)	75
Burnside, Mary	Master of the Liverpool Government Benevolent Asylum	32
Burnside, J. H.	Matron of the Liverpool Government Benevolent Asylum	
Burrows, John	Licensed Surveyor	63
Burt, Alexander	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Newcastle	16
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	Visiting Surgeon, Gaol, Bathurst	24
Bushby, W.	Coroner, Bathurst	43
Butler, G. T. T.	Sheep Director, Merriwa	70
Butler, Edward	District Registrar, of Births, Deaths, &c., Warialda	16
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Byrne, Edward William	Crown Prosecutor, Metropolitan and Coast District	42
Byrne, Daniel Alexander	Extra Clerk, Legislative Assembly (Temporary Establishment)	11
	Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, Albert District	66
	Commissioner of Crown Lands, Warrego	66
Byrne, Mary	Girls' Teacher, Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta	18
Byrnes, Francis Oakes	Clerk, Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney	23
Byrnes, James	Secretary for Public Works	74
Byron, John	Principal Warder, Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island	29
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Cahill, William Augustine	Foreman of Works, Fitz Roy Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island	81
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	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office	61
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Callow Robert	Member of the Court of Appeal for the Lachlan Gold District	67
Calvert, John Jackson	Clerk Assistant, Legislative Council	10
Cameron, Ewen Wallace	Lieutenant, Balmain Corps, Volunteer Rifles	33
Campbell, R. J.	Surveyor, 2nd Class	60
Campbell, Archibald	Landing Waiter, Customs, Morpeth	50
Campbell, Walter Scott	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office	61
Campbell, Francis (M.D.)	Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek	31
Campbell, John	Sheep Director, Forbes	71
Campbell, P. C.	Sheep Director, Glen Innes	70
Campbell, W. D.	Coroner, Binalong	43
Campbell, Donald	Member of the Court of Appeal for the Western Gold Fields	67
Campbell, Charles	Member of Board of Visitors to Lunatic Asylums	31
Campbell, William D.	} Sheep Director, Young	71
Campbell, George		
Campbell, J. D.	Member of the Court of Appeal for the Lachlan Gold Districts	67
Campbell, Archibald	Registrar and Accountant, Insolvent Court Office	40
Campbell, A. W.	Licensed Surveyor	63
Camper, William	Station Master, and Line Inspector, Electric Telegraph Branch, Moama	77
Canter, Richard Augustus	Officer of Customs, Albury	50
Capel, D.	Sheep Director, Warialda	70
Carey, John Le Marchant	Police Magistrate, Corowa	21
Carlisle, Thomas	Clerk in charge, Railway Department, Sydney	74
Carpenter, Lyndon Bolton	Clerk, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney	62
Carroll, John	Overseer of Stores, Quarantine Station, Spring Cove, Sydney Harbour	54
Cartan, Andrew	Official Postmaster, Mudgee	85
Carter, Rev. James	Minister of the Church of England, Picton	86
Carter, Augustus F. Denis	Registrar of the District Courts, Maitland, and Newcastle	40
	Clerk of the Peace, Metropolitan and Coast District	42
Carter, Daniel	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Maitland	16
Cary, Henry (M.A.)	District Court Judge, Western District	41
	Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Western District	42
Casey, John Bartholomew	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Kempsey	22
	Registrar of the District Court, Northern District, West Kempsey, M'Leay	42
	Officer of Customs, M'Leay River	51
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, M'Leay River, West Kempsey	64
Cashman, John J. M.	Clerk to the Private Secretary	10
Casperson, Charles	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Adelong	79
Caswell, William Stewart	Police Magistrate, Moruya	21
	Registrar of the District Court, Moruya	41
	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Broulee	15
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Chapman, Henry	Chief Clerk, Colonial Architect's Department	80
Chapman, George S.	Sub-Overseer, Government Printing Office	53
Chapman, Rev. R.	Minister of the Church of England, West Maitland	87
Chapman, Abraham W.	Foreman, Stamp Branch, Government Printing Office	53
Chapman, James Maidment	{ 9th }	48
	{ 7th } Landing Waiter, Customs, Sydney	47
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Chapman, Rev. B.	Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Parramatta	89
Chapple, John	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Campbelltown	79
Charlton, Horace	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office	61
Charteris, F.	Sheep Inspector, Goulburn	72
Chatfield, William	Visiting Justice, Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney	23
	Visiting Justice, Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island	29
	Ensign, No. 6 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles	34
Chauncy, William Snell	Superintendent of Roads	80
Cheeke, George Ashwin	Associate to Mr. Justice Cheeke	39
Cheeke, Alfred	Puisne Judge	38
Chidgey, Joseph T.	Operating Clerk, Electric Telegraph Branch	76
Child, Rev. C.	Minister of the Church of England, Scone	87
Chippendall, John	Gaoler, Bathurst	24
Chippendall, Susan	Matron, Gaol, Bathurst	24
Chisholm, Henry John	Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office	14
Chisholm, James	Sheep Director, Goulburn	70
Chisholm, Archibald J.	Chief Clerk and Cashier, Roads Department	79
Chisholm, D. Henry	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office	61
Chowne, E. G.	Ship Surveyor to Steam Navigation Board, Clarence River	55
Christie, W. H.	Licensed Surveyor	63
Christie, John	Sheep Director, Canonba	70
Christison, Robert	12th Tide Waiter, Customs, Sydney	50
Church, Walter	Cadet, Volunteer Naval Brigade	35
Clapin, Adolphus Philip	1st Clerk, Legislative Council	10
Clark, William, junior	Accountant, University of Sydney	90
Clark, William, senior	Accountant, Government Printing Office	53
Clarke, Rev. William Branwhite	Minister of the Church of England, St. Leonards, North Shore	86
Clarke, George O'Malley	Gold Commissioner, Southern Gold District	67
Clarke, Rev. W.	Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Orange	89
Clarke, Joseph	Clerk, General Post Office	84
Clarke, George Thomas	Coroner, Penrith	43
Clarke, Mordaunt W. S.	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Penrith	16
Cleeve, John Kingdon, junior	2nd Lieutenant, No. 6 Battery, Volunteer Artillery	35
Clemenger, Ralph	Clerk, Central Police Office, Sydney	20
	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Braidwood	21
	Registrar of the District Court, Braidwood	41
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Braidwood	64
	Gold Receiver, Braidwood	52
Clements, Hanbury	Sheep Director, Forbes	71
Cloete, Peter Lawrence	Water Police Magistrate, Sydney	20
Cobcroft, Enoch	Captain, East Maitland Corps, Volunteer Rifles	33
Cobley, George	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Wellingrove	16
	Registrar of the District Court, Glen Innes (Wellingrove)	42
Coburn, Isaac	Inspector of Denominational Schools (Church of England), Diocese of Sydney	17
Cochran, A.	Ship Surveyor, McLeay River	55
Cochrane, James	Sheep Director, Wagga Wagga	70
Coghlan, Rev. Cornelius	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Gaol, Port Macquarie	28
Cole, Stephen	Commissioner of Crown Lands, Darling District	66
Cole, Frederick R.	Officer of Customs, Wollongong	51
Coleby, Charles	Member of the Court of Appeal, Northern Gold District	68
Coleman, George L.	Clerk, Money Order Office	85
Coleridge, D. M.	Temporary Clerk, Surveyor General's Office	63
Coles, William	1st Clerk of Works, Colonial Architect's Department	80
Collier, Richard	Sheep Director, Bathurst	70
Collins, John	Station Master, Railway Department, Blacktown	74
Collins, Alexander	Pilot, Newcastle	56
Combes, J. B.	Licensed Surveyor	63
Commins, George W.	Licensed Surveyor	63
Compton, John A.	Clerk, Audit Office	16
Conder, W. J.	Licensed Surveyor	63
Connell, Henry J., junior	Officer of Customs, Kiama	51
	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Kiama	22
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Kiama	64
	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Kiama	15
	Registrar of the District Court, Kiama	40
Connery, John	Clerk of Select Committees, Legislative Assembly	11
	2nd Clerk Assistant, Legislative Assembly	11
Connolly, N.	Sheep Director, Carcoar	70
Connolly, John	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Raymond Terrace	22
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Raymond Terrace	65
Cook, Alfred	Draftsman, Colonial Architect's Department	80
Cooke, Montague	Station Master, Railway Department, Lochinvar	75
Coombes, Edward	Chairman of the Court of Appeal for the Western Gold Fields	67
Cooper, Charles	Station Master and Line Inspector, Electric Telegraph Branch, Orange	77
Cooper, Leonard Smirnoff	3rd Clerk, Legislative Council	10
Corbett, Thomas Barwick	Sub-Collector of Customs, Newcastle	50

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Cosgrove, John	Sheep Director, Cooma	71
Counsel, Daniel	Assistant Draftsman, Leasing Branch, Survey Office	61
Coutts, Rev. James	Presbyterian Minister, Newcastle	89
Cowdery, George	District Engineer, Railway Department	75
Cowell, Edward Hollands	Senior Sergeant, Water Police, Sydney	20
Cowlshaw, Thomas	Land Valuator, Railway Department	74
Cowper, Very Rev. William Macquarie (M.A.)	Dean of Sydney	86
	Minister of the Church of England (St. Philip's, Sydney)	
Cowper, Charles, junior	Member of the Government Benevolent Asylums Board for the Infirm and Destitute	32
Cowper, Charles	Colonial Secretary	14
Cowper, Thomas	Police Magistrate, Tenterfield	21
Cox, Charles C.	Sheep Director, Mudgee	69
Cox, E. King	Sheep Director, Mudgee	
Cox, Sloper	Sheep Director, Penrith	70
Cox, Richard William	Sheep Director, Penrith	
Cox, James C. (M.D., F.R.C.S.)	To grant Certificates under the Superannuation Act	36
	Assistant Surgeon, No. 1 Battery, Volunteer Artillery	35
	Member of the Board of Visitors to Lunatic Asylums	31
Cox, Frederick W.	Railway Station Master, Newcastle	75
Cox, Joseph	Crown Lands Agent, Tambaroora	65
	2nd Class Assistant Gold Commissioner, Western Gold District	66
	Police Magistrate, Stoney Creek	21
Crackanthorp, Richard H.	Clerk, General Post Office	84
Cracknell, Edward C.	Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs	76
Craig, Rev. Thomas	Presbyterian Minister, Parramatta	89
Craig, James R.	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Tamworth	73
Crane, William	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Water Police Office, Sydney	20
Crawford, Alexander	Railway Station Master, Burwood	74
Creagh, Jasper	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wingham, Manning River	23
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Wingham, Manning River	65
	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Manning River	15
	Registrar of the District Court, Northern District, Wingham	42
Creaghe, Richard Fitzroy	Sub-Inspector of Police	19
Croft, Thomas G.	Station Master and Line Inspector, Electric Telegraph Department, Penrith	77
Croft, H.	Temporary Clerk, Surveyor General's Office	63
Croft, Faithful William	Clerk, Surveyor General's Office	62
Crommelin, Thomas Lake	Police Magistrate, Araluen	21
Cronin, James Daniel	Chief Clerk (Pay Branch), Colonial Treasury	46
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Crook, John	Member of the Pilot Board	55
Crook, John R. H.	Sub-Lieutenant, Volunteer Naval Brigade	35
Cross, Joseph	Station Master, Railway Department, Parramatta Junction	74
Cross, Herbert Robert	Sub-Lieutenant, Volunteer Naval Brigade	35
Crouch, George John	4th Clerk of the Supreme Court	38
Crozier, John	Sheep Director, Wentworth	70
Crummer, Robert Sherrer	2nd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office	61
Cullen, Simon	Assistant Teacher, Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta	18
Cummings, William	2nd Locker, Customs, Sydney	48
Cummings, James R.	Line Inspector, Electric Telegraph Branch, Singleton	78
Cunneen, James Augustine	Postmaster General	84
Cunningham, John	{ 14th } Landing Waiter, Customs, Sydney	48
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Cunningham, William	Overseer, Electric Telegraph Branch, Murray River Line	79
Cunningham, William G.	Clerk, General Post Office	84
Curnow, Rev. W.	Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Goulburn	89
Curr, Lawrence	Clerk, Surveyor General's Office	62
Curry, James	Line Inspector, Electric Telegraph Branch, Tenterfield	79
Curtis, Peter Campbell	2nd Clerk, Equity Office	38
Cutting, Arthur T. P.	Surgeon, Gaol, Mudgee	28
Cuttriss, Charles B.	Clerk, General Post Office	84
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D'Arcy, Rev. David John	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Shoalhaven	88
D'Arcy, David	Temporary Clerk, Surveyor General's Office	62
D'Arcy, Michael	Clerk, Customs, Newcastle	50
D'Arrietta, Walter	Sub-Overseer, Government Printing Office	53
Dagwell, Joseph	Assistant Pilot, Newcastle	56
	Gunnery Instructor, Volunteer Naval Brigade, Newcastle	35
Dalgarno, John V.	Station Master and Line Inspector, Electric Telegraph Branch, Kyamba	77
	Clerk, General Post Office	84
Dalgarno, James	Clerk, General Post Office	84
Dagleish, D. C.	Engineer, Surveyor to the Steam Navigation Board, Sydney	55
	Inspector to the Steam Navigation Board, Sydney	
Dagleish, J. C.	Licensed Surveyor	63
Dalmas, William	Captain, St. Mark's Cadet Corps, Volunteer Corps	33
	Lieutenant, St. Mark's Cadet Corps, Volunteer Rifles	34
Dalton, Frederiek	2nd Class Assistant Gold Commissioner, Northern District	68
Daly, Thomas	Assistant Official Postmaster, West Maitland	85
Daly, Eliza B.	Official Postmistress, West Maitland	85
Dangar, Thomas G. G.	Sheep Director, Wee Waa	70
Daniel, Silvanus Brown	Commissioner of Crown Lands, Wellington and Bligh	66
Danne, William	Clerk, General Post Office	84

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Davidson, John	Clerk, Surveyor General's Office	62
Davidson, William	Ensign, A. S. N. Company's Corps, Volunteer Rifles	34
Davidson, James H.	Inspector of Police	19
Davidson, Walker Rannie	Surveyor General	60
Davidson, W. R., junior	Superannuated Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office	62
Davie, John	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Wentworth (Balranald)	15
Davies, Wyndham J.	Clerk, General Post Office	84
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	Registrar of the District Court, Molong	41
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Molong	64
Davies, Robert Claxton	Clerk, Money Order Office	85
Davis, John	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bega	21
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Bega	64
Davis, William	Sheep Director, Yass	71
Davy, John J.	Lieutenant, No. 4 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles	34
Dawes, William Lachlan	Clerk, Registrar General's Office (Statistical Branch)	14
Dawson, John	Captain, South Sydney Corps, Volunteer Rifles	33
Dawson, Robert	Police Magistrate, Cooma	21
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Cooma	64
	Registrar of the District Court, Cooma	41
	Gold Receiver, Cooma	52
Dawson, Robert B.	Superintendent of Roads	80
Day, Asher Australia	Clerk, General Post Office	84
Day, Henry	Surgeon, Hawkesbury Corps, Volunteer Rifles	34
Day, Edward Denny	Police Magistrate, Maitland	21
	Visiting Justice, Gaol, Maitland	25
De Flou, Andrew F.	Pilot in charge of Moorings, Bellambi	57
De Milhau, Gabriel	Clerk, Money Order Office	85
De St. Remy, Valentine	Assistant Engineer for Roads	79
Deane, James	Crown Lands Commissioner, County of Cumberland	66
Deane, William	Lieutenant, No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery	35
Deane, E. R.	Licensed Surveyor	63
Debenham, John	Surveyor, 1st Class	60
Dee, John V.	Line Inspector, Electric Telegraph Branch, Goulburn	76
Deering, John Williams	Surveyor, 2nd Class	60
Deffell, George Hibbert	Master in Equity	38
	Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates	40
Delohery, Cornelius	Clerk, Central Police Office, Sydney	20
Deloitte, George	Cadet, Volunteer Naval Brigade	35
Deloitte, Quarton Levitt	Sub-Lieutenant, Volunteer Naval Brigade	35
Denne, Richard	Sheep Director, Armidale	69
Dennis, C. H. M.	Matron of the Parramatta Government Benevolent Asylum	32
Dennis, James	Master of the Parramatta Government Benevolent Asylum	
Denshire, George	Official Postmaster, Tamworth	85
Dettman, Louis	Steward and Housekeeper, Legislative Council and Assembly	11
Dewhurst, Arthur	Surveyor, 1st Class	60
Dick, Alexander	Examiner of Land Titles	15
Dick, J. A.	Official Postmaster, Windsor	85
Dick, Robert	2nd Lieutenant, Hawkesbury Corps, Volunteer Rifles	34
Dickinson, Loftus	1st Tide Waiter, Customs, Sydney	49
Dickson, David	2nd Class Assistant Gold Commissioner, Southern District	67
Dight, John	Sheep Director, Albany	69
Dillon, Rev. George Francis	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island	29
Doak, Andrew James	Clerk, Money Order Office	85
Dobbin, Charles Bullen	Landing Waiter, Customs (Lawrence), Grafton	50
Docker, Joseph	Postmaster General	84
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Donald, William	Clerk, Examining Branch, Colonial Treasury	46
Donaldson, P. R.	Surveyor, 2nd Class	60
Done, John	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Ulladulla	16
Donelan, Anthony C.	{ 10th } 11th } Tide Waiter, Customs, Sydney	49—50
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Dopelly, Denis	Chairman of the Court of Appeal for the Western Gold Fields	67
Donkin, Rev. Thomas	Minister of the Church of England, Prospect, Parramatta	86
Donovan, James B.	Clerk, General Post Office	84
Dooner, Patrick	Overseer of Roads	80
Dougall, Rev. John	Presbyterian Minister, St. Andrew's, Sydney	89
Douglas, Peter John	Clerk of Works, Wollongong, (Harbours and River Navigation Department)	81
Dove, Rev. W. W.	Minister of the Church of England, Falbrook and Jerry's Plains	87
Dowe, G. L.	Licensed Surveyor	63
Dowe, Joshua	Sheep Director, Tamworth	70
Dowling, James Sheen	District Court Judge, Metropolitan and Coast District	40
	Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Metropolitan and Coast District	42
Dowling, Rev. C. V.	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Newcastle	88
Downie, John	Sheep Director, Bourke	71
Dowson, Rev. J. W.	Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Penrith	89
Drewett, John William	Chief Draftsman, Railway Department (Engineer's Branch)	75
Driver, Richard	Assistant Inspector, Glebe Island Abattoirs	57
Druitt, Rev. Thomas	Minister of the Church of England, Cooma	87
Drury, John Selsey	Clerk, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney	52
Duberly, Charles	4th Tide Waiter, Customs, Sydney	49
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	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Singleton (Patrick's Plains)	65
Du Faur, Eccleston	Registrar of the District Court, Singleton (Patrick's Plains)	40
	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office	61
Duff, James Boscawen	Clerk, Occupation of Lands Department	65
Duff, John.. .. .	Clerk, Registrar General's Office (Deeds Branch)	14
Duff, John	Clerk and Storekeeper, Fitz Roy Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island	81
	Overseer, Botanic Gardens, &c.	69
Duffy, Daniel Burke	{ 6th } 7th } Tide Waiter, Customs, Sydney	49
	8th }	
Duffy, James	Inspector of Permanent Way, Great Northern Railway	76
Dulhanty, L. V.	Police Magistrate, Carcoar	21
Duncan, William Augustine	Collector of Customs, Sydney	47
	Member of the National School Board	17
Dunne, Rev. J. T.	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Raymond Terrace	88
Dutruc, Pierre Ambroise	Reader in French, University of Sydney	90
	French Master, Sydney Grammar School	91
Dwyer, Patrick	Station Master, Railway Department, Liverpool	74
Dwyer, William	Inspector of National Schools, Western District	17
Dwyer, Rev. Michael John	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney	23
Dymock, William.. .. .	2nd Captain, No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery	35
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Eagar, Geoffrey	Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade	46
	Auditor, University of Sydney	90
Eames, Robert Lawton	Coast Waiter, Botany Bay (Sub-station)	50
Eames, George C.	Clerk, Department of Public Works	74
Earle, Joseph	Duty Stamp Printer, Government Printing Office	53
Earngey, George	Clerk of Works, Kiama, and afterwards Clarence River, Department of Harbours and River Navigation	81
Easton, George R.	Pilot, Richmond River	56
Eastwood, James	Member of the Court of Appeal, Kiandra Gold Field	68
Eastwood, Charles Woodman	Clerk, Railway Department	74
	Assistant Inspector, Volunteer Corps	32
Eaton John James	1st Clerk, Pay Branch, Colonial Treasury	46
Eccles, J.	Lithographic Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office	61
Edgerton, Samuel.. .. .	Captain, Hawkesbury Corps, Volunteer Rifles	33
Edwards, Alfred	Cadet, Colonial Architect's Department	80
Edwards, James Richard	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Young	23
	Registrar of the District Court, Young	41
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Young	65
Edwards, William	Pilot, Wollongong	57
Edwards, H. T.	Sheep Director, Cooma	71
Edwards, W.	Licensed Surveyor	63
Edwards, William Conway	Supernumerary Clerk, Surveyor General's Office	62
Edwards, Frederick William	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Coonabarabran	21
	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Coonabarabran	15
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Coonabarabran	64
Edwards, John	Assistant Classical Master, Sydney Grammar School	91
Edwards, W. L.	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Collector; also Gunning	22
Egan, Myles	Assistant Surgeon, No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery	35
	Superintendent of Vaccine Institution, Sydney	30
	Medical Attendant to Police, Sydney	19
Elder, Rev. John	Minister of the Church of England, Windsor..	86
Eldershaw, Finney	Clerk Assistant, Legislative Assembly..	11
Eldershaw, Thomas Ball.. .. .	{ 6th } 5th } Locker, Customs, Sydney	48
	4th }	
Elliott, Henry Sherman	Registrar of the District Court, Albury	41
	Clerk of the Peace, South-western District	42
Elliott, T. W.	Official Postmaster, Wollongong	85
Elliott A.	Supernumerary Draftsman, Survey Office	62
Elliott, Arnold	Night Operator, Electric Telegraph Department	76
Elliott, George C.	Cadet, Volunteer Naval Brigade..	35
Ellis, John Wolston	1st Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office	60
Ellis, Eyre Goulburn	Member of the Board of Visitors to Lunatic Asylums	31
Ellis, William	Station Master, Railway Department, Ashfield	74
Ellwood, John Charles	Assistant Reader, Government Printing Office	53
Elouis, Charles	Superintendent of the Bullion Office, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney..	51
Elwin, Theodore	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office	61
Elyard, Fredk. Charles William	Clerk, Registrar General's Office, Land Titles Branch	15
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Evelyn, Samuel Charles James	Clerk, Registrar General's Office (Statistical Branch)	14
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Fairfax, Andrew	Accountant, National School Board Office	17
Falconer, M'Vey	Station Master, Railway Department, Newtown	74
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Fancourt, Thomas	Warehousekeeper, Customs, Sydney	48
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Farrell, William Thomas	Lieutenant, No. 3 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles	33
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Field, Albert	Booking Clerk, Electric Telegraph Department	76
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Fielding, Edward	Storekeeper, Railway Department	74
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Firth, Thomas Rhodes	District Engineer, Railway Branch	75
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Fitzgerald, Henry	Foreman of Works, Fitz Roy Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island	81
Fitzgerald, Robert David	1st Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office	60
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Flanagan, Rev. Michael	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Kiama	88
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Flappell, Richard	Member of the Court of Appeal in the Western Gold District	67
Flew, Emanuel	Foreman of Works, Fortifications	81
Flynn, Patrick H.	Clerk, Roads Department	80
Forbes, Alexander	Principal Warder, Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney	23
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	Curator of Museum, University of Sydney	90
Fowles, Joseph	Drawing Master, Sydney Grammar School	91
Fox, Henry T.	Member of the Steam Navigation Board, Sydney	55
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Freeburn, Francis	Engineer Surveyor, Steam Navigation Board, Newcastle	55
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Fullerton, Rev. James	Coroner, Kiama	43
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Garrett, Thomas	Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly	11
Garrett, Henry Bond	Captain, St. Leonards Corps of Volunteer Rifles	33
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Gerard, Edward Maber Parker	3rd Class Draftsman, Survey Office	61
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Green Patrick	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Mitchell	64
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Hannell, Jesse	Superintendent, Light-house, Newcastle	56
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Kemmis, Rev. Thomas	Minister of the Church of England, Yass	87
Kemp, Rev. Charles C.	Minister of the Church of England, Camperdown, Sydney	86
Kemp, Rev. F. R.	Minister of the Church of England, Port Macquarie	87
	Church of England Chaplain, Gaol, Port Macquarie	28
Kendall, Henry	Clerk, Surveyor General's Office	62
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Kendall, Isaac	Shipwright Carpenter, Fitz Roy Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island	81
Kennedy, Thomas	Surveyor, Railway Department	75
Kennedy, Robert H.	Sheep Director, Hay	71
Kennedy, Hugh	Registrar, and Assistant Professor of Classics, University of Sydney	90
Kennedy, D. S.	4th Clerk, Sheriff's Office	39
Kennedy, James	Sheep Director, Gundagai	71
Kenny, Rev. John	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Maitland East	88
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Kentish, Robert	Member of the Court of Appeal, Kiandra Gold Field	68
Kenyon, Rev. Patrick	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Parramatta	88
Keogh, D. P.	Sheep Director, Albury	69
Keon, George Plunkett	Sub-Collector of Customs, Eden	50
	Police Magistrate, Eden	21
	Health Officer, Twofold Bay	54
Kidd, James	Overseer, Botanic Gardens, Sydney	69
King, Frederic	Secretary to the Government Asylums Board for the Infirm and Destitute	32
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King, Johnson George	Sub Gold Commissioner, Western District	66
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King, Philip Macarthur	Sheep Inspector, Tamworth	72
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King, William	Coroner, Mudgee	43
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Lawrence James Lister	2nd Clerk, District Courts Office, Sydney	40
Layton George	Bookkeeper, Account Branch, Colonial Treasury	46
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Lee, William T.	Station-master, Electric Telegraph Branch, West Maitland	78
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Leece, James Danners	Member of the Court of Appeal for the Northern Gold District	68
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Liddell, Andrew	Surgeon, West Maitland Corps of Volunteer Rifles	34
Lindsay, Thomas	Sheep Director, Singleton	70
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Little, Archibald (Surgeon)	Coroner, Scone	43
Livingstone, Alexander	Inspector of Customs and Revenue Accounts, Audit Office	16
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Lockhart, Norman P.	Inspector of Sheep, Albury	71
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Low, Robert	Sheep Director, Mudgee	69
Lucas, Percy Charles	4th Clerk, Water Police Office, Sydney	20
Lucas, John Alfred	4th Clerk, District Courts Office, Sydney	40
Luckie, Rev. Eugene	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Bungonia	88
Lumsdaine, Rev. William	Minister of the Church of England, Ashfield, Sydney	86
Lumsdaine William Henry	Description Writer, Surveyor General's Office	61
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M'Arthur, Thomas	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Goulburn	88
M'Arthur, Thomas	Captain, Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Corps, Volunteer Rifles	33
M'Carthy, Rev. Timothy	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Carcoar	88
M'Carthy, Rev. Callaghan	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Mudgee	88
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	Registrar of the District Court, Northern District, Tamworth	42
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M'Donall, John Francis	Officer of Customs, Albury	50
M'Donnell, Alexander	Dispenser, Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island	29
M'Encroe, The Venerable J.	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Sydney	88
M'Evilly, Walter	Parliamentary Librarian	11
M'Ewan, Rev. Alexander	Presbyterian Minister, Hinton	89
M'Farland, Alfred	District Court Judge, Metropolitan and Coast District	40
	Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Metropolitan and Coast District	42
	Reader in Jurisprudence, University of Sydney	90
M'Gibbon, Rev. John	Presbyterian Minister, Woolloomooloo, Sydney	89
M'Gregor, Alexander H.	Operating Clerk, Electric Telegraph Branch	76
M'Guinn, Luke	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Dubbo	22
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	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Dubbo	15
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	Station Master, Railway Department, South Creek	74
M'Kenzie, S. A.	Clerk, Audit Office	16
M'Kenzie, Harry	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Department, Parramatta	79
M'Kenzie, Kenneth A. H.	District Engineer, Railway Department	75
M'Kenzie, Kenneth A.	Coroner, Dungog	43
M'Kinlay, Ellar M. (M.D.)	11th Locker, Customs, Sydney	49
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M'Lean, Albert	2nd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office	61
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M'Leod, Alexander	Member of the Board for reporting upon Claims to Rewards for the discovery of New Gold Fields in the Northern District	68
M'Lerie, John	Inspector General of Police	19
M'Lerie, Thomas Pedder	Clerk, Office of Inspector General of Police	19
M'Mahon, Terence	Shipping Officer, General Post Office	85
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M'Master, John	Sheep Director, Glen Innes	70
M'Nab, Thomas Dick	Lieutenant, Volunteer Naval Brigade	35
M'Namara, Richard	Drill Master, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta	18
M'Pherson, James	Clerk, Audit Office	16
M'Pherson, Edward A.	Clerk, Audit Office	16
M'Pherson, Ewen	Tide Surveyor, Customs, Newcastle	50
	Captain, No. 3 Battery, Volunteer Artillery	35
M'Pherson, A.	Licensed Surveyor	63
M'Phillamy, Charles	Sheep Director, Bathurst	70
M'Shane, James	Clerk, Colonial Architect's Department	80
M'Taggart, Malcolm	8th Clerk, Customs, Sydney	47
Macansh, John Donald	Sheep Director, Gundagai	71
Macarthur, Arthur Hannibal	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Young	15
	Official Postmaster, Young	85
Macauliffe, Patrick	Clerk, Electric Telegraph Branch	76
Macfarlane, John (M.D.)	Member of the Denominational School Board	17
	Member of the Medical Board	30
Macfarlane, Edward	Supernumerary Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office	62
Macfie, Rev. George	Presbyterian Minister, Portland Head	89
Machattie, R. R.	Licensed Surveyor	63
Machen, Wiltshire John	Clerk, Registrar General's Office (Land Titles Branch)	15
Mackay, William	Temporary Draftsman, Railway Department (Engineer's Branch)	75
Mackay, Charles (M.D.)	Member of the Medical Board	30
Mackechnie, Andrew P.	2nd Clerk of the Supreme Court	33
Mackel, Francis	Line Inspector, Electric Telegraph Branch, Bathurst	77
	Station Master and Line Inspector, Electric Telegraph Branch, Hartley	

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	Sheriff of the Colony	39
Macleay, William	Captain, No. 1 Battery, Volunteer Artillery	35
Maddocks, John Halford	2nd Clerk and Cashier, Customs, Sydney	47
Maddocks, Robert C.	5th Tide Waiter, Customs, Sydney	49
	3rd Tide Waiter, Customs, Sydney	
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Magennis, Rev. Patrick	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Campbelltown	
Maguire, William H.	Station Master, Electric Telegraph Department, Goulburn	76
Maher, Rev. John	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, M'Donald River	88
Mair, James	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Walgett	23
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Walgett	65
Maitland, D. M.	Licensed Surveyor	63
Makinson, Thomas Cooper	Clerk to Committee of Management of the Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta	18
Malbon, William	Sub-Inspector of Police	19
Maloney, Eliza	Sub-Matron, Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta	18
Mann, Gother Kerr	Engineer-in-Chief, Fitz Roy Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island	81
	Superintendent of Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island	29
Mann, J. F.	Licensed Surveyor	63
Mann, E. P.	Licensed Surveyor	63
Mann, Gother Frederick	District Engineer, Railway Department	75
Manners, Edward	Line Inspector, Electric Telegraph Department, Wagga Wagga	77
Mansfield, Gordon	Clerk, Occupation of Lands Department	65
Manson, Jane	Matron, Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek	31
Mant, Frederick Duncan	Sub Gold Commissioner, Southern District	67
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Marsden, J.	Sheep Director, Goulburn	70
Marsh, J. Milbourne	Police Magistrate, Wellington	21
Marsh, Frederick	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wellington	23
	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Wellington	16
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Martens, Conrad	Assistant Parliamentary Librarian	11
Martin, Edward	Clerk of Works, Colonial Architect's Department	80
Martin, ———	Sheep Director, Menindee	71
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Martin, John Benson	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Camden	21
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	Registrar of the District Court, Camden and Picton	41
	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Camden	15
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Martyn, Henry	Foreman of Stamps, Stamp Duties Office	47
Mason, William	Chief Assistant Engineer, Railway Branch	75
Master, H. O. C.	Police Magistrate, Wollombi	21
Matheson, George	Member of the Court of Appeal for the Lachlan Gold Fields	67
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Maunsell, George	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moama	22
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Meares, John D.	Sub-Inspector of Police	19
Meares, William Devenish	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Central Police Office, Sydney	20
Medley, John R.	Sub-Inspector of Police	19
Mein, Charles S.	Assistant Classical Master, Sydney Grammar School	91
Mein, G. A.	Sheep Director, Balranald	69
Meldrum, James B.	Overseer of Roads	80
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Melrose, George	Surveyor, Railway Department	75
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Miles, John R.	Booking Clerk, Electric Telegraph Department	76
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Mitchell, Thomas	Sheep Director, Albury	69
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Moore, John	Presbyterian Minister, Windsor	89
Morehead, Robert Archibald Alison	Sheep Director, Cannonba	70
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	Temporary Draftsman, afterwards Draftsman, Department of Har- bours and River Navigation	81
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	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Cassilis, &c.	64
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Myhill, John Richardson	Member of the Pilot Board	55
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Napier, Francis	Engineer Surveyor to the Steam Navigation Board, Sydney	55
Nardin, Ernest Anthony	Superintendent of Roads	80
Nash, Rev. J. J.	Minister of the Church of England, Murrurundi	87
Nathan, Temple Frederick Sinclair	Clerk of the Peace, Southern District	42
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Neilds, John Cash	Visiting Surgeon, Gaol, Port Macquarie	28
	Surgeon and Dispenser to the Government Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, Port Macquarie	32
Neill, John	Licensed Surveyor	63
Nelson, Carl Johan	Writing Master, Sydney Grammar School	91
Nesbitt, John	Station Master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Singleton	78
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Nichol, James	Sheep Inspector, Forbes	72
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Nihill, Mary	Teacher of Infants, Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta	18
Nordbald Adolphus	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moruya	22
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	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Broulee, Moruya, and Nelligen	64
North, Edward J. C.	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Carcoar	15
	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Carcoar	22
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Norton, John O.	Sub-Inspector of Police	19
Nunn, Joshua Walter	Station Master and Line Inspector, Electric Telegraph Branch, Glen Innes	78
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O'Brien, Bartholomew (M.D.)	Member of the Medical Board	30
O'Brien, Rev. Edward	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Araluen, Braidwood	88
O'Connell, Rev. Daniel V.M.	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Wollongong	88
O'Connor, Richard	Clerk of the Council, and Clerk of Parliaments	10
	Member of the Government Asylums Board for the Infirm and Destitute	32
O'Donnell, John	Officer of Customs, Euston	51
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O'Farrell, Rev. Peter	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Kelso, Bathurst	88
	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Gaol, Bathurst	24
O'Farrell, Rev. Patrick	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, St. Leonards	88
O'Hara Daniel M. (M.D.)	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Hartley	15
O'Meara, John	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Muswellbrook	22
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Muswellbrook, &c.	64
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Oram, Rev. Joseph	Minister of Wesleyan Methodist Church, Maitland	89
Orford, Robert	Foreman of Works, Colonial Architect's Department	80
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Orr, William	Assistant Surveyor, Department for Harbours and River Navigation, Darling River	81
Orridge, John W.	Superintendent of Police	19
Osborne, John A.	Sheep Director, Warialda	70
Owen, William	Commissioner of the Court of Claims	43
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Page, James	Registrar of the District Court, Northern District, Grafton	42
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Palmer, Rev. H. A.	Minister of the Church of England, Windsor	86
Palmer, William Hall	Police Magistrate, Bathurst	21
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Parker Edward T.	Clerk, General Post Office	84
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Paterson, James S. (LL.D.)	Lecturer in Classics and Logic, &c., &c., University of Sydney	90
Paterson, A. B.	Sheep Director, Forbes	71
Paton, Alexander S.	Foreman of Powder Magazine, Spectacle Island	54
Patterson, E.	Supernumerary Clerk, Surveyor General's Office	62
Pattison, G. J.	Visiting Surgeon, Gaol, Braidwood	27
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Pennington, William G.	Secretary to the Commissioners of the Court of Claims	43
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Philben, George	Overseer of Roads	80
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Pratt, Edward	Mathematical Master, Sydney Grammar School	91
Pretious, Albert Owen	Chief Clerk, Occupation of Lands Department	65
Priddle, Rev. Chas. F. D.	Minister of the Church of England, Liverpool	86
Pringle, George Hogarth	Surgeon, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta	18
	Surgeon, Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta	18
	Surgeon, Parramatta Government Benevolent Asylum	32
	Surgeon, Gaol, Parramatta	24
Prior, Michael	Master Attendant, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta	31
Proctor, Rev. Edmond B.	Minister of the Church of England, Bungonia, Goulburn	87
Purefoy, William Alexander	District Court Judge, Southern District	41
	Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Southern District	42
Purves, Rev. William	Presbyterian Minister, West Maitland	89
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Quinlivan, Rev. P. J.	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Brisbane Water	88
Quinn, Patrick	Sheep Director, Wee Waa	70
Quirk, Rev. J. N.	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Sydney	88
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Rae, William	Assistant Surveyor, Department of Harbours and River Navigation, Darling River	81
Rankin, Angus	Sheep Director, Gundagai	71
Ranshaw, Thomas E.	Dispenser to the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta	31
Raper, Edward John	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tenterfield	22
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Tenterfield	65
Raymond, Robert Peel	Captain No. 1 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles	33
Raymond, H.	Temporary Clerk, Surveyor General's Office	62
Read, John Cecil	Principal Gaoler, Darlinghurst, Sydney	23
Read, William	Station Master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Muswellbrook	78
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Read, William V.	Station Master, Railway Department, Penrith	74
Redman, Joseph Sudbury	3rd Clerk, District Courts Office, Sydney	40
Reeve, Henry	Chief Clerk, Money Order Office	85
Reeve, Joseph	Gunnery Instructor, Volunteer Naval Brigade	35
Reeve, E. W.	Apprentice, Stamp Branch, Government Printing Office	53
Reeves, Robert B.	2nd Class Draftsman, Survey Office	61
Reid, George Houston	Clerk, Revenue Branch, Colonial Treasury	46
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Rennie, Edward A.	Chief Clerk and Inspector of Accounts, Audit Office	16
Rich, Rev. Charles H.	Church of England Chaplain, Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney	23
	Church of England Chaplain, Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island	29
Rich, Henry Ludlow Osborne	1st Clerk, Department of Lands	60
Richards Thomas	Government Printer, and Inspector of Postage Stamps	53
	Captain No. 5 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles	33
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Ring, Wallis A.	Clerk, General Post Office	84
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Roberts, Rev. William Henry	Vice-Warden of St. Paul's College, Sydney	90
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Robertson, Richard W.	Copying Clerk, Legislative Assembly	11
Robertson, John	Secretary for Lands	60
Robins, Alfred G.	Station Master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Armidale	78
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Roche, Rev. J. P.	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Campbelltown	88
Rogers, Robert	Second Assistant Parliamentary Librarian	11
Rogers, Rev. Edward	Minister of the Church of England, Sydney	86
Rogers, Edward	Clerk of the Peace, Metropolitan and Coast District	42
Rolleston, Christopher	Auditor General	16
	Chairman of the Government Asylums Board for the Infirm and Destitute	32
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Rose, Francis T.	Draftsman, Department of Harbours and River Navigation	81
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Rouse, Edward	Station Master and Line Inspector, Electric Telegraph Branch, Tumut	77
Rouse, George	Sheep Director, Mudgee	69
Rowe, Charles H.	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Forbes	78
Rowland, Isaiah	Surveyor, 1st Class	60
Rowland, George	Sheep Inspector, Carcoar	71
Rowley, George Henry	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Berrima Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Berrima Registrar of the District Court, Berrima District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Berrima Visiting Justice, Gaol, Berrima	21 64 41 15 26
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Scarvell, Sydney	Lieutenant, Hawkesbury Corps, Volunteer Rifles	33
Schleicher, Rev. Thomas	Reader in German, University of Sydney	90
Scott, J.	Ship Surveyor, Newcastle	55
Scott, Rev. William	Warden of St. Paul's College, Sydney	90
Scott, John Houghton Langston	Sub Gold Commissioner, Western District Police Magistrate, Tambaroora Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Tambaroora, &c.	66 21 65
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	Captain, No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery	
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Sheridan, Rev. John F.	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Surry Hills, Sydney	88
	Member of the Immigration Board	30
Shiell, Henry	Police Magistrate, Hay	21
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Siddons, Joseph R.	Superintendent, Macquarie Light-house, South Head	55
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Smith, Rev. Pierce G.	Minister of the Church of England, Canberry, Queanbeyan	87
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Stack, John	2nd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office	61
Stacy, John Keele	Clerk, Revenue Branch, Colonial Treasury	46
Statham, Edwyn Henry	Storekeeper and Manager, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta	31
Statham, Henry Worthington	Clerk, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta	31
Statham, Edwin Joseph	Overseer of Roads	80
Staughton, Stephen	Sheep Director, Menindee	71
Stephen, Francis Henry	Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court	38
Stephen, Sir Alfred, Knt., C.B.	Chief Justice	38
Stephen, Rev. Alfred Hewlett (B.A.)	Minister of the Church of England, Redfern, Sydney	86
Stephen, William Wilberforce	2nd Clerk, Lands Department	60
Stephen, Cecil Bedford	Associate to His Honor the Chief Justice	39
Stephens, William John	Head Master of the Sydney Grammar School	91
Stephenson, James	Sub-Inspector of Police	19
Stevens, Thomas	Lithographic Draftsman, Survey Office	61
Stewart, Rev. Robert	Presbyterian Chaplain, Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney	23
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Stewart, William Robert	Clerk, Central Police Office, Sydney	20
Stewart, Charles Alexander	Clerk, Account Branch, Colonial Treasury	46
Stiles, Rev. T. H.	Minister of the Church of England, Windsor	86
Stiles, John	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Yass	23
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Yass	65
	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Yass	16
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Still, William Cathcart	Landing Surveyor and Inspector of Warehouses, Customs, Sydney	47
	Captain, No. 4 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles	33
Stirton, Rev. Thomas	Presbyterian Minister, Paterson	89
Stobo, Robert	Pilot in Charge of Moorings, Kiama	57
Stokes, A.	Chairman of the Court of Appeal for the Lachlan Gold Fields	67
Stone, Thomas H.	Official Postmaster, Albury	85
	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Albury	15
Stopps, Arthur James	Lithographic Draftsman, Survey Office	61
Stratford, Henry Edward	Clerk, Occupation of Lands Department	65
	Clerk, Surveyor General's Office	62
Strong, Henry William	Ensign No. 2 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles	34
Stuart, John	Coroner, Urana	43
Stubbin, John Newman	4th Locker, Customs, Sydney	48
	3rd Locker, Customs, Sydney	48
	12th Landing Waiter, Customs, Sydney	48
Studdert, Robert	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Paterson	22
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Paterson	64
	Registrar of the District Court, Paterson	40
Stynes, Robert	Member of the Court of Appeal for the Western Gold District	67
Sumner, Rev. J. C.	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Sydney	88
Sutton, William Henry	Station Master, Great Southern Railway, Petersham	74
Sutton, John Bligh	Sheep Director, Bathurst	70
Suttor, William H.	Sheep Director, Forbes	71
Swyny, John	{ 15th } Locker, Customs, Sydney	49
	{ 14th }	
	{ 13th }	
Synnott, Albert	Sheep Director, Hay	71
T		
Talbot, Paul	Lieutenant, No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery	35
Taylor, Josiah	Lithographic Draftsman, Survey Office	61
Taylor, John	Clerk, and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island	29
Taylor, James	Pilot, Newcastle	56
Taylor, Lord John, Capt., 85th Regiment	Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief	10
Teale, William	Captain, No. 3 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles	33
Telmon, Hyacinthe	Temporary Draftsman, Railway Department (Engineer-in-Chief's Branch)	75
Templar, John A.	Coroner, Orange	43
Templeton, William Ralph	Crown Prosecutor, Southern District	42
Thackeray, Rev. J. R.	Minister of the Church of England, West Maitland	87
	Church of England Chaplain, Gaol, Maitland	25
Thomas, Albert	Clerk, Railway Department (Engineer-in-Chief's Branch)	75-76
Thomas, Right Rev. Mesac	Lord Bishop of Goulburn	87
Thomas, William H.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bombala	21
	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Bombala	15
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Bombala	64
Thomas, Henry Arden	Sheep Director, Armidale	69
Thomas, James Henry	Engineer for Existing Lines, Railway Department	76
	Road Superintendent	80
Thomas, William	Clerk, Surveyor General's Office	62

NAMES OF OFFICERS.	OFFICE.	Page in which the Office is described.
Thomas, Edwin Robins	Temporary Draftsman, Railway Department (Engineer's Branch)	75
Thompson, J. B.	Licensed Surveyor	64
Thompson, John	Clerk, General Post Office	84
Thompson, Lindsay George	Clerk, Surveyor General's Office	62
Thompson, Thomas	{ 11th } 9th } Landing Waiter, Customs, Sydney	48
Thompson, William	10th } Official Postmaster, Newcastle	85
Thompson, William G., junior	Assistant Official Postmaster—afterwards Postmaster, Bathurst	85
Thompson, William, senior	Official Postmaster, Bathurst	85
Thompson, Arthur Pidcock	Clerk, Account Branch, Colonial Treasury	46
Thomson, James	Coroner, Paterson and Maitland	43
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Maitland	64
Thomson, James	Accountant, Colonial Treasury	46
Thorne, G.	Sheep Director, Goulburn	70
Thornton, Augustus W.	Coroner, Merton and Muswellbrook	43
Thornton, William H.	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., M'Leay River	16
Thrum, George A.	Sub-Overseer, Government Printing Office	53
Thurlow, Charles Alton	Clerk, Surveyor General's Office	62
Thurlow, Joseph Giovanni	3rd Clerk, Water Police Office, Sydney	20
Tibbetts, W. H. (J.P.)	Coroner, Dubbo	43
Tierney, John	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Murrurundi	78
Tinckam, Grace	Matron, Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney	23
Tingcombe, Rev. Henry	Minister of the Church of England, Camden	86
Tompson, George Charles	Clerk, Survey Office	62
Tompson, Charles	Clerk of the Legislative Assembly	11
Tompson, Edwin Henry	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wagga Wagga	23
	Registrar of the District Court, Wagga Wagga	41
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Wagga Wagga, &c.	65
Topham, Thomas	Railway Station Master, Riverstone	75
	Railway Station Master, Wollombi Road	75
Townshend, Thomas S.	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Wollombi	16
Trader, Thomas	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Braidwood	77
	Station Master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Jerilderie	77
Trail, R. J.	Sheep Director, Merriwa	70
Treasey, Arthur	Lieutenant, Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Corps of Volunteer Rifles	83
Trembicke, Albyn L.	Temporary Bridge Superintendent	80
Trengrouse, William Anthony	2nd Class Draftsman, Survey Office	61
Tresilian, John T.	Inspector of Sheep and Cattle, Eden	71—72
Tribe, William	Station Master, Great Northern Railway, Wollombi Road	75
Trickett, Joseph	Superintendent of Coining Department, Branch Royal Mint, Sydney	51
Trimble, Thomas	Sub-Collector of Customs, Richmond River	50
Tucker, Alexander	Station Master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Tenterfield	78
Tunks, Alfred	Station Master and Line Inspector, Electric Telegraph Branch, Forbes	78
Tupholme, Robert	Sheep Inspector, Deniliquin	71
Turner, Alfred Allatson	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wollongong	23
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Wollongong	65
	Registrar of the District Court, Wollongong	40
Turner, Thomas	Sheep Inspector, Yass	72
Turner, Rev. G. E.	Minister of the Church of England, Parramatta (Hunter's Hill)	86
Turner, John Entwistle	5th Landing Waiter, Customs, Sydney	47
Purville, Francis	Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief	10
Twomey, Rev. Cornelius	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Albury	88
Twynam, Edward	District Surveyor	60
Tyrrell, Right Rev. William (D.D.)	Lord Bishop of Newcastle	87
Tyrrell, Rev. Lovick	Minister of the Church of England, East Maitland	87
U		
Uhr, William C.	Chief Clerk, Sheriff's Office	39
Underwood, Frederick	Clerk, Surveyor General's Office	62
Underwood, Thomas James	Clerk, Surveyor General's Office	62
Underwood, John	Supernumerary Clerk, Surveyor General's Office	62
Unwin, George P.	Clerk, General Post Office	84
Unwin, James Sims	Clerk, Surveyor General's Office	62
Urquhart, Alex.	Sheep Director, Wee Waa	70
Usher, Henry C.	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Redfern	79
	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Braidwood	77
V		
Vallack, William	Chief Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office	14
Verdon, William	Railway Station Master, Honeysuckle Point	75
Vernon, Donald	Clerk, Railway Department	74
Vernon, J.	Licensed Surveyor	64
Vidal, Rev. George	Minister of the Church of England, Penrith (Mulgoa)	86
Vincent, Frederick W.	Extra Clerk, Occupation of Lands	66
Vine, Alfred	Surveyor, Railway Department	75
Vivian, John	Copying Clerk, Legislative Assembly	11
	Clerk of Printing Branch, Legislative Assembly	11
Vyner, F. W.	Police Magistrate, Tumut	21

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NAMES OF OFFICERS.	OFFICE.	Page in which the Office is described.
W		
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Wager, Henry	Resident Clerk of Detectives, Office of Inspector General of Police	19
Walford, Benjamin	Extra Clerk, Occupation of Lands Department	66
Walford, Joseph	Member of the Board for reporting upon Claims to Rewards for the Discovery of New Gold Fields in the Western District	67
Walford, Benjamin	12th Clerk, Customs, Sydney	47
Walker, George	Dispenser to the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, Hyde Park, Sydney	32
Walker, Critchett	Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office	14
Walker, George	Surgeon and Dispenser to the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, Hyde Park, Sydney	32
Walker, Thomas Benjamin	Lieutenant, South Sydney Corps, Volunteer Rifles	33
Walker, George	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Windsor	16
Walker, William Henry	Plan Moulder, Survey Office	61
Walker, Philip B.	Assistant Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs	76
Walker, Robert Cooper	Accountant, Railway Department	74
Wall, William	8th } Locker, Customs, Sydney 6th } 7th }	48
Wallace, Michael	Gaoler, Braidwood	27
Wallace, Margaret	Matron, Gaol, Braidwood	27
Wallace, John	Gaoler, Maitland	25
Wallace, Samuel	Clerk and Schoolmaster, Gaol, Maitland	25
Wallace, Martha	Matron, Gaol, Maitland	25
Walsh, William	Dispenser to the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, Hyde Park, Sydney	32
Walsh, Edwd.	Line Inspector, Electric Telegraph Branch, Deniliquin	77
Walsh, John Silvester	Sea Pilot	56
Walsh, Rev. C.	Minister of Church of England, Morpeth	87
Walsh, Rev. William Horatio (M.A.)	Minister of the Church of England, Sydney	86
Warburton, George	Police Magistrate, Mudgee	21
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Mudgee	64
	Registrar of the District Court, Mudgee	41
	Gold Receiver, Mudgee	52
	Visiting Justice, Gaol, Mudgee	28
Warburton, Christopher	5th } Tide Waiter, Customs, Sydney 6th } 7th }	49
Warburton, Silvester Berrill	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Redfern and Botany	15
	Chief Clerk, Department of Lands	60
Warburton, William	9th } Tide Waiter, Customs, Sydney 10th } 11th } 12th }	49—50
Ward, Edward Wolstenholme (Lieut. Col.)	Deputy Master, &c., Branch, Royal Mint, Sydney	51
	Member of the Government Asylums Board for the Infirm and Destitute	32
Ward, Gervas J.	Clerk, General Post Office	84
Ward, Robert Dalzell	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., St. Leonards	15
	Surgeon, Suburban Corps of Volunteer Rifles	34
Ward, Edward Grant	Deputy Registrar General	15
Wardley, Edward (M.R.C.S.E.)	Assistant Medical Officer, Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek	31
Wareham, John V.	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Ulladulla	23
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Dowling	64
Waring, George	Visiting Justice, Gaol, Wollongong	26
Watson, Thomas	Member of the Steam Navigation Board, Sydney	55
Watson, Samuel J.	Station Master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Newcastle	78
Watt, J.	Sheep Director, Dubbo	70
Watt, Jane	Matron, Gaol, Parramatta	24
Watt, Thomas Redfern	Sheep Director, Young	71
Watt, William Redfern	Sheep Director, Young	71
Watt, F. W.	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office	61
Watts, John	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Concord	15
Watts, William L.	Member of the Court of Appeal in the Southern Gold District	68
Waugh, Robert (M.D.)	Surgeon, Gaol, Goulburn	25
	Coroner, Goulburn	43
Waugh, James W.	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Hartley	15
Weaver, Charles Thomas	Police Magistrate, Armidale	21
	Visiting Justice, Gaol, Armidale	27
Webb, Edward Joseph	2nd Lieutenant, Balmain Corps, Volunteer Rifles	34
Webb, Frederick William	Clerk of Printing Branch, Legislative Assembly	11
	Clerk, Select Committees, Legislative Assembly	11
Weber, Adalbert	Superintendent of Roads	80
Weekes, John W.	Inspector of Sugar Refineries	51
Wells, George	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Redfern	79
Wells, Frederick	Superintendent of Roads	80
Wells, John	Under Secretary for Finance and Trade	46
	Lieutenant, No. 1 Company, Sydney Battalion of Volunteer Rifles	34
Wells, George	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraph Branch, Forbes	78
West, T. H.	Sheep Director, Carcoar	70
West, John F.	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Tenterfield	16
West, George (M.D.)	Visiting Surgeon, Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island	29
	Visiting Surgeon, Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney	23

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West, James John	Clerk, Immigration Office, Sydney	30
	Copying Clerk, Legislative Council	10
	Clerk, Surveyor General's Office	62
West, Thomas	Station Master, Great Northern Railway, East Maitland	75
Westen, George	Member of the Board for reporting upon Claims to Rewards for the discovery of New Gold Fields in the Northern District	68
Weston, William Clifton.. .. .	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Coonamble	22
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Coonamble	64
Wheeler, Henry	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Murrurundi	16
	Coroner, Murrurundi	43
	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Tenterfield	16
Whereat, Edward R.	Minister of the Church of England, Tamworth	87
Whinfield, Rev. J. F. R.	Sheep Director, Merriwa	70
White, Francis	Official Postmaster, Deniliquin	85
White, George M.	Presbyterian Minister, Singleton	89
White, Rev. James S.	Sheep Director, Merriwa	70
White, Frederick	7th Clerk, Department of Lands	60
White, James John	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Queanbeyan	88
White, Rev. Patrick	Coroner, Windsor	43
White, Laban	Stamper, Stamp Duties Office	47
White, James	Minister of the Church of England, Muswellbrook	87
White, Rev. W. E.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Campbelltown	21
White, George Boyle	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Campbelltown and Liverpool.. .. .	64
	Registrar of the District Court, Campbelltown and Liverpool	41
White, Henry	Sheep Director, Tamworth	70
White, Daniel	Cadet, Colonial Architect's Department	80
White, Stephen	Sheep Director, Gundagai	71
White, J. W. A.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Inverell	22
	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Narrabri	22
White, Thomas Andrew Moore.. .. .	Clerk, Central Police Office, Sydney	20
Whitfield, Edwin	Foundation Master, Sydney Grammar School.. .. .	91
Whitney, John S.	Clerk, Audit Office.. .. .	16
Whittell, Charles	Clerk, Audit Office.. .. .	16
Whitton, John	Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Branch	75
Whyte, George Alexander	Cadet, Volunteer Naval Brigade.. .. .	35
Wickham, Francis John.. .. .	Accountant, Roads Department	79
Wickham, Jemima	Official Postmistress, Parramatta	85
Wickham, H.	Supernumerary Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office	62
	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office	61
Wickham, George	Clerk, Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney	23
Wickham, Arthur.. .. .	Record Clerk, Department of Public Works	74
Wildash, Charles Cobb	Sheep Inspector, Young	72
Wilkins, William	Secretary to the National School Board	17
Wilkinson, Rev. Thomas H.	Minister of the Church of England, Appin, Campbelltown.. .. .	86
Wilkinson, William Hattam	Parliamentary Draftsman	38
	Commissioner of the Court of Claims	43
Wilkinson, W. C.	Sheep Director, Wee Waa	70
Wilkinson, William	Station Master, Railway Department, Morpeth	75
Wilkinson, Alexander	Ensign, West Maitland Corps, Volunteer Rifles	34
	Lieutenant, West Maitland Corps, Volunteer Rifles	34
Willans, Obadiah	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Queanbeyan	22
	Registrar of the District Court, Queanbeyan	41
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Queanbeyan	65
Williams, Carden Terry	5th } Locker, Customs, Sydney	48
	4th }	
	3rd }	
Williams, J.	Railway Station Master, Haslem's Creek	75
Williams, John	Crown Solicitor	38
Williams, Frederick	Supernumerary Clerk, Survey Office	62
Williams, Frank	Temporary Clerk, Surveyor General's Office	63
Williams, Allan	Accountant, Surveyor General's Office	62
Williams, Henry P. G.	Clerk, Roads Department.. .. .	80
	Clerk, Railway Department	74
Williamson, James	Assistant Official Postmaster, Newcastle	85
Williamson, Henry William	Visiting Surgeon, Gaol, Berrima	26
Willis, James Alexander Colin	1st Class Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office	60
Willis, Arthur	11th Clerk, Customs, Sydney	47
Wills, Richard C.	Station Master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Wollongong	79
Wills, William C.	Assistant Secretary to the National School Board	17
Willmott, Thomas	Surgeon, Penrith Corps, Volunteer Rifles	34
Wilshire, James Thomas.. .. .	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Penrith	22
	Registrar of the District Court, Penrith	40
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Penrith	64
Wilshire, Frederick R.	District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., Scone	16
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Scone	65
	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Scone	22
	Registrar of the District Court, Scone	42
Wilshire, William James	Lieutenant, Volunteer Naval Brigade	35
Wilson, William	Chief Operator, Electric Telegraph Department	76
Wilson, Rev. Thomas	Minister of the Church of England, Kiama	86
Wilson, David	Overseer, Government Domains and Hyde Park, Sydney	69
Wilson, Charles Abraham	2nd Lieutenant, No. 2 Company, Sydney Battalion of Volunteer Rifles	34
	Lieutenant, No. 2 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles	33
Wilson, Watson	2nd Lieutenant, Volunteer Artillery	35
Wilson, John Bowie	Secretary for Lands	60
Wilton, William	Surgeon, Gaol, Maitland	25
Windeyer, William Charles	Captain, No. 2 Company, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles	33

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Wisdom, John	Station Master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Morpeth.. .. .	78
Wise, George F.	Member of the Immigration Board	30
	Agent for Immigration	30
Wiseman, John	Supernumerary Clerk, Surveyor General's Office	62
Wolfe, James Ephraim	Captain, West Maitland Corps of Volunteer Rifles	33
Wood, J. H.	Surveyor, 1st Class	60
	District Surveyor	60
Woodd, Rev. George N.	Minister of the Church of England, Liverpool	86
Woodgate, Edward	Station Master, Railway Department, Parramatta	74
Woodward, John A.	Station Master, Electric Telegraph Branch, Queanbeyan	77
Woolfrey, Rev. Henry N.	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Wellington.. .. .	88
Woore, John Charles	Commissioner of Crown Lands, Albert District	66
Worthington, Thomas Marius	Corresponding Clerk, Colonial Treasury	46
Wotton, William J. E.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Burrowa	21
	Registrar of the District Court, Burrowa	41
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Binalong (Burrowa)	64
Wright, Richard Henry	Line Inspector, Electric Telegraph Branch, Tenterfield	79
Wright, Edward E.	Dispenser to the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta	31
Wright, James	Sheep Inspector, Cooma	71
Wyatt, A. Octave.. .. .	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Glen Innes	22
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Wellingrove, &c.	65
Wye, William F.	Line Inspector, Electric Telegraph Branch, Mudgee.. .. .	78
Wyndham, Frank	Sheep Director, Warialda.. .. .	70
Wyndham, George	Sheep Director, Singleton	70
Wyse, John	Officer of Customs, Swan Hill	51
Y		
Yarnton, George Swinnerton	Registrar of the District Court, Sydney	40
Yarwood, Ralph	Temporary Draftsman, Colonial Architect's Department	80
Yates, Leopold	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Warialda	23
	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Warialda, &c.	65
Yeo, George Shaftland	Sheep Inspector, Merriwa	72
Yorke, John Richard	Clerk, Registrar General's Office (Deeds Branch)	14
Young, James Alexander	Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Tabulam.. .. .	65
Young, Right Honorable Sir John, Baronet, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Captain General and Governor-in-Chief	10
Young, Rev. Peter	Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, Liverpool	88
Young, Rev. Richard W.	Acting Chaplain (Church of England) to the Gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney	23
	Acting Chaplain (Church of England), Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island	29
Z		
Zouch, Henry	Superintendent of Police	19
Zouch, Henry L.	Sub-Inspector of Police	19

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BLUE BOOK,
1866.

PART I.

Governors, Parliaments, &c.

SUMMARY.

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BLUE BOOK OF

GOVERNORS.

SUCCESSION of GOVERNORS of NEW SOUTH WALES, and the Dates on which they assumed and retired from the Government.

NAMES.	FROM	TO
Captain A. Phillip, R.N.	26 January, 1788 ..	10 December, 1792.
Captain F. Grose (Lieutenant-Governor)	11 December, 1792..	12 December, 1794.
Captain Paterson, New South Wales Corps (Lieutenant-Governor)	13 December, 1794..	1 September, 1795.
Captain Hunter, R.N.	7 September, 1795..	27 September, 1800.
Captain P. G. King, R.N.	28 September, 1800..	12 August, 1806.
Captain W. Bligh, R.N.	13 August, 1806 ..	26 January, 1808.
During Governor Bligh's suspension, the Government was successively administered by—		
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Johnstone } All of the New South Wales Corps, after- Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux } wards 102nd Regiment }	26 January, 1808 ..	28 December, 1809.
Colonel William Paterson		
Major-General L. Macquarie	1 January, 1810 ..	1 December, 1821.
Major-General Sir T. Brisbane, K.C.B.	1 December, 1821..	1 December, 1825.
Colonel Stewart, 3rd Regiment or Buffs (Lieutenant-Governor)	6 December, 1825..	18 December, 1825.
Lieutenant-General R. Darling	19 December, 1825..	21 October, 1831.
Colonel Lindsay, C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor)	22 October, 1831 ..	2 December, 1831.
Major-General Sir R. Bourke, K.C.B.	3 December, 1831..	5 December, 1837.
Lieutenant-Colonel K. Snodgrass (Lieutenant-Governor)	6 December, 1837..	23 February, 1838.
Sir George Gipps	24 February, 1838 ..	11 July, 1846.
Sir Maurice O'Connell	12 July, 1846 ..	2 August, 1846.
Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy	3 August, 1846 ..	17 January, 1855.
Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B.	20 January, 1855 ..	22 January, 1861.
Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Kempt (Administrator)	23 January, 1861 ..	21 March, 1861.
Right Honorable Sir John Young, K.C.B., G.C.M.G. { Administrator Governor-in-Chief	22 March, 1861 .. 16 May, 1861.	15 May, 1861.

PARLIAMENTS.

RETURN shewing the NUMBER of PARLIAMENTS since the establishment of RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, when opened for the DISPATCH of BUSINESS, and DISSOLUTION OF SAME; also, the NUMBER OF SESSIONS in each Parliament.

<p>FIRST PARLIAMENT. Opened, 22nd May, 1856.... Dissolved, 19th December, 1857.</p> <p>SESSION 1.—(1856-7.) 22nd May, 1856, to 18th March, 1857.</p> <p>SESSION 2.—(1857.) 11th August, 1857, to 18th December, 1857.</p> <p>—————</p> <p>SECOND PARLIAMENT. Opened, 23rd March, 1858..... Dissolved, 11th April, 1859.</p> <p>SESSION 1.—(1858.) 23rd March, 1858, to 26th November, 1858.</p> <p>SESSION 2.—(1858-9.) 8th December, 1858, to 9th April, 1859.</p> <p>—————</p> <p>THIRD PARLIAMENT. Opened, 30th August, 1859.... Dissolved, 10th November, 1860.</p> <p>SESSION 1.—(1859-60.) 30th August, 1859, to 4th July, 1860.</p> <p>SESSION 2.—(1860.) 25th September, 1860, to 8th November, 1860.</p>	<p>FOURTH PARLIAMENT. Opened, 10th January, 1861.... Dissolved, 10th November, 1864.</p> <p>SESSION 1.—(1861.) 10th January, 1861, to 11th May, 1861.</p> <p>SESSION 2.—(1861-2.) 3rd September, 1861, to 20th January, 1862.</p> <p>SESSION 3.—(1862.) 27th May, 1862, to 20th December, 1862.</p> <p>SESSION 4.—(1863-4.) 23rd June, 1863, to 22nd April, 1864.</p> <p>SESSION 5.—(1864.) 18th October, 1864, to 9th November, 1864.</p> <p>—————</p> <p>FIFTH PARLIAMENT. Opened, 24th January, 1865.</p> <p>SESSION 1.—(1865.) 24th January, 1865, to 21st June, 1865.</p> <p>SESSION 2.—(1865-6.) 24th October, 1865, to 7th April, 1866.</p> <p>SESSION 3.—(1866.) 24th July, 1866, to 22nd December, 1866.</p>
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NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

3

MINISTRIES.

RETURN shewing the different MINISTRIES since the establishment of RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT; also, Date of Appointment to and Retirement from Office.

NAME.	OFFICE.	FROM	TO	REMARKS.
DONALDSON MINISTRY. (No. 1.)				
Stuart A. Donaldson ¹ ..	Colonial Secretary ..	} 6 June, 1856 ..	25 Aug., 1856.	Also Secretary for Lands and Works during same period. Representative of Government in Legislative Council.
Thomas Holt ..	Colonial Treasurer ..			
William M. Manning ¹ ..	Attorney General ..			
John B. Darvall ¹ ..	Solicitor General ..			
George R. Nichols ..	Auditor General ..			
William C. Mayne ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
COWPER MINISTRY. (No. 2.)				
Charles Cowper ..	Colonial Secretary ..	} 26 Aug., 1856 ..	2 Oct., 1856.	Also Auditor General, from 26 August to 17 September. Representative of Government in Legislative Council.
Robert Campbell ..	Colonial Treasurer ..			
Terence A. Murray ..	Secretary for Lands and Works ..			
James Martin ..	Attorney General ..			
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche ..	Solicitor General ..	12 Sept., 1856 ..	Ditto ..	
PARKER MINISTRY. (No. 3.)				
Henry W. Parker ..	Colonial Secretary ..	} 3 Oct., 1856 ..	7 Sept., 1857.	Representative of Government in Legislative Council—formerly Colonial Secretary.
Stuart A. Donaldson ..	Colonial Treasurer ..			
John Hay ..	Secretary for Lands and Works ..			
William M. Manning ..	Attorney General ..			
John B. Darvall ..	Solicitor General ..			
Edward Wise ..	Attorney General ..	26 May, 1857 ..	7 Sept., 1857.	
Edward Deas Thomson, C.B. ² ..	Solicitor General ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	
COWPER MINISTRY. (No. 4.)				
Charles Cowper ..	Colonial Secretary ..	7 Sept., 1857 ..	26 Oct., 1859.	Deceased. Appointed Attorney General. Re-appointed, 3 November, 1859. Representative of Government in Legislative Council.
Richard Jones ..	Colonial Treasurer ..	Ditto ..	3 Jan., 1858.	
Robert Campbell succeeded by ..		4 Jan., 1858 ..	30 Mar., 1859.	
Elias C. Weekes ..	Secretary for Lands and Public Works ..	18 April, 1859 ..	31 Oct., 1859.	
Terence A. Murray ..		7 Sept., 1857 ..	12 Jan., 1858.	
John Robertson ..		13 Jan., 1858 ..	30 Sept., 1859.	
John Robertson ..	Secretary for Lands ..	1 Oct., 1859 ..	26 Oct., 1859.	
Edward Flood ..	Secretary for Public Works ..	Ditto ..	26 Oct., 1859.	
James Martin ..	Attorney General ..	7 Sept., 1857 ..	8 Nov., 1858.	
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche succeeded by ..		15 Nov., 1858 ..	23 Feb., 1859.	
Lytleton H. Bayley ..	.. .. .	1 Mar., 1859 ..	26 Oct., 1859.	
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche succeeded by ..		7 Sept., 1857 ..	.. .. .
William B. Dalley ..	Solicitor General ..	15 Nov., 1858 ..	11 Feb., 1859.	
John F. Hargrave ..		21 Feb., 1859 ..	26 Oct., 1859.	
John Dickson ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
FORSTER MINISTRY. (No. 5.)				
William Forster ..	Colonial Secretary ..	} 27 Oct., 1859 ..	8 Mar., 1860.	Representative of Government in Legislative Council. Appointed Puisne Judge, 15 February, 1860. Appointed Attorney General, 2 April, 1860. (Robertson Ministry.)
Saul Samuel ..	Colonial Treasurer ..			
John Black ..	Secretary for Lands ..			
Geoffrey Eagar ..	Secretary for Public Works ..			
Edward Wise ..	Attorney General ..	Ditto ..	13 Feb., 1860.	
Sir W. M. Manning, Kt. ..		21 Feb., 1860 ..	16 Mar., 1860.	
John F. Hargrave ..		Solicitor General ..	3 Nov., 1859 ..	31 Mar., 1860.

¹ Appointed Members of the Executive Council on the 29th April, 1856, but they did not take office until the 6th June, as some preliminary arrangements were necessary before they vacated their seats as Members of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Alexander Warren was also appointed a Member of the Executive Council on the 21st May, 1856, but resigned without entering upon the duties of the office.

² Vice-President of the Executive Council.

BLUE BOOK OF

NAME.	OFFICE.	From	To	REMARKS.	
MINISTRIES—continued.					
ROBERTSON MINISTRY. (No. 6.) (To 9 January, 1861.)					
Charles Cowper ..	Colonial Secretary ..	9 Mar., 1860..	} Merged into Cowper Ministry. }	Premier to 9 January, 1861.	
Elias C. Weekes ..	Colonial Treasurer ..				
John Robertson ..	Secretary for Lands ..				
William M. Arnold ..	Secretary for Public Works ..				
John F. Hargrave ..	Attorney General ..	2 April, 1860..		Representative of Government in Legislative Council.	
COWPER MINISTRY. (No. 7.) (From 10 January, 1861¹.)					
Charles Cowper ..	Colonial Secretary ..	9 Mar., 1860..	15 Oct., 1863.	Premier from 10 January, 1861.	
Elias C. Weekes ..	Colonial Treasurer ..	9 Mar., 1860..	20 Mar., 1863.		
Thomas Ware Smart	Colonial Treasurer ..	21 Mar., 1863..	15 Oct., 1863.	Appointed Solicitor General.	
John Robertson ..		Secretary for Lands ..	9 Mar., 1860..		15 Oct., 1863.
William M. Arnold ..	Secretary for Public Works ..	9 Mar., 1860..	15 Oct., 1863.		
John F. Hargrave	Attorney General ..	2 April, 1860..	31 July, 1863.		
John Bayley Darvall		1 Aug., 1863..	15 Oct., 1863.		
John F. Hargrave ..	Solicitor General ..	1 Aug., 1863..	15 Oct., 1863.	Representative of Government in Legislative Council.	
Charles Cowper, junr. ..	Clerk of the Executive Council.	.. .. .	.. .. .	A Member of the Government, without a seat in the Cabinet.
MARTIN MINISTRY. (No. 8.)					
James Martin ..	Attorney General ..	} 16 Oct., 1863..	} 2 Feb., 1865.	Representative of Government in Legislative Council—formerly Attorney General.	
William Forster ..	Colonial Secretary ..				
Geoffrey Eagar ..	Colonial Treasurer ..				
Peter Faucett ..	Solicitor General ..				
John B. Wilson ..	Secretary for Lands ..				
Arthur T. Holroyd ..	Secretary for Public Works ..				
John Hubert Plunkett ² ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
COWPER MINISTRY. (No. 9.)					
Charles Cowper ² ..	Colonial Secretary ..	3 Feb., 1865..	21 Jan., 1866.	Appointed Secretary for Public Works.	
Thomas Ware Smart	Colonial Treasurer ..	3 Feb., 1865..	19 Oct., 1865.		
Saul Samuel ..	Colonial Treasurer ..	20 Oct., 1865..	3 Jan., 1866.	Formerly Attorney General, for which he receives a pension of £1,200 per annum. Pension not drawn during his present occu- pancy.	
Marshall Burdekin		4 Jan., 1866..	21 Jan., 1866.		
John Bayley Darvall	Attorney General ..	3 Feb., 1865..	20 June, 1865.		
John Hubert Plunkett		25 Aug., 1865..	21 Jan., 1866.		
John Fletcher Hargrave	Solicitor General ..	3 Feb., 1865..	21 June, 1865.		Elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
John Robertson ..	Secretary for Lands ..	3 Feb., 1865..	19 Oct., 1865.		
William M. Arnold		20 Oct., 1865..	31 Oct., 1865.		
John Robertson ..	Secretary for Public Works ..	1 Jan., 1866..	21 Jan., 1866.	Appointed Secretary for Lands.	
William M. Arnold		3 Feb., 1865..	19 Oct., 1865.		
Thomas Ware Smart	Postmaster General ..	20 Oct., 1865..	21 Jan., 1866.		
James A. Cunneen ..		1 Oct., 1865..	21 Jan., 1866.	A Member of the Government, with- out a seat in the Cabinet.	
MARTIN MINISTRY. (No. 10.)					
The Honorable James Martin, Q.C. ²	Attorney General ..	} 22 Jan., 1866..	} Still in office.	Representative of Government in the Legislative Council.	
Henry Parkes ..	Colonial Secretary ..				
Geoffrey Eagar ..	Colonial Treasurer ..				
John Bowie Wilson ..	Secretary for Lands ..				
James Byrnes ..	Secretary for Works ..				
Robert Macintosh Isaacs	Solicitor General ..				
Joseph Docker ..	Postmaster General ..				

¹ From which date Mr. Cowper took his seat in the Legislative Assembly as Premier.² Vice-President of the Executive Council.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

RETURN of MEMBERS composing the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL during the Year 1866.

NAME.	DATE.		WHETHER HOLDING ANY AND WHAT OTHER CIVIL OR MILITARY OFFICE.
	From	To	
The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., <i>President</i> }	5 March, 1861	.....	{ Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales, and Vice- Admiral of the same; Governor of Norfolk Island; without salary.
COWPER MINISTRY.			
Charles Cowper, <i>Vice-President</i>	3 February, 1865 ..	21 January, 1866 ..	Colonial Secretary.
Saul Samuel	20 October, 1865 ..	3 January, 1866 ..	Colonial Treasurer.
succeeded by			
Marshall Burdekin	4 January, 1866 ..	21 January, 1866 ..	Secretary for Works.
Thomas Ware Smart	20 October, 1865 ..	21 January, 1866 ..	
John Hubert Plunkett	25 August, 1865 ..	21 January, 1866 ..	Attorney General.
MARTIN MINISTRY.			
The Honorable James Martin, Q.C., <i>Vice-President</i>	22 January, 1866 ..	Still in office	Attorney General.
Henry Parkes			Colonial Secretary.
Geoffrey Eagar			Colonial Treasurer.
John Bowie Wilson			Secretary for Lands.
James Byrnes			Secretary for Works.
Robert Macintosh Isaacs			Solicitor General.
Joseph Docker			Postmaster General.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RETURN of MEMBERS composing the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL in the Year 1866.

NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	WHETHER HOLDING ANY AND WHAT OTHER CIVIL OR MILITARY OFFICE.
Allen, The Honorable George	24 June, 1861	Chairman of Committees.
Blaxland, The Honorable John	24 November, 1863.	
Byrnes, The Honorable William	24 June, 1861.	Postmaster General.
Campbell, The Honorable John	24 June, 1861.	
Campbell, The Honorable Alexander	3 June, 1864.	
Chisholm, The Honorable James	17 October, 1864.	
Cox, The Honorable George Henry	17 June, 1863.	
Cox, The Honorable Edward	6 June, 1866.	
Docker, The Honorable Joseph	1 December, 1863	
Gordon, The Honorable Samuel Deane	2 September, 1861.	
Icely, The Honorable Thomas	3 June, 1864.	
Johnson, The Honorable Robert ¹	24 November, 1863.	
Lord, The Honorable Francis	17 October, 1864.	
Macarthur, The Honorable Sir William, Knight..	17 October, 1864.	
Macarthur, The Honorable James	6 June, 1866.	
Macfarlane, The Honorable John	24 June, 1861.	
Manning, The Honorable Sir William Montagu, Knight, Q.C. }	24 June, 1861.	{ Formerly Solicitor General. Pension £300 per annum.
Mitchell, The Honorable James	24 June, 1861.	Formerly Attorney General. Pension £1,200 per annum.
Murray, The Honorable Terence Aubrey	13 October, 1862.	
Ogilvie, The Honorable Edward David Stuart	24 November, 1863.	Formerly Colonial Secretary. Pension £2,000 per annum.
Plunkett, The Honorable John Hubert, Q.C.	24 June, 1861	
Russell, The Honorable Bourn	24 June, 1861.	
Scott, The Honorable Alexander Walker ²	24 June, 1861.	
Thomson, The Honorable Edward Deas, C.B.	24 June, 1861.	
Towns, The Honorable Robert	17 June, 1863.	
Walker, The Honorable William	17 June, 1863.	
Wallace, The Honorable Hugh	6 June, 1866.	
Watt, The Honorable John Brown ³	24 June, 1861.	
Weekes, The Honorable Elias Carpenter	10 July, 1865.	

¹ Decease reported to the House, 7 November, 1866.² Resigned, 1 May, 1866.³ Resigned, 9 April, 1866.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

RETURN of MEMBERS of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, for the YEAR 1866.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	NAME.	WHEN ELECTED.	WHETHER HOLDING ANY, AND WHAT OTHER CIVIL OR MILITARY OFFICE.
Argyle	Philip Dignam	General Election, 1864.	} Not any.
Bairnald.. .. .	Joseph James Phelps		
Bathurst	James Ruthven Kemp.. .. .	21 December, 1866..	
	succeeded by William Henry Suttor.. .. .		
The Bogan	George William Lord	General Election, 1864.	
Braidwood	Joshua Frey Josephson		
Camden	John Morrice	24 February, 1865..	
	Richard Hutchinson Roberts.. .. .		
Canterbury	James Oatley	General Election, 1864.	
	James Pemell		
Carcoar	Barnard Stimpson	27 August, 1866 ..	
The Clarence	John Connell Laycock		
	succeeded by John Robertson		
Central Cumberland	John Hay	} Not any.	
	Allan Macpherson		
Eden	Daniel Egan	General Election, 1864.	
The Glebe	Thomas Ware Smart ¹		
Goulburn	Maurice Alexander	} Not any.	
The Gwydir	Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar		
Hartley	John Lucas	9 October, 1865 ..	
The Hastings	William Forster		
The Hawkesbury	James Augustine Cunneen	} Postmaster General to 21 January, 1866.	
	William Richman Piddington		
The Hume	Thomas Hodges Mate.. .. .	General Election, 1864.	
The Hunter	John Fitzgerald Burns		
The Lower Hunter	Robert Wisdom	} Not any.	
The Upper Hunter	James White		
Illawarra	Patrick Hill Osborne	10 September, 1866	
	succeeded by John Stewart		
Kiama	Henry Parkes ²	} See "Executive Council."	
The Lachlan	James Martin ³		
Liverpool Plains.. .. .	John Charles Lloyd	General Election, 1864.	
East Macquarie	David Buchanan		
	William Cummings		
West Macquarie	Richard Driver.. .. .	} Not any.	
East Maitland	Alexander Dodds		
West Maitland	Benjamin Lee	30 March, 1865 ..	
Monaro	William Graham		

¹ Secretary for Public Works, from 20 October, 1865, to 21 January, 1866.

² Accepted office as Colonial Secretary. Seat declared vacant, 23rd January, 1866. Re-elected, 5th February, 1866.

³ Accepted office as Attorney General. Seat declared vacant, 23rd January, 1866. Re-elected, 8th February, 1866.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	NAME.	WHEN ELECTED.	WHETHER HOLDING ANY, AND WHAT OTHER CIVIL OR MILITARY OFFICE.	
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY— <i>continued.</i>				
Morpeth	James Campbell	} General Election, 1864.	} Not any.	
Mudgee	Samuel Henry Terry			
The Murray	Robert Landale			
The Murrumbidgee	William Macleay			
Narellan	John Hurley			
The Nepean	James Tobias Ryan			
Newcastle	James Hannell			
New England	Theophilus Cooper			
Newtown	Stephen Campbell Brown			
Northumberland.. .. .	Atkinson Alfred Patrick Tighe			
Orange	William Forlonge			
Paddington	John Sutherland			
Parramatta	James Byrnes ¹			} See "Executive Council."
	James Squire Farnell			
The Paterson	William Munnings Arnold	} Speaker of Legislative Assembly.		
Patrick's Plains	John Bowie Wilson ²			
Queanbeyan	Leopold Fane De Salis	} Not any.		
St. Leonards	William Tunks			
Shoalhaven	Thomas Garrett	} Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly.		
	Charles Cowper			
East Sydney	John Caldwell	} General Election, 1864.	} See "Executive Council."	
	succeeded by			
	Robert Stewart	21 September, 1866	} Not any.	
	James Hart	} General Election, 1864.		
	James Henry Neale			
West Sydney	Geoffrey Eagar ³	7 July, 1865	} See "Executive Council."	
	Samuel A. Joseph	} General Election, 1864.		
	Rev. John Dunmore Lang, D.D.		} Not any.	
	John Robertson ⁴			} See "Executive Council."
	succeeded by			
Tenterfield	William Charles Windeyer	17 January, 1866	} Not any.	
	Hugh Gordon	} General Election, 1864.		
The Tumut	Charles Cowper, junior		} Not any.	
	succeeded by			
Wellington	Edward George Brown	20 August, 1866	} Not any.	
	Saul Samuel	1 November, 1865		
The Williams	Marshal Burdekin ⁵	} General Election, 1864.	} See "Executive Council."	
	succeeded by			
	Frederick Julian Manton	22 January, 1866		
Windsor	John Robertson Nowlan	19 April, 1866	} Not any.	
	William Walker	} General Election, 1864.		
Wollombi	Joseph Eckford		} Not any.	
Yass Plains	Robert Mackintosh Isaacs ⁶	6 November, 1865		} See "Executive Council."
Gold Fields South	James Rodd	} General Election, 1864.		
	Stephen Augustin Donnelly			
Gold Fields West	succeeded by	} Not any.		
Gold Fields North	George Thornton		26 February, 1867.	
	George Ferrers Pickering	} General Election, 1864.		

¹ Accepted office as Secretary for Public Works. Seat declared vacant, 23rd January, 1866. Re-elected, 31st January, 1866.

² Accepted office as Secretary for Lands. Seat declared vacant, 23rd January, 1866. Re-elected, 8th February, 1866.

³ Accepted office as Colonial Treasurer. Seat declared vacant, 23rd January, 1866. Re-elected, 29th January, 1866.

⁴ Accepted office as Secretary for Lands. Seat declared vacant, 9th January, 1866. Not re-elected.

⁵ Accepted office as Colonial Treasurer. Seat declared vacant, 9th January, 1866. Not re-elected.

⁶ Accepted office as Solicitor General. Seat declared vacant, 23rd January, 1866. Re-elected, 8th February, 1866.

PART II.

Executive and Legislative Establishments.

SUMMARY.

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EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£ s. d.	
GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF.					
Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales.	Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	5 Mar., 1861 ..	By Her Majesty, by Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.	7,000 0 0	18 Jan., 1861.
Private Secretary ..	Francis Turville ..	22 Mar., 1861 ..	By Sir John Young ..	400 0 0	22 Mar., 1861.
Aide-de-Camp ..	Lord John Tylour, Capt., 85th Regiment.	10 May, 1861 ..	Ditto ..	9/6 ^p diem.	10 May, 1861.
Clerk to Private Secretary	John J. M. Cashman ¹ ..	16 Oct., 1859 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	315 0 0	14 Nov., 1849.
	succeeded by George William Newcombe	1 Dec., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	315 0 0	1 Aug., 1848.
Messenger (1) ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	100 0 0	
Mounted Orderlies—	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Sergeant (1) ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 3 8 ¹ / ₂	} per diem.
Corporal (1) ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 8 ¹ / ₂	
Troopers (3) ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	each 1 8 ¹ / ₂	
		¹ Deceased.			
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.					
Clerk of the Council ..	Alexander Campbell Budge	16 Oct., 1863 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	500 0 0	4 Nov., 1858.
Messenger (1) ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Clerk of the Council.	92 0 0	
Office-keeper (1) ¹ ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto ..	18 0 0	
					¹ Also Office-keeper, Colonial Secretary's Office, with an allowance of 3s. 4d. per diem and quarters.
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.					
President ..	Terence Aubrey Murray ..	14 Oct., 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission under the Great Seal of the Colony.	1,200 0 0	26 Aug., 1856. ¹
Chairman of Committees	George Allen ² ..	24 July, 1866 ..	Elected by the Legislative Council. (Sessionally.)	500 0 0	
Clerk of the Council and Clerk of the Parliaments.	Richard O'Connor ³ ..	1 Jan., 1860 .. 15 Feb., 1864.	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission under the Great Seal of the Colony.	700 0 0	12 Jan., 1836.
Clerk Assistant ..	John Jackson Calvert ..	1 Jan., 1860 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	500 0 0	1 Aug., 1853.
Usher of the Black Rod ..	Henry John Tudor Shadforth	27 June, 1860 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission under the Great Seal of the Colony.	400 0 0	16 May, 1856.
Shorthand Writer ..	John Agar Scarr ..	20 May, 1856 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	500 0 0	4 May, 1847.
1st Clerk ..	Adolphus Philip Clapin ..	1 Jan., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	400 0 0	1 Aug., 1850.
2nd Clerk ..	Stewart Majoribanks Mowle	7 Nov., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	300 0 0	21 Aug., 1852.
3rd Clerk ..	Leonard Smirnoff Cooper ..	1 April, 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	250 0 0	17 Dec., 1858.
Copying Clerk ..	Mortimer M'Dermott ⁴ ..	6 July, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	175 0 0	6 July, 1864.
	succeeded by James John West ..	17 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	175 0 0	18 May, 1865.
Principal Messenger (1) ⁵ ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto, ditto ..	150 0 0	
Door-keeper (1) ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	120 0 0	
Assistant Messengers (2) ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	110 0 0	each.
Extra Messengers (2) ..	(Employed during Session)	.. .. .	By Clerk of the Parliaments.	137 0 0	each.
					¹ As Secretary for Lands and Public Works. ² Chairman of the Denominational School Board. ³ Member of the Government Asylums Board for the Infirm and Destitute, without emolument. ⁴ To the 31st August—Resigned. ⁵ Allowed quarters.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.			DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£	s.	d.	
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.							
Speaker	William Munnings Arnold	1 Nov., 1865 ..	Elected by Assembly..	1,200	0	0	9 Mar., 1860. ¹
Chairman of Committees	Thomas Garrett	25 Oct., 1865 ..	Elected by Assembly (Sessionally.)	500	0	0	
Clerk of Assembly ..	Charles Tompson	1 Jan., 1860 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission.	800	0	0	23 Feb., 1829. ²
Clerk Assistant	Finney Eldershaw ³ succeeded by	1 Jan., 1860 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	600	0	0	28 Feb., 1849.
2nd Clerk Assistant ..	Oliver Francis Kelly	13 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	600	0	0	9 Oct., 1854.
	Oliver Francis Kelly ⁴ succeeded by	1 April, 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	400	0	0	9 Oct., 1854.
Sergeant-at-Arms ..	John Connery	13 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	400	0	0	7 April, 1859,
	Charles Wray Finch ..	28 June, 1860 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission.	400	0	0	28 June, 1860.
Shorthand Writer ..	James Hugh Palmer ..	28 June, 1858 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	550	0	0	1 Jan., 1844.
Clerk of Records	Stephen Wilson Jones ..	1 July, 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	400	0	0	2 Nov., 1843. ²
Clerk of Select Committees.	John Connery ⁴	15 Nov., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	350	0	0	7 April, 1859.
	Frederick William Webb ..	13 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	350	0	0	20 Oct., 1851.
Clerk of Printing Branch	Frederick William Webb ⁴ ..	15 Nov., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	300	0	0	20 Oct., 1851.
	John Vivian	13 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	300	0	0	1 Nov., 1855.
Clerk in charge of Printed Papers.	Laurence Joseph Harnett ..	13 Aug., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	250	0	0	25 Sept., 1860. ²
Copying Clerk	John Vivian ⁴	21 Feb., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	250	0	0	1 Nov., 1855.
Principal Messenger (1)	Richd. Windeyer Robertson	13 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	250	0	0	13 Nov., 1866.
	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Clerk of the Legis. Assembly.	150	0	0	
Principal Doorkeeper (1)	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto, ditto	120	0	0	
Assistant Messengers (2)	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto, ditto	110	0	0	Each.
TEMPORARY ESTABLISHMENT.							
Extra Clerks	James Gill ⁵	24 Jan., 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	175	0	0	30 Aug., 1859. ²
Extra Messengers (5)	Edward William Byrne ⁵ ..	24 Jan., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	13 Aug., 1862. ²
	(Employed during Session.)	.. .. .	By the Clerk of the Assembly.	137	0	0	each.
¹ As Secretary for Public Works. ² Services not continuous. ³ To the 12th November—Resigned. ⁴ To the 12th November—Promoted. ⁵ Employed from 1 January to 7 April, and again from 24 July to 31 December.							
PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.							
Librarian	Walter M'Evilly ¹	20 May, 1856 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	400	0	0	12 May, 1841.
Assistant Librarian ..	Conrad Martens	6 Oct., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	300	0	0	6 Oct., 1863.
Second Assistant ditto	Robert Rogers	1 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	5 April, 1861.
Messenger (1) .. ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	By Clerk of Assembly.	110	0	0	
¹ Allowed a house.							
JOINT DEPARTMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.							
Steward and Housekeeper	Louis Dettmann ¹	4 Oct., 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	225	0	0	4 Oct., 1865.
Assistant House-keeper (1) ²	.. .. .	.. .. .	By Clerk of the Parliaments.	64	0	0	
Watchman (1) .. ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	110	0	0	
House Servant (1) ² ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	110	0	0	
Stable Man (1) ² .. ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	110	0	0	
Female Servant (1) ² ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	54	0	0	
TEMPORARY ESTABLISHMENT—(Employed during the Session only.)							
Cook (1) ² .. ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	By Clerk of the Parliaments.	6/9	⌘	diem	
Refreshment Room Waiters (2) ²	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	6/9	..	each.	
Female Servant (1) ² ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	54	0	0	
¹ Allowed a house, fuel, and light. ² Allowed quarters.							

PART III.

Chief Secretary,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

SUMMARY.

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CHIEF SECRETARY, ETC.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.			DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£	s.	d.	
COLONIAL SECRETARY.							
Colonial Secretary ..	Charles Cowper ¹ ..	3 Feb., 1865 ..	By the Governor, by Commission.	2,000	0	0	26 Aug., 1856. ²
	succeeded by						
	Henry Parkes ..	22 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	2,000	0	0	14 May, 1861. ²
Under Secretary ..	Henry Halloran ..	19 Feb., 1866 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission under the Great Seal of the Colony.	800	0	0	1 May, 1827.
Chief Clerk ..	William Vallack ³ ..	1 Jan., 1857 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	650	0	0	1 Jan., 1827.
	succeeded by						
	William Goodman ..	20 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	500	0	0	20 May, 1835.
Clerks ..	William Goodman ⁴ ..	20 May, 1835 ..	By the Governor ..	450	0	0	20 May, 1835.
	Samuel Elyard ..	16 April, 1837 ..	Ditto ..	400	0	0	16 April, 1837.
	Thomas Gratton ..	29 Jan., 1838 ..	Ditto ..	400	0	0	29 Jan., 1838.
	Maxwell Rennie Allan ..	1 Jan., 1846 ..	Ditto ..	400	0	0	1 Jan., 1846.
	Matthew Lennon ⁵ ..	1 Mar., 1859 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	250	0	0	21 Aug., 1854. ²
	George William Newcombe ⁶	13 Aug., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	275	0	0	1 Aug., 1848.
				to 19 Jan.			
				300	0	0	
				from 20 Jan.			
	Critchett Walker ..	1 April, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	250	0	0	28 Oct., 1856. ²
				to 30 Nov.			
				300	0	0	
				from 1 Dec.			
	Henry John Chisholm ..	8 June, 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	225	0	0	4 Nov., 1859.
				to 30 Nov.			
				250	0	0	
				from 1 Dec.			
	Edward Wise M'Kenny ..	7 Nov., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200	0	0	7 Nov., 1862.
				to 30 Nov.			
				225	0	0	
				from 1 Dec.			
	Henry Kendall ..	7 Dec., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200	0	0	24 Aug., 1863.
Messengers (2) ..				1 at £123.			
Officekeeper (1) ⁸ ..				1 at £104. ⁷			
Watchman (1) ⁷ ..				3/4 per diem.			
				5/0 ..			

¹ To the 21st January—Resigned.
Superannuation Act (27 Vict., No. 11).

² Services not continuous.

³ To the 19th January—Retired under the provisions of the

⁴ To the 19th January—Appointed Chief Clerk.

⁵ To the 23rd January—Deceased.

⁶ To the 30th November—Appointed Clerk to Private Secretary.

⁷ Allowed quarters.

⁸ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Registrar General and Chairman of Land Titles Commissioners.	Theodore James Jaques ¹ ..	10 Nov., 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	700	0	0	Oct., 1839.
STATISTICAL BRANCH.							
Compiler of General Statistics.	Henry Charles Edwin Newcombe.	1 Oct., 1858 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	275	0	0	22 April, 1852.
Examiner and Compiler of Vital Statistics.	Samuel Edward Grimstone	22 June, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	250	0	0	14 Nov., 1837. ²
Clerks ..	William Lachlan Dawes ..	14 Oct., 1858 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	250	0	0	8 Sept., 1858.
	Charles Henry Grant ..	21 April, 1853 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	125	0	0	21 April, 1858.
	Albert James Manton ³ ..	1 Nov., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	125	0	0	1 Nov., 1859.
	Frederick Newcombe ..	1 Nov., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	100	0	0	1 Nov., 1859.
	Samuel Charles Jas. Evelyn	1 June, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	100	0	0	1 June, 1863.
Messenger (1) ..			By the Registrar General.	100	0	0	
REGISTRATION OF DEEDS BRANCH.							
Clerks ..	James Boscawen Duff ..	1 Oct., 1859 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	250	0	0	1 Nov., 1853.
	William Alexander Abbott	16 Mar., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	225	0	0	16 Mar., 1859.
	John Richard Yorke ..	10 Oct., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	225	0	0	10 Oct., 1859.
	William Shirley Muddle ..	1 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	125	0	0	1 Jan., 1863.
Book-porter (1) ⁴ ..			By Registrar General..	120	0	0	

¹ Captain, Balmain Corps, Volunteer Rifles.

² Services not continuous.

³ Lieutenant, Paddington and Surry Hills Corps, Volunteer Rifles.

⁴ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY. £ s. d.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
CHIEF SECRETARY, &c.—continued.					
REGISTRAR GENERAL—continued.					
LAND TITLES BRANCH. Land Titles Commissioners.	Richard Jones	1 Jan., 1863 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	197 15 0	7 Sept., 1857.
	Arthur Tod Holroyd ² ..	1 Jan., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	183 5 0	
	succeeded by				
Examiners of Titles ..	Alexander Walker Scott ..	4 June, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	198 10 0	
	George Kenyon Holden ³ ..	1 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	1,000 0 0	1 July, 1833. ⁴
	Alexander Dick	1 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	1,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Deputy Registrar General	Edward Grant Ward	1 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	600 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Principal Draftsman ..	Charles Arthur ⁵	1 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	600 0 0	1 July, 1848.
	succeeded by				
Assistant Draftsman ..	Robert Mead Pearson	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	500 0 0	1 Oct., 1855.
	Robert Mead Pearson ⁶ ..	1 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	350 0 0	1 Oct., 1855.
	succeeded by				
Junior Assistant Drafts-	George Bishop	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	350 0 0	21 Sept., 1857.
men.	Charles Henry Robinson ..	18 Aug., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	100 0 0	18 Aug., 1865.
	Wilfred De Courcy Lewis ..	22 Nov., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	100 0 0	16 Mar., 1863.
Clerk to Examiners of	Jonas Lander	1 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Titles.					
Counter Clerk	Charles John Muddle	1 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	250 0 0	3 Dec., 1853.
Clerk	Frederick Charles William Elyard.	1 Mar., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	225 0 0	1 April, 1857.
Assistant Clerk	Wiltshire John Machen ..	12 July, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	12 July, 1865.
Messenger (1) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	By the Registrar General.	100 0 0	
Office-keeper (1) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Ditto	50 0 0	
DISTRICT REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c.					
Sydney	Theodore James Jaques ..	10 Nov., 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	See p. 14.	Oct., 1839.
Balmain	William Parker	1 July, 1861 ..	By Registrar General..		1 July, 1861.
Newtown	Charles A. Newman	9 April, 1857 ..	Ditto		9 April, 1857.
Glebe	James Buckland	12 July, 1860 ..	Ditto		12 July, 1860.
Redfern and Botany ..	Christopher Warburton ..	30 Oct., 1865 ..	Ditto		30 Oct., 1859.
Paddington & Alexandria	Henry Gale	1 July, 1863 ..	Ditto		5 Dec., 1856. ⁴
Concord	John Watts	3 Sept., 1860 ..	Ditto		3 Sept., 1860.
St. George	Henry Briggs ⁷	26 Mar., 1856 ..	Ditto		26 Mar., 1856.
	succeeded by				
St. Leonards	Theophilus Henry Bolger ..	13 Oct., 1866 ..	Ditto		13 Oct., 1866.
Country Districts—	Robert Dalzell Ward ⁸ ..	28 Feb., 1856 ..	Ditto		28 Feb., 1856.
Albury	Edward Brown ⁹	15 July, 1862 ..	Ditto		26 Aug., 1857.
	succeeded by				
Armidale	Thomas H. Stone	1 July, 1866 ..	Ditto		1 April, 1854.
	William H. Mutlow	11 Sept., 1860 ..	Ditto		11 Sept., 1860.
	James Forsyth ⁹	3 Oct., 1862 ..	Ditto		1 Oct., 1862.
Balranald { Hay	Alfred B. Burne ⁹	23 July, 1863 ..	Ditto		16 July, 1856.
{ Bourke	John Garrett ¹⁰	10 July, 1862 ..	Ditto		4 Jan., 1860.
{ Wentworth..	John Davie	12 Dec., 1861 ..	Ditto		12 Dec., 1861.
Bathurst	James Beuzeville	28 Feb., 1856 ..	Ditto		28 Feb., 1856.
Berrima	George Henry Rowley ¹⁰ ..	10 Sept., 1860 ..	Ditto		6 Mar., 1860.
Binalong	Jeremiah Hough	14 Feb., 1859 ..	Ditto		14 Feb., 1859.
Young	Arth. Hannibal Macarthur ¹¹	10 Oct., 1864 ..	Ditto		15 Feb., 1863.
Bombala	Charles H. Baddeley	1 July, 1863 ..	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
Braidwood	William H. Thomas	9 April, 1866 ..	Ditto		7 May, 1864.
Brisbane Water	Henry Matthews	9 Jan., 1862 ..	Ditto		9 Jan., 1862.
Broulee	Thomas C. Battley ⁹	9 July, 1856 ..	Ditto		8 Aug., 1843.
Camden	William Stewart Caswell ¹⁰	28 Feb., 1856 ..	Ditto		7 June, 1847.
Campbelltown	John B. Martin ⁹	14 Aug., 1856 ..	Ditto		1 Sept., 1852.
Carcoar	George R. Evans	1 Oct., 1859 ..	Ditto		1 Oct., 1859.
Cassilis	Edward J. C. North ⁹	1 May, 1865 ..	Ditto		1 May, 1865.
Clarence Town	John Morris ⁹	26 Mar., 1856 ..	Ditto		17 Oct., 1854.
Cooma	David Farquhar	30 Mar., 1857 ..	Ditto		30 Mar., 1857.
Deniliquin	Edmund Hewison	2 Oct., 1865 ..	Ditto		2 Oct., 1865.
Dubbo	John A. Broughton ⁹	23 Jan., 1865 ..	Ditto		23 Jan., 1865.
Coonabarabran	Luke M'Guinn	1 Aug., 1863 ..	Ditto		1 Nov., 1861.
Dungog	Frederick Wm. Edwards ⁹ ..	25 Nov., 1863 ..	Ditto		28 Oct., 1863.
Eden	Henry Gordon ⁹	1 Nov., 1859 ..	Ditto		1 May, 1859.
Goulburn	Christopher D. Hays ⁹	3 Aug., 1865 ..	Ditto		10 July, 1865.
Grafton	Charles S. Alexander ⁹ ..	31 Mar., 1862 ..	Ditto		8 Feb., 1861.
Gundagai	Thomas Bawden	4 Jan., 1864 ..	Ditto		4 Jan., 1864.
Hartley	Archibald Scott Smith ..	20 July, 1865 ..	Ditto		20 July, 1865.
	James W. Waugh	31 Mar., 1864 ..	Ditto		
	succeeded by				
Kiama	Daniel Murray O'Hara, M.D.	24 April, 1866 ..	Ditto		24 April, 1866.
Liverpool	Henry Connell ⁹	5 June, 1863 ..	Ditto		21 Aug., 1844.
	Jeremiah Linde Jones, R.N. ¹²	30 Mar., 1857 ..	Ditto		30 Mar., 1857.
	succeeded by				
Manning River	William Long	8 June, 1866 ..	Ditto		8 June, 1866.
M'Donald River	Jasper Creagh ⁹	15 May, 1856 ..	Ditto		1 May, 1856.
	John Pescud	21 Feb., 1859 ..	Ditto		21 Feb., 1859.

Paid by fees—8s. each entry.

¹ Fees. ² Resigned. ³ Chairman of the National School Board. ⁴ Services not continuous.
⁵ To 31st March—Resigned. ⁶ To 31st March—Promoted. ⁷ To 12th October—Deceased. ⁸ Surgeon, Suburban Battalion, Volunteer Rifles.
⁹ Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c. ¹⁰ Police Magistrate. ¹¹ Official Postmaster. ¹² To 7th June—Deceased.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY. £ s. d.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
CHIEF SECRETARY, &c.—continued.					
REGISTRAR GENERAL—continued.					
DISTRICT REGISTRARS—continued.					
Country Districts—continued.					
M'Leay River	William H. Thornton .. .	29 June, 1857 .. .	By Registrar General..		29 June, 1857.
Maitland	Daniel Carter .. .	14 Aug., 1856 .. .	Ditto .. .		14 Aug., 1856.
Moama	George Maunsell ¹ .. .	26 Feb., 1861 .. .	Ditto .. .		13 Mar., 1858.
Molong	Andrew Ross, M.D. .. .	29 June, 1857 .. .	Ditto .. .		29 June, 1857.
Forbes	William F. Parker ¹ .. .	26 May, 1862 .. .	Ditto .. .		26 April, 1862.
Morpeth	John Keating .. .	1 July, 1858 .. .	Ditto .. .		1 July, 1858.
Moulamein	Thomas Linton .. .	13 July, 1860 .. .	Ditto .. .		13 July, 1860.
Mudgee	Stafford H. Barnes .. .	24 Dec., 1860 .. .	Ditto .. .		24 Dec., 1860.
Murrurundi	Henry Wheeler .. .	1 April, 1858 .. .	Ditto .. .		1 April, 1858.
Muswellbrook	John O'Meara ¹ .. .	3 Oct., 1861 .. .	Ditto .. .		27 Mar., 1859.
Newcastle	John Burrowes .. .	28 Feb., 1856 .. .	Ditto .. .		28 Feb., 1856.
Orange	William Tucker Evans ¹ .. .	20 Feb., 1856 .. .	Ditto .. .		20 April, 1851.
Farramatta	Percy Simpson .. .	28 Feb., 1856 .. .	Ditto .. .		
Paterson	Benjamin Newbury .. .	22 Mar., 1853 .. .	Ditto .. .		22 Mar., 1858.
Patrick's Plains	Christian Poppenhagen .. .	31 Mar., 1860 .. .	Ditto .. .		31 Mar., 1860.
Penrith	George Thomas Clarke .. .	20 Feb., 1856 .. .	Ditto .. .		12 Aug., 1848.
Picton	William Redfern Antill .. .	30 Mar., 1857 .. .	Ditto .. .		30 Mar., 1857.
Port Macquarie	Frederick Becke ¹ .. .	20 Feb., 1856 .. .	Ditto .. .		13 Nov., 1837.
	succeeded by				
	James Potts Ormiston ¹ .. .	10 Nov., 1866 .. .	Ditto .. .		1 July, 1853.
Port Stephens	Henry Skillman .. .	26 Mar., 1856 .. .	Ditto .. .		26 Mar., 1856.
Queanbeyan	Charles Edwin Newcombe ² .. .	1 Oct., 1857 .. .	Ditto .. .		21 Dec., 1830.
Raymond Terrace	William Gloag .. .	28 Feb., 1856 .. .	Ditto .. .		28 Feb., 1856.
Richmond	John Ducker .. .	3 Feb., 1862 .. .	Ditto .. .		3 Feb., 1862.
Richmond River	Charles Moore ¹ .. .	12 July, 1856 .. .	Ditto .. .		1 Mar., 1854.
Ryde	George Miller Pope .. .	30 Mar., 1857 .. .	Ditto .. .		30 Mar., 1857.
Rylstone	William W. Armstrong ¹ .. .	5 Mar., 1857 .. .	Ditto .. .		1 July, 1854.
Scone	Frederick R. Wilshire ¹ .. .	14 Nov., 1865 .. .	Ditto .. .		14 Nov., 1865.
Shoalhaven	James Aldcorn, J.P. .. .	28 Feb., 1856 .. .	Ditto .. .		28 Feb., 1856.
Sofala	Thomas Corbett .. .	27 June, 1856 .. .	Ditto .. .		27 June, 1856.
Tambaroora	Thomas Paten .. .	6 Jan., 1853 .. .	Ditto .. .		6 Jan., 1853.
Tamworth	John M'Donald ¹ .. .	9 May, 1859 .. .	Ditto .. .		6 Feb., 1851.
Tenterfield	Richard W. Gill .. .	27 June, 1861 .. .	Ditto .. .		27 June, 1861.
	succeeded by				
	John F. West .. .	23 June, 1866 .. .	Ditto .. .		23 June, 1866.
	succeeded by				
	Edward R. Whereat .. .	1 Nov., 1866 .. .	Ditto .. .		1 Nov., 1866.
Tumut	Henry Hilton .. .	20 Feb., 1856 .. .	Ditto .. .		20 Feb., 1856.
Ulladulla	John Done .. .	31 Dec., 1857 .. .	Ditto .. .		31 Dec., 1857.
Wagga Wagga	Allan B. Morgan, M.D. .. .	16 Dec., 1857 .. .	Ditto .. .		16 Dec., 1857.
Warialda	G. T. T. Butler .. .	29 Aug., 1864 .. .	Ditto .. .		29 Aug., 1864.
Wee Waa	Charles E. Smith ² .. .	16 May, 1859 .. .	Ditto .. .		25 Mar., 1851.
Wellingrove	George Cobley .. .	5 May, 1862 .. .	Ditto .. .		5 May, 1862.
Wellington	Frederick Marsh ¹ .. .	28 April, 1862 .. .	Ditto .. .		8 April, 1852.
Windsor	George Walker .. .	19 Mar., 1860 .. .	Ditto .. .		19 Mar., 1860.
Wollombi	Thomas S. Townshend .. .	31 Mar., 1862 .. .	Ditto .. .		31 Mar., 1862.
Wollongong	George P. Lambert, M.D. .. .	20 Feb., 1856 .. .	Ditto .. .		20 Feb., 1856.
Yass	John Stiles ¹ .. .	20 Feb., 1856 .. .	Ditto .. .		24 Oct., 1840.
	¹ Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c.		² Police Magistrate.		
AUDITOR GENERAL.					
Auditor General	Christopher Rolleston ¹ .. .	10 Nov., 1864 .. .	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	900 0 0	1 Jan., 1843.
Chief Clerk and Inspector of Accounts.	Edward A. Rennie .. .	1 Jan., 1856 .. .	By the Governor .. .	550 0 0	1 Sept., 1846.
Inspector of Customs and Revenue Accounts.	Alexander Livingstone .. .	1 Mar., 1854 .. .	Ditto .. .	450 0 0	1 Feb., 1843.
Corresponding Clerk .. .	John S. Ryan .. .	1 April, 1840 .. .	Ditto .. .	385 0 0	1 April, 1840.
Examiner of Expenditure Accounts.	Richard T. Hall .. .	1 Jan., 1859 .. .	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	370 0 0	25 July, 1853.
Clerks	Edward A. Macpherson .. .	8 Sept., 1851 .. .	By the Governor .. .	300 0 0	8 Sept., 1851.
	Harry Mackenzie .. .	18 June, 1855 .. .	Ditto .. .	300 0 0	18 June, 1855.
	James Pearson .. .	13 Dec., 1860 .. .	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	275 0 0	4 Jan., 1859.
	Richard Birkett .. .	11 July, 1859 .. .	Ditto, ditto .. .	225 0 0	11 July, 1859.
	Drummond Gilchrist .. .	4 Aug., 1858 .. .	Ditto, ditto .. .	225 0 0	4 Aug., 1858.
	John S. Whitney .. .	25 June, 1859 .. .	Ditto, ditto .. .	200 0 0	25 June, 1859.
	John A. Compton ² .. .	1 Aug., 1866 .. .	Ditto, ditto .. .	200 0 0	1 Aug., 1866.
	James Macpherson .. .	1 June, 1862 .. .	Ditto, ditto .. .	175 0 0	1 June, 1862.
	David W. Gregory .. .	21 Feb., 1862 .. .	Ditto, ditto .. .	150 0 0	21 Feb., 1862.
	Charles Whittell .. .	1 Mar., 1863 .. .	Ditto, ditto .. .	110 0 0	1 Mar., 1863.
	Charles S. Gregory .. .	16 Aug., 1864 .. .	Ditto, ditto .. .	75 0 0	16 Aug., 1864.
Probationary Clerk .. .	Ambrose Freeman .. .	1 June, 1866 .. .	Ditto, ditto .. .	50 0 0	1 June, 1866.
Messenger (1) ³ .. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	102 0 0	.. .
Office-keeper (1) .. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	50 0 0	.. .
¹ Chairman of Government Asylums Board for the Infirm and Destitute; Trustee of the New South Wales Savings' Bank; and Superannuation Fund Commissioner, without emolument. ² Mr. Compton received salary from the 1st January, at the rate of £200 per annum, out of Vote for "Contingencies," till 31st July, 1866, when he was placed on the staff of the Department. ³ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.					

Paid by fees—3s. each entry.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

17

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£ s. d.	
CHIEF SECRETARY, &c.—continued.					
NATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD.					
Chairman.. ..	George Kenyon Holden ¹ ..	5 Nov., 1849 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.		July, 1833. ²
Members of the Board ..	John Smith	24 Mar., 1853 ..	Ditto, ditto	Nil.	14 May, 1846. 19 May, 1857.
	George Wigram Allen ..	24 Mar., 1853 ..	Ditto, ditto		
	William Augustine Duncan ³ ..	15 Dec., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto		
	Edward Butler ⁴	16 Dec., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto		
	Robert Archibald Alison Morehead.	27 Dec., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto		
Secretary	William Wilkins ⁵	1 Jan., 1865 ..	By the Board, and approved by the Governor.	600 0 0	23 Jan., 1851.
Assistant Secretary ..	William C. Wills ⁶	1 Jan., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	400 0 0	12 Feb., 1849.
1st Clerk	William Rose	1 Sept., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	21 May, 1855.
Accountant	Andrew Fairfax	16 July, 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	250 0 0	16 July, 1861.
Architect	Henry Robertson	12 Feb., 1850 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	12 Feb., 1850.
Inspectors:—					
Central District ..	John Gardiner ⁷	1 Mar., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	450 0 0	31 Dec., 1851.
Southern District ..	Thomas Harris ⁸	1 Jan., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	350 0 0	31 July, 1855.
Northern District ..	William M'Intyre ⁹	15 Jan., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	425 0 0	15 Dec., 1855.
Western District ..	William Dwyer ⁹	22 Feb., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	425 0 0	29 Oct., 1855.
Hunter District ..	Edwin Johnson ⁹	17 Oct., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	425 0 0	23 Jan., 1855.
Training Master.. ..	John S. Jones	1 Feb., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	350 0 0	12 Jan., 1857.
Examiner.. ..	Alexander Oliver ¹⁰	12 Feb., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	250 0 0	
Messenger, Wife, and Assistant (conjointly) ¹¹			Ditto, ditto	180 0 0	
Messenger (1)			Ditto, ditto	5/6d. ¹² diem.	
¹ Examiner of Land Titles, Registrar General's Office. ² Services not continuous. ³ Collector of Customs—£900 per annum. ⁴ Crown Prosecutor, £500 per annum, and 30s. per diem travelling expenses when on duty. ⁵ Allowed £150 per annum for house rent. ⁶ Allowed a house. ⁷ Allowed £1 per diem travelling expenses while actually employed on the Board's service, and £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse. ⁸ Allowed £1 5s. per diem travelling expenses, while actually employed on the Board's service. ⁹ Allowed £1 ditto ditto. ¹⁰ To the 12th February. ¹¹ Allowed a house.					
DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD.					
Chairman.. ..	George Allen ¹	4 Jan., 1848 .. (29 August, 1857, as Chairman.)	By the Governor	Nil.	
Members of the Board ..	Alexander Gordon	10 Mar., 1859 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	Nil.	
	Henry Austin ²	19 July, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	Nil.	
	John Macfarlane, M.D. ¹ ..	4 Nov., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	Nil.	
Secretary to the Board ..	Charles Edward Robinson..	1 April, 1853 ..	By the Governor	550 0 0 to 31 March. 600 0 0 from 1 April.	1 April, 1853.
Accountant	Walter John Gregory	1 Jan., 1859 ..	By the Board	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1859.
Assistant	Thomas William Morton Richards.	20 Mar., 1865 ..	Ditto	80 0 0 to 31 March. 100 0 0 from 1 April.	20 Mar., 1865.
Inspectors:—					
Church of England Diocese of Sydney.	Isaac Coburn ²	1 April, 1862 ..	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Apl., 1862.
Roman Catholic	Joseph Reilly ³	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto	350 0 0	
Office-keeper (1)				20 0 0	
¹ Member of the Legislative Council. ² Allowed £150 per annum for travelling expenses. ³ Allowed £200 per annum for travelling expenses.					

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.			DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.	
				£	s.	d.		
CHIEF SECRETARY, &c.—continued.								
PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL.								
Matron	Martha Betts ¹	1 Mar., 1851 ..	By the Governor ..	164	0	0	1 Mar., 1851.	
Master	Edward Marsden Betts ² ..	10 Aug., 1863 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	93	0	0	23 May, 1859. ³	
Surgeon	George Hogarth Pringle ⁴ ..	1 Nov., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	73	0	0	1 Nov., 1860.	
Schoolmaster ⁵	Walter Nelson Gunn ⁶ ..	11 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	120	0	0	11 April, 1866.	
First Teacher	Isabella Balmain ²	8 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	70	0	0	8 Jan., 1863.	
Second Teacher	Annie Hare ²	1 Jan., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	60	0	0	Sept., 1861.	
Third Teacher	Maria Morrow ²	16 Feb., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	30	0	0	16 Feb., 1864.	
Drill Master	Richard M'Namara ²	1 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	70	0	0	1 Jan., 1863.	
Male Attendants (4) ² ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Matron ..	{ 1 at £52			} each.
				{ 3 at £35				
Female Attendants (10) ² ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	{ 6 at £30			} each.
				{ 4 at £25				
¹ Allowed quarters; also a ration of provisions, fuel, and light. The Matron's children allowed half a ration of provisions each. ² Allowed quarters; also a ration of provisions, fuel, and light. ³ Services not continuous. ⁴ Surgeon to the Roman Catholic Orphan School—£70 14s. per annum; to the Gaol—£78 per annum; and to the Government Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute—£75 per annum. ⁵ The Drill Master, Richard M'Namara, performed the duties of Schoolmaster from 1st January to 10th April, in addition to his own situation, and drew the Schoolmaster's salary for that period, in lieu of his own. ⁶ Allowed quarters; also, a ration of provisions, fuel, and light; allowed also half a ration of provisions for children (if any).								
ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SCHOOL.								
Matron	Mary Ann Adamson ¹	1 April, 1859 ..	By the Committee of Management, with the sanction of the Government.	164	0	0	1 April, 1859.	
Surgeon	George Hogarth Pringle ² ..	1 Nov., 1860 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	70	14	0	1 Nov., 1860.	
Sub-Matron	Eliza Maloney ¹	1 May, 1864 ..	By the Committee of Management, with the sanction of the Government.	70	0	0	1 May, 1864.	
Teachers ¹ {	Girls	Mary Byrne	1 Feb., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	60	0	0	1 Feb., 1859.
	Infants	Mary Nihill	1 June, 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	50	0	0	1 June, 1860.
	Boys	Joseph Forshaw	1 Feb., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	146	0	0	1 Feb., 1859.
	Assistant (1)	Simon Cullen	June, 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	80	0	0	
Attendants (13) ¹ ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Matron ..	{ 2 at £30			} each.
				{ 2 at £60				
				{ 6 at £25				
				{ 3 at £20				
Clerk to Committee ..	Thomas Cooper Makinson	1 Aug., 1856 ..	By the Committee of Management, with the sanction of the Government.	80	0	0	1 Aug., 1856.	
¹ Allowed quarters and rations. ² Surgeon to the Gaol—£78 per annum; to the Protestant Orphan School—£73 per annum; and Surgeon to the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute—£75 per annum.								

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£ s. d.	
CHIEF SECRETARY, &c.—continued.					
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.					
Inspector General of Police.	John M'Lerie ¹	28 Oct., 1856	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	800 0 0	1 May, 1847.
Secretary and Superintendent Clerks	Edmund Fosbery ²	1 Mar., 1862.	Ditto, ditto	500 0 0	1 April, 1862.
	John L. Horsey ³	15 April, 1835	By the Governor	300 0 0	15 April, 1835.
	Finlay M'Martin	23 May, 1858	By the Governor, with the Advice of the Executive Council.	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1856.
	Thomas Ayres	23 May, 1858	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	9 May, 1856.
	Robert Lennox Icely Rowling	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto, ditto	175 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
	Thomas Henry Goff	1 Mar., 1865	Ditto, ditto	175 0 0	18 July, 1862.
	Thomas Pedder M'Lerie	13 Dec., 1865	Ditto, ditto	125 0 0	13 Dec., 1865.
Resident Clerk of Detectives	Henry Wager	1 Jan., 1866	Ditto, ditto	225 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Office-keeper (1)				25 0 0	
Superintendents ⁴	Henry Zouch	13 Nov., 1851	Ditto, ditto	500 0 0	{ 1 Oct., 1834, to 30 June, 1837. 13 Nov., 1851.
	Edric V. Morissett	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto, ditto	450 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
	Charles J. P. Lydiard	1 July, 1862	Ditto, ditto	450 0 0	1 July, 1862.
	James Garland	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto, ditto	450 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
	John W. Orridge	1 Jan., 1864	Ditto, ditto	400 0 0	6 Oct., 1862.
Inspectors ⁴	Edward M. Battye	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	26 May, 1851.
	James Singleton	1 Mar., 1863	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	10 Oct., 1848.
	J. Dowling Brown	1 May, 1863	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	1 May, 1863.
	George Read	1 May, 1863	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	13 Jan., 1855.
	James H. Davidson	5 May, 1865	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	1 Feb., 1863.
Sub-Inspectors ⁴	John G. Hussey ⁵	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
	John D. Meares	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
	William O'Neil ⁶	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	27 May, 1851.
	Thomas Hogg	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	15 May, 1837.
	Charles E. Harrison	1 Mar., 1862	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	1 Dec., 1858.
	William Malbon ⁶	1 July, 1862	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
	Henry Garvin	1 Dec., 1862	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	19 April, 1842.
	Reginald Hare ⁵	1 Nov., 1862	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
	John O. Norton	1 Feb., 1863	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	1 Feb., 1863.
	Charles Sanderson	1 Feb., 1863	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	13 Jan., 1855.
	James Ryeland	1 Mar., 1863	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	13 Jan., 1855.
	John Morrow ⁷	1 May, 1863	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	15 Aug., 1862.
	Thomas Roberts	1 May, 1863	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	3 Oct., 1862.
	Patrick Brennan	1 Sep., 1863	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	Sept., 1851.
	James Stephenson	1 Sep., 1863	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1855.
	John R. Medley	1 Mar., 1864	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	27 Nov., 1862.
	James Keegan	1 Mar., 1864	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	9 April, 1853.
	Henry L. Zouch	1 Aug., 1865	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	1 Feb., 1863.
	Richard Fitzroy Creaghe	1 Oct., 1866	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	5 Aug., 1862.
Mounted Police:—					
Senior Sergeants (18)			By the Inspector General of Police, under the Police Regulation Act.	0 9 6	
Sergeants (25)			Ditto, ditto	0 8 3	
Senior Constables (96)			Ditto, ditto	0 6 9	
Constables (209)			Ditto, ditto	0 6 0	
Supernumeraries (8)			Ditto, ditto	0 4 0	
Foot Police:—					
Senior Sergeants (26)			Ditto, ditto	0 9 6	per diem, each.
Sergeants (30)			Ditto, ditto	0 8 3	
Senior Constables (55)			Ditto, ditto	0 6 9	
Constables (359)			Ditto, ditto	0 6 0	
Supernumeraries (12)			Ditto, ditto	0 4 0	
Detective Police:—					
1st Class (5)			Ditto, ditto	0 10 0	
2nd Class (5)			Ditto, ditto	0 9 0	
3rd Class (5)			Ditto, ditto	0 8 0	
Medical Attendant	Miles Egan ⁸	19 May, 1863	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	200 0 0	27 May, 1861.
Inspector of Weights and Measures	Thomas Mitchelson	22 June, 1853	By the Governor, under Act 16 Vict., No. 34.	200 0 0	22 June, 1853.

¹ Allowed a house; also forage in kind for two horses. ² Allowed £95 per annum, in lieu of quarters. ³ To 31 March—Services discontinued.
⁴ Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and water. ⁵ To 31 March—Services dispensed with. ⁶ To 20 January—Dismissed.
⁷ To the 15th September—Deceased. ⁸ Superintendent of Vaccine Institution.

BLUE BOOK OF

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£ s. d.	
CHIEF SECRETARY, &c.—continued.					
CENTRAL POLICE OFFICE.					
Police Magistrate ..	David Charles Fredk. Scott	13 July, 1860 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission.	600 0 0	27 Feb., 1849. ¹
Clerk of Petty Sessions ..	William Devenish Meares. ²	1 June, 1863 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	430 0 0	11 April, 1842, to 31 Dec., 1843. 6 Oct., 1852. ¹
Clerks	James Potts Ormiston ³ ..	1 July, 1853 ..	By the Governor ..	350 0 0	1 July, 1853.
	Willm. Conway Armstrong	19 July, 1853 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council ..	250 0 0 to 31 Oct. 350 0 0 from 1 Nov.	1 Dec., 1845, to 26 April, 1855. 19 July, 1858. ¹
	Cornelius Delohery ..	1 Nov., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	220 0 0 to 31 Oct. 250 0 0 from 1 Nov.	23 July, 1860, to 7 Oct., 1860. 1 Nov., 1860. ¹
	J. Kingdon Cleeve, junior ..	3 July, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	{ 175 to 31 Oct. 220 fr. 1 Nov }	3 July, 1865..
	Thos. Andrew Moore White	12 April, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	165 0 0 to 31 Oct. 175 0 0 from 1 Nov.	1 May, 1859, to 28 Feb., 1862. 1 Mar., 1862, to 21 Jan., 1864. 12 April, 1864. ¹
	William Frazer	13 June, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	140 0 0 to 31 Oct. 165 0 0 from 1 Nov.	4 April, 1862, to 8 April, 1862. 13 June, 1862. ¹
	William John Halloran ..	9 Dec., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	{ 100 to 31 Oct. 140 fr. 1 Nov }	9 Dec., 1865.
	William Robert Stewart ..	1 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	100 0 0	1 Nov., 1866.
Messenger (1) .. ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Police Magistrate.	72 0 0	
Office-keeper (1) ⁴ ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	25 0 0	
¹ Services not continuous.					
² Gives security—himself and two sureties, jointly and severally, in £250—Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits; Deputed to administer the Oath of Allegiance to Foreigners receiving Certificates of Naturalization—Fees, £15.					
³ To 30 November—Appointed Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c., Port Macquarie.					
⁴ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.					
WATER POLICE COURT.					
Water Police Magistrate	Peter Lawrence Cloets	20 June, 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	600 0 0	28 April, 1853.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ..	William Crane ¹	1 April, 1861 ..	By the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council.	400 0 0	28 Nov., 1853.
2nd Clerk	Joseph Whitehead Lees ..	1 Nov., 1859 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	225 0 0	26 Nov., 1858.
3rd Clerk	Joseph Giovanni Thurlow	11 Sept., 1862 ..	Ditto	175 0 0	11 Sept., 1862.
4th Clerk	Percy Charles Lucas	12 April, 1864 ..	Ditto	125 0 0	23 Sept., 1861.
Senior-Sergeants ² ..	Edward Hollands Cowell ³ ..	13 Feb., 1853 ..	By the Inspector General of Police.	9/6 ⁴ p diem.	28 Oct., 1846.
	Thomas Ferris	18 Oct., 1853 ..	Ditto	9/6 ..	13 Feb., 1853.
Senior-Constables (3) ³ ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	0 6 9	} per diem each.
Constables (11) ²	(One to 23 March)	.. .. .	Ditto	0 6 0	
Court & Office-keeper (1) ² ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Water Police Magistrate.	25 0 0	
¹ Gives security to the amount of £250. Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits—Fees, £25.					
² Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.					
³ To the 3rd April.					

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.			DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£	s.	d.	
CHIEF SECRETARY, &c.—continued.							
POLICE MAGISTRATES.							
Albury	Marcus F. Brownrigg ¹ ..	9 Aug., 1860 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	450	0	0	9 Aug., 1860.
Araluen	Thomas Lake Crommelin ..	5 Oct., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	375	0	0	5 Oct., 1863.
Armidale	Charles T. Weaver ..	1 May, 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	500	0	0	22 Oct., 1838.
Bathurst	William Hall Palmer ¹ ..	20 Dec., 1854 ..	By the Governor ..	500	0	0	27 Feb., 1849.
Bourke	John Garrett	1 Mar., 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	500	0	0	4 Jan., 1860.
Carcoar	L. V. Dulhunty	1 Mar., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	420	0	0	1 Mar., 1862.
Cooma	Robert Dawson	10 Aug., 1857 ..	Ditto, ditto	450	0	0	12 Jan., 1847.
Corowa	John Le Marchant Carey ..	17 May, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	100	0	0	17 May, 1865.
Deniliquin	James Giles	1 Oct., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	500	0	0	3 June, 1862.
Eden	George Plunkett Keon ..	26 July, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	150	0	0	28 Dec., 1845.
Forbes	William Farrand	1 Oct., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	500	0	0	1 Oct., 1863.
Goulburn	John James Allman ..	1 Oct., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	500	0	0	11 July, 1846.
				450	0	0	20 Feb., 1862.

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

By Notice in the *Government Gazette*, dated 12th February, 1866, the Attorney General and Solicitor General were charged with the business connected with Police Magistrates and Clerks of Petty Sessions.

Young	Joseph	¹ Visiting Justice to the Gaol, without emolument.
		² To the 31st March.
		³ To the 31st August.
		⁴ To the 14th March.

NOTE.—Some of the Police Magistrates are in receipt of allowances for visiting other Benches, viz. :—Messrs. Weaver, Dulhunty, and Browne, each £25 per annum; Messrs. Palmer, Allman, Sinclair, and Vyner, each £75 per annum; Messrs. Buchanan, Irving, and Pearce, each £50 per annum.

CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Albury	Edward Brown	1 June, 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	175	0	0	26 Aug., 1857.
Armidale	Sydney Blythe	1 July, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	21 Oct., 1858.
Balranald	Alfred B. Burne	13 July, 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	16 July, 1856.
Bathurst	Frederick Barnwell Hales ..	9 Dec., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	225	0	0	1 April, 1861.
Berrima	George H. Rowley	12 Sept., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	6 Mar., 1860.
Bega	John Davis	1 Dec., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	150	0	0	1 Dec., 1865.
Braidwood	Ralph Clemenger	11 Jan., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	19 April, 1861.
Bombala	W. H. Thomas	7 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	7 May, 1864.
Bourke	Henry C. Bobart	21 May, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	21 May, 1863.
Bundarra (acting)	George Gregory	19 Mar., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	50	0	0	19 Mar., 1863.
Burrowa	William Wotton	17 Jan., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	17 Jan., 1862.
Bendemeer (acting)	F. G. Perry	6 Aug., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	50	0	0	6 Aug., 1864.
Camden	John B. Martin	1 Sept., 1852 ..	By the Governor ..	225	0	0	1 Sept., 1852.
Campbelltown	George White	16 Jan., 1856 ..	Ditto	175	0	0	16 Jan., 1856.
Cassilis	John Morris	17 Oct., 1854 ..	Ditto	175	0	0	17 Oct., 1854.
Coonabarabran	Frederick Wm. Edwards ..	28 Oct., 1863 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	175	0	0	28 Oct., 1863.

BLUE BOOK OF

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.			DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£	s.	d.	
CHIEF SECRETARY, &c.—continued.							
CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS—continued.							
Collector (acting) ..	W. L. Edwards ..	21 June, 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	50	0	0	21 June, 1864.
Corowa	Colin C. Pentland ..	26 April, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	26 April, 1862.
Coonamble (acting) ..	William Clifton Weston ..	23 June, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	50	0	0	23 June, 1864.
Carcoar	Edward J. C. North ..	10 May, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	150	0	0	1 May, 1865.
Deniliquin	J. A. Broughton	1 Feb., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	23 Jan., 1865.
Dubbo	Luke M'Guinn	1 Nov., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	1 Nov., 1861.
Dungog	Henry Gordon	1 May, 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	1 May, 1859.
Eden	C. D. Hays	10 July, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	7 Oct., 1864.
Forbes	William Fox Parker ..	26 April, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	26 April, 1862.
Glen Innes	Alexander O. Wyatt ..	31 May, 1864 ..	By the Governor ..	175	0	0	31 May, 1864.
Gosford	Thomas C. Battley ..	8 Aug., 1843 ..	Ditto	175	0	0	8 Aug., 1843.
Goulburn	C. S. Alexander	1 Feb., 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	200	0	0	8 Feb., 1861.
Grafton	William Henry Hughes Becke.	1 Aug., 1857 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	8 June, 1853.
Gundagai	David Smith	1 Jan., 1848 ..	By the Governor ..	175	0	0	25 May, 1839.
Gunnedah	Thomas Forster	4 Nov., 1859 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	175	0	0	18 July, 1851.
Gunning (acting) ..	W. L. Edwards	5 Oct., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	50	0	0	21 June, 1864.
Hay	J. Forsyth	1 Oct., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	1 Oct., 1862.
Inverell	J. W. A. White	1 Oct., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	20 Feb., 1863.
Kempsey	John B. Casey ¹	1 June, 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	21 April, 1853.
Kiama	Henry J. Connell, junr. ¹ ..	1 June, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	21 Aug., 1844.
Maitland	Charles J. Smithers ..	19 April, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	23 Mar., 1849.
Moama	George Maunsell	20 Nov., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	13 Mar., 1858.
Molong	John J. Davies ²	7 Dec., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	7 Dec., 1859.
	succeeded by						
	William Finch	1 Mar., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	1 Mar., 1866.
Murrurundi	George G. Brodie	1 Dec., 1858 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	19 Mar., 1858.
Muswellbrook	John O'Meara	27 Mar., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	27 Mar., 1859.
Moruya	Adolphus Nordblad ..	1 Oct., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	3 June, 1862.
Narrabri	J. W. A. White ³	20 Feb., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	20 Feb., 1863.
Newcastle	Henry Baker	1 May, 1852 ..	By the Governor ..	225	0	0	1 May, 1852.
" (Assistant)	George F. Scott	18 June, 1863 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	150	0	0	18 June, 1863.
Messenger, ditto (1) ..				40	0	0	
Orange	William T. Evans	20 April, 1851 ..	By the Governor ..	175	0	0	20 April, 1851.
Parramatta	George Langley, J.P. ⁴ ..	6 Mar., 1860 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	225	0	0	1 Aug., 1837.
Paterson	Robert Studdert	12 June, 1840 ..	By the Governor ..	175	0	0	12 June, 1840.
Patrick's Plains (Singleton.) ..	William Dudding	23 Sept., 1854 ..	Ditto	175	0	0	4 April, 1847.
Penrith	J. T. Wilshire	15 Nov., 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	225	0	0	1 Sept., 1862.
Port Macquarie	Frederick Becke ⁵	1 July, 1853 ..	By the Governor ..	225	0	0	13 Nov., 1837.
	succeeded by						
	James Potts Ormiston ..	1 Nov., 1866 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	225	0	0	1 July, 1853.
Queanbeyan	Obadiah Willans	14 Nov., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	14 Nov., 1864.
Raymond Terrace	John Connolly ⁶	7 June, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	7 June, 1864.
	succeeded by						
	H. J. Bolding	1 Mar., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	1 Mar., 1866.
Ryde (acting)	George M. Pope	18 June, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	50	0	0	18 June, 1863.
Rylstone	William W. Armstrong ..	1 July, 1854 ..	By the Governor ..	175	0	0	1 July, 1854.
Scone	F. R. Wilshire	15 Nov., 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	175	0	0	14 Nov., 1865.
Shoalhaven	William Lovegrove	1 Jan., 1857 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	1 Jan., 1857.
Stroud	Thomas Laman	13 April, 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	13 April, 1859.
Tabulam	Charles Moore	1 Mar., 1854 ..	By the Governor ..	175	0	0	1 Mar., 1854.
Tamworth	John M'Donald	1 Sept., 1858 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	175	0	0	6 Feb., 1851.
Tenterfield	Edward J. Raper	12 April, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	22 Sept., 1862.
Tumberumba (acting) ..	Michael Langford	1 Oct., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	50	0	0	1 Oct., 1863.

¹ Officer of Customs.² To the 28th February.³ To the 30th September—Appointed to Inverell.⁴ Visiting Justice, Gaol, Parramatta, £100 per annum.⁵ To the 15th October.⁶ To the 28th February.⁷ Visiting Justice to the Gaol, £75 per annum.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£ s. d.	
CHIEF SECRETARY, &c.—continued.					
CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS—continued.					
Tumut	John F. Blake	1 June, 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	175 0 0	1 June, 1862.
Ulladulla (acting)	John Vale Wareham ..	19 Mar., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	19 Mar., 1863.
Wagga Wagga ..	Edwin H. Tompson ..	29 Jan., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	175 0 0	29 Jan., 1864.
Walcha	George A. Buckland ..	1 July, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	12 June, 1867.
Warialda	Leopold Yates	10 July, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	175 0 0	10 July, 1862.
Wellington ..	Frederick Marsh	1 May, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	175 0 0	8 April, 1862.
Windsor	George A. Gordon ..	12 Feb., 1846 ..	By the Governor ..	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1843.
Wingham	Jasper Creagh	1 May, 1856 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	175 0 0	1 May, 1856.
Wollombi	James N. Brooks	1 Nov., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	175 0 0	1 June, 1863.
Wollongong ..	Alfred Allatson Turner ..	1 Jan., 1853 ..	By the Governor ..	175 0 0	23 May, 1848.
Walgett	James Mair	28 Oct., 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	150 0 0	3 Oct., 1862. ¹
Yass	John Stiles	24 Oct., 1840 ..	By the Governor ..	175 0 0	24 Oct., 1840.
Young	J. R. Edwards	14 Mar., 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	175 0 0	14 Mar., 1862.

¹ Services not continuous.

N.B.—Many of the Clerks of Petty Sessions are Agents for the Sale of Crown Lands, Registrars of Births, Deaths, &c., &c.

NOTE.—Some of the Clerks of Petty Sessions are in receipt of allowances for visiting other Benches, viz.:—Mr. Blythe, £75 per annum. Messrs. Wotton, White (Campbelltown), North, Gordon, Becke (Grafton), Smithers, Lovegrove, Creagh, and Brooks, each £20 per annum; Mr. Edwards, £100 per annum. Mr. Hays, £35 per annum; Mr. Forsyth, £40 per annum; and Mr. Moore, £50 per annum.

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS.

Inspector of Prisons ..	Harold Maclean ¹	12 Sept., 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	150 0 0	20 Mar., 1846.
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¹ Sheriff, £650 per annum.

GAOL, SYDNEY.

Visiting Justice ..	William Chatfield ¹	5 Dec., 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	1 Mar., 1851.*
Principal Gaoler ..	John Cecil Read ²	16 Feb., 1861 ..	By the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council.	350 0 0	26 July, 1855.
Matron	Grace Tinckam ³	1 May, 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	100 0 0	27 Sept., 1854.
Visiting Surgeon ..	George West, M.D. ⁴ ..	19 Feb., 1853 ..	By the Governor ..	270 0 0	1 Jan., 1853.
	succeeded by				
	Isaac Aaron ⁵	15 May, 1866 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	270 0 0	21 Mar., 1861.
Clerks	George Wickham	23 Feb., 1850 ..	By the Governor ..	230 0 0	5 Mar., 1847.
	Francis Oakes Byrnes ..	28 Oct., 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, upon the recommendation of the Sheriff.	120 0 0	28 Oct., 1862.
Schoolmaster ..	William Grinsell Burgis ..	4 Nov., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	200 0 0	4 Nov., 1863.
Principal Warder ..	Alexander Forbes ⁶ ..	5 Sept., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	200 0 0	Oct., 1857.
	succeeded by				
	Frederick Robert Bernard ⁷	1 July, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	200 0 0	Sept., 1865.
Senior Warder (1) ² ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	0 7 6	per diem.
Warders in charge (6) ⁷ ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	0 7 0	.. each.
First Class Warders (10) ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	0 6 9	.. ..
Second Class Warders (22) ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	0 6 6	.. ..
Trades Overseer (1) ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	200 0 0	.. ..
Overseer of Masons (1) ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	200 0 0	.. ..
Overseers (3) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	0 10 0	.. ..
Messenger (1) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	0 6 6	per diem. "
Female Warders (5) ⁸ ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	46 0 0	.. ..
Chaplains—					
Church of England ..	Rev. Charles N. Rich ⁹ ..	5 Dec., 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	120 0 0	5 Dec., 1864.
(acting)	Rev. Richard Wm. Young ¹⁰	1 Apl., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	120 0 0	1 Apl., 1866.
Roman Catholic ..	Rev. Michael J. Dwyer ..	1 Dec., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	120 0 0	1 Dec., 1861.
Presbyterian	Rev. Robert Stewart ¹⁰ ..	1 Jan., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1860.

¹ Office held in conjunction with Visiting Justice, Cockatoo Island; salary, £200 per annum. ² Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light.³ Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel, light, and a ration of provisions. ⁴ Visiting Surgeon, Cockatoo Island—to the 14th May—Deceased.⁵ Surgeon, Sydney Battalion, Volunteer Rifles. ⁶ Allowed fuel and light—to the 24th May. ⁷ One resides in the Gaol.⁸ Allowed quarters, or 1s. per diem in lieu thereof, the resident in the Gaol allowed fuel, light, and rations.⁹ Chaplain, Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island—Absent on leave from 31 March to 31 December, without pay—duties temporarily performed by Rev. Mr. Young.¹⁰ Chaplain, Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island.

NOTE.—The Principal Gaoler gives security to the amount of £250.

* Services not continuous.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.			DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£	s.	d.	
CHIEF SECRETARY, &c.—continued.							
GAOL, PARRAMATTA.							
Visiting Justice	George Langley ¹	26 April, 1864	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	100	0	0	1 Aug., 1837.
Gaoler	James Augustus Black ²	20 May, 1865	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, upon the recommendation of the Sheriff.	200	0	0	26 July, 1855.
	succeeded by						
Matron	John Garda Hussey ³	22 June, 1866	Ditto, ditto, ditto	250	0	0	1 Mar., 1862.
	Ann Black ²	1 June, 1865	Ditto, ditto, ditto	20	0	0	1 June, 1865.
	succeeded by						
Surgeon	Jane Watt ³	22 June, 1866	Ditto, ditto, ditto	20	0	0	22 June, 1866.
	George Hogarth Pringle ⁴	1 Nov., 1860	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	78	0	0	1 Nov., 1860.
Clerk	Thomas Barnes	14 April, 1863	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, upon the recommendation of the Sheriff.	120	0	0	14 April, 1863.
Dispenser	William Austin ⁵	19 April, 1861	By the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council.	100	0	0	19 April, 1861.
Clerk and Schoolmaster	John Wood Johnston	1 Jan., 1864	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, upon the recommendation of the Sheriff.	200	0	0	1 Jan., 1864.
Chief Warder (1) ³ .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	By the Sheriff, &c.	137	0	0	
				to 21 June.	146	0	0
				from 22 June.	0	7	0
Senior Warder (1)	.. ..	.. ..	Ditto	0	7	0	per diem.
Warders (27) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Ditto	0	6	6	per diem, each.
Overseers (3) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Ditto	0	10	0	" "
Trades' Foreman (1)	.. ..	19 Oct., 1866	Ditto	0	7	6	per diem. "
Carter (1) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Ditto	0	6	0	" "
Messenger (1) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Ditto	0	5	0	" "
Chaplains:—							
Church of England	Rev. George Barlow ⁶	1 April, 1862	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	25	0	0	1 April, 1862.
Roman Catholic	Rev. Angelo Ambrosoli	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto, ditto	25	0	0	1 Jan., 1862.
¹ Clerk of Petty Sessions—£225 per annum; Registrar of the District Court—£120 per annum; and Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands—£50 per annum. ² Allowed quarters, fuel, and light—to the 21st June. ³ Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and water. ⁴ Surgeon to the Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphan Schools, and to the Government Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute; also Vaccinator. ⁵ Dispenser to the Government Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute—£50 per annum. ⁶ Acting for the Rev. W. F. Gore.							
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £150.							
GAOL, BATHURST.							
Visiting Justice	William Hall Palmer ¹	20 Dec., 1854	By the Governor	Nil.			27 Feb., 1849.
Gaoler	John Chippendall ²	6 Jan., 1845	By the Governor, upon the recommendation of the Sheriff.	175	0	0	7 Jan., 1833.
Visiting Surgeon	George Busby ³	1 Sept., 1842	By the Governor	70	0	0	21 Feb., 1826.
Matron	Susan Chippendall ⁴	1 Aug., 1859	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, upon the recommendation of the Sheriff.	42	0	0	1 Aug., 1859.
Clerk and Schoolmaster	John Moody	1 Mar., 1865	Ditto, ditto, ditto	128	0	0	6 Feb., 1863.
Principal Warder (1) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	By the Sheriff, &c.	0	7	6	per diem.
Warders (9) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Ditto	0	6	6	" each.
Female Warder (1) ⁵ .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Ditto	46	0	0	
Chaplains:—							
Church of England	Rev. Thomas Sharpe	1 Oct., 1852	By the Governor	25	0	0	1 Oct., 1830.
Roman Catholic	Rev. Peter O'Farrell ⁶	1 July, 1864	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	25	0	0	1 July, 1864.
¹ Police Magistrate—£500 per annum. ² Allowed quarters, fuel, and light—gives security to the amount of £150. ³ Coroner—paid by fees. ⁴ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. ⁵ Allowed quarters and a ration of provisions. ⁶ To the 30th September.							

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£ s. d.	
CHIEF SECRETARY, &c.—continued.					
GAOL, MAITLAND.					
Visiting Justice ..	Edward Denny Day ¹	4 Sept., 1858 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	Nil.	1 Jan., 1835.
Gaoler	John Wallace ²	11 Sept., 1851 ..	By the Governor, upon the recommendation of the Sheriff.	175 0 0	12 June, 1842.
Surgeon	William Wilton ..	1 Jan., 1849 ..	By the Governor ..	70 0 0	1 Jan., 1849.
Matron	Martha Wallace ³	11 Sept., 1851 ..	By the Governor, upon the recommendation of the Sheriff.	42 0 0	11 Sept., 1851.
Clerk and Schoolmaster ..	Samuel Wallace ..	{ 17 Apl., 1858 1 July, 1865 }	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, upon the recommendation of the Sheriff.	140 0 0	17 April, 1858.
Principal Warder (1) ² ..	.. ..	.. ..	By the Sheriff, &c. ..	0 7 6	per diem.
Warders (10) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Ditto	0 6 6	" each.
Female Warder (1) ⁴ ..	.. ..	.. ..	Ditto	36 0 0	.. ..
Overseer of Stonecutters (1) ..	.. ..	.. ..	Ditto	0 10 0	per diem, working days.
Chaplains:—					
Church of England ..	Rev. James R. Thackeray ..	1 Jan., 1863 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	25 0 0	
Roman Catholic ..	Rev. John Kenny ..	16 May, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	25 0 0	
¹ Police Magistrate—£500 per annum. ² Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. ³ Allowed quarters. ⁴ Allowed quarters; also a ration of provisions, fuel, and light.					
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security—Gaoler, £150, with two sureties, each £150.					
GAOL, GOULBURN.					
Visiting Justice ..	John James Allman ¹	17 Oct., 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	Nil.	29 Jan., 1829.
Gaoler	Thomas Hosford ²	1 Oct., 1861 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, upon the recommendation of the Sheriff.	175 0 0	4 Oct., 1853.
Surgeon	Robert Waugh ³	1 July, 1847 ..	By the Governor ..	70 0 0	23 Apl., 1841.
Matron	Maria Hosford ²	1 May, 1863 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, upon the recommendation of the Sheriff.	42 0 0	1 May, 1863.
Clerk and Schoolmaster ..	Charles Fallick ..	{ 11 Sept., 1863 1 July, 1865 }	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	128 0 0	1 May, 1851. ⁴
Principal Warder (1) ⁵ ..	.. ..	.. ..	By the Sheriff, &c. ..	0 7 6	per diem.
Warders (10) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Ditto	0 6 6	" each.
Female Warder (1) ..	.. ..	.. ..	Ditto	46 0 0	.. ..
Chaplains:—					
Church of England ..	Rev. William Sowerby ..	1 Oct., 1852 ..	By the Bishop of Sydney	25 0 0	1 Nov., 1837.
Roman Catholic ..	Rev. Michael M'Alroy ..	1 Mar., 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	25 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
¹ Police Magistrate—£500 per annum. ² Allowed quarters and fuel. ³ Coroner—Paid by fees. ⁴ Services not continuous. ⁵ Allowed £26 per annum in lieu of quarters.					
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security—himself, £50, and two sureties, each £50.					

BLUE BOOK OF

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY. £ s. d.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
CHIEF SECRETARY, &c.—continued.					
GAOL, BERRIMA.					
Visiting Justice	George Henry Rowley ¹	1 Aug., 1864	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	75 0 0	6 Mar., 1860.
Gaoler	William Small ²	20 May, 1863	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, upon the recommendation of the Sheriff.	200 0 0	13 Feb., 1862.
Matron	Sarah Small ³	14 June, 1863	Ditto, ditto, ditto	42 0 0	14 June, 1863.
Visiting Surgeon	Henry William Williamson	1 Sept., 1864	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1864.
Clerk and Schoolmaster	John Hugh Johnston ⁴	1 Mar., 1864 11 April, 1865.	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, upon the recommendation of the Sheriff.	150 0 0	4 Feb., 1854.
Chief Warder (1) ⁵ .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	By the Sheriff, &c.	0 6 6 to 26 June. 0 7 6 from 1 July.	} per diem.
Ordinary Warders (17) Trades Foreman (1) Chaplains:— Church of England	(1 from 15 May) Rev. James S. Hassall 24 Aug., 1866 1 Jan., 1861	Ditto Ditto By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	0 6 6 0 7 6 100 0 0		per diem, each. ,,
Roman Catholic	Rev. William Lannigan	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto, ditto	75 0 0	1 Nov., 1861.
¹ Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c. ² Allowed quarters, fuel, and light; gives security—Gaoler, £50, with two sureties, each £50. ³ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. ⁴ Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits—(on leave of absence for three months; duties temporarily performed by H. J. Rowley.) ⁵ Allowed quarters and fuel.					
GAOL, WAGGA WAGGA.					
Visiting Justice	Henry Baylis ¹	Mar., 1866	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	Nil.	9 Aug., 1852.
Gaoler	Robert John Monteith ²	1 June, 1862	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, upon the recommendation of the Sheriff.	120 0 0	17 Aug., 1858.
Matron	Jane Monteith ²	1 June, 1862	Ditto, ditto, ditto	20 0 0	1 June, 1862.
Warders (3) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	By the Sheriff, &c.	0 6 6	per diem, each.
¹ Police Magistrate. ² Resides in the Gaol. NOTE. —The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £50.					
GAOL, WOLLONGONG.					
Visiting Justice	George Waring	29 April, 1862	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	50 0 0	29 April, 1862.
Gaoler	William Hobbs	5 Sept., 1865	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, upon the recommendation of the Sheriff.	140 0 0	1 Jan., 1847.
Matron	Mary Anne Hobbs	5 Sept., 1865	Ditto, ditto, ditto	20 0 0	11 Mar., 1864.
Warders (4) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	By the Sheriff, &c.	0 6 6	per diem, each.
NOTE. —The Gaoler gives security—himself and two sureties, jointly and severally, in allowed fuel and light. £50. The Gaoler and Matron reside in the Gaol, and are each					
GAOL, YASS.					
Visiting Justice	Isidore M. Blake ¹	2 June, 1864	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1848.
Gaoler	James Fitzgerald ²	8 Sept., 1863	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, upon the recommendation of the Sheriff.	120 0 0	Oct., 1859.
Matron	Elizabeth Fitzgerald ³	8 Sept., 1863	Ditto, ditto, ditto	20 0 0	8 Sept., 1863.
Warders (4) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	By the Sheriff, &c.	0 6 6	per diem, each.
¹ Also Medical Attendant; Coroner—paid by fees. ² Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light; gives security to the amount of £50. Formerly Apothecary and Superintendent under the Imperial Government, for which he receives a retired allowance of £85 per annum. ³ Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light.					

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£ s. d.	
CHIEF SECRETARY; &c.,—continued.					
GAOL, ALBURY.					
Visiting Justice ..	Marcus F. Brownrigg ¹ ..	12 Feb., 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	Nil.	9 Aug., 1860.
Gaoler	Michael Burton Bindon ² ..	18 May, 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, upon the recommendation of the Sheriff.	140 0 0	12 Mar., 1853.
	succeeded by				
Matron	Henry Moore ³ ..	24 Aug., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	140 0 0	Oct., 1863. ⁴
	Maria Bindon ² ..	18 May, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	20 0 0	18 May, 1865.
	succeeded by				
Warders (4) ..	Jane Frances Moore ³ ..	24 Aug., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	20 0 0	Sept., 1865.
	.. ..	.. ..	By the Sheriff, &c. ..	0 6 6	per diem, each.
	¹ Police Magistrate.	² Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light—To the 25th June.	³ Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light.		
		⁴ Services not continuous.			
	NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £50.				
GAOL, BRAIDWOOD.					
Visiting Justice ..	John W. Bunn ..	31 Oct., 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	50 0 0	31 Oct., 1862.
Gaoler	Michael Wallace ¹ ..	18 June, 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, upon the recommendation of the Sheriff.	120 0 0	Feb., 1860.
Matron	Margaret Wallace ² ..	18 June, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	20 0 0	18 June, 1862.
Visiting Surgeon ..	G. J. Pattison ..	25 Aug., 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	50 0 0	25 Aug., 1864.
Warders (5) ..	(1 from 14 November) ..	.. ..	By the Sheriff, &c. ..	0 6 6	per diem, each.
	¹ Resides in the Gaol.	The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £150.	In receipt of a military pension from Chelsea Hospital.	² Resides in the Gaol.	
GAOL, ARMIDALE.					
Visiting Justice ..	Charles Thomas Weaver ¹ ..	16 June, 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	Nil.	22 Oct., 1838.
Gaoler	Samuel Caldwell ² ..	18 June, 1863 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, upon the recommendation of the Sheriff.	120 0 0	Oct., 1830. ³
Matron	Isabella Caldwell ² ..	18 June, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	20 0 0	18 June, 1863.
Warders (3) ..	.. ..	.. ..	By the Sheriff, &c. ..	0 6 6	per diem, each.
	¹ Police Magistrate.	² Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light.	³ Services not continuous.		
	NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £50.				
GAOL, GRAFTON.					
Visiting Justice ..	Rowland Brodhurst Hill ¹ ..	21 Oct., 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	Nil.	20 Feb., 1862.
Gaoler	Thomas Allen ² ..	24 April, 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, upon the recommendation of the Sheriff.	120 0 0	24 May, 1861.
Matron	Mary Allen ³ ..	24 April, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	20 0 0	24 April, 1862.
Surgeon	Simon Belinfante ..	19 July, 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	4	19 July, 1864.
Warders (2) ..	.. ..	.. ..	By the Sheriff, &c. ..	0 6 6	per diem, each.
	¹ Police Magistrate—£375 per annum.	² Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light.	Gives security to the amount of £50.		
		³ Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light.	* Paid by fees.		

BLUE BOOK OF

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY. £ s. d.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
CHIEF SECRETARY, &c.—continued.					
GAOL, PORT MACQUARIE.					
Visiting Justice ..	Charles A. Sinclair ¹ ..	9 Oct., 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	Nil.	13 Mar., 1855.
Gaoler ..	Joseph Gates ² ..	6 Sept., 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, upon the recommendation of the Sheriff.	175 0 0	1 Jan., 1861.
Matron ..	Mary Gates ³ ..	6 Sept., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	20 0 0	1 Jan., 1861.
Visiting Surgeon ..	John Cash Neilds ⁴ ..	21 Sept., 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	150 0 0	21 Sept., 1865.
Clerk and Schoolmaster ..	Thomas Barnes ..	1 Mar., 1866 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, upon the recommendation of the Sheriff.	128 0 0	14 April, 1863.
Chief Warder (1) ⁵ ..	.. ..	.. ..	By the Sheriff, &c. ..	137 0 0	.. ..
Warders (10) ..	.. ..	.. ..	Ditto	0 6 6	per diem, each.
Chaplains:— Church of England ..	Rev. Frederick Kemp ..	1 Jan., 1866 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	25 0 0	1 Dec., 1851.
Roman Catholic ..	Rev. Cornelius Coghlan ..	1 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	25 0 0	1 Jan., 1866.
¹ Police Magistrate, &c., &c. ² Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £150. ³ Allowed quarters. ⁴ Surgeon to the Government Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, £100 per annum. ⁵ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.					
GAOL, MUDGEES.					
Visiting Justice ..	George Warburton ¹ ..	7 Nov., 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	Nil.	27 Oct., 1840.
Gaoler ..	Peter H. Hardy ² ..	31 Aug., 1863 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, upon the recommendation of the Sheriff.	140 0 0	11 Mar., 1862.
Matron ..	Sophia Hardy ² ..	31 Aug., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	20 0 0	31 Aug., 1863.
Surgeon ..	Arthur T. P. Cutting ..	5 Nov., 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	50 0 0	5 Nov., 1862.
Warders (4) ..	.. ..	.. ..	By the Sheriff	0 6 6	per diem, each.
¹ Police Magistrate—£325 per annum. ² Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £50.					
GAOL, DENILIQUIN.					
Gaoler ..	Henry Smith ¹ ..	1 April, 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, upon the recommendation of the Sheriff.	140 0 0	— July, 1832.
	succeeded by ..				
Matron ..	William M'Jamieson ..	2 July, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	140 0 0	22 Sept., 1865.
	Anna Cassandra Smith ¹ ..	1 April, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	20 0 0	1 April, 1864.
	succeeded by ..				
Warders (4) ..	Anne M'Jamieson ..	2 July, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	20 0 0	2 July, 1866.
	.. ..	.. ..	By the Sheriff	0 6 6	per diem, each.
¹ To the 1st July. NOTE.—The Gaoler and Matron reside in the Gaol, and are allowed fuel and light. The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £50.					
LOCK-UPS.					
Acting Gaolers:—					
Cooma ..	} 19, and one not employed.		By the Sheriff ..	£ { 9 at 20 11 at 10 }	each.
Campbelltown ..					
Camden ..					
Dubbo ..					
Eden ..					
Gundagai ..					
Hartley ..					
Murrurundi ..					
Muswellbrook ..					
Orange ..					
Paterson ..					
Penrith ..					
Queanbeyan ..					
Scone ..					
Singleton ..					
Tenterfield ..					
Tamworth ..					
Windsor ..					
Wellington ..					

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY. £ s. d.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
CHIEF SECRETARY, &c.—continued.					
LOCK-UPS—continued.					
Warders :—					
Gundagai	} (5) .. .. .	.. .. .	By the Sheriff.. .. .	0 6 6	per diem, each.
Tamworth					
Orange					
Wellington					
Cooma.. .. .					
Tenterfield					
Windsor					
Eden					
Matrons (3) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, upon the recommendation of the Sheriff.	20 0 0	each.
Warders (3) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Sheriff	0 6 6	per diem, each.
PENAL ESTABLISHMENT, COCKATOO ISLAND.					
Visiting Justice	William Chatfield ¹	5 Dec., 1865	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	.. .. .¹	1 Mar., 1851.*
Superintendent	Gother Kerr Mann ²	1 Aug., 1859	Ditto, ditto	Nil.	3 Feb., 1847.
Clerk and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	John Taylor ³	1 Jan., 1848	By the Governor	200 0 0	26 Mar., 1834.
Visiting Surgeon	George West, M.D. ⁴	1 Jan., 1853	Ditto	130 0 0	1 Jan., 1853.

	Owen Spencer Evans ⁵	6 June, 1866	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	130 0 0	21 Mar., 1861.
Dispenser	Alexander M'Donnell ³	1 Sept., 1859	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	1 June, 1853.
Principal Warder	John Byron ³	1 July, 1860	Ditto, ditto	180 0 0	Mar., 1852.
Schoolmaster	John Hatton ³	10 Sept., 1863	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Warders (5) ³ .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	{ 1 at 8 0 1 at 7 6 3 at 7 0	per diem. " each.
Police ³ :—					
Senior Sergeant of Police.	(1) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 9 6	per diem.
Sergeants (2) (to the Senior Constables (2)	31st October) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 8 3	" each.
Constables	(36 to the 31st March—30 to 31st October—15 from 1st November.) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 6 9 0 6 0	" " " "
Chaplains :—					
Church of England	Rev. Chas. H. Rich ⁶	1 Dec., 1864	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	120 0 0	1 Dec., 1864.
(Acting)	Rev. R. W. Young ⁷	1 Apl., 1866	Ditto, ditto	120 0 0	1 Apl., 1866.
Roman Catholic	Rev. George F. Dillon	1 Oct., 1864	Ditto, ditto	120 0 0	1 Oct., 1864.
Presbyterian	Rev. Robert Stewart ⁸	1 Jan., 1861	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1861.
¹ Office held in conjunction with Visiting Justice, Gaol, Darlinghurst—Salary, £200 per annum. ² Allowed a house, also rations of provisions, fuel, and light—Engineer-in-Chief of Fitz Roy Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island. ³ Allowed a house, also rations of provisions, fuel, and light. ⁴ Visiting Surgeon, Gaol, Darlinghurst—To the 14th May—Deceased. ⁵ Surgeon, Volunteer Naval Brigade. ⁶ Chaplain, Gaol, Darlinghurst—£120 per annum—Absent on leave from 31st March to 31st December. ⁷ Acting Chaplain, Gaol, Darlinghurst—£120 per annum. ⁸ Chaplain, Gaol, Darlinghurst—£50 per annum. * Services not continuous.					
OBSERVATORY.					
Government Astronomer	George Roberts Smalley ¹	6 Aug., 1863	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	600 0 0	6 Aug., 1863.
Computer	Henry Chamberlaine Russell	1 Jan., 1859	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1859.
Meteorological Assistant	Alfred Henderson Smalley	1 Jan., 1865	By the Astronomer	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
Messenger (1) ² .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	100 0 0	
¹ Allowed a house, also fuel and light. ² Allowed a house.					

BLUE BOOK OF

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY. £ s. d.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
CHIEF SECRETARY, &c.—continued.					
IMMIGRATION BOARD.					
Members	Haynes G. Alleyne, M.D. ¹	6 Aug., 1852, & 17 April, 1862.	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	FEES:— 210 0 0	11 May, 1848, to Sept., 1849.
	George F. Wise ³	22 Dec., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	Nil.	Feb., 1851. ⁴
	Rev. Philip P. Agnew ..	7 Dec., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	26 0 0	
	Rev. John F. Sheridan ..	7 Dec., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	29 10 0	
¹ Health Officer, Port Jackson—£530 per annum; Emigration Officer—£70 per annum; Member of the Government Asylums Board for the Infirm and Destitute.					
² Fees:—Allowed 10s. each sitting. ³ Immigration Agent—£400 per annum. ⁴ Services not continuous.					
IMMIGRATION AGENT.					
Agent for Immigration ..	George F. Wise ¹	1 Nov., 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	400 0 0	Feb., 1851. ²
Chief Clerk	William R. Logan	18 July, 1858 ..	Ditto, ditto	350 0 0	22 Feb., 1848.
Clerks	Thomas J. Moppett	3 June, 1853 ..	By the Governor	255 0 0	3 June, 1853.
	Edward Marriott	1 Feb., 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	150 0 0	12 Aug., 1862.
	James J. West ³	18 May, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	125 0 0	18 May, 1865.
	John L. Applethwaite ⁴ ..	18 May, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	100 0 0	20 July, 1861.
Matron	Lucy N. Applethwaite ⁵ ..	13 May, 1861 ..	By the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council.	100 0 0	13 May, 1861.
Sub-Matron (1) ⁶ .. .. .	.. .. .	1 Aug., 1864 ..	.. .. .	36 0 0	
Messenger (1) ⁶ .. .. .	.. .. .	1 May, 1860 ..	.. .. .	100 0 0	
¹ Member of the Immigration Board. ² Services not continuous. ³ To 28th February—Transferred to Surveyor General's Department.					
⁴ Master of the Government Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, Hyde Park—£100 per annum, and quarters.					
⁵ Allowed a double ration of provisions, quarters, fuel, and light; Matron of the Government Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, Hyde Park—£100 per annum. ⁶ Allowed quarters at Depôt.					
MEDICAL BOARD.					
President	James Mitchell, M.D. ¹ .. ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Members	Charles Mackay, M.D.	8 Dec., 1865.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	Bartholomew O'Brien, M.D. ..	10 May, 1850.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	Richard Greenup, M.D. ² .. ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	John Macfarlane, M.D. ¹ .. ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	Haynes Gibbes Alleyne, M.D. ³ .. ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Secretary	Charles Nathan, F.R.C.S.	14 Nov., 1854.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	Alexander Menzies Brown, M.D. ..	3 June, 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	44 0 0	3 June, 1865.
¹ Member of the Legislative Council.					
² Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta—£600 per annum; also allowed a house, and forage for a horse; Medical Adviser to the Government.—To 19th July—Deceased.					
³ Health Officer, Port Jackson—£530 per annum; Emigration Officer—£70 per annum; Member of the Government Asylums Board for the Infirm and Destitute; and Member of the Immigration Board.					
VACCINATORS.					
Superintendent, Sydney	Myles Egan ¹	12 Dec., 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	240 0 0	27 May, 1861.
Office-keeper (1) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	20 0 0	
Vaccinators— Sydney and Country Districts.	Ditto, ditto	Paid by Fees: 2s. 6d. for each suc- cessful case.	
		
¹ Medical Attendant to Police—£200 per annum.					

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY. £ s. d.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.	
CHIEF SECRETARY, &c.—continued.						
LUNATIC ASYLUMS.						
BOARD OF VISITORS.						
Visitors	Charles Campbell ¹	5 Dec., 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.			
	Alexander Gordon ¹	5 Dec., 1865 ..	Under Act 7 Vic., No. 14.			
	George H. Alloway, P.M. ..	5 Dec., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto			
	James Charles Cox, M.D. ¹ ..	5 Dec., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto			
	Eyre Goulburn Ellis	5 Dec., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto			
¹ To the 31st July.						
TARBAN.						
Superintendent	Francis Campbell, M.D. ¹ ..	1 Jan., 1848 ..	By the Governor	650 0 0	1 Jan., 1848.	
Assistant Medical Officer	Edward Wardley, M. C. S.L. ²	18 Aug., 1857 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	250 0 0	16 April, 1857.	
Clerk	James Robertson Firth ³ ..	1 Nov., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	130 0 0	26 Nov., 1852. ⁴	
Dispenser	Thomas Morton Gutzmer ² ..	1 April, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	100 0 0	1 April, 1865.	
Storekeeper	Samuel Long ²	1 Jan., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	100 0 0	18 May, 1857.	
Matron	Jane Manson ²	1 Aug., 1851 ..	By the Governor	100 0 0	1 Oct., 1848.	
Master Attendant	Thomas Falkard ²	1 July, 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	90 0 0	14 Nov., 1859.	
Senior Male Attendants ..	(5) ² .. .. .	.. .. .	By the Superintendent	72 0 0	} each.
Junior Male Attendants ..	(19) ² .. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	66 0 0	
Senior Female Attendants ..	(4) ² .. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	50 0 0	
Junior Female Attendants ..	(12) ² .. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	46 0 0	
Cook (1) ² .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	77 0 0	} each.
Gardener (1) ² .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	60 0 0	
Senior Laundress (1) ² ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	50 0 0	
Junior Laundresses (2) ² ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	45 0 0	
Gatekeeper (1) ² .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	50 0 0	
Carter (1) ² .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	50 0 0	
Labourer (1) ² .. .. .	.. .. .	6 July, 1866 ..	Ditto	0 5 0	
¹ Allowed quarters; also £45 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light; Medical Adviser to the Government.						
² Allowed quarters and a ration of provisions. ³ Allowed £35 per annum in lieu of quarters; and £45 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light.						
⁴ Services not continuous.						
PARRAMATTA.						
Medical Superintendent	Richard Greenup, M.D. ¹ ..	20 Mar., 1852 ..	By the Governor	600 0 0	20 Mar., 1852.	
Acting ditto	Walter Brown, M.D. ² ..	20 July, 1866 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	600 0 0	20 Dec., 1860. ³	
Storekeeper and Manager	Edwyn Henry Statham ⁴ ..	1 April, 1848 ..	By the Governor	220 0 0	1 Mar., 1847.	
Matron	Jane Burn ⁴	1 June, 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	100 0 0	1 June, 1865.	
Dispenser ⁴	Edward Elmes Wright ⁵ ..	1 May, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	120 0 0	1 May, 1865.	
	James Glissan ⁵	7 May, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	120 0 0	7 May, 1866.	
Clerk	Thomas Eland Ranshaw ..	13 June, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	120 0 0	13 June, 1866.	
	Henry Worthington ..	15 Mar., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	120 0 0	15 Mar., 1862.	
Master Attendant	Michael Prior ⁴	6 Sept., 1857 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	27 Feb., 1854.	
Male Attendants (25) ⁶ ..	One from 1st March, and one from 22nd July.	.. .. .	By the Superintendent	{ 4 1 at £75.. 3 at £72.. 1 at £70.. 20 at £66.. 3 at £50.. 13 at £40.. 1 at £80.. 1 at £50.. 2 at £40.. 1 at £15..	each.
Female Attendants (16) ⁸ ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	{	..
Servants (5) ⁸ .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	{	..
Farm Overseer (1) ⁷ .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	66 0 0	
Gardener (1) ⁷ .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	52 0 0	
Attendants (bond) (12) ⁸ ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	0 0 9	per diem, each.
¹ Allowed a house, and forage for a horse; Medical Adviser to the Government. To the 19th July—deceased.						
² Allowed forage for a horse; Coroner, and Captain Parramatta Corps, Volunteer Rifles. ³ As Captain, Parramatta Corps, Volunteer Rifles.						
⁴ Allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light. ⁵ To the 6th May. ⁶ To the 12th June. ⁷ Allowed rations. ⁸ Allowed quarters and rations.						

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.	
				£ s. d.		
CHIEF SECRETARY, &c.—continued.						
GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS FOR THE INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.						
Board.	Chairman ..	Christopher Rolleston ¹	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	Nil.	1 Jan., 1843.	
	Members ..	Charles Cowper, junr. ²			} 3 Mar., 1862	1 Sept., 1861.
		Richard O'Connor ³				12 Jan., 1836.
		Haynes G. Alleyne ⁴				11 May, 1848.
	Richard Greenup, M.D. ⁵	} 3 May, 1864	Ditto, ditto ..	20 Mar., 1852.		
	Edward Wolstenholme Ward. ⁶		Ditto, ditto ..	26 April, 1853.		
	Secretary ..	Frederic King ⁷	Ditto, ditto ..	400 0 0	14 Mar., 1862.	
	Clerk ..	Aubrey Mowle	Ditto, ditto ..	75 0 0	21 May, 1864.	
SYDNEY.						
	Surgeon ..	George Walker	Ditto, ditto ..	75 0 0	16 Mar., 1862.	
	Dispenser ..	William Walsh ⁸	Ditto, ditto ..	50 0 0	1 Sept., 1859.	
		succeeded by				
		George Walker	Ditto, ditto ..	50 0 0	16 Nov., 1862.	
	Master ..	J. L. Applewhaite ⁹	Ditto, ditto ..	100 0 0	20 July, 1861.	
	Matron ..	Lucy H. Applewhaite ¹⁰	Ditto, ditto ..	100 0 0	13 May, 1861.	
	Messenger (1) ..			52 0 0		
	Cooks, &c. ..			from 1s. to 3d.	per diem.	
PARRAMATTA.						
	Surgeon ..	George Hogaith Pringle ¹¹	} 13 Mar., 1862	75 0 0	1 Nov., 1860.	
	Dispenser ..	William Austin ¹²		Ditto, ditto ..	50 0 0	19 April, 1861.
	Master ..	James Dennis		Ditto, ditto ..	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
	Matron ..	C. H. M. Dennis		Ditto, ditto ..	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
	Wardsmen, Cooks, &c. ..			from 1s. to 3d.	per diem.	
LIVERPOOL.						
	Surgeon and Dispenser ..	James Smith	} 13 Mar., 1862	150 0 0	} 13 Mar., 1862.	
	Master ..	Thomas Burnside		Ditto, ditto ..		175 0 0
	Matron ..	Mary Burnside		Ditto, ditto ..		50 0 0
	Wardsmen, &c. ..			from 1s. to 3d.	per diem.	
PORT MACQUARIE.						
	Surgeon ..	John Cash Neild ¹³	Ditto, ditto ..	100 0 0	21 Sept., 1865.	
	Dispenser ..					
	Master ..	Robert Armstrong	Ditto, ditto ..	150 0 0		
	Matron ..	Mary Armstrong	Ditto, ditto ..	50 0 0	1 July, 1866.	
	Wardsmen, Cooks, and Laundresses ..			from 1s. to 3d.	per diem.	
¹ Auditor General. ² Member of the Legislative Assembly. ³ Clerk of Parliaments. ⁴ Health and Emigration Officer, Port Jackson. ⁵ Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta—To the 19th July—Deceased. ⁶ Deputy Master and Chief Officer of the Branch Royal Mint—Absent from the Colony all the year. ⁷ Gives security to the amount of £1,000. ⁸ To the 21st February. ⁹ Clerk, Immigration Office. ¹⁰ Matron, Immigration Depot. ¹¹ Surgeon to the Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphan Schools and to the Gaol; also Vaccinator. ¹² Dispenser to the Gaol, £100 per annum. ¹³ Visiting Surgeon to the Gaol.						
VOLUNTEER CORPS.						
STAFF.						
Inspecting Field Officer...	John Soames Richardson ¹	17 Feb., 1865	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	500 0 0 to 28 Feb. 402 0 0 from 1 March.	17 Feb., 1865.	
Assistant Inspector ..	Chas. Woodman Eastwood ²	26 Sept., 1864	Ditto, ditto ..	Nil.	11 July, 1859.	
Brigade Adjutant and Paymaster.	Thomas Baynes ³	1 Aug., 1865	Ditto, ditto ..	15/ 3/4 diem	21 Aug., 1854.	
Clerk ..	Thomas Bagot ⁴	12 Oct., 1860	By the Inspecting Field Officer.	8/ 3/4 diem	19 Aug., 1854.	
Serjeant-Major ..	James Lees ..	{ 20 June, 1861 } 1 June, 1865	Ditto ..	10/ 3/4 diem	20 Oct., 1860.	
(Permanent Staff)						
Quartermaster Serjeant..	(1) ⁵		Ditto ..	0 8 0	per diem.	
Serjeant, Musketry Instructor (1).			Ditto ..	0 8 0	"	
Drill Instructors (3)			Ditto ..	0 7 0	per diem, each.	
Bugle Major and Messenger (1).			Ditto ..	0 7 0	"	
Armourer (1)				0 5 0	"	
Assistant Armourer (1) ..	(To 30 June)			0 7 0	"	
Marker ..				0 5 0	"	
¹ Allowed forage for a horse, to the 28th February. ² Allowed forage for a horse, to the 28th February—Clerk in the Railway Department. ³ Allowed forage for a horse, to the 28th February—Chelsea Pensioner. ⁴ Chelsea Pensioner. ⁵ Allowed quarters in Volunteer Office.						

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY. £ s. d.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
CHIEF SECRETARY, &c.—continued.					
VOLUNTEER CORPS—continued.					
RIFLES.					
Captain, No. 4 Company, Sydney Battalion.	William Cathcart Still ¹	4 Dec., 1860	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.		16 Sept., 1837.
Captain No. 1 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Robert Peel Raymond	4 Dec., 1860	Ditto, ditto		16 Jan., 1841.
Captain, No. 6 Company, Sydney Battalion.	William Harbottle ²	4 Dec., 1860	Ditto, ditto		4 Dec., 1860.
Captain, South Sydney Corps.	John Dawson	4 Dec., 1860	Ditto, ditto		4 Dec., 1860.
Captain, Glebe Corps	John H. Goodlett	4 Dec., 1860	Ditto, ditto		4 Dec., 1860.
Captain, No. 2 Company, Sydney Battalion.	William C. Windeyer	4 Dec., 1860	Ditto, ditto		20 Jan., 1859.
Captain, Hawkesbury Corps.	Samuel Edgerton ³	13 Dec., 1860	Ditto, ditto		13 Dec., 1860.
Captain, Balmain Corps.	Theodore James Jaques ⁴	20 Dec., 1860	Ditto, ditto		Oct., 1839.
Captain, Parramatta Corps	Walter Brown ⁵	20 Dec., 1860	Ditto, ditto		20 Dec., 1860.
Captain, A. S. N. Company's Corps.	Thomas M'Arthur	7 Jan., 1861	Ditto, ditto		7 Jan., 1861.
Captain, Newcastle Corps	Charles Bolton ⁶	6 Mar., 1861	By the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council.		1 June, 1837.
Captain, Penrith Corps.	James M'Carthy	1 Sept., 1862	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.		1 Sept., 1862.
Captain, No. 5 Company, Sydney Battalion.	William Forde ⁷ succeeded by	22 Oct., 1862	Ditto, ditto		1 Mar., 1859.
Captain, West Maitland Corps.	Thomas Richards ⁸	13 Aug., 1866	Ditto, ditto		7 Feb., 1845.
Captain, St. Leonards Corps.	James Ephraim Wolfe	24 April, 1863	Ditto, ditto		20 June, 1861.
Captain, Paddington and Surry Hills Corps.	Henry Bond Garrett ⁹	1 May, 1863	Ditto, ditto		8 Feb., 1861.
Captain, East Maitland Corps.	Henry Phillips	25 May, 1863	Ditto, ditto		23 April, 1861.
Captain, No. 3 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Enoch Cobcroft	28 Dec., 1863	Ditto, ditto	Nil.	16 Mar., 1861.
Captain, St. Mark's Cadet Corps.	William Teale	9 Feb., 1864	Ditto, ditto		8 Feb., 1861.
Lieutenant, No. 2 Company, Sydney Battalion	William Dalmas	19 Nov., 1866	Ditto, ditto		25 June, 1866.
Lieutenant, No. 2 Company, Sydney Battalion	Henry Atkinson ¹⁰ succeeded by	8 Feb., 1861	By the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council.		1 July, 1853.
Lieutenant, No. 6 Company, Sydney Battalion	Charles Abraham Wilson	25 June, 1866	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.		23 April, 1861.
Lieutenant, A.S.N. Company's Corps.	Francis Campbell Brewer	8 Feb., 1861	By the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council.		8 Feb., 1861.
Lieutenant, Hawkesbury Corps.	Arthur Treasey	8 Feb., 1861	Ditto, ditto		8 Feb., 1861.
Lieutenant, Balmain Corps.	Sydney Scarvall ¹¹	8 Feb., 1861	Ditto, ditto		8 Feb., 1861.
Lieutenant, Penrith Corps.	Ewen W. Cameron ¹²	12 Mar., 1862	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.		23 April, 1861.
Lieutenant, No. 5 Company, Sydney Battalion	John King Lethbridge	1 Sept., 1862	Ditto, ditto		1 Sept., 1862.
Lieutenant, South Sydney Corps.	Thomas Richards ¹³ succeeded by	22 Oct., 1862	Ditto, ditto		7 Feb., 1845.
Lieutenant, St. Leonards Corps.	Gerard Phillips	13 Aug., 1866	Ditto, ditto		9 Jan., 1865.
Lieutenant, Glebe Corps	Thomas Benjamin Walker ¹⁴ succeeded by	1 April, 1863	Ditto, ditto		23 April, 1861.
Lieutenant, No. 3 Company, Sydney Battalion	John Newsham	25 April, 1866	Ditto, ditto		28 Dec., 1863.
Lieutenant, No. 3 Company, Sydney Battalion	Lewis Solomon	27 May, 1863	Ditto, ditto		27 May, 1863.
Lieutenant, No. 3 Company, Sydney Battalion	John Delappé Lankester ¹⁵	6 Oct., 1863	Ditto, ditto		25 Feb., 1859.
Lieutenant, No. 3 Company, Sydney Battalion	William Thomas Farrell	9 Jan., 1865	Ditto, ditto		23 April, 1861.

¹ Absent on leave from 31st March to 31st December—Landing Surveyor and Inspector of Warehouses, Customs Department, Sydney.

² Absent on leave from 22nd January to 31st December.

³ Chelsea Pensioner.

⁴ Registrar General, £700 per annum.

⁵ Acting medical Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, £800 per annum; also Coroner, and paid by fees.

⁶ Sub-Collector of Customs, Newcastle.

⁷ To the 22nd May—Resigned—Clerk, Railway Department.

⁸ Government Printer and Inspector of Postage Stamps.

⁹ Absent on leave from 1st January to 5th September.

¹⁰ To the 15th June—Resigned—Clerk, General Post Office.

¹¹ To the 8th May—Resigned.

¹² Absent on leave from the 10th March to the 31st December.

¹³ To the 12th August, appointed Captain No. 5 Company, Sydney Battalion—

Government Printer and Inspector of Postage Stamps.

¹⁴ To the 24th April—Resigned.

¹⁵ Landing Waiter, Customs, Sydney.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY. £ s. d.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
CHIEF SECRETARY, &c.—continued.					
VOLUNTEER CORPS—continued.					
<i>RIFLES—continued.</i>					
Lieutenant, No. 4 Company, Sydney Battalion	John Joseph Davy..	9 Jan., 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.		23 April, 1861.
Lieutenant, No. 1 Company, Sydney Battalion	John Wells ¹ ..	10 Feb., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		1 Sept., 1837.
Lieutenant, Paddington and Surry Hills Corps.	Albert James Manton ² ..	14 Sept., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		1 Nov., 1859.
Lieutenant, St. Mark's Cadet Corps.	William Dalmas ³ ..	25 June, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		25 June, 1866.
Lieutenant, West Maitland Corps.	Alexander Wilkinson ..	16 July, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		3 Feb., 1863.
Lieutenant, Newcastle Corps.	Henry Joseph Brown ..	13 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		15 Mar., 1864.
2nd Lieutenant, No. 2 Company, Sydney Battalion	Charles Abraham Wilson .. (To the 24th June.)	23 April, 1861 ..	By the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council.		23 April, 1861.
2nd Lieutenant, Hawkesbury Corps.	Robert Dick ..	22 July, 1861 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.		22 July, 1861.
2nd Lieutenant, South Sydney Corps.	John Newsham ⁴ ..	28 Dec., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		28 Dec., 1863.
2nd Lieutenant, Balmain Corps.	Edward Joseph Webb ..	28 Dec., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		28 Dec., 1863.
Ensign, West Maitland Corps.	Alexander Wilkinson ⁵ ..	3 Feb., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		3 Feb., 1863.
Ensign, Newcastle Corps	Henry Joseph Brown ⁶ ..	15 Mar., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		15 Mar., 1864.
Ensign, A.S.N. Company's Corps.	William Davidson ..	18 April, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		18 April, 1864.
Ensign, No. 1 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Robert Hunt ⁷ ..	9 Jan., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		9 July, 1853.
Ensign, No. 3 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Gerard Phillips ⁸ ..	9 Jan., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		9 Jan., 1865.
Ensign, No. 6 Company, Sydney Battalion.	William Chatfield ..	9 Jan., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	Nil.	9 Jan., 1865.
Ensign, No. 5 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Abram Orpen Moriarty ⁹ ..	17 Jan., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		10 Jan., 1846.
Ensign, No. 4 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Michael Golden ..	5 July, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		5 July, 1865.
Ensign, Paddington and Surry Hills Corps.	Thomas Field ..	19 Oct., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		19 Oct., 1865.
Ensign, No. 2 Company, Sydney Battalion.	Henry William Strong ..	27 Aug., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		27 Aug., 1866.
Ensign, St. Leonards Corps.	John William Guise ..	16 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		16 Nov., 1866.
Surgeon, Penrith Corps..	Thomas Willmott ..	21 Mar., 1861 ..	By the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council.		21 Mar., 1861.
Surgeon, Parramatta Corps.	Richard Greenup, M.D. ¹⁰ ..	21 Mar., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		20 Mar., 1852.
Surgeon, Sydney Battalion.	Isaac Aaron ¹¹ ..	21 Mar., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		21 Mar., 1861.
Surgeon, Suburban Corps	Robert Dalziel Ward ¹² ..	21 Mar., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		28 Feb., 1856. ¹³
Surgeon, West Maitland Corps.	Andrew Liddell ..	21 Mar., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		17 Aug., 1860.
Surgeon, East Maitland Corps.	William Getty ..	21 Mar., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		21 Mar., 1861.
Surgeon, Hawkesbury Corps.	Henry Day ..	20 June, 1861 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.		20 June, 1861.
Assistant Surgeon, Sydney Battalion.	Frederick Milford ..	9 Sept., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		9 Sept., 1861.
Assistant Surgeon, Suburban Corps.	John Foulis..	9 Sept., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		9 Sept., 1861.
Assistant Surgeon, Sydney Battalion.	Robert Bowman ..	1 April, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		1 April, 1863.

¹ Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, after which he retired under the provisions of the Superannuation Act.

² Clerk, Registrar General's Department—£125 per annum.

³ To the 18th November—Appointed Captain, St. Mark's Cadet Corps.

⁴ To the 24th April—Appointed Lieutenant.

⁵ To the 15th July—Appointed Lieutenant.

⁶ To the 12th September—Appointed Lieutenant.

⁷ First Clerk of Bullion Office, Branch Royal Mint.

⁸ To the 12th August—Appointed Lieutenant, No. 5 Company, Sydney Battalion.

⁹ Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

¹⁰ Resigned—Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta—£600 per annum; Medical Adviser to the Government, &c.—To the 19th July, deceased.

¹¹ Visiting Surgeon to the Gaol, Darlinghurst.

¹² District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c., paid by fees, 3s. each entry.

¹³ As District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£ s. d.	
CHIEF SECRETARY, &c.—continued.					
VOLUNTEER CORPS—continued.					
ARTILLERY.					
Assistant Inspector	Patrick Lyndsay Crawford Shepherd. ¹	1 Nov., 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	5s. 4 ⁷ / ₈ diem.	15 Jan., 1861.
Captain, No. 2 Battery		15 Jan., 1861 ..			Ditto, ditto .. ..	15 Jan., 1861.
" No. 1	William Macleay ² ..	17 Dec., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto		17 Dec., 1861.
" No. 3	Edward Blackmore ³ ..	28 Mar., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto		23 May, 1864.
	Ewen M'Pherson ⁴ ..	12 Feb., 1861 ..	By the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council.		29 Sept., 1854.
2nd Captain, No. 2 Battery	William Dymock	19 May, 1863 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.		15 Jan., 1861.
Lieutenants, No. 1 Battery	Edward Blackmore ⁵ ..	23 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto		23 May, 1864.
	Edward Orpen Moriarty ⁶ ..	23 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto		1 May, 1849.
" No. 2 Battery	William Deane	19 May, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto		15 April, 1863.
	Paul Talbot	9 June, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto		9 June, 1864.
" No. 3 Battery	Samuel Holt	12 Feb., 1861 ..	By the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council.		12 Feb., 1861.
2nd Lieutenant, No. 1 Battery.	Charles Arthur Walker Lett. ⁷	28 Mar., 1866 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	Nil.	8 May, 1860.
2nd Lieutenant, No. 3 Battery.	Thomas Wynn Knight ..	12 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto		12 April, 1866.
2nd Lieutenant, No. 4 Battery.	James Bird	23 Aug., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto		23 Aug., 1866.
2nd Lieutenant, No. 5 Battery.	Watson Wilson	22 Aug., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto		22 Aug., 1866.
2nd Lieutenant, No. 6 Battery.	Mordaunt William Shipley Clarke.	22 Aug., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto		22 Aug., 1866.
2nd Lieutenant, No. 7 Battery.	Alfred Bradford	22 Aug., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto		22 Aug., 1866.
Assistant Surgeon, No. 1 Battery.	James C. Cox, M.D. ..	27 May, 1861 ..	By the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council.		27 May, 1861.
Assistant Surgeon, No. 2 Battery.	Myles Egan ⁸	27 May, 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto		27 May, 1861.
Assistant Surgeon, No. 3 Battery.	Richard Ryther Steer Bowker.	1 Jan., 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.		1a n., 1862.
Drill Instructors (6) ..	(3 from 1 November, 1866.)	.. ..	.. ..	⁹ 1 at 5/ 3 at 1/ 2 at 1/	per diem. " each. " "
NAVAL BRIGADE.					
Captain Commanding ..	Francis Hixson, R.N. ¹⁰ ..	1 May, 1863 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Clerk and Accountant	Alfred Hinton ¹¹	1 May, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	14 May, 1855.
Lieutenants	Thomas Dick Macnab ..	1 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	} 2s. 4 ⁷ / ₈ diem each.	1 June, 1863.
	William J. Wilshire ..	1 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto		1 May, 1855.
	John Edward Irwin ..	23 June, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto		23 June, 1863.
	Edmund Jones ¹²	1 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto		1 April, 1850.
Sub-Lieutenants ..	David Tait Allan ¹³ ..	13 Oct., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto		1 Sept., 1858.
	Alfred Lewington ..	9 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto		9 June, 1865.
	Staunton Spain	9 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto		9 June, 1865.
	Quarton Levitt Deloitte ..	9 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto		9 June, 1865.
	John R. H. Crook	9 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto		9 June, 1865.
	Herbert Robert Cross ..	13 Oct., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto		13 Oct., 1863.
Surgeon	Owen Spencer Evans ¹⁴ ..	5 Oct., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	21 Mar., 1861.	
Cadets	Walter Church	30 Sept., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	30 Sept., 1863.	
	George Deloitte	30 Sept., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	30 Sept., 1863.	
	George Alexr. Whyte ..	13 Oct., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	13 Oct., 1863.	
	George C. Elliott	1 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	1 Sept., 1866.	
Gunnery Instructor, Sydney.	Joseph Reeve	12 May, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	120 0 0	12 May, 1865.
Gunnery Instructor, Newcastle.	Joseph Dagwell	20 Oct., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	36 0 0	20 Oct., 1863.
Warrant and Petty Officers (10).	.. ..	.. ..	By the Captain Commanding.	18 0 0	each.
A. B's (200) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Ditto	12 0 0	"

¹ Allowed forage for a horse.² To the 7th February—Resigned.³ Assistant Classical Master, Sydney Grammar School.⁴ Tide Surveyor, Newcastle.⁵ To the 27th March—Promoted.⁶ Engineer in Chief for Harbours and River Navigation—£1,000 per annum; Chairman of the Steam Navigation Board.⁷ Clerk to the Clerk of the Peace.⁸ Medical Attendant to Police—£200 per annum. ⁹ Superintendent of Vaccine Institution, Sydney—£100 per annum and fees.¹⁰ To the 12th March—Deceased.¹¹ Superintendent of Pilots, &c.—£650 per annum. ¹² Chief Clerk and Accountant, Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department—£250 per annum.¹³ Landing Surveyor, Customs—£400 per annum.¹⁴ Harbour Master, Newcastle—£350 per annum.¹⁵ Surgeon, Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island.

BLUE BOOK OF

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY £ s. d.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
CHIEF SECRETARY, &c.—continued.					
AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.					
Curator	Gerard Krefft	1 May, 1864 ..	By the Trustees, and approved by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	500 0 0	
AGENT FOR THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.					
Agent General for New South Wales (resident in London.)	William Colburn Mayne ¹ ..	10 Nov., 1864.	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	1,000 0 0	1 Dec., 1846.
¹ In receipt of a pension of £540 per annum, under the provisions of the Superannuation Act, 27 Vict., No. 11—Pension not drawn during present tenure of office.					
SUPERANNUATION FUND COMMISSIONERS.					
Superannuation Commissioners.	Christopher Rolleston ¹ ..	2 May, 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in accordance with the Act 27 Vict., No. 11.	Nil.	1 Jan., 1843.
	Michael Fitzpatrick ² ..	23 May, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	Nil.	7 Oct., 1837.
	Edward Orpen Moriarty ³ ..	23 May, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	Nil.	1 May, 1849.
To grant Certificates required to be produced in certain cases.	James Charles Cox, M.D. ..	2 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	Nil.	27 May, 1861.
	Philip Sydney Jones, M.D. ..	2 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	Nil.	2 May, 1864.
¹ Auditor General—£900 per annum. ² Under Secretary for Lands. ³ Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation.					

PART IV.

Crown Law Officers,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THEIR SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

SUMMARY.

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CROWN LAW OFFICERS, ETC.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.			DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£	s.	d.	
CROWN LAW OFFICERS.							
Attorney General ..	John Hubert Plunkett ¹ ..	25 Aug., 1865 ..	By the Governor, by Commission.	1,500	0	0	14 June, 1832. ²
	succeeded by						
	James Martin, Q.C. ..	22 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	1,500	0	0	26 Aug., 1856. ²
Solicitor General ..	Robert M'Intosh Isaacs ..	22 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	1,000	0	0	22 Jan., 1866.
Under Secretary to the Law Department.	William Edmond Plunkett..	1 Jan., 1866 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission.	650	0	0	15 Nov., 1847.
1st Clerk to ditto ..	Alexander Greville..	1 July, 1861 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	200	0	0	1 Jan., 1848. ²
2nd Clerk to ditto ..	John Swinchatt Dodson ..	1 Oct., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	183	0	0	1 Oct., 1864.
Parliamentary Draftsmen	William Hattam Wilkinson ³	1 Aug., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	250	0	0	22 Feb., 1860.
	Alexander Oliver ⁴ ..	1 Aug., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	250	0	0	1 Aug., 1865.
Crown Solicitor ..	John Williams ..	1 June, 1859 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000	0	0	1 June, 1859.
1st Clerk to ditto ..	John Benyon Jackson ..	22 Mar., 1857 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	500	0	0	19 May, 1856.
2nd Clerk to ditto ..	Archibald Colquhoun Fraser	1 June, 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	350	0	0	11 Dec., 1854.
3rd Clerk to ditto ..	John James Lee ..	22 Feb., 1853 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	300	0	0	15 Feb., 1845.
Copying Clerk ..	Michael Sheridan Hart ..	20 July, 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150	0	0	20 July, 1859.
Messengers (2) ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Attorney (1 at General.	104	0	0	
Housekeeper (1) ⁵	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto ..	78	0	0	
	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	40	0	0	
¹ To the 21st January—Formerly Attorney General, for which he receives a Pension of £1,200 per annum—Pension not drawn during his present tenure of office.							
² Services not continuous.							
³ Commissioner of the Court of Claims—Paid by fees.							
⁴ Examiner, National School Board, £250 per annum.							
⁵ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.							
SUPREME COURT.							
Chief Justice ..	Sir Alfred Stephen, Knt., C.B.	7 Oct., 1844 ..	By Her Majesty, by Warrant under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual.	2,600	0	0	30 April, 1839.
Puisne Judges ..	John Fletcher Hargrave ..	22 June, 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission.	2,000	0	0	20 Jan., 1859.
	Alfred Cheeke ..	22 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	2,000	0	0	1 June, 1841.
	Peter Fancett ..	4 Oct., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	2,000	0	0	16 Oct., 1863.
Master in Equity ..	George Hibbert Deffell ¹ ..	1 April, 1857 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	Nil.			25 Aug., 1856.
	succeeded by						
	Arthur Tod Holroyd ..	11 May, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	1,000	0	0	16 Sept., 1856. ²
Prothonotary and Curator of Intestate Estates.	David Bruce Hutchinson ³ ..	1 Feb., 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	700	0	0	4 Nov., 1837.
Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court.	Francis Henry Stephen ..	1 Feb., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	400	0	0	1 Nov., 1850.
2nd ditto ..	Andrew P. Mackechnie ⁴ ..	1 Feb., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	350	0	0	1 Jan., 1856.
	succeeded by						
	(Acting) John Evelyn Liardet ..	5 June, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	350	0	0	9 July, 1851.
3rd ditto ..	James Alex. Reid ..	1 Feb., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	250	0	0	1 Mar., 1857.
4th ditto ..	George John Crouch ..	26 Feb., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200	0	0	26 Feb., 1862.
1st Clerk, Equity Office..	James Anderson ..	14 Sept., 1857 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	350	0	0	14 Sept., 1857.
2nd ditto, ditto ..	Peter Campbell Curtis ..	1 Mar., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	215	0	0	1 Sept., 1857.
3rd ditto, ditto ..	William Henry Hargraves..	1 Mar., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200	0	0	1 Mar., 1865.
¹ To the 10th May—Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, £1,000 per annum.							
² Services not continuous.							
³ Gives security to the amount of £2,000.							
⁴ Allowed leave of absence for one year from 1st June, without salary.							

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT:	ANNUAL SALARY.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£ s. d.	
CROWN LAW OFFICERS, &c.—continued.					
SUPREME COURT—continued.					
Associate to— Chief Justice..	Cecil Bedford Stephen ..	1 Mar., 1861 ..	By the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council.	275 0 0	1 Mar., 1861.
Mr. Justice Hargrave	Edward Hargrave ¹ ..	1 Aug., 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	245 0 0	1 Aug., 1865.
	succeeded by				
	Richard Milford ..	21 Aug., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	245 0 0	1 Feb., 1862.
Mr. Justice Cheeke ..	George Ashwin Cheeke ..	22 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	260 0 0	22 June, 1865.
Mr. Justice Faucett ..	Charles Edward Robertson Murray ²	6 Oct., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	245 0 0	19 July, 1864.
	succeeded by				
	Thos. Milford Callaghan ..	1 Oct., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	245 0 0	1 Oct., 1866.
Tipstaff to—					
Chief Justice..	(1) ..	..	By the Chief Justice ..	120 0 0	
Mr. Justice Hargrave	(1) ..	..	By Mr. Justice Hargrave	132 0 0	
Mr. Justice Cheeke ..	(1) ..	..	By Mr. Justice Cheeke	120 0 0	
Mr. Justice Faucett ..	(1) ..	..	By Mr. Justice Faucett	120 0 0	
Messenger to—					
Prothonotary ..	(1) ..	..	By the Prothonotary ..	114 0 0	
Master in Equity ..	(1) ..	..	By the Master in Equity	104 0 0	
Courtkeeper, Sydney	(1) ³ ..	..	By the Chief Justice ..	114 0 0	
Do., Darlinghurst	(1) ³ ..	..	Ditto ..	114 0 0	
Do., Goulburn ..	(1) ..	..	Ditto ..	24 0 0	
Charwoman ..	(1) ..	..	By the Sheriff ..	26 0 0	
Watchman ..	(1) ..	..	By the Chief Justice ..	20 0 0	
<p>¹ To the 20th August—Resigned. ² To the 30th September—Resigned. ³ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.</p>					
SHERIFF.					
Sheriff ..	Harold Maclean ¹ ..	16 Aug., 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission, in pursuance of Act 7 Vict., No. 13.	650 0 0	20 Mar., 1846.
Under Sheriff ..	John Phelan ² ..	17 Apr., 1861 ..	By the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council.	400 0 0	18 Apr., 1854.
Chief Clerk ..	William C. Uhr ..	17 Apr., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1856.
2nd Clerk ..	Robert Ennis ..	17 Apr., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	215 0 0	6 Mar., 1860.
3rd Clerk ..	William Gore Beverley ..	17 Apr., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	175 0 0	17 Apr., 1861.
4th Clerk ..	Vere Hunt ³ ..	17 Sept., 1863 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	150 0 0	17 Sept., 1863.
	succeeded by				
	D. S. Kennedy ..	1 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150 0 0	7 Nov., 1864.
	D. S. Kennedy (promoted) ..	7 Nov., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	100 0 0	7 Nov., 1864.
	succeeded by				
	George F. Ackroyd ..	1 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	100 0 0	1 Sept., 1866.
Messenger ..	(1) ..	..	By the Governor, upon the recommendation of the Sheriff.	120 0 0	
Bailiffs:—					
Sydney,—					
Head Bailiff ..	(1) ² ..	..	Ditto, ditto ..	200 0 0	
Assistant Bailiffs ..	(3) ..	..	Ditto, ditto ..	{ 1 ² at 175 0 0 2 at 120 0 0	each
Country Districts,—					
Parramatta ..	} (10)	..	Ditto, ditto ..	2 at 200 0 0	each
Maitland ..				1 at 175 0 0	
Muswellbrook ..				2 at 150 0 0	each
Bathurst ..				5 at 115 0 0	„
Goulburn ..					
Albury ..					
Armistdale ..					
Tamworth ..					
Wagga Wagga ..					
Deniliquin ..					
<p>¹ Gives security to the amount of £1,000; Acting Inspector of Prisons, £150 per annum. ² Gives security to the amount of £500. ³ To the 31st August—Resigned.</p>					

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY. £ s. d.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
CROWN LAW OFFICERS, &c.—continued.					
INSOLVENT COURT.					
Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.	George Hibbert Deffell ¹ ..	1 July, 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000 0 0	25 Aug., 1856.
Registrar in Insolvency and Accountant.	Archibald Campbell ² ..	1 Feb., 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	600 0 0	1 Feb., 1862.
Chief Clerk	Francis G. Austen ² ..	1 June, 1846 ..	By the Governor ..	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1844, to 31 Oct., 1844. ³
Clerks	Henry J. Greville ..	1 April, 1859 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	200 0 0	8 Jan., 1853. ³
Bailiff and Messenger (1) ⁴ Court-keeper, Crier, and Attendant (1).	Augustus Brewer ..	1 Oct., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1861.
	.. ..	.. ..	Ditto, ditto	165 0 0	.. ..
	.. ..	1 Aug., 1866 ..	By Chief Commissioner	90 0 0	.. ..
<p>¹ Master in Equity till 10th May. ² Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits—Paid by fees.</p> <p>³ Services not continuous. ⁴ Gives security—Bailiff, &c., £50, with two sureties, each £50.</p>					
DISTRICT COURTS.					
METROPOLITAN AND COAST DISTRICT.					
Judges ¹	James Sheen Dowling ..	1 Oct., 1861 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1851.
Registrars, Sydney ..	Alfred M'Farland ..	23 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	1,000 0 0	30 May, 1861.
	Alexander Charles Maxwell	1 Feb., 1859 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	500 0 0	24 Feb., 1843. ²
1st Clerk	George S. Yarnton ..	1 Feb., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	400 0 0	1 Feb., 1859.
2nd Clerk	Thomas Scott Brennand ..	1 Oct., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	325 0 0	1 Feb., 1856.
3rd Clerk	James Lister Lawrence ..	1 Oct., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	250 0 0	1 May, 1859.
4th Clerk	Joseph Sudbury Redman ..	1 Oct., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	13 Oct., 1859.
Bailiffs (4)	John Alfred Lucas ..	1 Oct., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	3 Apl., 1861.
Messenger (1) ..	.. ..	.. ..	By the District Court	{ 1 at 100	each.
Office-keeper (1) ³ ..	.. ..	.. ..	Judges.	{ 3 at 54	
Registrars:—	.. ..	.. ..	Ditto	{ 104 0 0	
Parramatta	George Langley ⁴ ..	6 Mar., 1860 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	120 0 0	1 Aug., 1837.
Windsor	George Augustus Gordon ⁴	17 Mar., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	80 0 0	1 Jan., 1843.
Penrith	James T. Wilshire ⁴ ..	1 Nov., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	70 0 0	1 Sept., 1862.
Wollongong	Alfred A. Turner ⁴ ..	26 Mar., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	70 0 0	23 May, 1848.
Kiama	Henry Connell ⁴ ..	1 June, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	70 0 0	21 Aug., 1844.
Nowra	William Lovegrove ⁴ ..	15 Oct., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	40 0 0	1 Jan., 1857.
Maitland	Augustus Carter ⁵ ..	1 Feb., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	1 May, 1846.
Do. (Deputy) ..	Charles James Smithers ⁴ ..	1 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	25 Mar., 1849.
Newcastle	Henry Baker ⁶ ..	8 Mar., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	30 0 0	1 May, 1852.
	succeeded by				
	Augustus Carter ⁵ ..	1 Dec., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	30 0 0	1 May, 1846.
Dungog	Henry Gordon ⁴ ..	15 Oct., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	40 0 0	1 May, 1859.
Wollombi	J. N. Brooks ⁴ ..	10 Oct., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	40 0 0	1 June, 1853.
Singleton	William Dudding ⁴ ..	1 May, 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	30 0 0	4 Apl., 1847.
Paterson	Robert Studdert ⁴ ..	1 May, 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	30 0 0	12 June, 1840.
Bailiffs (12) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	By the District Court	{ 3 at 50	each.
			Judges.	{ 4 at 30	
				{ 4 at 35	
				{ 1 at 40	"
<p>¹ Also Chairmen of Quarter Sessions—each allowed 30s. per diem, travelling expenses, when on duty. ² Previously stated 16 June, 1845.</p> <p>³ Allowed quarters. ⁴ Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c., &c. ⁵ Clerk of the Peace.</p> <p>⁶ To the 30th November—Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c.</p>					
NOTE.—The following officers give security:—The Registrars, Sydney, each £500; the Registrars, Country Districts, and the Bailiffs, each £250.					

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY. £ s. d.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
CROWN LAW OFFICERS, &c.—continued.					
DISTRICT COURTS—continued.					
SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT.					
Judge ¹	William Alexr. Purefoy	14 Dec., 1865	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000 0 0	8 Jan., 1848.
Registrar, Goulburn	Temple Frederick Sinclair Nathan ²	1 Feb., 1859	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	300 0 0	23 July, 1849.
Deputy Registrar, Goulburn	Chas. Somerville Alexander ³	1 Feb., 1862	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	8 Feb., 1861.
Registrars—					
Liverpool	George Boyle White ³	22 Mar., 1859	Ditto, ditto	40 0 0	16 Jan., 1856.
Campbelltown		22 Mar., 1859	Ditto, ditto	40 0 0	16 Jan., 1856.
Camden	John Benson Martin ³	22 Mar., 1859	Ditto, ditto	40 0 0	1 Sept., 1852.
Pictou		22 Mar., 1859	Ditto, ditto	40 0 0	1 Sept., 1852.
Berrima	George Henry Rowley ³	12 Sept., 1860	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	6 Mar., 1860.
Yass	John Stiles ³	1 Dec., 1859	Ditto, ditto	60 0 0	24 Oct., 1840.
Burrowa	Wm. John Ebenezer Wotton ³	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto, ditto	30 0 0	1 Sept., 1866.
Queanbeyan	Obadiah Willans ³	1 Dec., 1864	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	14 Nov., 1864.
Cooma	Robert Dawson ⁴	26 Mar., 1859	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	12 Jan., 1847.
Braidwood	Ralph Clemenger ³	2 Jan., 1862	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	19 April, 1861.
Moruya	William Stewart Caswell ⁴	15 Oct., 1861	Ditto, ditto	40 0 0	7 June, 1847.
Eden	Christopher Dunkin Hays ³	1 Aug., 1865	Ditto, ditto	40 0 0	7 Oct., 1864.
Bailiffs (14)			By the Judge	1 at 50 0 0 8 at 30 0 0 4 at 40 0 0 1 at 20 0 0	each.
¹ Also Chairman of Quarter Sessions—Allowed 30s. per diem, travelling expenses, when on duty. ² Clerk of the Peace. ³ Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c., &c. ⁴ Police Magistrate, &c.					
NOTE.—The following officers give security:—Registrars, Deputy Registrars, and Bailiffs, with two sureties each, jointly and severally, in the sum of £250.					
SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT COURT.					
Judge ¹	Henry Ralph Francis	1 May, 1865	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000 0 0	1 July, 1861.
Registrar, Albury	Henry Sherman Elliott ²	1 June, 1862	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	300 0 0	1 Aug., 1857.
Deputy Registrar, Albury	Edward Brown ³	1 June, 1862	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	26 Aug., 1857.
Registrars—					
Gundagai	Alfred Cyrus Spencer Rose ⁴	8 Aug., 1859	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	12 Aug., 1855.
Tumut	John Francis Blake ³	10 June, 1862	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 June, 1862.
Wagga Wagga	Edwin Henry Tompson ³	15 Feb., 1864	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	29 Jan., 1864.
Deniliquin	John Archer Broughton ³	1 Feb., 1865	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 Feb., 1865.
Hay	James Forsyth ³	1 Oct., 1862	Ditto, ditto	40 0 0	1 Oct., 1862.
Young	James Richard Edwards ³	26 Aug., 1862	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	14 Mar., 1862.
Bailiffs (7)			By the Judge	4 at 40 0 0 1 at 30 0 0 2 Nil.	each. (Sheriff's Bailiffs.)
¹ Also Chairman of Quarter Sessions—Allowed 30s. per diem, travelling expenses, when on duty. ² Allowed 20s. per diem, travelling expenses, when on duty; Clerk of the Peace. ³ Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c. &c. ⁴ Police Magistrate, &c.					
NOTE.—The following officers give security:—The Registrars, Deputy Registrar, and Bailiffs, with two sureties each, jointly and severally, in the sum of £250.					
WESTERN DISTRICT COURT.					
Judge ¹	Henry Cary	1 Oct., 1861	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1856.*
Registrar, Bathurst	Thomas Charles Gore ²	1 Feb., 1859	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	300 0 0	21 Feb., 1855.
Deputy Registrar, ditto	Wilfred F. E. Beuzeville	1 Dec., 1865	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 Dec., 1865.
Registrars—					
Hartley	Thomas Brown ³	7 Feb., 1859	Ditto, ditto	30 0 0	6 Jan., 1851.
Mudgee	George Warburton ³	1 Aug., 1860	Ditto, ditto	60 0 0	27 Oct., 1840.
Dubbo	Luke M'Guinn ⁴	1 Nov., 1861	Ditto, ditto	30 0 0	1 Nov., 1861.
Wellington	Frederick Marsh ⁴	14 May, 1862	Ditto, ditto	30 0 0	8 April, 1862.
Orange	William Tucker Evans ⁴	7 Feb., 1859	Ditto, ditto	30 0 0	20 April, 1861.
Forbes	William Fox Parker ⁴	7 Oct., 1862	Ditto, ditto	30 0 0	26 April, 1862.
Sofala	Hugh Bridson ³	15 Oct., 1861	Ditto, ditto	30 0 0	13 June, 1856.
Molong	John Joseph Davies ⁵	7 Dec., 1859	Ditto, ditto	30 0 0	7 Dec., 1859.
	succeeded by William Finch ⁴	1 Mar., 1866	Ditto, ditto	30 0 0	1 Mar., 1866.
Bailiffs (9)			By the Judge	1 at 50 0 0 1 at 40 0 0 7 at 30 0 0	each.
¹ Also Chairman of Quarter Sessions—Allowed 30s. per diem, travelling expenses, when on duty. ² Clerk of the Peace. ³ Police Magistrate, &c. ⁴ Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c., &c. ⁵ To the 28th February—Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c.					
NOTE.—The following officers give security:—The Registrar, Deputy Registrar, and Bailiffs, with two sureties each, jointly and severally, in the sum of £250.					

BLUE BOOK OF

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£ s. d.	
CROWN LAW OFFICERS, &c.—continued.					
DISTRICT COURTS—continued.					
NORTHERN DISTRICT COURT.					
Judge ¹	Frederick Wm. Meymott ¹ ..	14 Dec., 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000 0 0	28 Aug., 1856.
Registrar, Armidale ..	Robert Issell Perrott ² ..	1 July, 1861 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	300 0 0	1 Aug., 1859.
Deputy Registrar, Armidale.	Sydney Blythe ³	1 July, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	21 Oct., 1858.
Registrars:—					
Tamworth	John M'Donald ³	1 Mar., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	6 Feb., 1851.
Murrurundi	George Gray Brodie ³ ..	1 May, 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	30 0 0	19 Mar., 1858.
Scone	Fredk. Robertson Wilshire ³	15 Nov., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	30 0 0	15 Nov., 1865.
Muswellbrook ..	John O'Meara ³	27 Mar., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	30 0 0	27 Mar., 1859.
Wingham	Jasper Creagh ³	15 Oct., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	30 0 0	1 May, 1856.
Port Macquarie ..	Frederick Becke ⁴	1 May, 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	40 0 0	13 Nov., 1837.
	succeeded by				
West Kempsey ..	James Potts Ormiston ³ ..	1 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	40 0 0	1 July, 1853.
Grafton	John Bartholomew Casey ³	15 Oct., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	30 0 0	21 April, 1853.
Tenterfield	James Page	18 June, 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	18 June, 1860.
Glen Innes	James Arbouin	15 May, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	30 0 0	15 May, 1863.
	George Cobley	4 Nov., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	30 0 0	4 Nov., 1862.
				50 0 0	each.
				4 at	
				1 at	
Bailiffs (11)			By the Judge	40 0 0	"
				1 at	
				3	
				Nil	(Sheriff's Bailiffs.)
¹ Also, Chairman of Quarter Sessions—Allowed 30s. per diem travelling expenses, when on duty. ² Clerk of the Peace. ³ Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c., &c. ⁴ To the 31st October—Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c., &c.					
NOTE.—The following officers give security:—Registrars, Deputy Registrar, and Bailiffs—in the sum of £250 each.					
QUARTER SESSIONS.					
Chairmen¹ :—					
Metropolitan and Coast District.	James Sheen Dowling ..	1 Oct., 1861 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission.	} Nil.	1 Jan., 1851.
Southern District ..	Alfred M'Farland	1 July, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..		30 May, 1861.
South-western District ..	Wm. Alex. Purefoy	14 Dec., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..		8 Jan., 1848.
Western District	Henry Ralph Francis ..	1 May, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..		1 July, 1861.
Northern District	Henry Cary	1 Oct., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..		1 Jan., 1856.
	Fredk. Wm. Meymott ..	14 Dec., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..		28 Aug., 1856.
Crown Prosecutors² :—					
Metropolitan	Edward Butler	20 Jan., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	500 0 0	19 May, 1857.
Do. and Coast	Wm. John Foster	1 April, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	500 0 0	11 July, 1859.
Southern District ..	Wm. Ralph Templeton ..	18 Aug., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	500 0 0	18 Aug., 1859.
South-western District ..	David Grant Forbes ..	1 June, 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	500 0 0	1 Jan., 1851.
Western District	Joseph Chambers	26 Aug., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	500 0 0	18 Nov., 1843.
Northern District ..	John O'Neill Brenan ..	1 Dec., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	500 0 0	10 June, 1851.
Clerks of the Peace³ :—					
Metropolitan and Coast	Edward Rogers ²	1 Jan., 1839 ..	By the Governor, and confirmed by the Secretary of State.	600 0 0	13 June, 1836.
	Augustus D. F. Carter ⁴ ..	1 July, 1861 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	} Nil.	1 May, 1846.
Southern District ..	Temple F. S. Nathan ⁴ ..	1 Feb., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto		23 July, 1849.
South-western District ..	Henry Sherman Elliott ⁴ ..	1 June, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto		1 Aug., 1857.
Western District	Thos. Charles Gore ⁴ ..	1 Feb., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto		21 Feb., 1855.
Northern District ..	Robert Issell Perrott ⁴ ..	1 June, 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto		6 Mar., 1860.
Clerk to Department ..	Charles A. W. Lett	1 June, 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	260 0 0	8 May, 1860.
Messenger (1)				104 0 0	
¹ Also, District Court Judges. ² Each allowed 30s. per diem travelling expenses, when on duty—They are also allowed to practise privately. ³ Each allowed, other than Mr. Rogers, 20s. per diem travelling expenses, when on duty. ⁴ Registrar of the District Court.					

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£ s. d.	
CROWN LAW OFFICERS, &c.—continued.					
CORONERS.					
For the Districts of— Sydney	John S. Parker ¹	1 July, 1856 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission.	350 0 0	25 May, 1825, to 9 May, 1840.
	succeeded by				
Adelong and Tumut..	Henry Shiell	11 July, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	350 0 0	22 Nov., 1853.
	Dr. Robert Falder ..	29 Oct., 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.		29 Oct., 1864.
Albury	Marcus F. Brownrigg ² ..	28 Dec., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto		9 Aug., 1860.
Bathurst	Dr. George Busby, J.P. ³ ..	3 Sept., 1853 ..	By the Governor		21 Feb., 1826.
Goulburn	Dr. Robert Waugh, J.P. ⁴ ..	28 April, 1841 ..	Ditto		28 April, 1841.
Paterson and Maitland	James Thomson	13 Aug., 1860 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.		13 Aug., 1860.
Macleay River ..	Dr. Alfred Freeman ..	24 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto		24 Jan., 1866.
Parramatta and Liverpool.	Walter Brown, M.D. ..	1 Nov., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto		1 Nov., 1864.
Windsor	Laban White	14 July, 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto		14 July, 1860.
Berrima	Charles L. Nicholson, J.P. ..	25 Oct., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto		25 Oct., 1866.
Broulee	William S. Caswell ² ..	1 Sept., 1857 ..	Ditto, ditto		7 June, 1847.
Brisbane Water ..	James Harrison, J.P. ..	20 June, 1862 ..	By the Governor		20 June, 1852.
Campbelltown, Camden, Narellan, and Appin.	Edward Palmer, J.P. ..	8 June, 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.		8 June, 1864.
Picton	John M. Antill, J.P. ..	15 Jan., 1853 ..	By the Governor		15 Jan., 1853.
Dungog	Dr. Ellar M. M'Kinlay ⁵ ..	8 Dec., 1859 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.		8 Dec., 1859.
	succeeded by				
Hartley	William Aldrich	29 Mar., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto		29 Mar., 1866.
Kiama.. ..	Thomas Brown ²	6 Jan., 1851 ..	By the Governor		6 Jan., 1851.
	Robert B. Fry ⁶	1 Sept., 1860 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.		1 Sept., 1860.
	succeeded by				
Port Macquarie ..	Robert Hall Owen	1 Mar., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto		1 Mar., 1866.
Merton and Muswellbrook.	D. M'Donald, J.P.		Ditto, ditto		
	Augustus W. Thornton ..	1 Sept., 1857 ..	Ditto, ditto		1 Sept., 1857.
Mudgee	Dr. W. King	1 Jan., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto		1 Jan., 1859.
Newcastle	Dr. Robert C. Knaggs ..	1 April, 1857 ..	Ditto, ditto		1 April, 1857.
Orange	John A. Templar, J.P. ..	4 Sept., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto		4 Sept., 1860.
Patrick's Plains ..	Dr. John L. Newton	6 Aug., 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.		6 Aug., 1864.
Penrith	Dr. George T. Clarke ..	12 Aug., 1848 ..	By the Governor		12 Aug., 1848.
Queanbeyan	Dr. Andrew Morton	1 Jan., 1848 ..	Ditto		1 Jan., 1848.
Scone	Archibald Little (Surgeon) ..	1 June, 1849 ..	Ditto		1 June, 1849.
Urana	Dr. John Stuart	7 June, 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.		7 June, 1864.
Wollongong	Edmund F. Smith	21 Jan., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto		21 Jan., 1864.
Yass	Dr. Isidor M. Blake, J.P. ..	1 Jan., 1848 ..	By the Governor		1 Jan., 1848.
Murrurundi	H. Wheeler	6 Dec., 1858 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.		6 Dec., 1858.
Binalong	W. D. Campbell, J.P. ..	30 Nov., 1858 ..	Ditto, ditto		30 Nov., 1858.
Armidale	Lewis Markham	19 Nov., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto		19 April, 1861.
Dubbo.. ..	Dr. W. H. Tibbetts, J.P. ..	3 Oct., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto		3 Oct., 1859.
Gundagai	Alfred C. S. Rose ²	2 Sept., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto		12 Aug., 1855.
Grafton	A. Lardner	3 Dec., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto		3 Dec., 1860.
Port Stephens ..	Thomas Nicholls	14 Jan., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto		14 Jan., 1861.
Raymond Terrace ..	W. E. Shaw	16 April, 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto		16 April, 1860.
Walcha	Dr. C. W. Adams	16 April, 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto		16 April, 1860.
Wentworth	Frederick Brown Russell ² ..	26 April, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto		3 Aug., 1864.
Clerk to Coroner, Sydney	(1)			104 0 0	
	¹ To 10th July—Deceased. ² Police Magistrate, &c. ³ Surgeon to the Gaol—£70 per annum; also Vaccinator. ⁴ Surgeon to the Gaol—£70 per annum. ⁵ To 28th March. ⁶ To 25th February.				
COURT OF CLAIMS.					
President	Arthur Tod Holroyd ¹ ..	20 Sept., 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission.	* FEES:— 18 18 0	16 Sept., 1856. ²
Commissioners	William Owen	1 Aug., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	18 18 0	1 Aug., 1861.
	William Hattam Wilkinson ..	30 Sept., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	18 18 0	22 Feb., 1860.
Secretary	Wm. George Pennington ..	1 Sept., 1859 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	18 0 0	1 Sept., 1859.
	¹ Master in Equity—£1,000 per annum. ² Services not continuous.				
* NOTE.—The Commissioners are allowed, in lieu of salary, £2 2s., and the Secretary £2, for every final report made.					

PART V.

Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

SUMMARY.

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TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE, ETC.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY. £ s. d.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
TREASURY.					
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.	Saul Sampel ¹	20 Oct., 1865 .. .	By the Governor, by Commission.	1,500 0 0	27 Oct., 1859.*
	succeeded by Marshall Burdekin ²	4 Jan., 1866 .. .	Ditto, ditto	1,500 0 0	4 Jan., 1866.
	succeeded by Geoffrey Eagar	22 Jan., 1866 .. .	Ditto, ditto	1,500 0 0	27 Oct., 1859.*
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.	John Wells ³	1 Aug., 1865 .. .	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission.	800 0 0	1 Sept., 1837.
	succeeded by Henry Lane ⁴	1 Mar., 1866, & 1 Sept., 1866.	Ditto, ditto, ditto	800 0 0	4 Nov., 1839.*
ACCOUNT BRANCH.					
Accountant	James Thomson	1 July, 1864 .. .	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	600 0 0	17 May, 1855.
Bookkeeper	George Layton	1 July, 1864 .. .	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	26 Oct., 1857.
Clerks	Francis Kirkpatrick	1 July, 1864 .. .	Ditto, ditto	250 0 0	10 Nov., 1858.
	Thomas Brennan	1 Aug., 1865 .. .	Ditto, ditto	175 0 0	28 June, 1857.
				to 22 Sept. 190 0 0	
				from 23 Sept.	
	David Hill ⁵	27 Sept., 1864 .. .	Ditto, ditto	175 0 0	14 April, 1862.
	Charles Alexander Stewart	1 Aug., 1865 .. .	Ditto, ditto	125 0 0	1 Aug., 1865.
				to 30 June. 150 0 0	
				from 1 July to 22 September. 165 0 0	
				from 23 Sept.	
	Arthur Piddock Thompson	1 April, 1865 .. .	Ditto, ditto	125 0 0	1 April, 1865.
				to 30 June; 135 0 0	
				from 1 July to 22 September. 145 0 0	
				from 23 Sept.	
PAY BRANCH.					
Chief Clerk	James Oatley, junr.	23 Sept., 1866 .. .	Ditto, ditto	135 0 0	1 June, 1862.
First Clerk	James D. Cronin	1 Aug., 1865 .. .	Ditto, ditto	450 0 0	18 Feb., 1854.
Clerk	John James Eaton	1 Aug., 1865 .. .	Ditto, ditto	350 0 0	8 Mar., 1854.
	James Hinchey	1 Jan., 1865 .. .	Ditto, ditto	75 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
				to 30 June. 85 0 0	
				from 1 July.	
REVENUE BRANCH.					
Chief Clerk	William Newcombe ⁶	20 Dec., 1864 .. .	Ditto, ditto	500 0 0	1 Feb., 1849.
Clerks	William H. Platt	1 July, 1861 .. .	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	22 Oct., 1851.
	J. H. O. G. P. Ffrench	27 Dec., 1864 .. .	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	17 Mar., 1853.
	Thomas Bain	8 Dec., 1861 .. .	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	9 June, 1860.
	Charles H. T. Pinhey	22 Dec., 1864 .. .	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	7 Jan., 1862.
	John Keele Stacy	9 Dec., 1861 .. .	Ditto, ditto	175 0 0	13 Dec., 1859.
	George Houston Reid	1 Aug., 1865 .. .	Ditto, ditto	175 0 0	18 July, 1864.
EXAMINING BRANCH.					
Examiner of Accounts	William Muir	1 July, 1864 .. .	Ditto, ditto	400 0 0	20 Mar., 1854.
Clerk	Sydney Baly ⁷	1 Aug., 1865 .. .	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	4 Jan., 1865.
	succeeded by William Donald	1 July, 1866 .. .	Ditto, ditto	100 0 0	21 June, 1866.
CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.					
Corresponding Clerk	Thomas M. Worthington	20 June, 1864 .. .	Ditto, ditto	375 0 0	29 Nov., 1854.*
Clerks	Henry J. S. Bowdler	27 Sept., 1864 .. .	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	20 Feb., 1854.
	F. C. Levinge	1 July, 1864 .. .	Ditto, ditto	75 0 0	1 July, 1864.
RECORD BRANCH.					
Record Clerk	A. W. Monday	11 April, 1856 .. .	By the Governor	325 0 0	8 April, 1856.
Banking and Collecting Messenger.	Michael Bennis	1 July, 1864 .. .	By the Treasurer	175 0 0	1 Dec., 1856.
Messengers (2)			Ditto	{ 1 at 150 ⁸	
Housekeeper (1) ⁸			Ditto	1 at 132 3/4 p ⁹ diem.	

¹ To the 3rd January.² To the 21st January.³ To the 28th February—Retired under the provisions of the Superannuation Act.⁴ Commissioner of Stamp Duties—without salary.⁵ To the 22nd September—Appointed to Stamp Duties Office.⁶ Agent for the Church and School Estates—without salary.⁷ To the 30th June—Resigned.⁸ Services not continuous.⁹ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

NOTE.—The following Officers give security:—Under Secretary, £5,000, with two sureties, each £2,500; Chief Clerk, Pay Branch, £2,000, with two sureties, each £1,000; Chief Clerk, Revenue Branch, £2,000, with two sureties, each £1,000; Mr. Eaton, £1,500, with two sureties, each £750; Messrs. Platt and Ffrench, each £500, with two sureties each, each £250; Messrs. Bain, Pinhey, Stacy, and Reid, each £200, with two sureties each, each £100; Banking and Collecting Messenger, and two sureties jointly in £500, and the European Guarantee Society, £1,000.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY. £ s. d.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE, &c.—continued.					
STAMP DUTIES.					
Commissioner	Henry Lane (Honorary) ¹ ..	23 Nov., 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission.	Nil.	4 Nov., 1839. ²
Ditto	William Hemming ..	16 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	400 0 0	1 May, 1865.
First Clerk	William Hemming ³ ..	1 May, 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	400 0 0	1 May, 1865.
Accountant	William Kirchner ⁴ ..	19 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	250 0 0	19 June, 1865.
Entry Clerk	Francis Spence	23 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	250 0 0	26 May, 1866.
	Francis Spence	19 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	26 May, 1866.
Foreman of Stamps ..	David Hill	23 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	14 April, 1862.
	Henry Martyn	1 July, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	2 Mar., 1852.
Stamper	James White	12 July, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	12 July, 1865.
Stamper and Messenger (1) ..	.. ..	.. ..	Ditto, ditto	100 0 0	.. ..
Office-keeper (1) ..	.. ..	.. ..	By the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.	25 0 0	.. ..

¹ Under Secretary for Finance and Trade—£800 per annum.² Services not continuous.³ Appointed Commissioner.⁴ To the 22nd September—Resigned.

NOTE.—The following officers give security for the amounts set opposite their respective names:—Mr. Hemming £1,000, European Assurance Society; Mr. Kirchner £500—self £250, and European Assurance Society £250; Messrs. Spence, Hill, and Martyn, each £250, with two sureties each, each £125; Mr. White £300—self £150, and European Assurance Society £150; Stamper and Messenger £200, European Assurance Society.

CUSTOMS.

Collector of Customs ..	William Augustine Duncan ¹	29 April, 1859 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	900 0 0	14 May, 1846.
Chief Clerk	William Norman Llewellyn	1 Jan., 1855 ..	By the Governor	530 0 0	6 Jan., 1842.
2nd Clerk and Cashier ..	John Halford Maddocks ..	1 Jan., 1855 ..	Ditto	530 0 0	15 Feb., 1843.
3rd Clerk	Henry John Rucker	1 Jan., 1855 ..	Ditto	375 0 0	16 Jan., 1849.
4th ditto	John Lane	1 July, 1859 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	325 0 0	27 May, 1857.
5th ditto	Richard Kelly	21 Oct., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	275 0 0	17 Jan., 1854.
6th ditto	John William Jenkins ..	21 Oct., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1855.
7th ditto	William Bowden ² ..	1 April, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	225 0 0	17 April, 1860.
8th ditto	Malcolm M'Taggart	1 April, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	205 0 0	9 April, 1860.
9th ditto	Robert Small	1 April, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	3 Aug., 1861.
10th ditto	Charles Chatfield Pope ..	1 April, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	9 Mar., 1864.
11th ditto	Arthur Willis	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	175 0 0	1 April, 1866.
12th ditto	Benjamin Walford	25 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	175 0 0	25 April, 1866.
Landing Surveyor and Inspector of Warehouses.	William Cathcart Still ³	29 April, 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	600 0 0	16 Sept., 1837.
2nd Landing Surveyor ..	Augustus Berney	21 Mar., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	500 0 0	5 Feb., 1855.
	Augustus Berney ⁴	1 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	325 0 0	5 Feb., 1855.
1st Landing Waiter ..	Edmund Jones	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	400 0 0	1 April, 1850.
	Edmund Jones ⁴	1 Sept., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	325 0 0	1 April, 1850.
2nd ditto	Arthur Irwin Ormsby	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	325 0 0	9 Feb., 1847.
	Thomas Godfrey	1 Sept., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	325 0 0	8 Feb., 1858.
3rd ditto	Arthur Irwin Ormsby ⁴ ..	1 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	325 0 0	9 Feb., 1847.
4th ditto	William King	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	325 0 0	26 Nov., 1852.
	William Richard T. Passmore.	16 July, 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	275 0 0	22 Aug., 1853.
5th ditto	John Entwistle Turner ..	16 July, 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	275 0 0	19 Sept., 1849.
6th ditto	John Delappe Lankester ..	16 July, 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	275 0 0	25 Feb., 1859.
7th ditto	William King ⁴	1 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	225 0 0	26 Nov., 1852.
8th ditto	William A. Hunt ⁵	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	225 0 0	12 July, 1852.
	James Maidment Chapman	5 Nov., 1866 ..	D o, ditto	225 0 0	30 Oct., 1858.
	William Augustus Hunt ⁴ ..	4 May, 1864 ..	D o, ditto	225 0 0	12 July, 1852.
	James Maidment Chapman ⁴	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	225 0 0	30 Oct., 1858.
	Samuel Levy	5 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	225 0 0	5 Mar., 1860.

¹ Member of the National School Board, without emolument.² To the 20th March—Superannuated.⁴ Promoted.⁵ To the 31st October—Superannuated.⁶ To the 4th November—Resigned.

BLUE BOOK OF

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.			DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£	s.	d.	
TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE, &c.—continued.							
CUSTOMS—continued.							
9th Landing Waiter ..	James Maidment Chapman ¹	4 May, 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	225	0	0	30 Oct., 1858.
	succeeded by Samuel Levy ²	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	225	0	0	5 Mar., 1860.
	succeeded by Thomas Thompson ⁴	5 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	225	0	0	13 May, 1853.
10th ditto	Samuel Levy ¹	4 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	225	0	0	5 Mar., 1860.
	succeeded by Thomas Thompson	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	225	0	0	13 May, 1853.
	succeeded by Clunes Gordon Reid	5 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	225	0	0	29 Aug., 1859.
11th ditto	Thomas Thompson ¹	4 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	225	0	0	13 May, 1853.
	succeeded by Clunes Gordon Reid ¹	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	225	0	0	29 Aug., 1859.
	succeeded by George Lewis	5 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	225	0	0	2 Jan., 1857.
12th ditto	Clunes Gordon Reid ¹	4 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	225	0	0	29 Aug., 1859.
	succeeded by George Lewis ¹	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	225	0	0	2 Jan., 1857.
	succeeded by John Newman Stubbin	5 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	225	0	0	22 Dec., 1853.
13th ditto	George Lewis ¹	4 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	215	0	0	2 Jan., 1857.
	succeeded by John Cunningham	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	215	0	0	16 May, 1853.
14th ditto	John Cunningham ¹	4 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	205	0	0	16 May, 1853.
	succeeded by Alexander Fraser	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	205	0	0	22 July, 1853.
15th ditto	Alexander Fraser ¹	4 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	205	0	0	22 July, 1853.
	succeeded by John Dennis Garvan	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	205	0	0	21 Nov., 1854.
16th ditto	John Dennis Garvan ¹	1 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	195	0	0	21 Nov., 1854.
	succeeded by Charles Duberly	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	195	0	0	11 Feb., 1862.
17th ditto	James Tatton B. Fraser	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	195	0	0	1 April, 1866.
Tide Inspector and 1st Tide Surveyor.	Robert Mackreth Russell	21 Oct., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	325	0	0	12 Feb., 1859.
2nd ditto	Michael M'Dermott ⁴	9 Dec., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	325	0	0	6 June, 1854.
Warehouse-keeper	Thomas Fancourt	30 May, 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	350	0	0	20 Dec., 1847.
1st Locker	William Mundy	9 Nov., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	225	0	0	14 May, 1853.
2nd ditto	William Cummings ⁵	4 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	225	0	0	12 Feb., 1859.
	succeeded by William Beck	1 Feb., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	225	0	0	19 Nov., 1853.
3rd ditto	William Beck ¹	4 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	225	0	0	19 Nov., 1853.
	succeeded by John Newman Stubbin ⁶	1 Feb., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	225	0	0	22 Dec., 1853.
	succeeded by Carden Terry Williams	5 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	225	0	0	20 April, 1857.
4th ditto	John Newman Stubbin ¹	4 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	225	0	0	22 Dec., 1853.
	succeeded by Carden Terry Williams ¹	1 Feb., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	225	0	0	20 April, 1857.
	succeeded by Thomas Ball Eldershaw	5 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	225	0	0	14 Jan., 1856.
5th ditto	Carden Terry Williams ¹	4 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	225	0	0	20 April, 1857.
	succeeded by Thomas Ball Eldershaw ¹	1 Feb., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	225	0	0	14 Jan., 1856.
	succeeded by John Green	5 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	225	0	0	1 July, 1857.
6th ditto	Thomas Ball Eldershaw ¹	4 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	14 Jan., 1856.
	succeeded by John Green ¹	1 Feb., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	1 July, 1857.
	succeeded by William Wall	5 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	19 Feb., 1853.
7th ditto	John Green ¹	4 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	1 July, 1857.
	succeeded by William Wall ¹	1 Feb., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	19 Feb., 1853.
	succeeded by Thomas Cains Jamison	5 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	15 July, 1846.
8th ditto	William Wall ¹	4 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	19 Feb., 1853.
	succeeded by Thomas Cains Jamison ¹	1 Feb., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	15 July, 1846.
	succeeded by Robert Brock	5 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	18 May, 1853.
9th ditto	Thomas Cains Jamison ¹	17 Nov., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	15 July, 1846.
	succeeded by Robert Brock ¹	1 Feb., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	18 May, 1853.
	succeeded by Thomas M'Koy	5 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	17 Jan., 1859.

¹ Promoted.² Officiated as 2nd Tide Surveyor from 7th to 30th June—To the 4th November—Promoted.³ To the 30th June—Resumed his position as 3rd Locker.⁴ Under suspension from 6th to 30th June, during which period Mr. Levy, the 9th Landing Waiter, performed the duties.⁵ To the 28th January—Deceased.⁶ Officiated as 9th Landing Waiter from 7th to 30th June.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

49

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.			DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£	s.	d.	
TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE, &c.— <i>continued.</i>							
CUSTOMS— <i>continued.</i>							
10th Locker	Robert Brock ¹	17 Nov., 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	200	0	0	18 May, 1858.
	succeeded by Thomas M'Koy ¹	1 Feb., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	17 Jan., 1859.
	succeeded by Charles Kelly	5 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	18 Jan., 1856.
11th ditto.. ..	Thomas M'Koy ¹	17 Nov., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	17 Jan., 1859.
	succeeded by Charles Kelly ¹	1 Feb., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	18 Jan., 1856.
	succeeded by Frederick Huntley	5 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	6 July, 1859.
12th ditto.. ..	Charles Kelly ¹	17 Nov., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	18 Jan., 1856.
	succeeded by Frederick Huntley ¹	1 Feb., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	6 July, 1859.
	succeeded by William Robertson	5 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	1 June, 1864.
13th ditto.. ..	Frederick Huntley ¹	17 Nov., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	6 July, 1859.
	succeeded by William Robertson ¹	1 Feb., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	1 June, 1864.
	succeeded by John Swyny	5 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	18 Jan., 1859.
14th ditto.. ..	William Robertson ¹	17 Nov., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	1 June, 1864.
	succeeded by John Swyny ¹	1 Feb., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	18 Jan., 1859.
	succeeded by Thomas Brooks	5 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	16 July, 1862.
15th ditto.. ..	John Swyny ¹	17 Nov., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	18 Jan., 1859.
	succeeded by Thomas Brooks ¹	1 Feb., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	16 July, 1862.
	succeeded by Charles St. Julian	5 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	1 April, 1860.
1st Tide Waiter	Loftus Dickinson	1 July, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	15 Jan., 1856.
2nd ditto	Henry Ikin	1 July, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	23 April, 1860.
3rd ditto	Charles St. Julian ¹	4 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	1 April, 1860.
	succeeded by Robert C. Maddocks ²	5 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	12 Sept., 1861.
4th ditto	Charles Duberly	4 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	11 Feb., 1862.
	succeeded by Robert C. Maddocks ³	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	12 Sept., 1861.
4th ditto	Henry Spinks	5 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	23 Feb., 1863.
5th ditto.. ..	Robert C. Maddocks ¹	17 Nov., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	12 Sept., 1861.
	succeeded by Henry Spinks ¹	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	23 Feb., 1863.
	succeeded by Christopher Warburton	5 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	30 Oct., 1859.
6th ditto	Henry Spinks ¹	17 Nov., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	23 Feb., 1863.
	succeeded by Christopher Warburton ¹	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	30 Oct., 1859.
	succeeded by Daniel Burke Duffy	5 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	8 May, 1860.
7th ditto	Christopher Warburton ¹	17 Nov., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	30 Oct., 1859.
	succeeded by Daniel Burke Duffy ¹	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	8 May, 1860.
	succeeded by Michael Fay	5 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	15 Oct., 1861.
8th ditto	Daniel Burke Duffy ¹	17 Nov., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	8 May, 1860.
	succeeded by Michael Fay ¹	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	15 Oct., 1861.
	succeeded by William Benson	5 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	11 Dec., 1862.
9th ditto	Thomas Brooks ⁴	17 Nov., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	16 July, 1862.
	succeeded by Michael Fay ¹	1 Feb., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	15 Oct., 1861.
	succeeded by William Benson ¹	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	11 Dec., 1862.
	succeeded by William Warburton	5 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	19 Jan., 1841.
10th ditto	Michael Fay ¹	17 Nov., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	15 Oct., 1861.
	succeeded by William Benson ¹	1 Feb., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	11 Dec., 1862.
	succeeded by William Warburton ¹	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	19 Jan., 1841.
	succeeded by Anthony C. Donelan	5 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	16 Aug., 1861.
11th ditto	William Benson ¹	17 Nov., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	11 Dec., 1862.
	succeeded by William Warburton ¹	1 Feb., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	19 Jan., 1841.
	succeeded by Anthony C. Donelan ¹	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	16 Aug., 1861.
	succeeded by John Baxter	5 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	6 Mar., 1865.

¹ Promoted.² To the 31st March—Appointed 16th Landing Waiter.³ To the 4th November—Promoted.⁴ To the 31st January—Appointed 15th Locker.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY. £ s. d.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE, &c.—continued.					
CUSTOMS—continued.					
12th Tide Waiter	William Warburton ¹	17 Nov., 1865	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	175 0 0	19 Jan., 1841.
	succeeded by				
	Anthony C. Donelan ¹	1 Feb., 1866	Ditto, ditto	175 0 0	16 Aug., 1861.
	succeeded by				
	John Baxter ¹	1 April, 1866	Ditto, ditto	175 0 0	6 Mar., 1865.
	succeeded by				
	Robert Christison	5 Nov., 1866	Ditto, ditto	175 0 0	12 April, 1866.
Housekeeper (1) ²	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Collector of Customs.	60 0 0	
Collector's Messenger (1) ²	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	120 0 0	
Long Room ditto (1)	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	108 0 0	
Warrant Messengers (3)	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	2 at 120	each.
Boy ditto (5)	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	1 at 60	
Watchman (1)	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	40 0 0	each.
	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	114 0 0	
OUT-PORTS.					
NEWCASTLE.					
Sub-Collector..	Thos. Barwick Corbett	4 May, 1864	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	375 0 0	6 July, 1849.
Landing Waiter (Mor- peth.)	Archibald Campbell ³	9 Dec., 1863	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1852.
Tide Surveyor	Ewen M'Pherson	17 Aug., 1856	Ditto, ditto	250 0 0	29 Sept., 1854.
Clerks	Pierce Nihill	1 Sept., 1863	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	11 July, 1861.
	Michael D'Arcy	1 Sept., 1863	Ditto, ditto	175 0 0	29 April, 1861.
Coxswain (1)	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Governor	132 0 0	
Boatmen (3)	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Sub-Collector	96 0 0	each.
EDEN.					
Sub-Collector	George Plunkett Keon ⁴	20 Sept., 1856	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	300 0 0	28 Dec., 1845.
Coxswain (1)	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Governor	132 0 0	
Boatmen (3)	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Sub-Collector	96 0 0	each.
Wharfinger (1)	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	20 0 0	
GRAFTON.					
Sub-Collector	Charles Travers Grant	1 Dec., 1864	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	275 0 0	10 Jan., 1859.
Landing Waiter (Law- rence)	Charles Bullen Dobbin ⁵	3 Aug., 1861	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	9 May, 1860.
Coxswain (1)	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Sub-Collector	120 0 0	
Boatmen (3)	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	96 0 0	each.
RICHMOND RIVER.					
Sub-Collector	Thomas Trimble ⁵	6 Sept., 1862	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	200 0 0	18 Oct., 1859.
Boatmen (3)	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Sub-Collector	96 0 0	each.
SUB-STATIONS.					
BROKEN BAY.					
Coast Waiter	Alexander Thomas Ross ⁶	1 Jan., 1855	By the Governor	250 0 0	16 Feb., 1840.
Boatmen (4)	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Coast Waiter	96 0 0	each.
BOTANY BAY.					
Coast Waiter	Robert Lawton Eames ⁶	1 Sept., 1860	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	225 0 0	26 Aug., 1859.
Boatmen (4)	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Coast Waiter	96 0 0	each.
MOAMA (MURRAY RIVER).					
Sub-Collector	Charles Edward Gordon ⁷	1 May, 1864	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	400 0 0	4 May, 1853.
Searcher and Night Watchman	Daniel Joseph M'Kenry ⁸	3 Nov., 1864	Ditto, ditto	175 0 0	3 Nov., 1864.
Messenger (1)	John Bruton ⁸	1 Nov., 1864	Ditto, ditto	175 0 0	23 Aug., 1864.
	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.	96 0 0	
ALBURY.					
Officers of Customs	John Francis M'Donall ⁷	18 Aug., 1864	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	250 0 0	5 Mar., 1863.
Messenger (1)	Richd. A. Canter ⁹	1 July, 1865	Ditto, ditto	250 0 0	13 Feb., 1862.
	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Sub-Collector	96 0 0	
¹ Promoted. ² Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. ³ Allowed £20 per annum for office rent, and £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse. ⁴ Allowed quarters; Police Magistrate and Health Officer. ⁵ Allowed quarters. ⁶ Allowed £50 per annum for office rent. ⁷ Allowed quarters, and £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse. ⁸ Allowed £25 per annum for office rent. ⁹ To the 28th February—Transferred to Sydney.					

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£ s. d.	
TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE, &c.—continued.					
CUSTOMS—continued.					
WENTWORTH. Officer of Customs ..	William L. Richardson ¹ ..	18 Aug., 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	250 0 0	11 Nov., 1862.
Messenger (1) ..	(From 10th September to 3rd November) ..		By the Officer of Customs.	96 0 0	
SWAN HILL. Officer of Customs ..	John Wyse ¹ ..	18 Aug., 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	250 0 0	1 Aug., 1862.
EUSTON. Officer of Customs ..	John O'Donnell ¹ ..	18 Aug., 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	250 0 0	17 April, 1862.
COROWA. Officer of Customs ..	William James Browne ¹ ..	18 Aug., 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	250 0 0	18 Aug., 1864.
Messenger (1) ..	.. .. .	5 April, 1866 ..	By the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.	96 0 0	
OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS. Wollongong ..	Frederick Reynolds Cole ..	1 Sept., 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	52 0 0	1 Sept., 1865.
Kiama ..	Henry Connell, junior ² ..	11 July, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	52 0 0	21 Aug., 1844.
M'Leay River ..	John Bartholomew Casey ² ..	25 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	25 0 0	21 April, 1853.
Port Stephens ..	John Scott ³ ..	1 July, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	52 0 0	1 July, 1865.
	succeeded by William Scott ..	15 June, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	52 0 0	15 June, 1866.

¹ Allowed £20 per annum for office rent, and £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse.

² Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c., &c.; also District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c.

³ To the 14th June—Deceased.

NOTE.—The following officers give security:—Collector of Customs, £6,000; Sub-Collector, Newcastle, £1,000; Sub-Collectors, Eden, Richmond River, Grafton, and Moama,—Coast Waiters, Landing Waiters, (Landing Waiter, Lawrence, £200), Landing Surveyor, and Inspector of Warehouses, 2nd Landing Surveyor, Tide Surveyors, and Warehouse-keeper, each £500; Officers of Customs, Moama, Albury, Wentworth, Swan Hill, Euston, and Corowa, each £200; and the Chief Clerk, Secretary and Cashier, Clerks, Lockers, Searchers, and Night Watchmen, each £100.

COLONIAL DISTILLERIES AND SUGAR REFINERIES.

Chief Inspector of Distilleries and Sugar Refineries ..	Henry Lumsdaine ..	1 Dec., 1859	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission.	650 0 0	1 Dec., 1845.
Inspectors of Distilleries ..	Robert Blake ..	1 May, 1863 1 Jan., 1851 ..	By the Governor, by Commission.	400 0 0	1 Feb., 1840.
	George H. Barney ..	5 Oct., 1858 10 June, 1865	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission.	400 0 0	14 April, 1855.
Inspectors of Sugar Refineries ..	Charles H. Horsley ..	9 Nov., 1860 9 Aug., 1865	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	400 0 0	18 Sept., 1854.
	Henry R. Smith ..	9 June, 1863 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	300 0 0	9 June, 1863.
Night Watchman (1) ..	John W. Weekes ..	9 June, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	275 0 0	9 June, 1863.
Gatekeeper (1) ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	By Chief Inspector of Distilleries.	110 0 0	
Messenger (1) ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto ..	65 0 0	
	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto ..	40 0 0	

NOTE.—The following officers give security for the amounts set opposite their respective names:—Chief Inspector, £1,000; Inspectors, £300 each.

BRANCH ROYAL MINT, SYDNEY.

Deputy Master ..	Edward Ward, ¹ Wolstenholme	26 April, 1853 ..	By Her Majesty, by Warrant under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual.	1,150 0 0	26 April, 1853.
Superintendent of Bullion Office.	Charles Elouis ² ..	1 April, 1854 ..	By the Lords of the Treasury.	850 0 0	1 April, 1854.
Superintendent of Coining Department.	Joseph Trickett ..	22 June, 1853 ..	Ditto ..	730 0 0	22 June, 1853.
First Clerk of Bullion Office.	Robert Hunt ..	9 July, 1853 ..	Ditto ..	630 0 0	9 July, 1853.

¹ Allowed quarters, for which £50 per annum is charged. On leave of absence the whole year, on half-pay; Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, without pay.

² In charge of the establishment.

BLUE BOOK OF

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£ s. d.	
TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE, &c.—continued.					
BRANCH ROYAL MINT, SYDNEY—continued.					
Registrar and Accountant	William Frederick Gibson ¹	28 Mar., 1863 ..	By the Lords of the Treasury.	530 0 0	28 Mar., 1863.
Assayer	Francis Boyer Miller ..	1 July, 1854 ..	By Deputy Master, and approved by the Governor.	630 0 0	1 July, 1854.
	Adoph Leibins	31 Mar., 1859 ..	By Deputy Master, and approved by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	630 0 0	31 Mar., 1859.
Assistant Assayer	Hugh Gilchrist	1 April, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	275 0 0	1 Dec., 1853.
Clerks	Lyndon Bolton Carpenter ..	1 Jan., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	275 0 0	1 Jan., 1859.
	Edward Offord Heywood ..	16 July, 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	275 0 0	15 May, 1856. ²
	John Ford Adams	1 July, 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	240 0 0	1 July, 1861.
	John Selsey Drury	1 Mar., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	240 0 0	1 Mar., 1863.
Engineer of Machinery..	Joseph Newton	14 May, 1855 ..	By Deputy Master, and approved by the Governor.	295 0 0	14 May, 1855.
Mechanic	Henry Bradstock	22 Nov., 1853 ..	Ditto, ditto	230 0 0	22 Nov., 1853.
Messengers (2)	{ (1)	{ (1) 3 Feb., 1860 } { (1) 19 Aug., 1860 }	Ditto, ditto	{ 120 0 0 } { 118 0 0 ³ }	
Detachment of Royal Engineers— ⁴			Employed by order of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and raised by Royal Warrant, dated 15 August, 1853, for the special service of the Mint.		
Serjeant (1)		22 June, 1853		0 2 10 ¹ / ₂	} per diem.
Corporals (2)		22 June, 1853		0 3 9 ¹ / ₂	
Sappers (6)		22 June, 1853		0 8 6	
¹ Allowed quarters, for which £43 per annum is charged. ² Services not continuous. ³ Allowed quarters. ⁴ Allowed quarters, or an allowance in lieu. Working pay, 6s. 8. to Serjeant, and 5s. to Corporals and Sappers, for every day employed on the Works; also, 1s. a day to Serjeant and Corporals, and 6d. to Sappers, as special allowance, with rations, for which 3 ¹ / ₄ d. per diem is deducted from each.					
GOLD RECEIVERS.*					
DISTRICTS:—					
Bathurst.. .. .	Frederick Barnwell Hales ¹	9 Dec., 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	25 0 0	1 April, 1861.
Goulburn	C. S. Alexander ¹	14 Feb., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	25 0 0	8 Feb., 1861.
Braidwood	Ralph Clemenger ¹	17 Jan., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	25 0 0	19 April, 1861.
Orange	William T. Evans ¹	1 Oct., 1856 ..	Ditto, ditto	25 0 0	20 April, 1851.
Mudgee	George Warburton ²	31 July, 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	25 0 0	27 Oct., 1840.
Gundagai	David Smith ¹	1 July, 1858 ..	Ditto, ditto	25 0 0	25 May, 1839.
Grafton	William H. H. Becke ¹ ..	1 June, 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	25 0 0	8 June, 1853.
Tamworth	John M'Donald ¹	19 Aug., 1858 ..	Ditto, ditto	25 0 0	6 Feb., 1851.
Cooma	Robert Dawson ²	4 May, 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	25 0 0	12 Jan., 1847.
Fairfield	George Green Emmott ³ ..	11 June, 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	25 0 0	12 Dec., 1853.
Yass	John Stiles ¹	14 Feb., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	25 0 0	24 Oct., 1840.
Scone	James Smith ²	15 Mar., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	25 0 0	7 Nov., 1851.
Nerrigundah (Gulph) ..	Adolphus Nordblad ¹ ..	3 June, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	25 0 0	3 June, 1862.
Forbes	William F. Parker ¹	12 May, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	25 0 0	26 April, 1862.
Tumut	John F. Blake ¹	24 June, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	25 0 0	1 June, 1862.
Kiandra	Frederick D. Mant ³	7 July, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	25 0 0	21 Jan., 1861.
Armidale	Sydney Blythe ¹	19 July, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	25 0 0	21 Oct., 1858.
¹ Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c. ² Police Magistrate, &c. ³ Sub Gold Commissioner. * To 30th June only. Duty transferred to Police from 1st July.					
STORE BRANCH OF THE TREASURY.					
Clerk of Stores	Lancelot Iredale Brennand	1 July, 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	400 0 0	8 Jan., 1855.
Messenger (1)				6s. ¹ / ₄ diem.	

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

53

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£ s. d.	
TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE, &c.—continued.					
PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND POSTAGE STAMPS.					
Government Printer and Inspector of Postage Stamps.	Thomas Richards ¹ ..	1 June, 1859 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission.	600 0 0	7 Feb., 1845.
		17 June, 1859 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.		
Superintendent	Charles Potter	9 Feb., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	400 0 0	22 Dec., 1851.
Overseer	Thomas Adams	19 Jan., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1842.
Accountant	William Clark ²	1 June, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	1 June, 1864.
Foreman of Bookbinding Branch.	Augustus Fredk. Furber ..	15 Nov., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	5 Nov., 1860.
Sub-overseers	George S. Chapman	19 Jan., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	250 0 0	12 Jan., 1852.
	Walter D'Arrietta	19 Jan., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	230 0 0	July, 1847.
	George A. Thrum	14 Mar., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	230 0 0	Nov., 1843.
	Peter Buchanan	1 Oct., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	230 0 0	25 Feb., 1852.
Publisher	John Stephen Lynch	1 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	230 0 0	25 July, 1851.
Clerk	George Kellick	23 April, 1856 ..	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	1 April, 1851.
(Sale)	Edward J. Hawksley	14 Mar., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	12 Oct., 1857.
	Richard M. Ferguson	1 April, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	125 0 0	1855.
Readers	Frederick Hosier	8 Oct., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	4 May, 1853.
	Frederick J. Ironside	25 Nov., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	Jan., 1847.
	Joseph John Spruson	15 Aug., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	120 0 0	15 Aug., 1864.
(Assistant)	John Charles Ellwood	29 Aug., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	80 0 0	29 Aug., 1864.
Compositors (25)			Ditto, ditto	{ 9 at £200 13 at £180 3 at £150	each.
Machinists (2)			Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	"
Pressmen (4)			Ditto, ditto	{ 3 at £180 1 at £150	"
Bookbinders (6)			Ditto, ditto	180 0 0	"
Assistant Publisher (1)			Ditto, ditto	180 0 0	"
Second Assistant do. (1)			Ditto, ditto	100 0 0	"
Printers' Joiner (1)			Ditto, ditto	180 0 0	"
Engine-keeper (1)			Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	"
Messenger (1)			Ditto, ditto	120 0 0	"
Folders and Sewers (3)			Ditto, ditto	{ 1 at 5/- 1 at 4/6 1 at 3/-	per diem.
				{ 9 at 8/- 5 at 7/- 6 at 6/-	per diem, each.
Improvers and Apprentices (49)			By the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer ..	{ 1 at 5/- 9 at 4/6 6 at 3/6 1 at 2/6 2 at 1/6 10 at 1/-	per diem. per diem, each. " " per diem. per diem, each. " "
Extra hands (11)			Ditto	{ 5 at 12/- 6 at 10/-	" "
STAMP BRANCH.					
Foreman	Abraham W. Chapman	1 Jan., 1857 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1857.
Printer	Daniel Gee	1 April, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	180 0 0	25 Nov., 1861.
Assistant	Simeon Atkinson ³	1 Jan., 1857 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	18 Aug., 1856.
Duty Stamp Printers	John Sharkey	8 May, 1865 ..	By the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.	14/- per diem	17 Aug., 1863.
	Joseph Earle ⁴	10 July, 1865 ..	Ditto	13/4 "	10 July, 1865.
Apprentice	E. W. Reeve	1 June, 1865 ..	Ditto	3/6 "	31 Aug., 1863.

¹ Gives security as Inspector of Postage Stamps, himself in £500, with two sureties, each £250. Captain, No. 5 Company, Volunteer Rifles.

² Gives security—Accountant, £500; with two sureties, each £250.

³ Resides on the premises.

⁴ To the 30th April.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY. £ s. d.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE, &c.—continued.					
GUNPOWDER MAGAZINES.					
GOAT ISLAND.					
Foreman of Magazines ..	James Midgley ¹ ..	1 Dec., 1856 ..	By the War Department	0 7 6	1 Dec., 1856.
Clerk	Thomas J. Blanchard ..	15 Dec., 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	150 0 0	15 Dec., 1862.
Military Cooper (1) ² ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	By Garrison Order ..	0 1 6	per diem.
Military Labourers (4) ² ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	By War Department ..	0 0 9	per diem, each.
SPECTACLE ISLAND.					
Foreman	Alexander S. Paton ³ ..	28 April, 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	200 0 0	28 April, 1862.
Military Labourers (4) ² ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	By Garrison Order ..	0 0 9	each, per diem.
¹ Allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel, and light. In receipt of £88 2s. 6d. per annum, for superintending the receipt and issue of merchants' gunpowder. ² Allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel, and light. ³ Allowed a house; also fuel and light. NOTE.—Goat Island. —Half the pay of the Foreman, at 7s. 6d. per diem, and the four labourers at 9d. per diem each, is contributed by the War Department.					
HEALTH OFFICERS.					
Port Jackson	Haynes Gibbes Alleyne ¹ ..	20 July, 1852 ..	By the Governor ..	530 0 0	11 May, 1848 to 19 Sept., 1849.*
Newcastle	Richard R. S. Bowker ..	21 May, 1863 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1862.
Twofold Bay	George Plunkett Keon ² ..	4 Aug., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	Nil.	28 Dec., 1845.
¹ Health Officer, Port Jackson. * Services not continuous.					
EMIGRATION OFFICER.					
Port Jackson	Haynes Gibbes Alleyne ¹ ..	17 Feb., 1863 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	Nil.	11 May, 1848 to 19 Sept., 1849.*
Clerk	Michael Farrelly ..	26 Mar., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	175 0 0	1 July, 1855.
¹ Emigration Officer, without emolument. ² Sub-Collector of Customs. * Services not continuous.					
QUARANTINE.					
Overseer of Stores, Spring Cove, Sydney Harbour.	John Carroll ¹ ..	16 Nov., 1841 ..	By the Governor ..	150 0 0	16 Nov., 1841.
Boatmen (2) ² .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	75 0 0	each.
¹ Allowed quarters; also an allowance at the rate of 2s. 6d. per diem for serving out provisions during detention of vessels in quarantine. ² Allowed quarters.					
SHIPPING MASTERS.					
SYDNEY.					
Shipping Master	William Edgar Shorter ..	25 May, 1866 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	300 0 0	15 Nov., 1855.
Deputy Shipping Master	William Edgar Shorter ¹ ..	1 Jan., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	15 Nov., 1855.
Clerk and Accountant ..	James Flanagan ² ..	1 Jan., 1854 ..	By the Governor ..	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1854.
Clerks	John Parker ..	1 June, 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	175 0 0	1 June, 1862.
	James Oatley, junior ³ ..	1 June, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	100 0 0	1 June, 1862.
	succeeded by				
	John Ambrose Murray ..	23 Oct., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	100 0 0	23 Oct., 1866.
Runners (2) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Governor ..	104 0 0	each.
Office-keeper (1) ⁴ ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Deputy Shipping Master.	15 0 0	
SHIPPING MASTER, NEWCASTLE.					
Shipping Master	Clarence H. Hannell ⁵ ..	10 Mar., 1863 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	100 0 0	10 Mar., 1863.
Boy Messenger (1) ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	52 0 0	
¹ To the 24th May—Appointed Shipping Master. ² Gives security to the amount of £400. ³ To the 22nd October—Transferred to the Treasury. ⁴ Also Office-keeper, Water Police Office. ⁵ Clerk to Harbour Master, Newcastle—£150 per annum.					

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY. £ s. d.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE, &c.—continued.					
STEAM NAVIGATION BOARD.					
Chairman	Edward Orpen Moriarty ¹ ..	12 April, 1861 ..	By the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council.	Nil.	1 May, 1849.
Members	Charles Smith	1 Mar., 1859 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	FEES:— 23 2 0	1 Mar., 1859.
	Henry T. Fox	19 Dec., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	74 11 0	23 Feb., 1859.
	Thomas Watson	1 July, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	81 18 0	1821.
	Robert Troupe Moodie ..	19 July, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	81 18 0	19 July, 1864.
Secretary	Alfred Hinton ²	20 Oct., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	Nil.	14 May, 1855.
Engineer Surveyor ..	Francis Napier ³	1 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1866.
	succeeded by D. C. Dalgleish	1 Feb., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	350 0 0	1 Feb., 1866.
Inspector	D. C. Dalgleish	1 Oct., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	100 0 0	1 Feb., 1866.
CLARENCE RIVER. Engineer Surveyor ..	Patrick L. Frazer	30 June, 1865 ..	By the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.	FEES:— 10 10 0	30 June, 1865.
Ship do.	E. G. Chowne	30 June, 1865 ..	Ditto	7 10 0	30 June, 1865.
MACLEAY. Engineer Surveyor ..	Andrew Muir	30 June, 1865 ..	Ditto	FEES:— 4 4 0	30 June, 1865.
Ship do.	A. Cochran	30 June, 1865 ..	Ditto	3 0 0	30 June, 1865.
NEWCASTLE. Engineer Surveyor ..	J. P. Frazer	14 Mar., 1865 ..	Ditto	FEES:— 6 6 0	14 Mar., 1865.
Ship do.	William Anderson ⁴ ..	14 Mar., 1865 ..	Ditto	Nil.	14 Mar., 1865.
	succeeded by J. Scott	15 May, 1866 ..	Ditto	4 10 0	15 May, 1866.
SHOALHAVEN. Engineer Surveyor ..	D. Kirkwood	23 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto	FEES:— 2 2 0	23 Jan., 1866.
Ship do.	J. Johnson	23 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto	1 10 0	23 Jan., 1866.
¹ Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation—£1,100 per annum. Lieutenant, No. 1 Battery, Volunteer Artillery. ² Office held in conjunction with that of Chief Clerk, Department of Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilots—£250 per annum. Clerk and Accountant, Volunteer Naval Brigade—£50 per annum. ³ To the 31st January. ⁴ To the 14th May.					
PILOT BOARD.					
(FOR GRANTING CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY TO MASTERS OF VESSELS.)					
Chairman	Francis Hixson, R.N. ¹ ..	13 Jan., 1863 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.		1 Jan., 1863.
Members	John Crook ²	13 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	Nil.	15 Dec., 1837.
	Charles Harrold ³	13 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto		10 Jan., 1859.
	John Richardson Myhill ⁴ ..	11 July, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto		24 Jan., 1854.
	Alexander Bell ⁵	11 July, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto		20 Oct., 1859.
Secretary	Alfred Hinton ⁶	20 Oct., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto		14 May, 1855.
¹ Superintendent of Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilots—£650 per annum. Captain in Command, Volunteer Naval Brigade—£50 per annum. ² In receipt of a Pension of £433 6s. 8d. per annum. ³ Harbour Pilot—£250 per annum. ⁴ Harbour Master—£350 per annum. ⁵ Office held in conjunction with that of Chief Clerk and Accountant to Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department—£250 per annum. Clerk and Accountant, Volunteer Naval Brigade—£50 per annum.					
HARBOURS, LIGHT-HOUSES, AND PILOTS.					
Superintendent	Francis Hixson ¹	1 Jan., 1863 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	650 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Chief Clerk & Accountant	Alfred Hinton ²	20 Oct., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	250 0 0	14 May, 1855.
Harbour Master	John Richardson Myhill ³ ..	1 July, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	350 9 0	24 Jan., 1854.
Clerk to Harbour Master	John Lawrence	21 Oct., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	175 0 0	21 Oct., 1864.
Harbour Pilots	Charles Harrold ³	10 Jan., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	250 0 0	10 Jan., 1859.
	Alexander Bell ³	20 Oct., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	250 0 0	20 Oct., 1859.
Boatswain (1) ⁴ .. ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.	120 0 0	
Boatmen (26) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Superintendent	{ 6 at £108 20 at £96	each.
LIGHT-HOUSE, SOUTH HEAD Superintendent	Joseph Siddons ⁵	1 Jan., 1846 ..	By the Governor	180 0 0	1 Jan., 1846.
Lightkeepers (2) ⁶ ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.	96 0 0	each.
¹ Gives security to the amount of £2,000. Chairman of the Pilot Board; Captain in Command of the Volunteer Naval Brigade—£50 per annum. ² Clerk and Accountant to the Steam Navigation and Pilot Boards. Clerk and Accountant to the Volunteer Naval Brigade—£50 per annum. ³ Member of the Pilot Board. ⁴ Allowed quarters. ⁵ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light; also forage. ⁶ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.					

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.		DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£	s. d.	
TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE, &c.—continued.						
HARBOURS, LIGHT-HOUSES, AND PILOTS—continued.						
HORNEY LIGHT-HOUSE. Superintendent ..	Alfred Brooks ¹	18 Nov., 1859 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	180	0 0	5 Aug., 1856.
Lightkeepers (2) ¹ .. ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.	96	0 0	each.
LIGHTSHIP "BRAMBLE." Superintendent ..	John Robson ¹	1 Sept., 1863 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	180	0 0	21 Oct., 1850.
Lightkeepers (4) ¹ .. ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.	96	0 0	each.
LIGHT-HOUSE, CAPE ST. GEORGE. Superintendent ..	Isaac Lce ²	15 April, 1863 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	180	0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
Lightkeepers (2) ¹ .. ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.	96	0 0	each.
LIGHT-HOUSE, PORT STEPHENS. Superintendent ..	Henry Hoadley ²	11 May, 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	180	0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
Lightkeepers (2) ¹ .. ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.	96	0 0	each.
LIGHT-HOUSE, NEWCASTLE Superintendent ..	Jesse Hannell ¹	1 Jan., 1858 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	250	0 0	1 Jan., 1858.
Lightkeepers (2) ¹ .. ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.	96	0 0	each.
FORT DENISON. Lightkeepers (2) ³ .. ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	{ 1 at 2s. 6d. 1 at 1s. 6d. }		per diem.
TWOFOLD BAY. Harbour Master ..	Bourne Russell, junior ³ ..	1 Aug., 1860 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	250	0 0	1 Aug., 1860.
Boatmen (4) ³ .. ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Superintendent	96	0 0	each.
Sea Pilots ⁴	John Jenkins ⁵	4 Oct., 1854 ..	By the Governor ..	568	16 4	4 Oct., 1854.
	John Fullerton	9 Nov., 1857 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	814	19 0	9 Nov., 1857.
	Thomas Robinson	1 Sept., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	905	15 8	1 May, 1855.
	Henry Gibson	28 Oct., 1840 ..	By the Governor	907	16 6	28 Oct., 1840.
	John Shanks	12 June, 1860 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	751	12 4	12 June, 1860.
	Joseph Silvester Walsh ..	1 May, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	751	0 2	1 May, 1862.
NEWCASTLE. Harbour Master ..	David Tait Allan ⁵	1 Sept., 1858 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	350	0 0	1 Sept., 1858.
Clerk to ditto	Clarence J. Hannell ⁶	10 Mar., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	150	0 0	10 Mar., 1863.
Pilots ³	John Lott	1 April, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	250	0 0	1 April, 1864.
	Alexander Collins	17 Mar., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	250	0 0	17 Mar., 1864.
	James Taylor	9 Sept., 1858 ..	Ditto, ditto	250	0 0	9 Sept., 1858.
Assistant Pilots ³ ..	D. Powell	10 July, 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	150	0 0	10 July, 1859.
	Joseph Dagwell	21 Mar., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	150	0 0	21 Mar., 1864.
Carpenter (1) ³ .. ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.	140	0 0	
Boatmen (10) ³ .. ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Superintendent	96	0 0	each.
Pilot, Richmond River ..	George R. Easton ³	1 April, 1855 ..	By the Governor	175	0 0	1 April, 1855.
Boatmen (5) ³ .. ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Superintendent	96	0 0	each.
Pilot, Clarence River ..	Francis Freeburn ³	10 Jan., 1854 ..	By the Governor	175	0 0	10 Jan., 1854.
Boatmen (4) ³ .. ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Superintendent	96	0 0	each.
Pilot, McLeay River ..	John Burrows Garrard ³ ..	3 Aug., 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	175	0 0	12 Nov., 1862.
Boatmen (4) ³ .. ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Superintendent	96	0 0	each.
Pilot, Manning River ..	Joseph Bradley ³	15 May, 1863 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	175	0 0	15 May, 1863.
Boatmen (4) ³ .. ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	By the Superintendent	96	0 0	each.

¹ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.² Allowed quarters, fuel, and light; also forage.³ Allowed quarters.⁴ These Pilots have to provide their own boats and boatmen.⁵ Allowed quarters and fuel—Lieutenant, Volunteer Naval Brigade.⁶ Shipping Master—£100 per annum.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.			DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£.	s.	d.	
TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE, &c.—continued.							
HARBOURS, LIGHT-HOUSES, AND PILOTS—continued.							
Pilot, Port Macquarie ..	Edward H. Kingsford ¹ ..	26 June, 1858 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	175	0	0	26 June, 1858.
Boatmen (4) ¹ ..	John Ross ¹ ..	1 Sept., 1860 ..	By the Superintendent	96	0	0	each.
Pilot, Moruya ..	John Ross ¹ ..	1 Sept., 1860 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	175	0	0	1 Sept., 1860.
Boatmen (2) ¹ ..	William Edwards ¹ ..	18 Jan., 1850 ..	By the Superintendent	96	0	0	each.
Pilot, Wollongong ..	William Edwards ¹ ..	18 Jan., 1850 ..	By the Governor ..	150	0	0	18 Jan., 1850.
Pilot, in charge of Moorings, Kiama.	Robert Stobo ..	1 July, 1858 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	40	0	0	1 July, 1858.
Ditto ditto, Bellambi ..	Andrew F. de Flou ..	10 Mar., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	25	0	0	10 Mar., 1862.
Signal Master, Fort Phillip.	George J. Moffitt ² ..	1 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200	0	0	8 May, 1858.
Assistant ..	C. Hanson ¹ ..	1 Jan., 1865 ..	By the Superintendent	84	0	0	1 Mar., 1863.
Signal Master, South Head.	James Graham ² ..	10 Feb., 1852 ..	By the Governor ..	180	0	0	15 Oct., 1847.
Junior Clerk ..	Henry Gibson ¹ ..	8 May, 1858 ..	By the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs	80	0	0	8 May, 1858.
	¹ Allowed quarters.		² Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.				
GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIR.							
Inspector ..	Frederick Oatley ¹ ..	27 Aug., 1860 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	250	0	0	21 June, 1849.
Assistant Inspector ..	Richard Driver ² ..	1 Oct., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150	0	0	1 Dec., 1858. ³
Engine Driver ..	(1) ² ..	.. ..	By the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation.	120	0	0	
Labourer (1) ² ..	.. ..	.. ..	By the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.	80	0	0	
	¹ Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse. Gives security—Inspector £500, with two sureties, each £250.		² Allowed a house.				³ Services not continuous.

PART VI.

Secretary for Lands,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

SUMMARY.

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SECRETARY FOR LANDS, ETC.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.			DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£	s.	d.	
LANDS.							
Secretary for Lands	John Robertson ¹	1 Jan., 1866	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission.	1,500	0	0	13 Jan., 1858. ²
	succeeded by						
Under Secretary	John Bowie Wilson	22 Jan., 1866	Ditto, ditto, ditto	1,500	0	0	10 Oct., 1863. ²
Chief Clerk	Michael Fitzpatrick	9 Oct., 1856	Ditto, ditto, ditto	800	0	0	7 Oct., 1837.
	Silvester Berrill Warburton	9 Oct., 1856	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	600	0	0	8 Feb., 1841.
First Clerk	Henry Ludlow Osborne Rich.	9 Oct., 1856	Ditto, ditto	350	0	0	26 Oct., 1851.
Second Clerk	William Wilberforce Stephen	1 Nov., 1858	Ditto, ditto	350	0	0	1 July, 1852.
Third Clerk	William Blackman	1 April, 1861	By the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council.	250	0	0	14 June, 1859.
Fourth Clerk	Henry Freeman	1 April, 1861	Ditto, ditto	250	0	0	9 May, 1859.
Fifth Clerk	Gerard Edgar Herring	1 Sept., 1861	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	200	0	0	April, 1854. ³
Sixth Clerk	Francis Lemesle Oliver	2 Feb., 1863	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	1 Jan., 1855. ³
Seventh Clerk	James John White	2 Feb., 1863	Ditto, ditto	150	0	0	8 April, 1861.
Eighth Clerk	Thomas Hector Johnson	2 Feb., 1863	Ditto, ditto	150	0	0	25 Mar., 1862.
Ninth Clerk	Charles Albert Brown	2 Feb., 1863	Ditto, ditto	150	0	0	13 Oct., 1862.
Tenth Clerk	Stephen Freeman	1 Sept., 1865	Ditto, ditto	150	0	0	1 April, 1862. ³
Extra Clerk	John Ritchie	1 Oct., 1862	Ditto, ditto	150	0	0	1 Oct., 1862.
Messengers (2)				104	0	0	
Officekeeper (1) ⁵				100	0	0	
				61	0	0	

¹ To 21st January—Resigned.

² Services not continuous.

³ Previously stated 1st April, 1863.

⁴ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

⁵ Allowed quarters.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Surveyor General	Walker Rannie Davidson ¹	1 Jan., 1864	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	1,000	0	0	9 May, 1830.
Deputy Surveyor General	Philip Francis Adams	1 Jan., 1864	Ditto, ditto	800	0	0	19 Sept., 1857.
District Surveyors	Peter Heron Henderson	1 June, 1857	Ditto, ditto	730	0	0	1 Aug., 1849.
	Lewis Gordon ²	1 Mar., 1859	Ditto, ditto	730	0	0	1 Feb., 1834.
	Edward Fisher ³	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto, ditto	730	0	0	1 Feb., 1858.
	Edward Twynam ³	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto, ditto	730	0	0	24 Nov., 1855.
	William Albert Braylesford Greaves ⁴	25 May, 1863	Ditto, ditto	730	0	0	15 Feb., 1853.
	J. H. Wood ⁶	1 Aug., 1866	Ditto, ditto	730	0	0	1 Dec., 1860.
1st Class Surveyors	Isaiah Rowland ⁶	1 Mar., 1859	Ditto, ditto	630	0	0	24 Nov., 1855.
	Arthur Dewhurst	14 Aug., 1862	Ditto, ditto	630	0	0	8 June, 1858.
	John Debenham ⁷	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto, ditto	.....	.....	.....	7 April, 1859.
	J. H. Wood ⁸	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto, ditto	630	0	0	1 Dec., 1860.
	Frederick S. Peppercorne	1 Jan., 1864	Ditto, ditto	630	0	0	24 Nov., 1853.
	Thomas Evans	1 Jan., 1866	Ditto, ditto	630	0	0	1 July, 1860.
2nd Class Surveyors	John Williams Desiring	18 Feb., 1863	Ditto, ditto	530	0	0	18 Feb., 1863.
	C. F. Bolton	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto, ditto	530	0	0	10 April, 1860.
	R. J. Campbell	14 Oct., 1863	Ditto, ditto	530	0	0	14 Oct., 1863.
	E. H. Arnheim	24 July, 1864	Ditto, ditto	530	0	0	24 July, 1864.
	P. R. Donaldson	1 Dec., 1864	Ditto, ditto	530	0	0	1 Dec., 1864.
	E. J. H. Knapp, junr. ⁹	6 Jan., 1866	Ditto, ditto	530	0	0	6 Jan., 1866.
Temporary Surveyor	John Armstrong ¹⁰	1 Mar., 1865	Ditto, ditto	630	0	0	1 Mar., 1865.
Chief Draftsman	John Sheddon Adam	1 May, 1862	Ditto, ditto	500	0	0	23 Oct., 1848.
1st Class Draftsmen	Robert David Fitzgerald	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto, ditto	450	0	0	1 Aug., 1856.
	Thomas Harvie Lewis	13 Aug., 1859	Ditto, ditto	400	0	0	1 Feb., 1849.
	John Wolsten Ellis	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto, ditto	350	0	0	23 Sept., 1853.
	James Alexr. Colin Willis	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto, ditto	350	0	0	18 Feb., 1854.

¹ Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse.

² Allowed £25 per annum forage allowance.

³ Allowed £37 10s. per annum forage allowance.

⁴ On leave of absence, without pay, to the 14th April—Deceased.

⁵ Allowed £56 5s. in lieu of forage.

⁶ Employed temporarily in lieu of Mr. Debenham—To the 31st October—Discontinued.

⁷ To the 31st July—Superannuated.

⁸ Allowed £36 per annum forage allowance.

⁹ Allowed £44 per annum forage allowance.

¹⁰ To the 31st July—Promoted.

NOTE.—The amount shown as salary against each of the Staff Surveyors includes a sum of £230 for equipment allowance, out of which each Surveyor provides himself with every requisite for field duty and means of transport. Each Surveyor is also allowed four men, who are paid, on an average, at the rate of 4s. each per diem, including rations, and one overseer or assistant at 6s. per diem.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY. £ s. d.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
SECRETARY FOR LANDS, &c.—continued.					
SURVEYOR GENERAL—continued.					
2nd Class Draftsmen ..	Albert M'Lean	1 Jan., 1863 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	300 0 0	21 May, 1853.
	George Bishop ¹ .. .	1 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	300 0 0	21 Sept., 1857.
	Robert Sherrer Crummer ..	16 Mar., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	300 0 0	23 April, 1857.
	John Sangster .. .	1 Jan., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	300 0 0	13 Aug., 1859.
	Alexander Johnson .. .	1 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	300 0 0	5 July, 1858.
	Joseph George Mullen .. .	1 Jan., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	300 0 0	10 April, 1860.
	John Stack .. .	1 Jan., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	240 0 0	4 June, 1860.
				to 31 March. 300 0 0 from 1 April.	
	Charles Edwd. Finch .. .	1 Jan., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	240 0 0	1 July, 1860.
	Charles Edwd. Baly .. .	1 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	240 0 0	1 July, 1860.
	Cornelius Haylock .. .	1 Jan., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	240 0 0	14 Oct., 1861.
	Henry Hall .. .	1 Jan., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	220 0 0	1 April, 1860.
				to 31 March. 240 0 0 from 1 April.	
	Robert B. Reeves .. .	1 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	220 0 0	1 Mar., 1860.
	Wm. Anthony Trengrouse ..	1 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	220 0 0	16 Sept., 1855.
	Frederick William Rutter ..	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	220 0 0	1 Aug., 1860.
3rd Class Draftsmen ..	Frederick William Rutter ²	1 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	200 0 0	1 Aug., 1860.
	Walter Scott Campbell .. .	1 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	200 0 0	3 July, 1862.
	John F. Goggin .. .	17 Aug., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	200 0 0	17 Aug., 1863.
	Eccleston Du Faur ³ .. .	20 Aug., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	200 0 0	20 Aug., 1863.
	Patrick Joseph Hogan .. .	1 Jan., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
	George Lewis .. .	1 Jan., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1862.
	Walter D. Armstrong .. .	19 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	200 0 0	19 Jan., 1863.
	G. Long .. .	1 Jan., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	200 0 0	27 April, 1864.
	Horace Charlton .. .	1 Jan., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	200 0 0	30 Jan., 1864.
	William Freeman .. .	15 June, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1862.
	Thomas Walpole Hynes ⁴ ..	24 Aug., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	150 0 0	24 Aug., 1863.
	Thomas Healy .. .	30 Mar., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	200 0 0	8 Dec., 1862.
	Edward M. P. Gerard .. .	1 Jan., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	150 0 0	8 June, 1864.
				to 28 Jan. 200 0 0 from 24 Jan.	
	F. W. Watt .. .	1 Jan., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	150 0 0	15 June, 1863.
				to 31 March. 200 0 0 from 1 April.	
	John Lakeman ⁵ .. .	1 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	150 0 0	1 June, 1865.
				to 31 March. 200 0 0 from 1 April.	
	D. Henry Chisholm .. .	1 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	150 0 0	20 July, 1864.
	Theodore Elwin .. .	1 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	150 0 0	5 Oct., 1865.
	Thomas Callachor .. .	24 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
	Henry Alex. Allan .. .	21 Feb., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	150 0 0	1 May, 1864.
	H. Wickham .. .	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	150 0 0	1 June, 1865.
	W. Houston .. .	1 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	100 0 0	1 Mar., 1864.
				to 31 March. 150 0 0 from 1 April.	
Description Writers ..	Arthur T. Jaques .. .	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	100 0 0	1 Nov., 1865.
	Henry Whiteside Graham ..	1 April, 1861 ..	By the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council.	150 0 0	1 Sept., 1860.
	Wm. Henry Lumsdaine .. .	1 Jan., 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Lithographic Draftsmen	Arthur James Stopps .. .	1 Jan., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.
	Josiah Taylor .. .	1 Jan., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.
	Thomas Stevens .. .	1 Jan., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.
	J. Eccles .. .	1 Jan., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	265 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
Do. Printers ..	J. L. Slade .. .	1 Jan., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	210 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
	R. Smith .. .	1 Jan., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	155 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
Assistant Draftsman— Leasing Branch ..	Daniel Counsel .. .	29 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	200 0 0	29 Sept., 1866.
Plan Mounter ..	Wm. Henry Walker .. .	1 Jan., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.
Supernumerary Drafts- men.	Henry Alex. Allan ⁶ .. .	1 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	75 0 0	1 May, 1864.
	Thomas Henry Smith ⁷ .. .	8 June, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	75 0 0	8 June, 1864.
	Thomas Callachor ⁸ .. .	1 Jan., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .	75 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.

¹ To the 31st March—Appointed to Registrar General's Office. ² To the 31st March—Promoted.
³ To the 23rd January—Appointed Clerk, Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands Office. ⁴ To the 20th February—Deceased.
⁵ To the 31st July—Appointed Field Assistant. ⁶ To the 20th February—Promoted.
⁷ To the 13th April—Appointed Field Assistant. ⁸ To the 23rd January—Promoted.

BLUE BOOK OF

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS, &c.—continued.					
SURVEYOR GENERAL—continued.					
Supernumerary Draftsmen <i>—continued.</i>	H. Wickham ¹	1 June, 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	75 0 0	1 June, 1865.
	W. R. Davidson, junr. ² ..	1 Aug., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	75 0 0	1 Aug., 1865.
	Arthur T. Jaques ¹	1 Nov., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	75 0 0	1 Nov., 1865.
	Edwd. Macfarlane	22 Nov., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	75 0 0	22 Nov., 1865.
	E. J. King	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	75 0 0	1 April, 1866.
	J. M'Donald	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	75 0 0	1 April, 1866.
	A. Menzies	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	75 0 0	1 April, 1866.
	J. F. Sexton	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	75 0 0	1 April, 1866.
	A. W. Love	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	75 0 0	1 April, 1866.
	A. Elliott	1 July, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	75 0 0	1 July, 1866.
Secretary and Cashier ..	Henry Halloran ³	1 Aug., 1837 ..	By the Governor	650 0 0	1 May, 1827.
First Clerk (to 18 Feb.) } Chief Clerk }	George James Armytage {	1 Nov., 1838 ..	Ditto	450 0 0	1 Nov., 1838.
		19 Feb., 1866 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	500 0 0	
Accountant	Allan Williams ⁴	1 Aug., 1853 ..	By the Governor	400 0 0	2 Nov., 1829, to 31 Aug., 1839. 1 May, 1853. 1 July, 1851.
Clerks	Ernest Octavius Smith ⁵ ..	5 Feb., 1858 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	400 0 0	1 Nov., 1840.
	Frederick Underwood	9 Feb., 1848 ..	By the Governor	350 0 0 to 18 Feb. 400 0 0 from 19 Feb.	1 Nov., 1840.
	William Thomas	3 Jan., 1854 ..	Ditto	350 0 0 to 18 Feb. 400 0 0 from 19 Feb.	3 Jan., 1854.
	John Ritchie Chambers ..	17 Feb., 1854 ..	Ditto	300 0 0	17 Feb., 1854.
	John Fredk. Landers	13 Feb., 1855 ..	Ditto	300 0 0	13 Feb., 1855.
	Charles Alton Thurlow ..	9 Oct., 1857 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	250 0 0	9 July, 1857.
	Robt. William Newman ..	16 Aug., 1856 ..	Ditto, ditto	250 0 0	16 Aug., 1856.
	John Davidson	19 May, 1856 ..	By the Governor	200 0 0	19 May, 1856.
	Thomas Godbee	13 Dec., 1860 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	200 0 0	13 Dec., 1860.
	Lindsay G. Thompson ..	1 Oct., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	8 Feb., 1853.
	Charles Edward Neate ..	1 Jan., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1859.
	Charles Edward Phillips ..	10 Jan., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	10 Jan., 1859.
	Thomas James Underwood ..	15 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	15 Jan., 1863.
	James Sims Unwin	19 May, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	1 Aug., 1857. ⁶
	Edward Roland Halloran ⁷ ..	12 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	12 Jan., 1863.
	Faithful William Croft ..	23 Feb., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	23 Feb., 1863.
	William Haylock	1 Aug., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	28 April, 1863.
	Henry Kendall ⁸	24 Aug., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	24 Aug., 1863.
	George Charles Tompson ..	1 Sept., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	1 Sept., 1863.
	Thomas Evans	1 July, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	28 Sept., 1863.
	Henry Edward Stratford ..	19 Feb., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	3 Feb., 1863.
	Lawrence Curr	1 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	28 Jan., 1862.
	J. J. West ⁹	18 May, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	125 0 0	18 May, 1865.
	Henry Stephen Harpur ..	17 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	2 Oct., 1863.
Supernumerary Clerks ..	Henry Stephen Harpur ¹⁰ ..	2 Oct., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	2 Oct., 1863.
	William Conway Edwards ..	17 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	6/3 ¹¹ diem to 16 Sept. 150 0 0 from 17 Sept.	1 Oct., 1865.
	J. Wiseman	8 April, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	7/6 ¹² diem	8 April, 1863.
	Frederick Williams	15 Jan., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	6/ ..	15 Jan., 1865.
	J. Underwood	1 July, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	6/ ..	1 July, 1865.
	E. Patterson	17 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	6/ ..	1 Jan., 1866.
Temporary Clerks	H. Raymond ¹¹	1 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	6/ ..	1 Jan., 1866.
	W. Shoobert ¹²	1 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	6/ ..	1 Jan., 1866.
	E. Patterson ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	6/ ..	1 Jan., 1866.
	David D'Arcy	20 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	6/3 ¹¹ diem to 2nd and again from 13 Jan.	8 April, 1863.

¹ To the 31st March—Promoted.² To the 24th April—Appointed Field Assistant.³ To the 18th February—Appointed Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office.⁴ Gives security to the amount of £300.⁵ To 31st December—Resigned.⁶ Services not continuous.⁷ To the 18th February—Exchanged with Mr. Stratford, Occupation of Lands Department.⁸ To the 6th February—Appointed Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office.⁹ To the 16th September—Appointed Clerk, Legislative Council Office.¹⁰ To the 16th September—Promoted.¹¹ To the 28th February—Resigned.¹² To the 13th April—Resigned.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY. £ s. d.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
SECRETARY FOR LANDS, &c.—continued.					
SURVEYOR GENERAL—continued.					
Temporary Clerks— <i>contd</i>	Frank Williams	1 Jan., 1866 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	6/ ^{pp} diem	1 Jan., 1866.
	D. M. Coleridge ¹	1 Mar., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	6/ ..	1 Mar., 1866.
	H. Croft	26 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	6/ ..	26 April, 1866.
	F. Barnes	5 May, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	6/ ..	5 May, 1866.
	G. E. Sims	17 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	6/ ..	17 Sept., 1866.
Messenger (1) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	100 0 0	
Assistant Messengers (3) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	{ 1 at 50 0 0 2 at 40 0 0	each.
Housekeeper (1) ² .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	50 0 0	
Assistant ditto (2) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	{ 1 at 36 0 0 1 at 25 0 0	
Licensed Surveyors ..	Lord Audley .. ..	.. ..	By the Minister for Lands.	FEES:—	
	C. Arthur	19 Oct., 1857 ..	Ditto	214 0 0	
	†W. Anderson ³	13 Sept., 1864 ..	Ditto .. ..	.. ..
	†J. Armstrong ⁴	23 Feb., 1849 ..	By the Governor	35 9 0	
	†J. Armstrong, junr.	22 Sept., 1859 ..	By the Minister for Lands.	352 0 0	
	†J. Berry ⁵ & T. Berry	24 Nov., 1855 ..	By the Governor	297 1 0	
	T. Berry	24 Nov., 1855 ..	Ditto	718 7 0	
	A. C. Betts	24 Mar., 1865 ..	By the Minister for Lands.	888 0 0	
	†J. Barling	13 June, 1865 ..	Ditto	929 0 0	
	J. H. Burnside	3 May, 1854 ..	By the Governor	79 0 0	
	J. Berry, junr., & T. Berry	21 Sept., 1866 ..	By the Minister for Lands.	517 0 0	
	Francis Beaumont	16 June, 1863 ..	Ditto	30 0 0	
	†George W. Commins	21 May, 1862 ..	Ditto	1,466 0 0	
	†W. H. Christie	9 Nov., 1863 ..	Ditto	740 0 0	
	Archibald W. Campbell	22 Dec., 1862 ..	Ditto	114 0 0	
	†J. B. Combes	31 Dec., 1863 ..	Ditto	408 0 0	
	W. J. Conder	18 Jan., 1865 ..	Ditto	1,017 0 0	
	F. W. Darby	17 Nov., 1857 ..	Ditto	265 0 0	
	†E. R. Deane	22 Sept., 1859 ..	Ditto	1,173 0 0	
	†J. C. Daigleish	24 Mar., 1865 ..	Ditto	303 0 0	
	†G. L. Dove	13 May, 1864 ..	Ditto	867 0 0	
	†W. Edwards	27 Jan., 1859 ..	Ditto	840 0 0	
	†H. V. Evans	14 Oct., 1862 ..	Ditto	437 0 0	
	F. G. Finley	31 Oct., 1865 ..	Ditto	121 0 0	
	†J. Hall	9 Jan., 1854 ..	By the Governor	364 0 0	
	†E. Herborn	1 Feb., 1858 ..	By the Minister for Lands.	445 0 0	
	†John Heady	20 Nov., 1860 ..	Ditto	592 0 0	
	C. A. Harpur	19 Nov., 1862 ..	Ditto	582 0 0	
	J. J. Higgins	28 Nov., 1865 ..	Ditto	293 0 0	
	†E. Hallen	16 April, 1863 ..	Ditto	64 0 0	
	†A. S. Huntley	19 Sept., 1863 ..	Ditto	176 0 0	
	†J. B. Houghton	29 Sept., 1863 ..	Ditto	1,257 0 0	
	R. P. Jones	13 Oct., 1863 ..	Ditto	310 0 0	
	†E. J. H. Knapp, senr.	24 April, 1864 ..	By the Governor	168 0 0	
	E. J. H. Knapp, junr. ⁶	9 June, 1858 ..	By the Minister for Lands.	40 18 0	
	W. E. Larmer	28 Aug., 1854 ..	By the Governor	559 0 0	
	J. Loudon	12 Dec., 1862 ..	Ditto	435 0 0	
	†J. F. Mann	20 Mar., 1848 ..	Ditto	773 0 0	
	J. M'Culloch	16 June, 1857 ..	By the Minister for Lands.	1,157 0 0	
	†D. M. Maitland	11 Aug., 1857 ..	Ditto	1,246 0 0	
	†E. P. Mann	31 Aug., 1859 ..	Ditto	748 0 0	
	H. O. M'Cormack	10 Dec., 1863 ..	Ditto	268 0 0	
	A. M'Pherson	28 Nov., 1865 ..	Ditto	583 0 0	
	†R. R. Machattie	11 Dec., 1862 ..	Ditto	520 0 0	
	F. Napier	25 May, 1866 ..	Ditto	228 0 0	
	†John Neill	12 Feb., 1855 ..	By the Governor	1,231 0 0	
	T. J. Oliver	24 Nov., 1855 ..	Ditto	26 0 0	
	†S. Parkinson	18 April, 1853 ..	Ditto	55 0 0	
	†G. M. Pitt	1 Feb., 1859 ..	By the Minister for Lands.	442 0 0	
	†A. J. Pechey	13 Dec., 1859 ..	Ditto	1,102 0 0	
	L. B. Rudder	19 June, 1861 ..	Ditto	250 0 0	
	E. Sanderson	24 Nov., 1855 ..	By the Governor	490 0 0	

¹ To the 26th April—Discontinued.² Employed as Mining Surveyor for part of the year, and paid by Special Vote. the late Mr. Debenham.³ Deceased.⁴ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.⁵ Employed as Salaried Surveyor for part of the year in lieu of Appointed Second Class Surveyor.

† This mark occurring against the name of a Licensed Surveyor, signifies that he is specially licensed under the provisions of the Real Property Act of 1862.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS, &c.—continued.					
SURVEYOR GENERAL—continued.					
Licensed Surveyors— <i>continued.</i>	J. M. Simpson	21 May, 1858 ..	By the Minister for Lands.	1,518 0 0	
	J. G. M. Sharpe	31 July, 1866 ..	Ditto	18 0 0	
	† W. B. Simpson	18 April, 1859 ..	Ditto	572 0 0	
	G. T. Seecombe	28 Nov., 1865 ..	Ditto	176 0 0	
	J. B. Thompson	10 May, 1858 ..	Ditto	691 0 0	
	† J. Vernon	14 Jan., 1864 ..	Ditto	1,167 0 0	
† This mark occurring against the name of a Licensed Surveyor, signifies that he is specially licensed under the provisions of the Real Property Act of 1862.					
NOTE.—Licensed Surveyors:—The area measured by these Officers during the year 1866, amounted to 400,251 acres, at a cost of £30,377 16s., viz.:—Lands for Sale, including Conditional Purchases, 291,016 acres; Pre-emptive, 49,822 acres; Government and Church purposes, 997 acres; Roads and Reserves, 58,416 acres.					
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF CROWN LANDS.					
Albury	Edward Brown ¹	1 July, 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	50 0 0	26 Aug., 1857.
Armidale and Uralla ..	Sydney Blythe ¹	1 July, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	21 Oct., 1858.
Balranald and Euston ..	Alfred B. Burns ¹	1 Aug., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	16 July, 1856.
Bathurst	James Byrn Richards ..	1 May, 1853 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1824.
Berrima	George Henry Rowley ¹ ..	12 Sept., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	6 Mar., 1860.
Bega	J. Davis	8 Dec., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 Dec., 1865.
Bombala	William Henry Thomas ¹ ..	12 Apl., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	12 Apl., 1864.
Bourke and Brewarrina ..	H. C. Bobart ¹	1 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	21 May, 1863.
Binalong (Burrows) ..	William J. E. Wotton ¹ ..	24 Jan., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	17 Jan., 1862.
Braidwood	Ralph Clemenger ¹	1 July, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	19 Apl., 1861.
Brisbane Water and Gosford.	Thomas Cade Battley ¹ ..	1 Oct., 1857 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	8 Aug., 1843.
Broulee, Moruya, and Nelligen.	Adolphus Nordblad ¹	1 Oct., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	3 June, 1862.
Camden, Picton, and Narellan.	John Benson Martin ¹	1 Oct., 1857 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 Sept., 1852.
Campbelltown	George White ¹	19 Dec., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	16 Jan., 1856.
Carcoar	Edward James Campbell North ¹	9 May, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 May, 1865.
Cassilis and Merriwa ..	John Morris ¹	1 Oct., 1857 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	17 Oct., 1854.
Casino (Richmond River)	Charles Moore ¹	1 Oct., 1857 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1857.
Cooma	Robert Dawson ²	1 Oct., 1857 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	12 Jan., 1847.
Coonabarabran	Frederick Wm. Edwards ¹ ..	8 Nov., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	28 Oct., 1863.
Coonamble	William Clifton Weston ¹ ..	14 Nov., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	23 June, 1864.
Denilquin and Moulamein.	John Archer Broughton ¹ ..	1 Feb., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 Feb., 1865.
Dubbo and Warren ..	Luke M'Guinn ¹	14 Nov., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 Nov., 1861.
Dungog and Clarence Town.	Henry Gordon ¹	1 June, 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 May, 1859.
Dowling	J. V. Wareham ¹	1 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	19 Mar., 1863.
Eden and Panbula ..	Christopher Dunkin Hayes ¹ ..	10 July, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	7 Oct., 1864.
Forbes	William Fox Parker ¹	1 May, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	26 Apl., 1862.
Grafton	William Henry Hughes Becke ¹	1 Oct., 1857 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	8 June, 1853.
Goulburn	Charles S. Alexander ¹	12 Feb., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	8 Feb., 1861.
Gundagai	David Smith ¹	1 Jan., 1858 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	25 May, 1839.
Gunnedah	Thomas Forster ¹	1 Jan., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	18 July, 1851.
Hartley	Thomas Brown ²	1 Jan., 1858 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	6 Jan., 1851.
Hay	James Forsyth ¹	1 Nov., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 Oct., 1862.
Kiama	Henry Connell, junr. ¹	1 June, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	21 Aug., 1844.
Liverpool	George White	19 Oct., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	16 Jan., 1856.
	succeeded by				
	John Evans	8 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	8 Jan., 1866.
Macleay River (West Kempsey.)	John Bartholomew Casey ¹ ..	1 Apl., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	21 Apl., 1863.
Maitland	James Thompson	11 Feb., 1853 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	13 Aug., 1853.
Mitchell	Patrick Green	8 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	8 Jan., 1866.
Moama	George Maunsell ¹	20 Nov., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	13 Mar., 1855.
Molong	John J. Davies ¹	1 Jan., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	7 Dec., 1859.
	succeeded by				
	William Finch ¹	1 Mar., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1866.
Mudgee	George Warburton ²	15 July, 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	27 Oct., 1840.
Murrurundi	George Gray Brodie ¹	1 Nov., 1858 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	19 Mar., 1858.
Muswellbrook and Merton	John O'Meara ¹	1 Apl., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 Apl., 1859.
Newcastle	Henry Baker ¹	1 Oct., 1857 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 May, 1862.
Orange	William Tucker Evans ¹ ..	1 Oct., 1857 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	20 Apl., 1851.
Parramatta	George Langley, J.P. ¹	24 Sept., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 Aug., 1837.
Paterson	Robert Studdert ¹	1 Oct., 1857 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	12 June, 1840.
Penrith	James Thomas Wilshire ¹ ..	14 Nov., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 Sept., 1862.
Port Macquarie	Frederick Becke ¹	1 Oct., 1857 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	13 Nov., 1837.
	succeeded by				
	James Potts Ormiston ¹	23 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 July, 1863.

¹ Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c., &c.² Police Magistrate, &c.

* Receives a commission of £5 per cent. up to £2,000, 2½ per cent. over £2,000 up to £10,000, and £1 per cent. over latter amount.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY. £ s. d.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
SECRETARY FOR LANDS, &c.—continued.					
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF CROWN LANDS—continued.					
Port Stephens and Stroud	Thomas Laman ¹	1 Mar., 1861 ..	By the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council.	50 0 0	13 Apl., 1859.
Queanbeyan	Obadiah Willans ¹	13 Dec., 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	50 0 0	14 Nov., 1864.
Raymond Terrace ..	John Connolly ¹ succeeded by	27 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	7 June, 1864.
	H. J. Bolding ¹	22 Feb., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	22 Feb., 1866.
Rylstone	William W. Armstrong ¹ ..	1 Oct., 1857 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 July, 1854.
Scone	Fredk. Robertson Wilshire ¹	14 Nov., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
Shoalhaven and Nowra ..	William Lovegrove ¹	1 Oct., 1857 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1857.
Singleton (Patrick's Plains.)	William Dudding ¹	1 Oct., 1857 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	4 Apl., 1847.
Sofala	Hugh Bridson ²	1 Aug., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	13 June, 1856.
Sydney	P. J. Hogan ³	1 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	Nil.	1 Jan., 1863.
Tabulam	James Alexander Young ¹ ..	1 Apl., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 Apl., 1862.
Tambaroora and Windoeyer	Joseph Cox ¹ succeeded by	1 Apl., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	26 Oct., 1859.
	J. H. L. Scott ⁴	3 Oct., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto .. ..	.....	10 Nov., 1858.
Tamworth and Nundle ..	John M'Donald ¹	19 Aug., 1858 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	50 0 0	6 Feb., 1851.
Tenterfield	Edward Raper ¹	12 Apl., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	22 Sept., 1862.
Tumut	John Francis Blake ¹	10 June, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 June, 1862.
Tweed River	James Bray	1 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1866.
Wagga Wagga and Urana	Edwin Harvy Tompson ¹ ..	7 Feb., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	29 Jan., 1864.
Warialda, Bingera, and Mooree.	Leopold Yates ¹	20 Aug., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	10 July, 1862.
Walcha and Bendemeer ..	George Augustus Buckland ¹	1 July, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	12 June, 1857.
Walgett	J. Mair ¹	1 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	3 Oct., 1862.
Wee Waa and Narrabri ..	Charles Edward Smith ⁴ ..	1 May, 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	25 Mar., 1851.
Wellingrove, Glen Innes, Inverell, and Severn.	Alexander Octave Wyatt ¹ ..	1 Oct., 1857 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	31 May, 1854.
Wellington	Frederick Marsh ¹	10 May, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	8 Apl., 1852.
Wentworth	Frederick Brown Russell ¹ ..	1 Sept., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	3 Aug., 1864.
Windsor (St. Albans) ..	George Augustus Gordon ¹ ..	1 Apl., 1858 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1843.
Wingham, Manning River	Jasper Creagh ¹	1 Apl., 1858 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 May, 1856.
Wollongong	Alfred Allatson Turner ¹ ..	1 Oct., 1857 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	23 May, 1848.
Wollombi	James Norton Brooks ¹ ..	1 Oct., 1857 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	1 June, 1853.
Yass	John Stiles ¹	1 Oct., 1857 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	24 Oct., 1849.
Young	James Richard Edwards ¹ ..	1 Apl., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	50 0 0	14 Mar., 1862.

¹ Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c. ² Assistant Gold Commissioner, &c. ³ Third Class Draftsman, Survey Office, £200 per annum.
⁴ Police Magistrate, &c.
 NOTE.—Each of the Crown Lands Agents, except Sydney, gives security to the amount of £300.
⁵ Receives commission.
 N.B.—Each of the Crown Land Agents are allowed a commission of 1 per cent. beyond £5,000 up to £10,000, not to exceed £50, in addition to their fixed salary, excepting those at Bathurst, Maitland, and Campbelltown, who receive 5 per cent. up to £2,000, 2½ per cent. over £2,000 up to £10,000, and 1 per cent. over latter amount.

OCCUPATION OF LANDS.

Chief Commissioner ..	Abram Orpen Moriarty ..	17 Sept., 1860 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission.	800 0 0	10 Jan., 1846.
Chief Clerk	Albert Owen Pretious ..	1 Oct., 1860 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	400 0 0	10 April, 1854.
Clerks	Eccleston Du Faur	24 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	20 Aug., 1863.
	Gordon Mansfield	11 April, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	250 0 0	9 Mar., 1860.
	Thomas Jewel Oliver ¹ ..	10 Feb., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	9 July, 1857.
	James Brisbane Graham ..	11 April, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
	Edmund O'Dwyer	11 April, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	175 0 0	8 May, 1862.
	Henry Edward Stratford ² ..	11 April, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	3 Feb., 1863.
	succeeded by				
	Edward Roland Halloran ³ ..	19 Feb., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	12 Jan., 1863.
	succeeded by				
	Charles Nicholson Jewel Oliver.	1 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	125 0 0	27 Mar., 1866.
William Alexander Lesley ⁴ ..	1 Sept., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	75 0 0	1 Sept., 1865.	
succeeded by					
Charles Nicholson Jewel Oliver. ⁵	27 Mar., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	75 0 0	27 Mar., 1866.	
succeeded by					
Henry Augustine Fitzpatrick ⁶ ..	12 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	75 0 0	16 Oct., 1866.	

¹ In receipt of a pension of £75 per annum from Imperial Funds, "Convict Service."
² To the 18th February—Transferred to Surveyor General's Office. ³ To the 31st October.
⁴ To the 28th February. ⁵ To the 31st October—Promoted.

BLUE BOOK OF

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS, &c.—continued.					
OCCUPATION OF LANDS—continued.					
Commissioner of Crown Lands, County of Cumberland.	James Deane	1 May, 1860 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission.	200 0 0	9 Feb., 1852.
Extra Clerks	Benjamin Walford ¹ ..	5 Jan., 1866 ..	By the Minister for Lands.	5s. $\frac{3}{4}$ diem.	14 Sept., 1865.
	Charles H. Roberts ² ..	23 May, 1866 ..	Ditto	5s. ..	28 May, 1866.
	William Berthon ³ ..	23 June, 1866 ..	Ditto	5s. ..	1 Aug., 1864.
	Henry V. Geary ³ ..	11 June, 1866 ..	Ditto	7s. ..	12 Mar., 1866.
	.. .. succeeded by Henry Stuart Russell ..	1 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto	7s. ..	25 May, 1866.
	Frederick William Vincent	14 June, 1866 ..	Ditto	7s. ..	22 Mar., 1848. ⁴
Messenger (1) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	By Chief Commissioner.	50 0 0	
Office-keeper (1) ⁵ ..	.. ..	.. ..	Ditto	25 0 0	
COMMISSIONERS, PASTORAL DISTRICTS.					
Districts—					
Lachlan	Edgar Beckham ⁶ ..	29 Sept., 1841 ..	By the Governor, by Commission.	500 0 0	29 Sept., 1841.
Murrumbidgee	Charles George Norman Lockhart. ⁷	1 April, 1853 ..	Ditto, ditto	500 0 0	27 Feb., 1849.
Darling	Stephen Cole ⁶ ..	1 Nov., 1851 ..	Ditto, ditto	450 0 0	8 Feb., 1837.
Wellington and Bligh ..	Silvanus Brown Daniel ⁶ ..	7 Mar., 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission.	450 0 0	7 Mar., 1862.
Gwydir	Edward Sharp ⁸ ..	1 June, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	450 0 0	21 May, 1860.
	.. .. succeeded by John Granville Grenfell ⁹ ..	1 Oct., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	400 0 0	18 Nov., 1861.
	Thomas Warre Harriott ⁷ ..	7 Oct., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	450 0 0	7 Mar., 1862.
New England North and Clarence.	Arthur John Kingsmill ⁶ ..	1 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	400 0 0	29 Sept., 1860.
Liverpool Plains ..	Alexander Black ⁶ ..	1 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	400 0 0	21 Jan., 1861.
New England South and Macleay.	John Charles Woore ¹⁰ ..	1 June, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	400 0 0	7 Mar., 1862.
Albert .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	450 0 0	from 1 Oct.
Monaro	John Lindon Biddulph ⁷ ..	1 June, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	400 0 0	7 Mar., 1862.
Warrego	John Granville Grenfell ¹¹ ..	7 Oct., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	400 0 0	18 Nov., 1861.
	.. .. succeeded by Daniel Alexander Byrne ⁷ ..	1 Oct., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	400 0 0	9 May, 1861.
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.					
Albert District	Daniel Alexander Byrne ¹² ..	1 June, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	400 0 0	9 May, 1861.
Bailiffs (14) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	By the Minister for Lands.	183 0 0	each.
Camp-keepers (10) ..	(One to 31st October) ..	.. ..	By the District Commissioners.	40 0 0	each.
¹ To the 4th February. ² To the 3rd August. ³ To the 31st August. * Services not continuous. ⁵ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. ⁶ Allowed quarters. ⁷ Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters. ⁸ Allowed quarters—To the 30th September. ⁹ Allowed quarters—To the 8th December. ¹⁰ Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters, and £75 per annum in lieu of equipment. ¹¹ Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters—To the 30th September—Transferred to Gwydir District. ¹² Allowed £75 per annum in lieu of equipment—To the 30th September—Transferred to Warrego District.					
WESTERN GOLD DISTRICT.					
Commissioner in Charge	Whittingdale Johnston ¹	1 July, 1866 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	500 0 0	10 July, 1849.
Assistant Commissioner to 30th June.		22 Nov., 1858 ..	Ditto, ditto	450 0 0	
Assistant Commissioners	William W. Browne ² ..	19 Mar., 1858 ..	Ditto, ditto	450 0 0	15 Aug., 1854.
	Henry M'Crummin Keightley. ³	1 Jan., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	450 0 0	10 July, 1854.
2nd class, ditto	Hugh Bridson ⁴ ..	1 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	350 0 0	13 June, 1856.
	Joseph Cox ⁵ ..	1 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	350 0 0	26 Oct., 1859.
Sub-Commissioners ..	James Houghton Langston Scott ⁵	1 Sept., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	275 0 0	10 Nov., 1858.
	Johnson George King ⁶ ..	24 Nov., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	275 0 0	24 Nov., 1861.
Clerk in Central Office ..	Alexander Maconochie Naylor.	1 Feb., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	1 Feb., 1862.
Chinese Interpreters (2)	(To 31st March) ..	Aug., 1861, & 1 May, 1858.	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	each.
¹ Allowed £50 per annum for office rent and quarters; allowed £50 per annum to 30th June, in lieu of forage for one horse, and £100 per annum from 1st July, in lieu of forage for two horses. ² Allowed £50 per annum for office rent and quarters, and £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse; also £50 per annum to provide a Camp-keeper—To the 31st March—Appointed Police Magistrate, Hay. ³ Allowed £50 per annum for office rent and quarters, and £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse, and £50 per annum to provide a Camp-keeper—To the 30th June—Office abolished—Police Magistrate, Rockley and Tuena, without emolument. ⁴ Allowed £40 per annum in lieu of quarters, and £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse; also £50 per annum to provide a Camp-keeper—To the 30th June—Office abolished—Agent for the sale of Crown Lands, £50 per annum—Police Magistrate, £350 per annum. ⁵ Allowed quarters, and £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse; also £50 per annum to provide a Camp-keeper—To the 30th June—Office abolished—Salaried Police Magistrate. ⁶ Allowed £40 per annum in lieu of quarters, and £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse; also £50 per annum to provide a Camp-keeper—To the 30th June—Office abolished.					

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS, &c.—continued.					
BOARD FOR REPORTING UPON CLAIMS TO REWARDS FOR THE DISCOVERY OF NEW GOLD FIELDS IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT.					
Chairman..	.. Nil.				
Members ..	.. John Nepean M'Intosh ..	Dec., 1861 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	Nil	Dec., 1861.
	.. Joseph Walford ..	Dec., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		Dec., 1861.
COURTS OF APPEAL IN THE WESTERN GOLD DISTRICT.					
Chairman of the Court of Appeal for the Western Gold Fields other than the Lachlan.	William W. Browne ¹ ..	14 Feb., 1866 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	Nil	15 Aug., 1864.
	succeeded by Denis Donnelly ..	29 May, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	}	29 May, 1866.
Members ..	.. Edward Coombes ..	26 Oct., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		26 Oct., 1866.
	.. John Mongan ..	April, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		April, 1862.
	succeeded by Richard Flappell ..	31 July, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	}	31 July, 1866.
	.. Donald Campbell ..	April, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		April, 1862.
	succeeded by Robert Stynes ..	28 Aug., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	}	28 Aug., 1866.
Chairman of the Court of Appeal for the Lachlan Gold Fields.	.. Denis Donnelly ..	31 July, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		*	29 May, 1866.
	succeeded by A. Stokes ..	26 Oct., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	}	26 Oct., 1866.
Members Robert Isbester ..	28 Oct., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..			28 Oct., 1863.
	succeeded by Robert Callow ..	7 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	}	7 Sept., 1866.
	.. George Matheson ..	28 Oct., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..			28 Oct., 1863.
	succeeded by J. D. Campbell ..	28 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		28 Sept., 1866.
¹ Assistant Gold Commissioner, to 31st March—Appointed Police Magistrate, Hay. ² Each Member of the Court of Appeal receives £2 per diem while the Court is sitting.					
SOUTHERN GOLD DISTRICT.					
Gold Commissioner ..	} George O'Malley Clarke ¹ {	1 July, 1866 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	500 0 0	} 1 Jan., 1864.
Assistant Commissioner (to 30 June.)		1 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	450 0 0 to 30 June.	
Assistant Commissioners	Robert Blossie Lynch ² ..	1 April, 1867 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	450 0 0	5 Jan., 1864.
Ditto 2nd Class	Alfred George Shadforth ³ ..	1 Nov., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	450 0 0	12 Sept., 1861.
	David Dickson ² ..	1 April, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	350 0 0	15 Aug., 1860.
	Charles Harpur ² ..	1 April, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	350 0 0	29 Aug., 1859.
	Richard Higginson Fitzsimons. ²	1 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	350 0 0	5 Jan., 1862.
Sub-Commissioner	Frederick Duncan Mant ² ..	18 July, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	275 0 0	18 July, 1862.
Clerk	John Richard Neate ..	1 April, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150 0 0	1 April, 1862.
Chinese Interpreters (4) ..	.. ..	.. ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150 0 0	each.
Camp-keepers (6) ..	.. ..	.. ..	By Commissioners ..	50 0 0	..
¹ Allowed quarters to 30 June—also allowed £50 per annum to 30 June, in lieu of forage for one horse, and £100 per annum from 1 July, in lieu of forage for two horses. ² Allowed £40 per annum for house rent, and £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse. ³ Allowed quarters, and £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse.					
NOTE.—The Assistant Commissioners and Second Class Assistant Commissioners, and Camp-keepers, were discontinued on 30th June, and the Chinese Interpreters, on the 31st March.					
BOARD FOR REPORTING UPON CLAIMS TO REWARDS FOR THE DISCOVERY OF NEW GOLD FIELDS IN THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT.					
Chairman..	.. James Harrop Griffin ..	7 Nov., 1861 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	Nil	} 27 Mar., 1862.
Members William Bunn ..	7 Nov., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		
	.. William John Bennison ..	7 Nov., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto ..		

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OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY. £ s. d.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
SECRETARY FOR LANDS, &c.—continued.					
COURTS OF APPEAL IN THE SOUTHERN GOLD DISTRICT.					
BRAIDWOOD GOLD FIELDS.					
Chairman..	James Harrop Griffin	25 Mar., 1862	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	Nil.	27 Mar., 1852.
Members ..	Patrick James Galway William L. Watts	25 Mar., 1862 25 Mar., 1862	Ditto, ditto .. Ditto, ditto ..	*	{ 25 Mar., 1862. 25 Mar., 1862.
KIANDRA GOLD FIELD.					
Chairman ..	John Maximus Lett	17 June, 1863	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	*	{ 17 June, 1863.
Members ..	Robert Kentish James Eastwood	7 April, 1862 7 April, 1862	Ditto, ditto .. Ditto, ditto ..	*	{ 7 April, 1862. 7 April, 1862.
* The Members of the Courts of Appeal receive each £2 per diem while the Court is sitting.					
NORTHERN GOLD DISTRICT.					
Commissioner ..	Glentworth Walsh Frazer Addison. ¹	1 July, 1866	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	500 0 0	14 April, 1858.
Assistant Commissioner (1st Class) in charge.		1 Sept., 1864	Ditto, ditto ..	450 0 0 to 30th June.	
Assistant Commissioners (2nd Class.)	George Green Emmott ²	1 June, 1859	Ditto, ditto ..	350 0 0	12 Dec., 1853.
Clerk ..	Frederick Dalton ³ Richard Higginson Fitzsimons.	15 May, 1860 17 Aug., 1866	Ditto, ditto .. Ditto, ditto ..	350 0 0 150 0 0	15 May, 1860. 5 Jan., 1852.
¹ Allowed quarters, and £100 per annum in lieu of forage for two horses; also, £50 per annum to provide a Camp-keeper. Chairman of the Board for reporting upon Claims to Rewards for the discovery of New Gold Fields, and Chairman of the Court of Appeal; also, Police Magistrate—without emolument.					
² Allowed £40 per annum in lieu of quarters, and £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse, and £50 per annum to provide a Camp-keeper—To the 30th June—Office abolished. Police Magistrate, Timbarra, without emolument.					
³ Allowed quarters, and £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse, and £50 per annum to provide for a Camp-keeper—To the 30th June—Office abolished. Police Magistrate, Nundle, without emolument.					
BOARD FOR REPORTING UPON CLAIMS TO REWARDS FOR THE DISCOVERY OF NEW GOLD FIELDS IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT.					
Chairman..	Glentworth Walsh Frazer Addison. ¹	28 Oct., 1864	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	Nil.	{ 14 April, 1858.
Members ..	George Westen Alexander M'Leod	23 Dec., 1864 23 Dec., 1864	Ditto, ditto .. Ditto, ditto ..	*	{ 23 Dec., 1864. 23 Dec., 1864.
* Gold Commissioner—See above.					
COURTS OF APPEAL IN THE NORTHERN GOLD DISTRICT.					
Chairman ..	Glentworth Walsh Frazer Addison. ¹	28 Oct., 1864	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	Nil.	14 April, 1858.
Members ..	James Danners Leece Charles Coleby	9 Jan., 1865 15 Dec., 1865	Ditto, ditto .. Ditto, ditto ..	*	{ 9 Jan., 1865. 15 Dec., 1865.
* The Members of the Courts of Appeal receive each £2 per diem while the Court is sitting—Nil drawn during the year.					
MANAGEMENT OF ALPACAS.					
Superintendent ..	Edward Payten. ¹	21 Nov., 1863	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	650 0 0	21 Nov., 1863:
* To the 30th June.					

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY. £ s. d.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
SECRETARY FOR LANDS, &c.—continued.					
COAL FIELDS, &c.					
Examiner of Coal Fields, and Keeper of Mining Records.	William Keene ¹	28 Dec., 1854 .. 18 Feb., 1863.	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	600 0 0	28 Dec., 1854.
Mine Inspector	Thomas Lewis	1 July, 1864 .. 18 Feb., 1863.	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	18 Feb., 1863.
¹ Allowed travelling expenses when on duty.					
BOTANIC GARDENS, &c.					
Director	Charles Moore ¹	1 Feb., 1848 ..	By the Secretary of State.	400 0 0	1 Feb., 1848.
Clerk and Librarian ..	Leonce Bougrelle	1 April, 1863 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	150 0 0	1 April, 1863.
Overseer	James Kidd ²	1 Sept., 1847 ..	By the Governor ..	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1847.
	succeeded by John Duff ³	1 Sept., 1866 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	150 0 0	1 Sept., 1866.
Bailiff (1) ⁴	.. ..	.. ..	By the Director ..	108 0 0	.. ..
Gardeners (12) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Ditto .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
GOVERNMENT DOMAINS.					
Overseer	David Wilson ⁴	1 Mar., 1855 ..	By the Governor ..	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1855.
Bailiff	John Meads ⁴	1 May, 1864 ..	By the Director ..	108 0 0	1 May, 1864.
Workmen (12) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Ditto .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
¹ Allowed a house, also fuel, and forage for a horse. ² Allowed a house and fuel, to the 31st August—Superannuated. ³ Allowed a house, also fuel. ⁴ Allowed a house.					
MEDICAL ATTENDANTS TO ABORIGINES.					
Districts—					
Clarence River ..	Simon Belinfante	22 July, 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	20 0 0	.. ..
New England ..	Charles V. Adams	1 Oct., 1854 ..	By the Governor ..	20 0 0	1 Oct., 1854.
Liverpool Plains ..	Walter Scott	1 July, 1860 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	20 0 0	1 July, 1860.
Warialda	Ludwig Philip ¹	1 Feb., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	20 0 0	1 Feb., 1859.
¹ To the 30th April—Deceased.					
SHEEP DIRECTORS.					
Albury	Thomas Mitchell .. James M'Laurin .. John Dight .. Alexander Sloane .. D. P. Keogh .. N. P. Bayley .. Edward King Cox ..	27 Feb., 1866..	{By the Sheep Owners for the District ..}	Nil.	
Mudgee	Robert Low .. Charles Clarendon Cox .. George Rouse .. Richard Denne .. H. A. Thomas ..	27 Feb., 1866..	Ditto, ditto	Nil.	
Armidale	T. A. Perry .. C. D. Fenwick .. Sydney Darby .. S. H. Officer ..	2 Mar., 1866..	Ditto, ditto	Nil.	
Balranald	J. C. Grassie .. G. A. Mein .. E. B. Scott .. J. S. Pearson ..	2 Mar., 1866..	Ditto, ditto	Nil.	

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				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS, &c.—continued.					
SHEEP DIRECTORS—continued.					
Deniliquin	P. A Jennings	2 Mar., 1866	By the Sheep Owners for the District.	Nil.	
	Robert Paterson				
	Henry Darlot				
	Richard Blackwood				
Dubbo	Alex. Landale	2 Mar., 1866..	Ditto, ditto	Nil.	
	A. C. Baird				
	J. Watt				
	Joseph Aarons				
Glen Innes	John Musson	2 Mar., 1866..	Ditto, ditto	Nil.	
	John McMaster				
	Christopher Leigh				
	Peter Colin Campbell				
Wee Waa	Edward Irby	2 Mar., 1866..	Ditto, ditto	Nil.	
	William Wilberforce Frazer				
	T. G. Dangar				
	Alexander Urquhart				
Singleton	H. Garrett	31 Aug., 1866..	Ditto, ditto	Nil.	
	W. C. Wilkinson				
	P. Quinn				
	John Ross				
Singleton	George Wyndham	2 Mar., 1866..	Ditto, ditto	Nil.	
	Thomas Lindsay				
	Alexander Bowman				
	Edward Parnell ¹				
	succeeded by				
	John Brown	14 Aug., 1866	By the Secretary for Lands, on nomination of Chief Inspector of Sheep.	Nil.	
Wagga Wagga	James Cochrane	2 Mar., 1866	By the Sheep Owners for the District.	Nil.	
	Thomas Alexander Brown..				
	Thomas Wardle Hammond				
	John Halloway				
Warialda	George Forsyth	2 Mar., 1866..	Ditto, ditto	Nil.	
	W. Russell				
	D. Capel				
	J. C. Bagot				
Warialda	F. C. Lamotte ²	31 July, 1866	By the Secretary for Lands, on nomination of Chief Inspector of Sheep.	Nil.	
	J. A. Osborne ²				
	John Russell				
	Frank Wyndham				
Bathurst	Henry Rotton	13 Mar., 1866	By the Sheep Owners for the District.	Nil.	
	Thomas Kite, junior				
	J. B. Sutton				
	R. Collier				
Carcoar.. ..	C. McPhillamy	13 Mar., 1866	By the Secretary for Lands, on nomination of Chief Inspector of Sheep.	Nil.	
	N. Connolly				
	W. Glasson				
	T. R. Icely				
Cannonba	W. M. Rothery	13 Mar., 1866	By the Sheep Owners for the District.	Nil.	
	T. H. West				
	W. W. Richardson				
	Richard Bennett				
Wentworth	John Christie	13 Mar., 1866..	Ditto, ditto	Nil.	
	John Moore				
	John Crozier				
	James Scott, junior..				
Goulburn	Robert Sheridan	13 Mar., 1866	By the Secretary for Lands, on nomination of Chief Inspector of Sheep.	Nil.	
	Wm. Reid				
	P. H. Gell				
	James Chisholm				
Merriwa	A. Gibson	13 Mar., 1866..	Ditto, ditto	Nil.	
	G. Thorne				
	J. Marsden				
	F. R. L. Rossi				
Penrith.. ..	Frederick White	13 Mar., 1866..	Ditto, ditto	Nil.	
	Francis White				
	R. J. Trail				
	W. Bushby				
Tamworth	R. Robertson	13 Mar., 1866..	Ditto, ditto	Nil.	
	R. W. Cox				
	J. D. Single				
	A. Brown				
Tamworth	J. N. Oxley	13 Mar., 1866..	Ditto, ditto	Nil.	
	Sloper Cox				
	Joshua Dowe				
	John Gill				
Tamworth	Philip G. King	13 Mar., 1866..	Ditto, ditto	Nil.	
	Andrew Loder				
	Henry White				

¹ To the 26th July.² To the 20th July—Resigned.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS, &c.—continued.					
SHEEP DIRECTORS—continued.					
Cooma	John Cosgrove H. T. Edwards William Rutherford Richard Hy. Blomfield David Rynie Thomas Rutledge William Davis	16 Mar., 1866	By the Sheep Owners for the District.	Nil.	
Yass	N. R. Besnard James Hassell Alfred Barber Alexander Burt A. J. L. Learmonth	4 Apr., 1866	By the Secretary for Lands, on nomination of Chief Inspector of Sheep.	Nil.	
Hay	Robert Scott Albert Synnott Robert H. Kennedy E. J. Bloxham H. Hammond	20 Apr., 1866	By the Sheep Owners for the District.	Nil.	
Bourke	R. M. Hughes John Rutherford John Downiel	13 Apr., 1866	By the Secretary for Lands, on nomination of Chief Inspector of Sheep.	Nil.	
	succeeded by F. A. Powell Stephen Staughton Ross Reid	22 June, 1866	By the Sheep Owners for the District.	Nil.	
Menindee	Nicholas Sadleir Donald M'Cræe — Martin	10 Apr., 1866	By the Secretary for Lands, on nomination of Chief Inspector of Sheep.	Nil.	
Gundagai	John Donald Macansh Angus Rankin James Kennedy Walter Orton Windeyer Stephen White Thomas Redfern Watt	1 May, 1866	Ditto, ditto	Nil.	
Young	John Paterson W. D. Campbell George Campbell William Redfern Watt A. B. Paterson	8 May, 1866	Ditto, ditto	Nil.	
Forbes	Hanbury Clements John Campbell William Hy. Suttor John S. Smith	22 May, 1866	Ditto, ditto	Nil.	

¹ To the 28th May.

SHEEP INSPECTORS.

Sydney	Alexander Bruce ¹	27 Jan., 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	500 0 0	24 Dec., 1861.
	Patrick Robertson Gordon ²	15 Mar., 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, on nomination of Chief Inspector.	250 0 0	15 Mar., 1864.
Albury	John Pottie ³	15 Sept., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	*	5 Mar., 1862. ⁴
	Norman P. Lockhart ³ ..	15 Mar., 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, on nomination of Sheep Directors.	350 0 0	22 Mar., 1862.
Balranald	John M'Leod ⁵	15 Mar., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	350 0 0	3 June, 1862.
Warialda	Frederick William Ridley ³	15 Mar., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	250 0 0	15 Mar., 1864.
Wentworth	Andrew M'Clymont ³ ..	15 Mar., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	350 0 0	3 June, 1862.
Deniliquin	Robert Tupholme ³ ..	6 April, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	350 0 0	3 June, 1862.
Hay	John Fairbairn ³	6 April, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	350 0 0	6 April, 1864.
Eden	John T. Tresilian ⁶ ..	12 April, 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, on nomination of Chief Inspector.	100 0 0	7 Mar., 1862.
Armidale	James Home Husband ³ ..	19 April, 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, on nomination of Sheep Directors.	250 0 0	19 April, 1864.
Bathurst	William Sloper Piper ³ ..	3 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	250 0 0	3 May, 1864.
Carcoar	George Rowland ³	3 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	250 0 0	3 May, 1864.
Cooma	James Wright ³	3 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	250 0 0	4 June, 1863.

¹ Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse, and £1 per diem, travelling expenses, when actually on duty.

² Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse, and £5 per annum for postage and stationery; gives security to the amount of £200.

³ Allowed £5 per annum for postage and stationery.

⁴ Services not continuous.

⁵ Allowed £5 per annum for postage and stationery; gives security to the amount of £200.

⁶ Allowed £2 10s. per annum for postage and stationery.

* Receives the sum of 10s. 6d. for each inspection.

BLUE BOOK OF

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS, &c.—continued.					
SHEEP INSPECTORS—continued.					
Glen Innes	Augustus R. Fraser ¹	3 May, 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, on nomination of Sheep Directors.	250 0 0	3 May, 1864.
Goulburn	F. Charteris ¹	7 June, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	250 0 0	7 June, 1864.
Mudgee	William R. Blackman ²	26 July, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	250 0 0	26 July, 1864.
Yass	Thomas Turner ¹	16 Aug., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	250 0 0	16 Aug., 1864.
Young	Charles Cobb Wildash ¹	16 Aug., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	250 0 0	16 Aug., 1864.
Gundagai	Angelo Centaurie ¹	23 Aug., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	250 0 0	5 April, 1862.
Fort Bourke	James Horsfall ¹	9 Sept., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	250 0 0	9 Sept., 1864.
Forbes	James Nichol ¹	28 Oct., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	250 0 0	28 Oct., 1864.
Coonabarabran	Gerald Spring ¹	27 Jan., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	250 0 0	27 Jan., 1865.
Penrith	John Bell ¹	21 July, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	250 0 0	3 April, 1863.*
Dubbo and Canonbar	John S. Brown ³	11 Aug., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	375 0 0	8 July, 1863.
Tamworth	Phillip Macarthur King ¹	21 July, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	250 0 0	21 July, 1865.
Wee Waa	J. W. Jones ¹	8 Sept., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	250 0 0	8 Sept., 1865.
Wagga Wagga	Charles J. Brentnall ¹	25 Aug., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	250 0 0	9 Sept., 1864.
Singleton	Edward Alford ¹	22 Sept., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	250 0 0	22 Sept., 1865.
Merriwa	George Shaftland Yeo ¹	17 Nov., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	250 0 0	17 Nov., 1865.
Upper Murray (Assistant Inspector).	Gordon Bruce ¹	17 July, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	200 0 0	17 July, 1866.
Newcastle	Thomas Burness ⁴	2 Jan., 1866 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, on nomination of Chief Inspector.	100 0 0	2 Jan., 1865.
Grafton	Thomas Bawden ⁵	15 June, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	50 0 0	4 Jan., 1864.
¹ Allowed £5 per annum for postage and stationery. ² Allowed £5 per annum for postage and stationery—Gives security to the amount of £200. ³ Allowed £12 10s. for postage and stationery—Gives security to the amount of £200. ⁴ Allowed £2 10s. for postage and stationery. ⁵ Allowed £1 10s. per annum for postage and stationery. * Services not continuous.					
CATTLE INSPECTORS.					
Sydney	Patrick Robertson Gordon ¹	3 May, 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	25 0 0	15 Mar., 1864.
Eden	John T. Tresilian ²	3 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	100 0 0	7 Mar., 1862.
Newcastle	Thomas Burness ³	2 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150 0 0	2 Jan., 1866.
¹ Sheep Inspector, £250 per annum, and £50 per annum in lieu of forage for a horse; also allowed £5 per annum for postage and stationery. ² Allowed £2 10s. per annum for postage and stationery; Sheep Inspector—£100 per annum; also allowed £5 per annum for postage and stationery. ³ Allowed £2 10s. per annum for postage and stationery; Sheep Inspector—£100 per annum; also allowed £2 10s. per annum for postage and stationery.					

PART VII.

Secretary for Public Works,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

SUMMARY.

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SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS, ETC.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.			DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£	s.	d.	
PUBLIC WORKS.							
Secretary for Public Works.	Thomas Ware Smart ¹ succeeded by	20 Oct., 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, By Commission.	1,500	0	0	21 Mar., 1863.
Under Secretary and Commissioner for Railways	James Byrnes	22 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	1,500	0	0	22 Jan., 1866.
Chief Clerk	John Rae	15 Jan., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	800	0	0	1 Jan., 1864.
	Gerald Halligan	1 Oct., 1859 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	450	0	0	18 May, 1848.
1st Clerk	Charles Augustus Goodchap	1 Oct., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	300	0	0	7 Jan., 1854.
Record Clerk	Arthur Wickham	1 Oct., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	250	0	0	1 April, 1857.
Clerk	George C. Eames	21 July, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	21 July, 1863.
		¹ To the 21st January.					
INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.							
RAILWAY BRANCH.							
Commissioner	John Rae	(See above.)					
Accountant	Robert Cooper Walker ¹	15 Jan., 1861 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	500	0	0	1 April, 1855.
Chief Clerk	Richard Moody	27 Nov., 1857 ..	Commissioners under Railway Act.	400	0	0	12 Aug., 1857.
Clerks	Charles W. Eastwood ²	18 Jan., 1860 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	300	0	0	11 July, 1859.
	Albert H. Hall	1 Jan., 1863 .. 19 Mar., 1863, as Book-keeper.	Ditto, ditto	300	0	0	1 Jan., 1862.
	William Forde ³	1 Mar., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	250	0	0	1 Mar., 1859.
	succeeded by						
	Henry P. G. Williams	1 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	225	0	0	15 Jan., 1861.
	Edmund O. Bulford	1 Oct., 1857 ..	Commissioners under Railway Act.	200	0	0	1 Oct., 1857.
	Donald Vernon	18 Jan., 1860 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	200	0	0	18 Jan., 1860.
	George D. Skardon	9 Oct., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	180	0	0	1 Mar., 1853.
	Charles Poole	23 Mar., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	180	0	0	23 Mar., 1863.
	William Reid ⁴	1 Dec., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	50	0	0	1 Dec., 1864.
	succeeded by						
	Thomas Henry M'Clelland	1 Aug., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	50	0	0	1 Aug., 1866.
Land Valuator	Thomas Cowlshaw ⁵	29 April, 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	600	0	0	29 April, 1859.
Storekeeper	Edward Fielding	1 Oct., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	300	0	0	21 Oct., 1865.
Clerk	Robert Rupert Ewen	20 July, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	23 April, 1860.
Ticket Printer	James Ball	15 June, 1857 ..	Commissioners under Railway Act.	200	0	0	15 June, 1857.
Assistant do.	James Huthnance	1 Jan., 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	150	0	0	1 Jan., 1865.
Traffic Manager	Edward Owen	1 July, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	500	0	0	23 April, 1861.
Station Master	John Higgs ⁶	1 July, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	250	0	0	10 Oct., 1855.
Clerk in charge	Thomas Carlisle ⁷	1 July, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	250	0	0	9 May, 1862.
Station Masters—							
Penrith	William V. Read ⁷	9 May, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	250	0	0	26 Sept., 1856.
Picton	John B. Goold ⁷	1 Oct., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	250	0	0	6 Oct., 1853.
Parramatta	Edward Woodgate ⁸	1 Aug., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	27 Nov., 1857.
Campbelltown	Joseph Middleton ⁹	1 July, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	26 Sept., 1856.
Liverpool	Patrick Dwyer ⁹	1 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	31 Mar., 1857.
Parramatta Junction	Joseph Cross ⁹	1 July, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	1 June, 1856.
South Creek	S. A. Mackenzie ⁹	1 July, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	7 Aug., 1858.
Blacktown	John Collins ¹⁰	1 Dec., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	150	0	0	1 Dec., 1863.
Newtown	M'Vey Falconer ⁹	29 Aug., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	175	0	0	12 Dec., 1859.
Petersham	William H. Sutton ¹¹	2 July, 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	150	0	0	2 July, 1860.
Ashfield	William Ellis ¹¹	20 Dec., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	150	0	0	20 Dec., 1864.
Burwood	Alexander Crawford ¹¹	20 Dec., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	150	0	0	20 Dec., 1864.
Homebush	Andrew Moodie ¹¹	29 Aug., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	150	0	0	18 Mar., 1856.
		¹ Gives security to the amount of £1,000.					
		² Allowed 12s. per diem, travelling expenses, while paying men on the line—gives security to the amount of £1,000.					
		³ To the 31st August—Exchanged with Mr. Williams of the Roads Department. ⁴ To the 31st July.					
		⁵ Allowed 20s. per diem, travelling expenses, when in the field. ⁶ Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of a house.					
		⁷ Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of a house—gives security to the amount of £500.					
		⁸ Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of a house—gives security to the amount of £100. ⁹ Allowed a house—gives security to the amount of £100.					
		¹⁰ Allowed a house—gives security to the amount of £50. ¹¹ Allowed £25 per annum in lieu of a house—gives security to the amount of £100.					

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY. £ s. d.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—continued.					
INTERNAL COMMUNICATION—continued.					
RAILWAY BRANCH—continued.					
Station Masters—contd.					
Haslem's Creek ..	J. Williams ¹	20 Dec., 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	120 0 0	20 Dec., 1864.
Menangle	John Beeston ²	1 July, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	1 July, 1863.
Fairfield	James Higgs ³	1 July, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	1 July, 1863.
Riverstone	Thomas Topham ³	20 Dec., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	120 0 0	17 Jan., 1862.
Mulgrave	William Jarvis ¹	20 Dec., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	120 0 0	20 Dec., 1864.
Windsor	George Bonamy ²	20 Dec., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Richmond	Daniel Shore ⁴	20 Dec., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	26 Sept., 1855.
<i>Great Northern Railway.</i>					
Traffic Manager ..	John L. Beeston ⁵	1 July, 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	500 0 0	17 Nov., 1857.
Station Masters—					
Newcastle	Frederick W. Cox ⁶	1 Aug., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	250 0 0	1 Aug., 1864.
Morpeth	William Wilkinson ⁷	1 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	24 Mar., 1862.
Singleton	John Golder ⁸	1 May, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	250 0 0	24 Mar., 1862.
Honeysuckle Point ..	William Verdon ⁹	14 July, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	1 May, 1863.
Waratah	George Ferris ¹⁰	1 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	1 June, 1865.
Hexham	J. J. Robertson ¹⁰	1 Aug., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	7 July, 1860.
East Maitland	Thomas West ¹¹	1 May, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	2 May, 1857.
High-street	James Burns ¹⁰	2 July, 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	2 July, 1860.
West Maitland	George Brackenregg ¹⁰	9 May, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	7 July, 1860.
Wollombi Road	William Tribe ¹²	1 Sept., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	120 0 0	9 May, 1862.
	succeeded by Thomas Topham ¹³	1 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	120 0 0	1 April, 1866.
Lochinvar	Montagu Cooke ¹⁴	21 Oct., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	21 Oct., 1863.
	succeeded by John Brown ¹³	1 Mar., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1866.
Branxton	William Rae ¹⁰	1 May, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	27 April, 1858.
<i>Engineer-in-Chief's Branch.</i>					
Engineer-in-Chief ..	John Whitton	27 Mar., 1856 ..	Ditto, ditto	1,500 0 0	27 Mar., 1856.
Chief Assistant Engineer	William Mason	11 June, 1856 ..	Commissioners under Railway Act.	700 0 0	11 June, 1856.
Assistant Engineer for	Edwin Barton ¹⁵	11 June, 1856 ..	Ditto	600 0 0	11 June, 1856.
Trial Surveys			Ditto		
Chief Draftsman	John William Drewett	11 June, 1856 ..	Ditto	500 0 0	11 June, 1856.
Draftsman	Richard Thomas Harnett	27 July, 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	200 0 0	1 April, 1865.
Temporary Draftsmen ..	Edwin Horner Fearnside	16 Mar., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	20s. per diem	16 Mar., 1861.
	William Mackay	21 June, 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0 to 31 Oct. 250 0 0 from 1 Nov.	21 June, 1860.
	Hyacinthe Telmon ¹⁶	28 Feb., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	10s. per diem	28 Feb., 1860.
	Edward Robins Thomas	14 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	180 0 0	14 Nov., 1866.
Clerks	William Henry Quodling	8 Oct., 1857 ..	Commissioners under Railway Act.	350 0 0	8 Oct., 1857.
	Robert Joseph Sheridan ¹⁷	4 Feb., 1861 ..	By the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council.	175 0 0	4 Feb., 1861.
	Albert Thomas ¹⁷	9 Nov., 1863 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	150 0 0	9 Nov., 1863.
District Engineers ..	William Burton Wade ¹⁸	8 Feb., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	500 0 0	8 Feb., 1859.
	George Cowdery ¹⁸	24 Nov., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	500 0 0	24 Nov., 1862.
	Thomas Rhodes Firth ¹⁸	3 Mar., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	500 0 0	3 Mar., 1863.
	Gother Frederick Mann ¹⁸	1 Feb., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	500 0 0	1 Nov., 1857. ¹⁹
	Kenneth M'Kenzie ²⁰	8 Mar., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	500 0 0	2 Sept., 1863.
	Henry Quodling ²⁰	9 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	500 0 0	5 Feb., 1861.
	William Bennett Hull ²⁰	9 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	500 0 0	9 April, 1866.
Surveyors	John Ashplant ²¹	31 May, 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	20s. per diem	31 May, 1861.
	George Melrose ²²	31 May, 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	20s. ..	31 May, 1861.
	Thomas Kennedy ²¹	1 July, 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	20s. ..	1 July, 1861.
	George Jamieson ²²	1 July, 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	20s. ..	1 July, 1861.
	Alfred Vine ²³	16 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	20s. ..	30 May, 1861. ¹⁹

¹ Allowed £25 per annum in lieu of a house—gives security to the amount of £50. ² Allowed £25 per annum in lieu of a house—gives security to the amount of £100. ³ Allowed £25 per annum in lieu of a house. ⁴ Allowed £25 per annum in lieu of a house—gives security to the amount of £200. ⁵ Gives security to the amount of £1,000. ⁶ Allowed a house—gives security to the amount of £500. ⁷ Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of a house—gives security to the amount of £100. ⁸ Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of a house—gives security to the amount of £500. ⁹ Allowed £35 per annum in lieu of a house—gives security to the amount of £100. ¹⁰ Allowed a house—gives security to the amount of £100. ¹¹ Allowed a house—gives security to the amount of £200. ¹² Allowed a house—To the 31st March. ¹³ Allowed a house. ¹⁴ Allowed a house—To the 31st January. ¹⁵ Allowed £200 per annum in lieu of travelling expenses. ¹⁶ Absent on leave, without pay, from 1st December. ¹⁷ To the 31st July—transferred to Office of Engineer for Existing Lines. ¹⁸ Allowed 8s. per diem in lieu of forage for two horses. ¹⁹ Services not continuous. ²⁰ Allowed 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for one horse. ²¹ Allowed 15s. per diem in lieu of equipment, &c. ²² Allowed 15s. per diem in lieu of equipment &c., to 30th November. ²³ To the 27th March—Services dispensed with.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY. £ s. d.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—continued.					
INTERNAL COMMUNICATION—continued.					
RAILWAY BRANCH—continued.					
<i>Engineer for Existing Lines.</i>					
Engineer for Existing Lines.	James Henry Thomas ¹	1 Aug., 1866 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	550 0 0	21 Dec., 1853. ²
Clerks	Robert Joseph Sheridan ..	1 Aug., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	175 0 0	4 Feb., 1861.
	Albert Thomas	1 Aug., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	9 Nov., 1863.
Locomotive Foreman, Great Southern, Western, and Richmond Railways.	William Scott	1 Sept., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	400 0 0	29 Sept., 1856.
Locomotive Foreman, Great Northern Railway	Thomas Boag	23 Nov., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	23 Nov., 1860.
Superintendent of Permanent Way and Works, Great Northern Railway	George Bewick	17 June, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	400 0 0	19 Aug., 1858.
Inspector of Permanent Way, Great Southern, Western, and Richmond Railways.	Joseph Lewton	17 Mar., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	275 0 0	5 Aug., 1858.
Inspector of Permanent Way, Great Northern Railway.	James Duffy	18 Jan., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	275 0 0	18 Jan., 1862.
Instrument Fitter, Line Telegraph.	Samuel South	20 Mar., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	20 Mar., 1863.
		¹ Allowed 30s. per diem, travelling expenses, when on duty.			² Services not continuous.
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BRANCH.					
Superintendent	Edward C. Cracknell ¹	15 Jan., 1861 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission.	700 0 0	1 Jan., 1858.
Assistant Superintendent	Philip B. Walker ²	1 Jan., 1866 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	350 0 0	18 Feb., 1858.
Accountant	John Muston ³	1 April, 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	1 April, 1859.
Clerks	Patrick M'Auliffe ⁴	27 June, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	250 0 0	27 June, 1862.
	Arthur L. Catlett	5 Mar., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	5 June, 1855. ⁵
	Andrew M'Cracken ⁶	26 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	1 May, 1861.
Booking Clerk	John R. Miles ²	13 May, 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	175 0 0	27 April, 1856.
Ditto (Outwards)	Albert Field	10 Dec., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	10 Dec., 1863.
Chief Operator	William Wilson	11 May, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	175 0 0	1 Nov., 1858.
Operating Clerks	John J. Ferris	8 Aug., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	13 Nov., 1861.
	Alexander H. M'Gregor	23 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	1 Aug., 1863.
	Joseph T. Chidgey	16 Dec., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1858.
	Edward W. Long	1 Jan., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.
Night Operator	Arnold Elliott ⁷	11 April, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	16 July, 1860.
	succeeded by				
	John A. Hunt	1 June, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	16 Mar., 1861.
Instrument Fitter	Gustave Kopsch	15 Mar., 1861 ..	By the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council.	300 0 0	15 Mar., 1861.
Inspector of Sydney Lines	Charles Kebby ⁸	19 Sept., 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	175 0 0	19 Sept., 1864.
Head Messenger and Stableman (1).	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	104 0 0	.. .. .
Boy Messengers (6)	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	52 0 0	each.
Storekeeper (1) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	104 0 0	.. .. .
Battery-man (1) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	104 0 0	.. .. .
Junior Operator, Exchange.	Kenneth C. Mackenzie ⁹	1 Oct., 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	52 0 0	1 Feb., 1865.
	succeeded by				
	Alfred Hayes ¹⁰	1 Mar., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	52 0 0	1 Mar., 1866.
	succeeded by				
	Charles J. Muston	1 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	52 0 0	1 Nov., 1866.
Station Master and Line Inspector, Berrima.	Philip Mackel ¹¹	1 Sept., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	180 0 0	1 Jan., 1860.
Station Master, Goulburn	William H. Maguire ¹²	1 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1860.
Line Inspector, Goulburn	John V. Dec ¹³	13 May, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	13 May, 1865.
	succeeded by				
	John Kirwan ⁹	26 Oct., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	120 0 0	1 Sept., 1861.
				120 0 0	to 28th Feb. from 1st Mar.
				120 0 0	
¹ Allowed 30s. per diem, travelling expenses, when on duty. ² Gives security to the amount of £200. ³ Gives security to the amount of £1,000. ⁴ Gives security to the amount of £500. ⁵ Services not continuous. ⁶ Gives security to the amount of £100. ⁷ To the 31st May—Resigned. ⁸ Allowed 12s. per diem when travelling on duty, and 4s. per diem in lieu of forage. ⁹ To the 28th February—Appointed Junior Operator, Picton. ¹⁰ To the 31st October—Appointed Station Master, Dubbo. ¹¹ Allowed quarters; also 12s. per diem when travelling on duty, and 4s. per diem in lieu of forage—Gives security to the amount of £100. ¹² Allowed quarters—Gives security to the amount of £100. ¹³ Allowed 12s. per diem when travelling on duty, and 4s. per diem in lieu of forage—To the 25th October—Resigned.					

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—continued.					
INTERNAL COMMUNICATION—continued.					
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BRANCH—continued.					
Station Master, Yass ..	John James Shirbin ¹ ..	20 Mar., 1863 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	200 0 0	20 Mar., 1863.
Line Inspector, Yass ..	John Buckle ² ..	1 Aug., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	£150 to 28 Feb., £120 from 1 March.	20 Mar., 1862.
	succeeded by				
Station Master, Burrowa	James J. Roberts ³ ..	1 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	120 0 0	1 May, 1864.
Station Master, Gundagai	Albert E. Middleton ⁴ ..	1 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1861.
Line Inspector, Gundagai	Colville Smith ¹ ..	1 Sept., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200 0 0	6 Nov., 1858.
	Henry H. Smithers ³ ..	27 April, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	£150 to 28 Feb., £120 from 1 March.	13 Dec., 1862.
Station Master and Line Inspector, Kyamba.	John V. Dalgarno ¹ ..	23 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	180 0 0	9 Jan., 1860.
Station Master and Line Inspector, Albury.	Charles Kraegan ⁵ ..	1 Dec., 1859 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	300 0 0	11 Feb., 1858.
Junior Operator, Albury..	Charles F. Morgan ..	1 June, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	104 0 0	1 June, 1863.
Line Inspector, Albury ..	Charles Hammond ..	22 April, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150 0 0	22 April, 1862.
Station Master, Kiandra..	Martin E. Burke ⁶ ..	23 Oct., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200 0 0	23 Oct., 1862.
Station Master, Wagga Wagga.	John Quodling ⁴ ..	26 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200 0 0	10 Oct., 1862.
Line Inspector, Wagga Wagga.	Edward Manners ³ ..	29 Dec., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	£150 to 28 Feb., £120 from 1 March.	29 Dec., 1864.
Station Master and Line Inspector, Tumut.	Edward Rouse ⁷ ..	17 Dec., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	180 0 0	12 Sept., 1859.
Station Master and Line Inspector, Hay.	Cecil A. Middleton ⁷ ..	26 April, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	180 0 0	24 July, 1861.
Station Master and Line Inspector, Moama.	William Camper ⁴ ..	11 Oct., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	250 0 0	7 Dec., 1858.
Station Master and Line Inspector, Deniliquin.	Michael H. Kelly ⁸ ..	11 Oct., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	300 0 0	8 May, 1858.
Line Inspector, Deniliquin.	James J. Roberts ⁸ ..	1 May, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150 0 0	1 May, 1864.
	succeeded by				
	Edward Walsh ³ ..	2 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150 0 0	2 Nov., 1866.
Station Master and Line Inspector, Urana.	Edward D. Scott ⁷ ..	18 Aug., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	180 0 0	7 Sept., 1860.
Station Master, Jerilderie	Thomas Trader ⁴ ..	16 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	180 0 0	1 Oct., 1865.
Station Master and Line Inspector, Braidwood.	Robert Buckley ⁷ ..	13 May, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	180 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
Junior Operator, Braidwood.	Thomas Trader ⁹ ..	1 Oct., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	104 0 0	1 Oct., 1865.
	succeeded by				
	Thomas E. Hewitt ¹⁰ ..	16 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	104 0 0	16 April, 1866.
	succeeded by				
	Henry C. Usher ..	1 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	104 0 0	17 Aug., 1864.
Station Master, Queanbeyan.	John J. Woodward ¹ ..	17 Aug., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150 0 0	25 Mar., 1863.
Station Master, Araluen	George S. Pegus ⁴ ..	6 Feb., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150 0 0	13 Oct., 1862.
Station Master and Line Inspector, Cooma.	George J. King ⁵ ..	1 Oct., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	180 0 0	3 July, 1861.
Station Master and Line Inspector, Penrith.	Thomas G. Croft ⁶ ..	11 Mar., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	180 0 0	27 April, 1861.
Junior Operator, Penrith	William M'Illich ⁵ ..	1 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	104 0 0	
Station Master and Line Inspector, Moulamein	John P. Olson ..	1 Mar., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	180 0 0	16 July, 1863.
Station Master and Line Inspector, Balranald ..	George F. Harrison ⁵ ..	1 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	180 0 0	1 Nov., 1855.
Station Master and Line Inspector, Hartley.	George F. Harrison ¹¹ ..	16 Oct., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	180 0 0	1 Nov., 1855.
	succeeded by				
	Francis Mackel ⁶ ..	1 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	180 0 0	1 Oct., 1860.
Station Master and Line Inspector, Orange.	Charles Cooper ⁷ ..	1 Oct., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	180 0 0	1 Oct., 1862.
Station Master, Bathurst	Richard H. Hipsley ¹ ..	1 Jan., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200 0 0	11 Feb., 1858.
Line Inspector, Bathurst	Francis Mackel ¹² ..	1 Oct., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	£150 to 28 Feb., £120 from 1 March.	1 Oct., 1860.
	succeeded by				
	William Monks ³ ..	1 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	100 0 0	1 Sept., 1866.
Messenger, Bathurst (1) ..	..	..	..	25 0 0	

¹ Allowed quarters—Gives security to the amount of £100. To the 19th September—Resigned.

² Allowed 12s. per diem when travelling on duty, and 4s. per diem in lieu of forage—
³ Allowed 12s. per diem when travelling on duty, and 4s. per diem in lieu of forage.

⁴ Gives security to the amount of £100.

⁵ Allowed quarters; gives security to the amount of £200.

⁶ Allowed 12s. per diem when travelling on duty, and 4s. per diem in lieu of forage—Gives security to the amount of £100.

⁷ Allowed quarters; also, 12s. per diem when travelling on duty, and 4s. per diem in lieu of forage—Gives security to the amount of £100.

⁸ Allowed 12s. per diem when travelling on duty, and 4s. per diem in lieu of forage—To the 31st Oct.—Appointed Line Inspector, Yass.

⁹ To the 15th April—Appointed Station Master, Jerilderie.

¹⁰ To the 31st August—Appointed Junior Operator, Parramatta.

¹¹ Allowed 12s. per diem when travelling on duty, and 4s. per diem in lieu of forage—Gives security to the amount of £100—To 31st August.—Appointed Station Master, Balranald.

¹² Allowed 12s. per diem when travelling on duty, and 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse—To the 31st August.—Appointed Station Master and Line Inspector, Hartley.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.			DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£.	s.	d.	
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—continued.							
INTERNAL COMMUNICATION—continued.							
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BRANCH—continued.							
Station Master and Line Inspector, Sofala.	Charles G. Smith ¹ ..	1 May, 1861 ..	By the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council.	180	0	0	1 May, 1861.
Station Master, Mudgee	George T. Aldwell ² ..	15 May, 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200	0	0	5 May, 1858.
Line Inspector, Mudgee	William F. Wye ³ ..	20 Sept., 1861 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	£150 to 28 Feb.,	£120 from 1	March.	20 Sept., 1861.
Station Master, Tambora.	John P. Olson ⁴ ..	16 July, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150	0	0	16 July, 1863.
	succeeded by						
	Alexander Burnett ⁵ ..	1 Mar., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	120	0	0	4 April, 1862.
Station Master and Line Inspector, Wellington	Edward H. Allen ⁶ ..	18 Nov., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	180	0	0	18 Nov., 1862.
Station Master, Dubbo ..	Albert E. Middleton ⁷ ..	13 Oct., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150	0	0	1 Oct., 1861.
	succeeded by						
	Alfred Hayes ⁸ ..	1 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150	0	0	1 Mar., 1866.
Station Master and Line Inspector, Forbes.	Alfred Tunks ¹ ..	22 Aug., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	180	0	0	12 Nov., 1863.
Station Master, Young ..	John M'Innes ⁸ ..	8 Nov., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200	0	0	15 May, 1863.
Line Inspector, Young ..	David Goggin ⁹ ..	1 Oct., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	£150 to 28 Feb.,	£120 from 1	March.	1 Dec., 1862.
Junior Operator, Forbes	Charles H. Rowe ¹⁰ ..	15 Aug., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	104	0	0	8 May, 1863.
	succeeded by						
	George Wells	1 Oct., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	104	0	0	1 June, 1863.
Station Master and Line Inspector, Windsor.	Charles N. Ambrose ¹¹ ..	1 Sept., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	180	0	0	4 Dec., 1860.
Messenger, Windsor (1)	..	..	..	26	0	0	..
Station Master and Line Inspector, Wollombi.	Robert S. Arnott ¹ ..	1 Aug., 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	180	0	0	1 Aug., 1862.
Station Master, West Maitland.	William T. Lee ² ..	1 Feb., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200	0	0	1 Feb., 1860.
Messenger, ditto (1)	..	..	..	52	0	0	..
Station Master, Morpeth	John Wisdom ⁸ ..	20 Aug., 1860 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	150	0	0	20 Aug., 1860.
Messenger, Morpeth (1)	..	..	..	25	0	0	..
Station Master, Newcastle	Samuel J. Watson ⁸ ..	11 Oct., 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	200	0	0	30 Aug., 1858.
Messenger, Newcastle (1)	..	..	..	52	0	0	..
Station Master, Singleton	John Nesbitt ⁹ ..	24 June, 1863 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	150	0	0	1 Feb., 1861.
Line Inspector, Singleton	Harold Smith ¹² ..	1 May, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150	0	0	1 May, 1863.
	succeeded by			to 28 February.	120	0	0
	James R. Cummings ³ ..	14 Dec., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	from 1 March.	120	0	0
Station Master, Muswellbrook.	William Read ⁸ ..	1 Sept., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150	0	0	1 Oct., 1861.
Station Master and Line Inspector, Tamworth.	Thomas S. Beckett ¹ ..	1 Jan., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	180	0	0	1 Jan., 1864.
Junior Operator, Tamworth.	James R. Craig ..	6 Feb., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	104	0	0	6 Feb., 1865.
Station Master, Armidale	Alfred G. Robins ⁹ ..	1 Dec., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200	0	0	26 April, 1862.
Line Inspector, Armidale	Charles Smith ¹³ ..	28 April, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150	0	0	7 Aug., 1862.
				to 28 February.	120	0	0
				from 1 March.	180	0	0
Station Master and Line Inspector, Murrurundi.	James C. Pettit ¹ ..	1 Sept., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	180	0	0	3 Aug., 1858.
Junior Operator, Murrurundi.	John Tierney ..	1 April, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	104	0	0	13 Dec., 1862.
Station Master and Line Inspector, Glen Innes.	Joshua W. Nunn ¹ ..	1 Dec., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	180	0	0	13 Dec., 1862.
Station Master, Tenterfield.	Alexander Tucker ⁸ ..	1 Dec., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	250	0	0	25 May, 1859, ¹⁴
Junior Operator, Tenterfield.	Francis Lardner ..	16 Dec., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	104	0	0	14 Sept., 1864.

¹ Allowed quarters; also 12s. per diem when travelling on duty, and 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse—Gives security to the amount of £100.

² Allowed quarters—Gives security to the amount of £200. ³ Allowed 12s. per diem when travelling on duty, and 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse. ⁴ Gives security to the amount of £100—To the 28th February—Transferred to Moulamein.

⁵ Gives security to the amount of £100. ⁶ Allowed 12s. per diem when travelling on duty, and 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse—Gives security to the amount of £100. ⁷ Gives security to the amount of £100—To the 31st October—Transferred to Burrowa.

⁸ Allowed quarters—Gives security to the amount of £100. ⁹ Allowed 12s. per diem when travelling on duty, and 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse. ¹⁰ To the 17th September—Resigned.

¹¹ Allowed quarters; also 12s. per diem when travelling on duty, and 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse—Gives security to amount of £200.

¹² Allowed 12s. per diem when travelling on duty, and 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse—To the 30th November—Resigned.

¹³ Allowed quarters; also 12s. per diem when travelling on duty, and 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse.

¹⁴ Services not continuous.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY. £ s. d.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—continued.					
INTERNAL COMMUNICATION—continued.					
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BRANCH—continued.					
Line Inspector, Tenterfield.	Richard H. Wright ¹ ..	16 April, 1863 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	150 0 0 to 28 February. 120 0 0 from 1 March.	16 April, 1863.
	succeeded by				
Station Master, Grafton..	James Curry ² ..	16 April, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	120 0 0	16 April, 1866.
Messenger, Grafton (1)..	Archibald Hunter ³ ..	16 Dec., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200 0 0	26 April, 1864.
Station Master, Scone ..	Francis Isaac ..	12 April, 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	52 0 0 25 0 0	12 April, 1865.
Station Master and Line Inspector, Cassilis ..	John Isaac ⁴ ..	12 April, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	180 0 0	15 May, 1862.
Station Master, Merriwa	Evan James ⁵ ..	5 Oct., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150 0 0	5 Oct., 1865.
Junior Operator, Bendemeer.	Alexander Burnett ⁶ ..	6 Feb., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	104 0 0	4 April, 1862.
	succeeded by				
Station Master, Wollongong.	Donald Graham ..	1 Mar., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	104 0 0	14 April, 1864.
	Richard C. Wills ³ ..	8 Aug., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200 0 0 to 28 Feb. 180 0 0 from 1 Mar.	9 Dec., 1858.
Line Inspector, Wollongong.	Lawrence H. Scott ² ..	1 May, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150 0 0 to 28 Feb. 120 0 0 from 1 Mar.	1 May, 1863.
Station Master, Kiama ..	James M. Beatty ⁵ ..	1 April, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150 0 0	1 Aug., 1861.
Junior Operator, Redfern	Henry C. Usher ⁷ ..	17 Aug., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	52 0 0	17 Aug., 1864.
	succeeded by				
	George Wells ⁸ ..	1 June, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	52 0 0	1 June, 1863.
	succeeded by				
Junior Operator, Liverpool.	Kenneth C. M'Kenzie ..	1 Oct., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	52 0 0	1 Feb., 1865.
Junior Operator, Campbelltown.	George Uther Hosking ..	1 Oct., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	52 0 0	1 Sept., 1863.
Junior Operator, Picton..	John Chapple ..	17 Aug., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	104 0 0	17 May, 1864.
	Donald Graham ⁹ ..	1 Oct., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	52 0 0	14 April, 1864.
	succeeded by				
	Kenneth C. M'Kenzie ¹⁰ ..	1 Mar., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	52 0 0	1 Feb., 1865.
	succeeded by				
Junior Operator, Parramatta.	William Grace ..	1 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	52 0 0	1 Nov., 1866.
	Kenneth A. H. M'Kenzie ¹¹ ..	14 April, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	104 0 0	1 Sept., 1862.
	succeeded by				
	Thomas E. Hewitt ..	1 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	104 0 0	16 April, 1866.
Messenger, Parramatta..	(1) ..	..	..	25 0 0	..
Junior Operator, Richmond.	Charles N. Ambrose, junior	10 Dec., 1866 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	52 0 0	1 Nov., 1864.
Junior Operator, Adelong	Charles Casperson ..	10 Nov., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	104 0 0	10 Nov., 1866.
Overseers, Murray River Line.	Charles Mooney ¹² ..	27 May, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	160 0 0	11 Feb., 1858.
Surveyors, Murray River Line.	William Cunningham ¹² ..	10 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	160 0 0	10 June, 1865.
	Henry Goldring ¹² ..	27 May, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	160 0 0	24 Mar., 1862.
Overseer—Construction, Burrowa Line.	William M. Scott ¹² ..	1 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	160 0 0	1 June, 1865.
Ditto, Bombala ..	Alexander M. Bellhouse ¹² ..	18 June, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	160 0 0	1 Sept., 1860.
	Richard Scougall ¹² ..	29 Oct., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	160 0 0	4 Feb., 1861.
¹ Allowed 12s. per diem travelling expenses when on duty, and 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse—To the 26th March—Dismissed. ² Allowed 12s. per diem when travelling on duty, and 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse. ³ Allowed quarters—Gives security to the amount of £100. ⁴ Allowed quarters; also 12s. per diem when travelling on duty, and 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse—Gives security to the amount of £100. ⁵ Gives security to the amount of £100. ⁶ To the 28th February—Transferred to Tambaroora. ⁷ To the 31st May—Appointed Batteryman. ⁸ To the 30th September—Transferred to Forbes. ⁹ To the 28th February—Transferred to Bendemeer. ¹⁰ To the 30th September—Transferred to Redfern. ¹¹ To the 31st August—Appointed Batteryman. ¹² Allowed 4s. 6d. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse.					
ROADS BRANCH.					
Commissioner and Engineer.	William Christopher Bennett ¹ .	1 Nov., 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission.	700 0 0	18 Jan., 1864.*
Assistant Engineer ..	Valentine de St. Remy ² ..	25 Aug., 1859 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	500 0 0	25 Aug., 1855.
Chief Clerk and Cashier	Archibald John Chisholm ³ ..	11 April, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	325 0 0	16 April, 1860.
Accountant ..	Francis John Wickham ³ ..	11 April, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	275 0 0	20 May, 1860.
¹ Allowed £100 for equipment, and 30s. per diem, travelling expenses, when on duty. ² Allowed 20s. per diem, travelling expenses, when on duty. ³ Gives security to the amount of £1,000. * Services not continuous.					

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—continued.					
INTERNAL COMMUNICATION—continued.					
ROADS BRANCH—continued.					
Clerks	Henry P. G. Williams ¹	11 April, 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	225 0 0	15 Jan., 1861.
	succeeded by				
	William Forde	1 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	225 0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
	Patrick H. Flynn	11 April, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	17 July, 1856.
Road Superintendents ..	James Henry Thomas ²	7 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	500 0 0	21 Dec., 1853. ³
	succeeded by				
	James B. Meldrum ⁴	1 Aug., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	500 0 0	29 April, 1863.
	Robert B. Dawson ⁵	1 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	500 0 0	7 Feb., 1854.
	William S. Chauncey ⁶	19 April, 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	500 0 0	19 April, 1860.
	Frederick Wells ⁶	1 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	500 0 0	23 Mar., 1859.
	Ernest A. Nardin ⁵	1 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	500 0 0	19 Mar., 1860.
	Henry Quodling ⁶	5 Feb., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	500 0 0	5 Feb., 1861.
	Alexander Charles Bayley ⁵	26 Dec., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto	500 0 0	1 Jan., 1859. ³
	Robert A. Hyndman ⁷	13 Feb., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	500 0 0	13 Feb., 1864.
	succeeded by				
	David Houison	1 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	500 0 0	13 Jan., 1863.
	Adalbert Weber ⁴	16 July, 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	400 0 0	1 Mar., 1855. ³
	Alured D. Faunce ⁸	13 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	400 0 0	1 May, 1859.
	succeeded by				
Bridge Superintendents (Temporary) ..	James Hoskins ⁴	16 June, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	400 0 0	18 Feb., 1863.
	David Houison ⁹	13 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	20/- per diem.	13 Jan., 1863.
	Albyn Leon Trembickie ⁵	21 July, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	500 0 0	21 July, 1864.
Road Overseers	Edwin J. Statham ⁴	21 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1860.
	James Hoskins ¹⁰	26 Feb., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	18 Feb., 1863.
	George Philben ⁴	21 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	13 Nov., 1861.
	Patrick Dooner ⁴	26 Feb., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	9 June, 1863.
	John Gordon ⁴	1 Oct., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	17 Feb., 1864.
	James B. Meldrum ¹¹	6 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	29 April, 1863.
Gangers (2) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	15/- per diem	each.
Messenger (1) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	50 0 0	.. .. .
¹ To the 31st August—Exchanged with Mr. Forde of the Railway Department. ² To the 31st July—Resigned.					
³ Services not continuous. ⁴ Gives security to the amount of £500.					
⁵ Gives security to the amount of £1,000. ⁶ Gives security to the amount of £1,000—To the 8th January—Transferred to Railway Branch.					
⁷ Gives security to the amount of £1,000—To the 11th September—Transferred to Harbours and Rivers Department. ⁸ Gives security to the amount of £500—To the 15th June—Resigned.					
⁹ Gives security to the amount of £500—To the 15th June—Promoted. ¹⁰ Gives security to the amount of £500—To the 15th June—Promoted.					
¹¹ Gives security to the amount of £500—To the 31st July—Promoted. ¹² Gives security to the amount of £500—To the 31st July—Promoted.					
COLONIAL ARCHITECT.					
Colonial Architect	James Barnett ¹	1 Jan., 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	1,000 0 0	4 Aug., 1860.
1st Clerk of Works	William Coles ²	26 Oct., 1857 ..	Ditto, ditto	600 0 0	1 Oct., 1854.
Clerks of Works	Mortimer Wm. Lewis, junr. ³	1 July, 1850 ..	By the Governor	450 0 0	1 Oct., 1837 to 15 Nov., 1839. 16 Nov., 1843. 21 Aug., 1860.
	John M'Crackan ⁴	21 Aug., 1860 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	400 0 0	21 Aug., 1860.
Foreman of Works	Edward Martin ⁴	1 Oct., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	400 0 0	15 Jan., 1863.
	John Sharkey ⁴	1 July, 1850 ..	By the Governor	250 0 0	1 July, 1836.
	Robert Orford ⁴ (To 31 Mar.)	1 Jan., 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	250 0 0	1 July, 1857.
Draftsman	Alfred Cook	24 April, 1854 ..	By the Governor	300 0 0	24 April, 1854.
Chief Clerk	Henry Chapman	16 Aug., 1856 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	450 0 0	1 Dec., 1837.
Clerks.	James M'Shane	23 Sept., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	20 June, 1859.
	John Thomas Neale	27 Jan., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	9 Mar., 1861.
Clerk and Draftsman	Louis Robertson	14 Sept., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	21 June, 1860.
Clerk	George Bagot Stack	19 May, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	14 Jan., 1863.
Cadets	Daniel White	1 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	75 0 0	4 Jan., 1864.
	Alfred Edwards	23 Mar., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto	75 0 0	28 July, 1864.
	James Peattie ⁴	15 Sept., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto .. .. .	.....	15 Sept., 1865.
Messenger (1) ⁵ .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	By Colonial Architect	100 0 0	.. .. .
Office-keeper (1) ⁵ .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Ditto	40 0 0	.. .. .
Temporary Draftsman	Ralph Yarwood	19 May, 1862 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	300 0 0	19 May, 1862.
¹ Allowed forage for a horse, and travelling expenses when absent on duty—Gives security to the amount of £1,000. ² Allowed quarters, and travelling expenses when absent on duty.					
³ Allowed forage for a horse, and travelling expenses when absent on duty. ⁴ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.					
⁵ Allowed travelling expenses when absent on duty. ⁶ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.					

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£ s. d.	

SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—continued.

FORTIFICATIONS.

Foreman of Works ¹	Emanuel Flew ¹	13 Nov., 1864	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	250 0 0	8 Dec., 1862.
Boatman (1)			By Colonial Architect.	0 6 8	per diem.

¹ To 31st March.

FITZ ROY DRY DOCK, COCKATOO ISLAND.

Engineer-in-Chief	Gother Kerr Mann ¹	3 Feb., 1847	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	700 0 0	3 Feb., 1847.
Assistant Engineer and Clerk of Works.	Henry Broderick ²	10 Feb., 1853	By the Governor	350 0 0	10 Feb., 1853.
Clerk and Storekeeper	John Duff ²	1 Sept., 1855	Ditto	190 0 0	1 July, 1854.
Accountant and Clerk	James Kingsbury ³	29 Mar., 1864	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	200 0 0	10 Nov., 1863.
Foremen of Works ²	William Augustine Cahill	1 April, 1850	By the Governor	200 0 0	1 April, 1850.
	John Kelleher	27 Jan., 1854	Ditto	164 0 0	27 Jan., 1854.
	Henry Fitzgerald	2 Feb., 1854	Ditto	164 0 0	2 Feb., 1854.
Engineer Mechanic ²	Hugh Jones	1 Mar., 1859	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	190 0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
Shipwright Carpenters	Richard Johnson	12 Feb., 1862	Ditto, ditto	220 0 0	12 Feb., 1862.
	Isaac Kendall ⁴	2 April, 1863	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	2 April, 1863.
Fireman (1) ²				146 0 0	
Boatman & Messenger (1)				108 0 0	

¹ Allowed a house—Superintendent of the Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island, without salary, but allowed fuel, light, and a ration of provisions.

² Allowed a house; also fuel, light, and a ration of provisions.

³ Gives security to the amount of £200.

⁴ To 31st March—Office abolished.

HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Engineer-in-Chief	Edward Orpen Moriarty ¹	10 Oct., 1858	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	1,100 0 0	1 May, 1849.
Chief Clerk	Edward Berthon ²	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	9 July, 1860.
2nd Clerk	Joseph Barling	10 Aug., 1861	Ditto, ditto	175 0 0	1 Aug., 1860.
Chief Surveyor and Draftsman	Edward Forde ³	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto, ditto	400 0 0	1 Jan., 1862.
	succeeded by				
Draftsmen	Ottomar Rossbach	1 July, 1866	Ditto, ditto	400 0 0	12 Sept., 1860.
	Francis T. Rose	15 Dec., 1859	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	15 Dec., 1859.
	Ottomar Rossbach ⁴	12 Sept., 1860	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	12 Sept., 1860.
	succeeded by				
Draftsmen (Temporary)	Gustave Morell	1 Dec., 1866	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	5 Jan., 1863.
	John Skinner ⁵	19 Feb., 1863	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	19 Feb., 1863.*
	Francis Napier ⁶	5 Jan., 1863	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1862.*
	Gustave Morell ⁷	5 Jan., 1863	Ditto, ditto	300 0 0	5 Jan., 1863.
Clerks of Works—					
Newcastle Wharf	William Anderson ⁸	3 Dec., 1858	Ditto, ditto	350 0 0	3 Dec., 1858.
Wollongong	Peter John Douglas ⁹	26 Aug., 1865	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	22 Jan., 1864.
Kiama	George Earngey ¹⁰	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto, ditto	118 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Clarence River	George Earngey	18 May, 1866	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Temporary Clerk of Works.	John Skinner	17 Sept., 1866	Ditto, ditto	150 0 0	19 Feb., 1863.*
Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling Rivers—					
Temporary Surveyors	G. V. James ¹¹	1 July, 1865	Ditto, ditto	20s. per diem	1 June, 1862.
	M. H. Moriarty ¹²	19 July, 1865	Ditto, ditto	20s. "	1 Aug., 1860.
District Engineers	M. H. Moriarty	21 May, 1866	Ditto, ditto	530 0 0	1 Aug., 1860.
	H. R. Labatt	20 April, 1866	Ditto, ditto	530 0 0	26 Oct., 1841.*
	R. A. Hyndman ²	19 Sept., 1866	Ditto, ditto	530 0 0	13 Feb., 1864.
Assistant Surveyors	William Orr ¹³	19 July, 1865	Ditto, ditto	15s. per diem	1 Jan., 1863.
	Charles Berthon ¹³	19 July, 1865	Ditto, ditto	15s. "	1 Jan., 1863.
	William Rae ¹³	19 July, 1865	Ditto, ditto	15s. "	19 July, 1865.
Ballast Master, Newcastle	Henry Bohle	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1866.
Water Bailiff, Port Jackson.	T. W. Giblin	25 Oct., 1866	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	25 Oct., 1866.
Messenger (1)				50 0 0	

¹ Chairman of the Steam Navigation Board, and Superannuation Fund Commissioner, without emolument. ² Gives security to the amount of £1,000.

³ Gives security to the amount of £500—To the 20th June—Deceased.

⁴ To the 30th June—Appointed Chief Surveyor, &c.

⁵ Employed from the 20th June to the 20th July only in this capacity—Appointed Temporary Clerk of Works.

⁶ To the 31st August—Resigned.

⁷ To the 30th November—Promoted.

⁸ Allowed 12s. per diem, travelling expenses, during temporary absence at Wollongong—Gives security to the amount of £500.

⁹ Absent on leave for four months without pay, from 1st December.

¹⁰ To the 17th May—Removed to Clarence River.

¹¹ To the 13th June—Resigned.

¹² To the 20th May—Appointed District Engineer.

¹³ Allowed rations.

* Services not continuous.

BLUE BOOK OF

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—continued.					
HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION—continued.					
STEAM DREDGE "HUNTER."					
Chief Engineer	John T. Fraser ¹	1 Nov., 1864	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	300 0 0	1 July, 1862.
Mate (1)	144 0 0	
Smith (1)	168 0 0	
Carpenters (2)	144 0 0	each.
Stoker (1)	144 0 0	
Engine-man (1)	120 0 0	
Hammer-man (1)	120 0 0	
Coxswain (1)	120 0 0	
Seamen (3)	104 0 0	each.
Cook (1)	104 0 0	
Master of Steam Tug, "Cyclops" (1)	168 0 0	
Engineer of ditto (1)	168 0 0	
Stoker (1)	120 0 0	
Seaman (1)	104 0 0	
¹ Resides on board.					
STEAM DREDGE "HERCULES."					
Master	Thomas Cronin	16 July, 1845	By the Governor	250 0 0	21 Aug., 1837.
Mate (1)	144 0 0	
Carpenter (1)	120 0 0	
Engineer (1)	120 0 0	
Coxswain (1)	120 0 0	
Stoker (1)	104 0 0	
Seamen (2)	104 0 0	each.
Boys (2)	54 0 0	"
STEAM DREDGE "PLUTO."					
Chief Engineer	D. S. Kirkwood ¹	1 June, 1865	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	250 0 0	1 June, 1865.
Mate (1)	144 0 0	
Carpenter (1)	144 0 0	
Blacksmith (1)	144 0 0	
Engineer (1)	132 0 0	
Foreman (1)	120 0 0	
Cook (1)	104 0 0	
Stoker (1)	96 0 0	
Puntmen (4) { 3 at 1 at	96 0 0 108 0 0	each.
¹ Resides on board.					
STEAM DREDGE "VULCAN."					
Chief Engineer	A. B. Portus	1 Oct., 1865	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	250 0 0	1 Oct., 1865.
Smith (1)	168 0 0	
Mate (1)	144 0 0	
Carpenters (2)	144 0 0	each.
Second Engineer (1)	120 0 0	
Stoker (1)	144 0 0	
Coxswain (1)	120 0 0	
Hammer-man (1)	120 0 0	
Cook (1)	104 0 0	
Seamen (3)	104 0 0	each.
Master of Steam Tug "Donebang" (1)	168 0 0	
Engineer of do. (1)	168 0 0	
Stoker (1)	120 0 0	
Seamen (1)	104 0 0	
NOTE.—The Chief Engineer resides on board.					
STEAM CRANES, NEWCASTLE.¹					
Foreman and Engineer (1)	By the Secretary for Public Works.	192 0 0	
Engine Drivers (5)	156 0 0	each.
Stokers (5)	124 16 0	
¹ To the 13th May, from which date the Cranes have been worked by contract.					

PART VIII:

Postmaster General.

SUMMARY.

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POSTMASTER GENERAL.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.			DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£	s.	d.	
POST OFFICE.							
Postmaster General ..	James Augustine Cunneen ¹	1 Oct., 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Commission.	950	0	0	1 Oct., 1865.
	succeeded by						
Secretary ..	Joseph Docker ² ..	22 Jan., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto, ditto ..	950	0	0	22 Jan., 1866.
	Thomas K. Abbott ³ ..	15 Sept., 1865 ..	By the Governor ..	530	0	0	16 Jan., 1841.
	succeeded by						
	Stephen H. Lambton ..	1 Sept., 1866 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	530	0	0	6 Sept., 1852.
Accountant ..	John Kebble ..	1 Sept., 1851 ..	By the Governor ..	530	0	0	1 Sept., 1851.
Chief Clerk, Letter Branch	William Buchanan ..	26 June, 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	350	0	0	6 May, 1852.
Cashier ..	Charles Nightingale ..	1 June, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	300	0	0	1 May, 1852.
Clerks ..	Stephen H. Lambton ⁴ ..	1 April, 1854 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	300	0	0	6 Sept., 1852.
	succeeded by						
	James Dalgarno ..	1 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	300	0	0	22 Oct., 1860.
	1 May, 1861.						
	Benjamin C. Bradshaw ..	1 Jan., 1854 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	300	0	0	8 Feb., 1853.
	Charles H. Atkinson ..	1 Jan., 1855 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	275	0	0	1 July, 1853.
	Joseph Biscoe ..	1 Oct., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	250	0	0	16 Nov., 1853.
	Edward T. Parker ..	5 May, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	225	0	0	1 April, 1855.
	William C. Johnson ..	26 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	225	0	0	1 May, 1859.
	Thomas L. R. Peirce ..	9 Oct., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	225	0	0	23 Sept., 1853.
	Wallis A. Ring ..	7 Feb., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	225	0	0	20 Jan., 1854.
	Asher A. Day ..	1 Feb., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200	0	0	1 May, 1859.
	George Robinson ⁵ ..	1 Feb., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200	0	0	1 May, 1857.
	succeeded by						
	Edward J. R. Farr ..	24 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	175	0	0	21 Dec., 1862.
	21 Dec., 1862.						
	Charles B. Cuttriss ..	21 Mar., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200	0	0	17 Oct., 1859.
	Edwin T. Sayers ..	1 Jan., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200	0	0	23 Mar., 1860.
	Charles W. Black ⁶ ..	1 Sept., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200	0	0	1 Feb., 1864.
	James Dalgarno ⁷ ..	1 Mar., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200	0	0	22 Oct., 1860.
	succeeded by						
	George P. Unwin ..	1 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200	0	0	9 May, 1861.
	1 Mar., 1862.						
	William Danne ..	17 Mar., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	175	0	0	17 Mar., 1862.
	Gervas J. Ward ..	14 April, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	175	0	0	14 April, 1862.
	George P. Unwin ⁷ ..	1 Mar., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	175	0	0	9 May, 1861.
	succeeded by						
	Thomas Y. Harle ..	1 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	175	0	0	10 Oct., 1862.
	10 Oct., 1862.						
	John F. M'Mahon ..	17 April, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	175	0	0	13 Mar., 1858.
	Wyndham J. Davies ..	15 May, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	175	0	0	15 May, 1862.
	Thomas Y. Harle ⁷ ..	10 Oct., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150	0	0	10 Oct., 1862.
	succeeded by						
	Horace Smith ..	1 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150	0	0	14 Dec., 1863.
	14 Dec., 1863.						
	Edward J. R. Farr ⁸ ..	21 Dec., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150	0	0	21 Dec., 1862.
	succeeded by						
	Richard H. Crakanthorp ..	24 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150	0	0	5 May, 1865.
	5 May, 1865.						
	John Thompson ..	1 April, 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150	0	0	1 April, 1863.
	Horace Smith ⁷ ..	14 Dec., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	132	0	0	14 Dec., 1863.
	succeeded by						
	James B. Donovan ⁹ ..	1 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	132	0	0	23 Oct., 1865.
	23 Oct., 1865.						
	Richard H. Crakanthorp ⁸ ..	5 May, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	132	0	0	5 May, 1865.
	succeeded by						
	George Barnett ⁹ ..	24 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	132	0	0	3 July, 1865.
	3 July, 1865.						
	William G. Cunningham ..	9 Nov., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	132	0	0	9 Nov., 1865.
	William E. Hope ..	26 June, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	100	0	0	26 June, 1865.
	George Barnett ⁸ ..	3 July, 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	100	0	0	3 July, 1865.
	succeeded by						
	Joseph Clarke ..	24 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	100	0	0	24 Sept., 1866.
	James B. Donovan ¹⁰ ..	23 Oct., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	132	0	0	23 Oct., 1865.

¹ To the 21st January—Member of the Legislative Assembly.² Member of the Legislative Council.³ Absent on leave to the 31st August on half-pay, after which date he retired under the provisions of the Superannuation Act.⁴ Allowed at the rate of £132 per annum, as Acting Secretary during Mr. Abbott's absence, to 31st August, after which he was appointed Secretary.⁵ To the 23rd September—Appointed Official Postmaster at Forbes.⁶ To the 19th September—Resigned.⁷ To the 31st August—Promoted.⁸ To the 23rd September—Promoted.⁹ Resigned, 31st December.¹⁰ Appointed as Extra Clerk during the absence of Mr. Abbott—To the 31st August—Promoted.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY. £ s. d.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
POSTMASTER GENERAL—continued.					
POST OFFICE—continued.					
Shipping Officer ..	Terence M'Mahon ..	1 May, 1852 ..	By the Governor ..	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1845.
Stamper and Sorter (1) ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	132 0 0	.. .. .
Openers and Tyers (2) ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	132 0 0	each.
News Sorters (6) ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	132 0 0	"
Sydney Letter Carriers (18) ¹ ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	114 0 0	.. .. .
Country Letter Carriers (19) ³ ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	132 0 0	each.
Messengers (5) ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	120 0 0	.. .. .
Mail Boys (3) ¹ ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	108 0 0	each.
Newspaper Stamp Obliterator (1) ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	78 0 0	"
Officekeeper (1) ² ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	104 0 0	.. .. .
Night Watchman (1) ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	3/4 ^p diem	.. .. .
Mail Guards (2) ⁴ ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	84 0 0	.. .. .
Official Postmasters and Postmistresses:—				150 0 0	each.
Albury ..	Thomas Stone ..	1 May, 1864 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	230 0 0	1 April, 1854.
Armidale ..	J. White Emblem ..	15 Oct., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200 0 0	15 Oct., 1862.
Bathurst ..	William Thompson, senior ⁵ ..	1 Sept., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	300 0 0	1 Dec., 1848.
	succeeded by				
	William G. Thompson, jun. ⁶ ..	1 Oct., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	300 0 0	1 Aug., 1863.
Campbelltown ..	John Boag ..	4 Feb., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200 0 0	4 Feb., 1863.
Deniliquin ..	George M. White ..	1 Sept., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1862.
East Maitland ..	Robert Brown ..	1 Sept., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	230 0 0	8 May, 1862.
Forbes ..	Heyward Atkyns ⁷ ..	17 April, 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	300 0 0	1 Dec., 1854.
	succeeded by				
	George Robinson ⁸ ..	24 Sept., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200 0 0	1 May, 1857.
Goulburn ..	James Scowcroft ..	7 Sept., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	300 0 0	7 Sept., 1861.
Mudgee ..	Andrew Cartan ..	11 Oct., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	250 0 0	11 Oct., 1862.
Newcastle ..	William Thompson ..	1 Sept., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	250 0 0	30 June, 1855.
Parramatta ..	Jemima Wickham ..	1 Sept., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	250 0 0	1 Sept., 1844.
Penrith ..	Faith A. Kellett ..	1 Sept., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200 0 0	5 April, 1860.
Singleton ..	S. Baker ..	1 Sept., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1862.
Tamworth ..	George Denshire ..	1 Sept., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200 0 0	1 July, 1850.
Windsor ..	J. A. Dick ..	1 Sept., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1862.
West Maitland ..	Eliza B. Daly ..	1 Sept., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	300 0 0	18 Feb., 1853.
Wollongong ..	T. W. Elliott ..	1 Sept., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1862.
Yass ..	Pierce Gould ⁹ ..	1 April, 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200 0 0	1 April, 1864.
Young ..	A. H. Macarthur ..	15 Sept., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	300 0 0	15 Feb., 1863.
Bathurst (Assistant) ..	William Thompson, junior ⁹ ..	1 Aug., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	100 0 0	1 Aug., 1863.
Goulburn do.	Henry Murdoch ¹⁰ ..	1 Feb., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150 0 0	1 May, 1862.
Newcastle do.	James Williamson ..	1 Aug., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150 0 0	13 Oct., 1862.
West Maitland do.	Thomas Daly ..	1 Jan., 1864 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.
<p>¹ Each allowed a suit of uniform clothing. ² Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.</p> <p>³ Each allowed a suit of uniform clothing; and those Carriers at Parramatta, East Maitland, West Maitland, Newcastle, Goulburn, Morpeth, Mudgee, Bathurst, and Singleton, allowed 2s. per diem in lieu of forage. ⁴ Each allowed a uniform cloak.</p> <p>⁵ To 30th September—Retired under the provisions of the Superannuation Act. ⁶ Required to pay Assistant's salary.</p> <p>⁷ To 10th September—Dismissed. ⁸ Allowed £32 per annum in lieu of an Assistant.</p> <p>⁹ To 30th September—Appointed Postmaster. ¹⁰ To the 31st January—Situation dispensed with.</p> <p>N.B.—Most of the Official Postmasters and Postmistresses receive an annual allowance for rent.</p> <p>NOTE.—The following officers give security:—The Cashier, and Mr. Johnson, each £500, with two sureties each, each £250; the Secretary, Accountant, Chief Clerk, Clerks (except Mr. Johnson), Shipping Officer, Stammers, Openers and Tyers, News Sorters, Letter Carriers, Messengers, Mail Boys, Newspaper Stamp Obliterator, Officekeeper, Watchman, Mail Guards, and Assistant Postmasters, each £50, with two sureties each, each £25; Postmasters, &c., each £200, with two sureties each, each £100.</p>					
MONEY ORDER OFFICE.					
Superintendent ..	Frañcis William Hill ..	26 June, 1865 ..	By the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.	500 0 0	5 Aug., 1850.
Chief Clerk ..	Henry Reeve ..	9 Oct., 1862 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	300 0 0	25 Sept., 1851.
Clerks ..	George Love Coleman ..	1 Sept., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	200 0 0	15e pt., 1862.
	Andrew James Doak ..	1 Sept., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150 0 0	1 Feb., 1864.
	Robert Claxton Davies ¹ ..	12 Sept., 1865 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150 0 0	19 Jan., 1864.
	succeeded by				
	Gabriel de Milhau ..	11 Oct., 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	150 0 0	11 Oct., 1866.
	William Palgrave Simpson ..	1 July, 1866 ..	Ditto, ditto ..	52 0 0	1 May, 1866.
Messenger (1) ² ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	100 0 0	.. .. .
<p>¹ To the 30th September—Retired under the provisions of the Superannuation Act. ² Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.</p> <p>NOTE.—The following officers give security:—Mr. Hill, £1,000, and European Assurance Society, £1,000; Chief Clerk, £500, and two sureties, each £250; Clerks, each £200, with two sureties each, each £100; Messenger, £100, and two sureties, each £50.</p>					

ECCLESIASTICAL RETURN FOR THE YEAR 1866.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.			DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£	s.	d.	
CHURCH OF ENGLAND—DIOCESE OF SYDNEY.							
Lord Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan.	The Right Reverend Fred-eric Barker, D.D.	19 Oct., 1854 ..	By Her Majesty; by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.	2,000	0	0 ⁰⁰	19 Oct., 1854.
Dean of Sydney..	Very Rev. William Mac-quarie Cowper, M.A.	12 July, 1858 ..	By the Bishop, under the authority of Her Majesty's Letters Patent.	300	0	0	12 July, 1858.
Parish of St. Philip (City.)		Rev. Edward Rogers ..	1 Aug., 1858 ..	By the Bishop..	160	0	0	12 July, 1858.
Ditto .. .. .	.. Thomas O'Reilly ..	1 Aug., 1858 ..	Ditto	200	0	0	20 Jan., 1838.
Parish of St. Andrew (City.)	.. Robert Allwood, B.A.	15 Feb., 1863 ..	Ditto	200	0	0	
Parish of St. James (City.)	.. Wm. Horatio Walsh, M.A.	1 Jan., 1840 ..	Ditto	200	0	0	8 Dec., 1839.
Parish of St. Lawrence (City.)	.. Hulton S. King ..	1 April, 1859 ..	Ditto	200	0	0	6 Dec., 1838.
Parish of Alexandria (Surry Hills, City.)	.. Alfred H. Stephen, B.A.	.. .. .	Ditto	200	0	0 ⁺	
Ditto (Redfern)..	.. George King..	1 Sept., 1855 ..	Ditto	200	0	0	1 July, 1850.
Parish of Petersham (Cook's River.)	.. William Stack, B.A..	15 Feb., 1863 ..	Ditto	200	0	0	15 July, 1849.
Ditto (Balmain)..	.. William Lumsdaine..	1 July, 1855 ..	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Nov., 1837.
Ditto (Ashfield)..	.. Charles C. Kemp ..	1 Oct., 1860 ..	Ditto	150	0	0	1 Oct., 1860.
Parish of Petersham (Camperdown.)	.. William B. Clarke, M.A.	1 July, 1846 ..	Ditto	200	0	0	6 Oct., 1841.
Parish of Willoughby (St. Leonards North Shore.)		1 Aug., 1846 ..	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Nov., 1844.
DISTRICT OF PARRAMATTA.							
Parish of St. John ..	Rev. Robert L. King, B.A.	1 July, 1855 ..	Ditto	200	0	0	1 July, 1855.
Parish of Marsfield ..	.. William F. Gore, B.A.	1 June, 1849 ..	Ditto	200	0	0	6 July, 1843.
Parish of Hunter's Hill..	.. G. E. Turner, S.C.L.	16 Mar., 1839 ..	Ditto	200	0	0	11 Dec., 1838.
Parish of Prospect ..	.. Thomas Donkin, B.D.	1 Aug., 1855 ..	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Jan., 1854.
DISTRICT OF WINDSOR.							
Parish of St. Matthew ..	Rev. H. T. Stiles, M.A. ¹ ..	1 Sept., 1833 ..	Ditto	250	0	0	28 July, 1833.
Parish of Pitt Town ..	.. Henry A. Palmer ..	1 Aug., 1861 ..	Ditto	200	0	0	
Parish of Ham Common	.. John Elder ..	1 Nov., 1845 ..	Ditto	200	0	0	15 June, 1840.
DISTRICT OF PENRITH.							
Parish of Castlereagh ..	Rev. Elijah Smith ..	1 July, 1853 ..	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Sept., 1851.
Parish of Mulgoa ..	.. George Vidal, B.A..	1 July, 1855 ..	Ditto	200	0	0	19 June, 1840.
DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL.							
Parish of St. Luke ..	Rev. Charles F. D. Priddle	1 July, 1855 ..	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Feb., 1855.
Parish of Minto ..	.. George N. Woodd, B.A.	1 July, 1855 ..	Ditto	200	0	0	5 Nov., 1837.
DISTRICT OF CAMPBELLTOWN.							
Parish of St. Peter ..	Rev. Edward Smith, B.A.	1 April, 1857 ..	Ditto	200	0	0	1 July, 1838.
Parish of Appin ..	.. Thomas H. Wilkinson	1 Mar., 1862 ..	Ditto	150	0	0	1 Nov., 1848.
Parish of Narellan ..	.. Thomas Hassall, M.A. ²	1 Nov., 1824 ..	Ditto	250	0	0	1 Nov., 1824.
DISTRICTS—							
Camden .. .. .	.. Henry Tingcombe ..	1 Aug., 1858 ..	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Sept., 1839.
Pictou .. .. .	.. James Carter ..	1 Jan., 1860 ..	Ditto	80	17	6	
Wollongong .. ..	.. Thomas C. Ewing ..	1 Sept., 1857 ..	Ditto	200	0	0 ⁺	1 July, 1846.
Ditto (Dapto) ..	.. William W. Simpson, M.A.	1 Sept., 1852 ..	Ditto	200	0	0	25 Feb., 1840.
Kiama.. .. .	.. Thomas Wilson, B.A.	1 Feb., 1862 ..	Ditto	200	0	0	
[*] Of this amount, £500 paid from "Bishophorpe Estate." † Viz. :—£100 paid from "Bishophorpe Estate," and £100 from "Clergy and School Estates." [†] Paid from Clergy and School Estates Fund. ² Allowed 2s. 6d. per diem, in lieu of forage for a horse. ⁺ In receipt of 2s. 6d. per diem in lieu of forage for a horse, also £60 per annum for house rent, from the Clergy and School Estates Fund.							

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£ s. d.	
ECCLESIASTICAL—continued.					
CHURCH OF ENGLAND—DIOCESE OF SYDNEY—continued.					
<i>DISTRICTS—continued.</i>					
Berrima	Rev. James S. Hassall ..	1 Jan., 1854 ..	By the Bishop ..	200 0 0	20 Mar., 1848.
Ditto (Sutton Forest)	„ Thomas Horton ..	1 July, 1858 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1852.
Yass	„ Thomas Kemmis ..	12 Oct., 1859 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	12 Oct., 1859.
Bathurst	„ Thomas Sharpe, M.A. ¹	1 Jan., 1842 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1830.
Ditto (Kelso)	„ William Lisle ..	1 Oct., 1844 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	1 June, 1842.
Carcoar	„ John A. Burke, B.A. ..	1 Aug., 1858 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Aug., 1858.
Mudgee	„ James Gunther ..	1 Jan., 1844 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1844.
¹ Allowed 2s. 6d. per diem in lieu of forage, also £50 per annum for house rent, from the Clergy and School Estates Fund. Chaplain to the Gaol—£25 per annum.					
DIOCESE OF NEWCASTLE.					
Lord Bishop of Newcastle	The Right Rev. William Tyrrell, D.D.	16 Jan., 1848 ..	By Her Majesty; by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated 25th June, 1847	500 0 0	16 Jan., 1848.
Gosford	Rev. A. Glennie	25 Feb., 1850 ..	By the Bishop of Newcastle.	200 0 0	25 Feb., 1850.
Newcastle	„ G. C. Bode	1 Dec., 1862 ..	Ditto	100 0 0	1 June, 1859.
Paterson	„ F. W. Addams	1 Oct., 1846 ..	By the Bishop of Australia.	200 0 0	12 Jan., 1846.
Morpeth, Hinton, and Middlehope.	„ C. Walsh	1 Aug., 1860 ..	By the Bishop of Newcastle.	200 0 0	1 Aug., 1860.
East Maitland	„ L. Tyrrell	1 Dec., 1862 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	
West Maitland	„ R. Chapman	1 Oct., 1846 ..	By the Bishop of Australia.	200 0 0	25 July, 1840.
	„ J. R. Thackeray ..	1 Jan., 1859 ..	By the Bishop of Newcastle.	100 0 0	1856.
Raymond Terrace ..	„ J. R. Blomfield ..	1 May, 1852 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	1 May, 1852.
Lochinvar and Branxton	„ F. D. Bode	1 Dec., 1862 ..	Ditto	100 0 0	
Singleton	„ J. Blackwood, B.A. ..	1 Oct., 1850 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1850.
Port Macquarie	„ F. R. Kemp	1 Jan., 1861 ..	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Dec., 1851.
Muswellbrook	„ W. E. White	1 Mar., 1860 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	
Scone	„ C. Child, B.A. ..	1 Feb., 1853 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1851.
Murrurundi	„ J. J. Nash, M.A. ..	1 June, 1859 ..	Ditto	100 0 0	1 June, 1859.
Dungog	„ S. Simm	1 Dec., 1862 ..	Ditto	100 0 0	
Manning River	„ W. C. Hawkins ..	1 Jan., 1861 ..	Ditto	100 0 0	
Wollombi	„ J. A. Greaves ..	1 Dec., 1862 ..	Ditto	150 0 0	
Fallbrook and Jerry's Plains.	„ W. W. Dove	1 Oct., 1858 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1858.
Clarence River	„ A. E. Selwyn	1 Jan., 1853 ..	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1853.
Tamworth	„ J. F. R. Whinfield ..	1 July, 1861 ..	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1856.
Armidale	„ S. Hungerford ..	1 April, 1854 ..	Ditto	100 0 0	1 April, 1854.
Glen Innes	„ J. H. Johnson ..	1 Dec., 1862 ..	Ditto	100 0 0	
DIOCESE OF GOULBURN.					
Lord Bishop of Goulburn	Right Rev. Mesac Thomas	25 Mar., 1863 ..	By Her Majesty; by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.	100 0 0	25 Mar., 1863.
Goulburn	Rev. W. Sowerby ² ..	1 Nov., 1837 ..	By the Lord Bishop of Sydney.	200 0 0	1 Nov., 1837.
Braidwood	„ James Allan	11 June, 1843 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	13 July, 1837.
Bungonia	„ Edmond B. Proctor, M.A.	1 Sept., 1856 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	1 July, 1862.
Canberra (Queanbeyan)	„ Pierce G. Smith, M.A.	26 May, 1855 ..	Ditto	150 0 0	26 May, 1855.
Queanbeyan	„ Alberto D. Soares ..	1 April, 1857 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	1 April, 1857.
Collector (Yass)	„ Daniel P. M. Hulbert, M.A.	1 April, 1857 ..	Ditto	150 0 0	1 April, 1857.
Cooma	„ Thomas Druitt ..	1 Dec., 1856 ..	Ditto	100 0 0	28 Oct., 1854.
¹ From Bishopthorpe Estate. ² Chaplain to the Gaol—£25 per annum.					

OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.	DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£ s. d.	
ECCLESIASTICAL—continued.					
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.					
Archbishop	Most Reverend John Bede Polding.	20 Feb., 1835 ..	By the Secretary of State.	800 0 0	20 Feb., 1835.
Vicar-General	Very Reverend Samuel J. A. Sheehy.	1 Feb., 1862 ..	By the Archbishop ..	300 0 0	1 May, 1850.
DISTRICT OF SYDNEY.					
Parish of St. James (City).	Rev. Joseph Chas. Sumner.	16 Jan., 1861 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	20 Feb., 1835.
Parish of St. Philip (City).	The Venerable J. McEncroe	16 Jan., 1861 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	7 Aug., 1832.
Parish of Alexandria (Surry Hills, City).	Rev. John Sheridan ..	1 Oct., 1857 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	1 June, 1850.
Parish of Petersham (Newtown).	.. John N. Quirk ..	15 May, 1863 ..	Ditto	100 0 0	
Parish of Willoughby (St. Leonards).	.. Patrick O'Farrell ..	16 May, 1863 ..	Ditto	150 0 0	
Parish of Marsfield, District of Parramatta.	.. Patrick Kenyon ..	1 Nov., 1861 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	1 June, 1856.
Parish of Hunter's Hill, District of Parramatta.	.. Claudius Maria Joly ..	1 April, 1859 ..	Ditto	150 0 0	
Parish of St. Luke, District of Liverpool.	.. Peter Young ..	1 July, 1860 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	1 July, 1843.
Parish of Appin, District of Campbelltown.	.. Patrick Magennis ¹ ..	1 Nov., 1861 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Dec., 1843.
Ditto, ditto .. ..	.. James Paul Roche ..	1 May, 1860 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1846.
DISTRICTS—					
Windsor .. ..	.. Patrick Hallinan, D.D.	1 May, 1852 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Feb., 1849.
Camden .. ..	.. J. J. Rigney ..	1 Nov., 1861 ..	Ditto	150 0 0	16 July, 1838.
Wollongong .. ..	.. D. V. M. O'Connell ..	16 May, 1863 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1848.
Kiama.. ..	.. Michael Flanagan ..	1 July, 1860 ..	Ditto	150 0 0	
Ditto (Millendary) ..	.. Patrick Birch ..	16 July, 1859 ..	Ditto	150 0 0	
Shoalhaven .. ..	.. David John D'Arcy ..	1 Mar., 1863 ..	Ditto	150 0 0	
Berrima .. ..	.. William Lanigan ..	1 Jan., 1862 ..	Ditto	150 0 0	
Goulburn .. ..	.. Michael McAlroy ..	1 May, 1862 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	
Ditto (Bungonia) ..	.. Eugene Luckie ..	16 May, 1863 ..	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1852.
Braidwood (Araluen)	.. Edward O'Brien ..	15 July, 1862 ..	Ditto	150 0 0	15 July, 1862.
Queanbeyan .. ..	.. Patrick White ..	1 Sept., 1862 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	
Yass .. ..	.. James Hanly ..	1 July, 1861 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Dec., 1843.
Ditto (Kelso) .. ..	.. Peter O'Farrell ..	1 July, 1860 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Feb., 1855.
Carcoar .. ..	.. Timothy McCarthy ..	1 Nov., 1862 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1853.
Wellington .. ..	.. Henry N. Woolfrey ..	1 Nov., 1862 ..	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1853.
Mudgee .. ..	.. Callaghan McCarthy ..	1 Sept., 1852 ..	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1850.
Hartley .. ..	.. James Phelan ..	16 Mar., 1858 ..	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1853.
Cooma.. ..	.. Patrick Newman ..	16 Jan., 1861 ..	Ditto	150 0 0	
Orange .. ..	.. Miles Edmund Athy ..	1 Sept., 1862 ..	Ditto	150 0 0	
Albury .. ..	.. Cornelius Twomey ..	1 July, 1857 ..	Ditto	150 0 0	1 April, 1853.
Newcastle .. ..	.. Charles V. Dowling ..	1 Aug., 1836 ..	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Aug., 1836.
Raymond Terrace ..	.. John T. Dunne ..	16 May, 1863 ..	Ditto	150 0 0	
East Maitland .. ..	.. John Kenny ..	16 May, 1863 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	
West Maitland .. ..	.. Jerome Keating ..	16 May, 1863 ..	Ditto	200 0 0	
Macdonald River ..	.. John Maher ..	1 Nov., 1861 ..	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1854.
Brisbane Water ..	.. P. J. Quinlivan ..	1 Nov., 1862 ..	Ditto	150 0 0	
Armidale .. ..	.. John Thos. Lynch ..	1 Nov., 1862 ..	Ditto	150 0 0	16 July, 1838.
Grafton William X. Johnson ..	15 May, 1863 ..	Ditto	100 0 0	

¹ To 20 April—Deceased.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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OFFICE.	NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED, AND UNDER WHAT INSTRUMENT.	ANNUAL SALARY.			DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT UNDER THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.
				£	s.	d.	
ECCLESIASTICAL— <i>continued.</i>							
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.							
Sydney—							
Pitt-street	Rev. Jas. Fullerton, LL.D.	3 Dec., 1838 ..	Chosen by the Members of the Congregation, and inducted by the Presbytery or the Synod.	200	0	0	3 Dec., 1837.
St. Andrew's	„ John Dougall ..	1 April, 1854 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	1 April, 1854.
Paddington	„ James Milne ..	1 July, 1854 ..	Ditto, ditto	150	0	0	1 July, 1854.
Woolloomooloo	„ John M'Gibbon ..	22 Mar., 1854 ..	Ditto, ditto	150	0	0	22 Mar., 1854.
Bathurst	„ J. B. Laughton ..	1 Jan., 1855 ..	Ditto, ditto	150	0	0	1 Oct., 1851.
Campbelltown	„ William M'Kee ..	1 April, 1853 ..	Ditto, ditto	150	0	0	1 Mar., 1849.
Goulburn	„ William Ross ..	1 July, 1847 ..	Ditto, ditto	150	0	0	15 Nov., 1838.
Hinton	„ Alexander M'Ewan ..	1 Nov., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	1 May, 1854.
Maitland (West)	„ William Purves ..	1 Mar., 1849 ..	Ditto, ditto	200	0	0	23 Mar., 1841.
Muswellbrook	„ Duncan Ross ..	1 Oct., 1860 ..	Ditto, ditto	102	0	0	
Newcastle	„ James Coutts, M.A. ..	1 May, 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	150	0	0	26 Mar., 1849.
Parramatta	„ Thomas Craig ..	1 Nov., 1861 ..	Ditto, ditto	150	0	0	
Paterson	„ Thomas Stirton ..	3 Feb., 1856 ..	Ditto, ditto	150	0	0	1 Mar., 1854.
Port Macquarie	„ Edward Holland ..	16 Aug., 1853 ..	Ditto, ditto	150	0	0	16 Aug., 1853.
Portland Head	„ George Macfie ..	1 July, 1842 ..	Ditto, ditto	150	0	0	3 Dec., 1837.
Singleton	„ James S. White ..	10 May, 1847 ..	Ditto, ditto	150	0	0	10 May, 1847.
Windsor	„ David Moore ..	1 Mar., 1863 ..	Ditto, ditto	150	0	0	
Wollongong	„ C. Atchinson ..	1 July, 1841 ..	Ditto, ditto	150	0	0	3 Dec., 1837.
WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.							
Sydney	Rev. Stephen Rabone ..	1 July, 1861 ..	.. .. .	200	0	0	
Maitland	„ Joseph Oram ..	1 April, 1862 ..	.. .. .	150	0	0	
Goulburn	„ W. Curnow ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	150	0	0	
Sydney	„ G. Hurst ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	172	10	6	
Bathurst	„ W. Kelynack ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	150	0	0	
Orange	„ W. Clarke ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	150	0	0	
Penrith	„ J. W. Dowson ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	150	0	0	
Manning River	„ J. Somerville ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	150	0	0	
Parramatta	„ B. Chapman ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	150	0	0	
Camden	„ G. Martin ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	150	0	0	

BLUE BOOK OF
EDUCATION.
UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

RETURN of the UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY, for the Year 1866.

(Incorporated and endowed by Act of Council, 14 Victoria, No. 31. Inaugurated, 11th October, 1852.)

OFFICE.	NAME.	SALARIES.	ALLOWANCES.	FEEs FROM STUDENTS.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Professor of Mathematics.	Morris Birkbeck Pell, B.A.	825 0 0	*150 0 0	151 4 0	1,126 4 0	*This allowance for house rent was discontinued on his being allowed apartments in the building (October, 1866). †For house rent. ‡Extra allowance in consideration of undertaking Professor Woolley's duties.
Professor of Physics ..	John Smith, M.D. ..	675 0 0	†120 0 0	181 18 3	976 18 3	
Assistant Professor of Classics.	Hugh Kennedy, B.A...	400 0 0	†145 11 7	108 18 9	654 10 4	
Lecturer in Classics and Logic.	James S. Paterson, LL.D.	162 4 11½	.....	25 9 3	187 14 2
Reader in Jurisprudence.	Alfred M'Farland ..	100 0 0	.....	6 6 0	106 6 0
Reader in French ..	Pierre Dutruc.. ..	30 0 0	.....	27 6 0	57 6 0
Reader in English ..	George B. Barton ..	50 0 0	.....	3 3 0	53 3 0
Reader in German ..	Rev. Thomas Schleicher	30 0 0	.....	.....	30 0 0
Reader in Political Economy.	James S. Paterson, LL.D.	30 0 0	.....	.....	30 0 0
Examiner in Arts ..	James Paterson, LL.D.	21 0 0	.....	.....	21 0 0
Do. do. ..	George R. Smalley, B.A.	21 0 0	.....	.....	21 0 0
Curator of Museum ..	John Foulis, M.D. ..	21 0 0	.....	.....	21 0 0
Accountant	William Clark.. ..	30 0 0	.....	.....	30 0 0
Auditor.. ..	Geoffrey Eagar ..	25 0 0	.....	.....	25 0 0
Bedel	Joseph Burrows ..	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0
Gardener	Charles Wilson ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	} Allowed a house.
Messenger	Patrick Walsh.. ..	91 5 0	.....	.....	91 5 0
Under Gardener ..	John Holle	91 16 0	.....	.....	91 16 0
	TOTALS	2,803 5 11	415 11 7	504 5 3	3,723 2 9	

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

RETURN of ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, for the Year 1866.

OFFICE.	NAME.	SALARY PER ANNUM.	FEEs FROM STUDENTS.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Warden	Rev. William Scott ¹	500 0 0	180 0 0	680 0 0
Vice Warden	Rev. William Henry Roberts	Nil.	.....	Nil.
Bursar	Michael Metcalfe	Nil.	Nil.

¹ Allowed a residence.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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EDUCATION—*continued.*

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

RETURN of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, for the Year 1866.

OFFICE.	NAME.	SALARY PER ANNUM.	FEES FROM STUDENTS.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rector	Rev. John Forrest, D.D. ¹	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0

¹ Resides in the College.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

RETURN of the SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, for the Year 1866.

OFFICE.	NAME.	SALARIES.	ALLOWANCES.	FEES FROM PUPILS.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Head Master	William John Stephens	500 0 0	.....	328 15 0	828 15 0	{ Residence allowed. Resigned.
Mathematical Master ..	Edward Pratt	400 0 0	.....	214 5 0	614 5 0	Residence allowed.
Foundation Master	Edwin Whitfeld	300 0 0	.....	214 5 0	514 5 0	Do. do.
Assistant Classical Master ..	Edward Blackmore ..	150 0 0	30 0 0	31 17 6	211 17 6	Resigned.
Do. do.	Charles Stewart Mein..	250 0 0	.....	.....	250 0 0	
Do. do.	Aked Bates	83 6 8	.....	.....	83 6 8	Retired.
Do. do.	John Edwards.. ..	137 10 0	.....	.....	137 10 0	Do.
Do. do.	H. D. Bell	7 0 0	.....	.....	7 0 0	Do.
French Master	Pierre Ambrose Dutruc	75 0 0	.....	.....	75 0 0	
German Master	Ferdinand J. Lander ..	67 10 0	.....	.....	67 10 0	
Writing Master	Carl Johan Nelson	250 0 0	.....	.....	250 0 0	
Drawing Master	Joseph Fowles	60 0 0	.....	.....	60 0 0	
Elocution Master	Thomas Padmore Hill.	37 16 0	.....	.....	37 16 0	{ Employed tempo- rarily only.
Janitor and Drill Sergeant ..	Sebastian Hodge	100 0 0	12 0 0	.....	112 0 0	Residence allowed.
Secretary and Accountant to Trustees.	William Henry Catlett	50 0 0	70 0 0	.....	120 0 0	
	TOTALS	2,468 2 8	112 0 0	789 2 6	3,369 5 2	

PENSIONS.

RETURN of PENSIONS payable out of the Revenues of the Colony, &c., during the Year 1866.

NAME OF THE PARTY.	AMOUNT OF PENSION.		AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH THE PENSION WAS GRANTED.	DATE FROM WHICH THE PENSION COMMENCED.	SERVICE FOR WHICH THE PENSION WAS GRANTED.
	£	s. d.			
PAID FROM THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.					
Roger Therry ..	1,050	0 0	18 & 19 Vict., cap. 54 ..	22 Feb., 1859 ..	Late Puisne Judge.
Sir John N. Dickinson ..	1,050	0 0	Ditto ditto ..	18 Feb., 1861 ..	Ditto ditto.
Edward Deas Thomson, C.B.	2,000	0 0	Ditto ditto ..	6 June, 1856 ..	Formerly Colonial Secretary.
Francis L. S. Merewether ..	900	0 0	Ditto ditto ..	6 June, 1856 ..	" Auditor General.
John H. Plunkett, Q.C. ..	1,200	0 0	Ditto ditto ..	6 June, 1856 ..	" Attorney General.
Sir William M. Manning, Q.C.	800	0 0	Ditto ditto ..	26 Aug., 1856 ..	" Solicitor General.
George B. White ..	222	10 0	The Governor General and Executive Council	1 Aug., 1853 ..	} Late Surveyors.
James Larmer ..	167	0 0	Ditto ditto ..	1 April, 1853 ..	
Thomas S. Townsend ..	137	11 2	Ditto ditto ..	10 Dec., 1855 ..	
John G. Galloway ..	143	19 9	Ditto ditto ..	6 Oct., 1857 ..	
James Warner ..	70	0 0	Ditto ditto ..	1 June, 1853 ..	
William C. Greville ..	366	13 4	Ditto ditto ..	1 April, 1859 ..	
Francis Gosling ..	52	0 0	Ditto ditto ..	1 Jan., 1856 ..	" Clerk in the General Post Office.
Colin Mackenzie ..	35	10 0	Ditto ditto ..	1 Jan., 1856 ..	" Clerk in the Supreme Court.
Nicholas Leader ..	66	5 10	Ditto ditto ..	1 Feb., 1857 ..	" Clerk in the Court of Requests.
Osborne Homersham ..	40	0 0	Ditto ditto ..	1 Mar., 1857 ..	" Clerk in the Customs.
Robert Ormiston ..	102	0 0	Ditto ditto ..	16 Mar., 1857 ..	" Clerk of Petty Sessions, Sydney.
William S. Wall ..	73	9 6	Ditto ditto ..	1 Jan., 1859 ..	" Curator of the Australian Museum.
Rev. Frederick Wilkinson ..	188	11 8	Ditto ditto ..	1 July, 1855 ..	" Colonial Chaplain.
Mrs. Susannah Mileham ..	100	0 0	The Secretary of State	29 Sept., 1824 ..	Widow of Surgeon Mileham.
William Galvin ..	35	5 8	The Governor General and Executive Council	1 July, 1852 ..	Late Messenger, Legislative Council.
Michael Doyle ..	39	10 0	Ditto ditto ..	1 April, 1857 ..	" Messenger, Colonial Treasury.
James Graves ..	54	18 0	Ditto ditto ..	1 May, 1852 ..	" Sergeant, Gold Guard.
Thomas Bevan ..	9	3 0	The Secretary of State	1 July, 1850 ..	" Trooper, Mounted Police.
John Brenan ..	28	16 0	The Governor General and Executive Council	4 Nov., 1858 ..	" Turnkey, Parramatta Gaol.
Needham Robinson ..	29	13 1	Ditto ditto ..	1 Jan., 1850 ..	} " Constables, Sydney Police.
Bryan Naughton ..	12	10 0	Ditto ditto ..	1 Jan., 1850 ..	
Edward Wilson ..	14	18 3	Ditto ditto ..	1 July, 1850 ..	
Thomas Hinton ..	28	4 0	Ditto ditto ..	1 Mar., 1858 ..	
Thomas H. B. Venour ..	116	1 2	Ditto ditto ..	1 April, 1859 ..	
John M. Dillon ..	216	13 4	Ditto ditto ..	1 June, 1859 ..	
William Flinn ..	47	9 0	Ditto ditto ..	1 June, 1859 ..	
Charles Ormsby ..	72	4 9	Ditto ditto ..	1 Aug., 1859 ..	
Samuel Raymond ..	189	12 6	Ditto ditto ..	1 Feb., 1862 ..	
Christopher M'Donnell ..	34	4 10	Ditto ditto ..	9 Feb., 1861 ..	
Felix Short ..	39	1 0	Ditto ditto ..	1 Nov., 1861 ..	" Storehouseman, Colonial Stores.
James Bean ..	29	7 3	Ditto ditto ..	4 July, 1860 ..	" Messenger, Survey Department.
Thomas Easton ..	92	4 7	Ditto ditto ..	1 Feb., 1862 ..	" Foreman of Works, Fitz Roy Dry Dock.
King Barton ..	94	10 0	Ditto ditto ..	16 Oct., 1859 ..	" Clerk to His Excellency the Governor General's Private Secretary.
Thomas Reilly ..	32	13 4	Ditto ditto ..	17 Dec., 1859 ..	" Serjeant to the Governor General's Orderlies.
William Macpherson*	431	13 4	Ditto ditto ..	1 Jan., 1860 ..	" Clerk of Legislative Council.
William W. Darke ..	.....	.....	Ditto ditto ..	1 Jan., 1860 ..	" Assistant Surveyor.
A. W. Rolleston ¹ ..	61	6 2	Ditto ditto ..	26 Aug., 1859 ..	" Landing Waiter, Customs.
John Bramwell ¹ ..	25	3 0	Ditto ditto ..	10 May, 1859 ..	" Ditto ditto.
George N. Russell ..	31	19 1	Ditto ditto ..	1 Jan., 1860 ..	" Tide Waiter, Customs.
Frederick Garling ¹ ..	57	8 4	Ditto ditto ..	10 May, 1859 ..	" Landing Surveyor, Customs.
John G. N. Gibbes ¹ ..	114	11 8	Ditto ditto ..	10 May, 1859 ..	" Collector of Customs.
David Nash ¹ ..	40	12 6	Ditto ditto ..	10 May, 1859 ..	" Warehousekeeper, Customs.
Lady Forbes ..	200	0 0	Ditto ditto ..	9 Nov., 1841 ..	Widow of Sir Francis Forbes, formerly Chief Justice.
Lady Dowling ..	200	0 0	Ditto ditto ..	28 Sept., 1844 ..	Widow of Sir James Dowling, late Chief Justice.
Mrs. Anne Kinchela ..	100	0 0	Ditto ditto ..	1 Jan., 1852 ..	Widow of the late Mr. Justice Kinchela.
Mrs. Anne Petrie ..	100	0 0	Ditto ditto ..	1 Jan., 1853 ..	Daughter of the late Capt. Flinders, R.N.
Mr. Edward R. Stack ..	133	6 8	Ditto ditto ..	1 Jan., 1855 ..	Late Master of the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney.
Lady Mitchell ..	200	0 0	Ditto ditto ..	1 Jan., 1861 ..	Widow of Sir T. L. Mitchell, formerly Surveyor General.
William Bland ..	300	0 0	Ditto ditto ..	1 Jan., 1863 ..	In consideration of services.
James Riley ..	43	9 0	Ditto ditto ..	26 Mar., 1863 ..	Late Bailiff, Goulburn.
Margaret Forster ..	14	12 6	Ditto ditto ..	1 May, 1863 ..	" Matron, Gaol, Goulburn.
Catherine Lovett ..	100	0 0	Ditto ditto ..	20 Mar., 1864 ..	Widow of J. Lovett, late Pilot, Newcastle.
Thomas M. Wright ..	59	3 0	Ditto ditto ..	1 April, 1864 ..	Late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tenterfield.
David Moores ..	48	12 2	Ditto ditto ..	1 Aug., 1864 ..	" Foreman, Colonial Stores.
John Hayes ..	44	8 0	Ditto ditto ..	1 Aug., 1864 ..	" Storeman, Colonial Stores.
Mrs. Eliza Milford ..	200	0 0	Ditto ditto ..	27 May, 1865 ..	Widow of Justice Milford.
Mrs. Maria Bate Wise ..	200	0 0	Ditto ditto ..	28 Sept., 1865 ..	Widow of Justice Wise.

¹ In receipt of a pension also from the Customs Superannuation Fund.

* To 13 March—Deceased.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

NAME OF THE PARTY.	AMOUNT OF PENSION.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH THE PENSION WAS GRANTED.	DATE FROM WHICH THE PENSION COMMENCED.	SERVICE FOR WHICH THE PENSION WAS GRANTED.
	£ s. d.			

PENSIONS—continued.

PENSIONS GRANTED UNDER THE SUPERANNUATION ACT OF 1864. (27 Victoria, No. 11.)

Robert Allen Hunt..	600 0 0	Governor and Executive Council.	1 July, 1864 ..	Late Superintendent of the Money Order Office.
Stephen Greenhill ..	600 0 0	Ditto ditto ..	1 July, 1864 ..	Chief Clerk, Pay Branch, Treasury.
Charles Wilkinson ..	350 0 0	Ditto ditto ..	1 July, 1864 ..	Clerk, Treasury.
Meredith Duke Ferguson ..	280 0 0	Ditto ditto ..	1 June, 1864 ..	Accountant, Government Printing Office.
John Goulesbury Lennon	360 0 0	Ditto ditto ..	20 Dec., 1864 ..	Principal Clerk, Revenue Branch, Treasury.
Nicholas Nelson ..	312 10 0	Ditto ditto ..	1 Feb., 1865 ..	Clerk, General Post Office.
James H. Crummer ..	268 6 8	Ditto ditto ..	1 Sept., 1864 ..	Police Magistrate, Port Macquarie.
William Colburn Mayne ¹ ..	540 0 0	Ditto ditto ..	10 Nov., 1864 ..	Auditor General.
John Crook ..	433 6 8	Ditto ditto ..	1 July, 1864 ..	Harbour Master, Sydney.
John Kingsmill ..	200 0 0	Ditto ditto ..	19 Aug., 1864 ..	Sheriff's Bailiff, Maitland.
E. C. Brewer ..	128 6 8	Ditto ditto ..	12 May, 1865 ..	Sheriff's Bailiff.
Robert Brindley ..	325 0 0	Ditto ditto ..	1 June, 1865 ..	Draftsman, Survey Office.
J. R. Humbley ..	247 10 0	Ditto ditto ..	16 June, 1865 ..	Clerk, Audit Office.
S. Morgan ..	146 13 4	Ditto ditto ..	1 July, 1865 ..	Clerk, Survey Office.
W. H. Christie ..	823 6 8	Ditto ditto ..	1 Oct., 1865 ..	Postmaster General.
George Brett ..	110 16 8	Ditto ditto ..	1 May, 1865 ..	Tide Waiter, Customs.
William Vallack ..	650 0 0	Ditto ditto ..	19 Feb., 1866 ..	Chief Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office.
Thomas Jones ..	150 0 0	Ditto ditto ..	1 June, 1866 ..	Sheriff's Bailiff, Bathurst.
John Wells ..	746 13 4	Ditto ditto ..	1 Mar., 1866 ..	Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.
William C. Still ..	560 0 0	Ditto ditto ..	21 Mar., 1866 ..	Landing Surveyor, Customs.
James Kidd ..	140 0 0	Ditto ditto ..	1 Sept., 1866 ..	Overseer, Botanic Gardens.
Lewis Gordon ..	333 6 8	Ditto ditto ..	1 Aug., 1866 ..	Surveyor (District).
Thomas K. Abbott ..	441 13 4	Ditto ditto ..	1 Sept., 1866 ..	Secretary, General Post Office.
Thomas Brown ..	153 6 8	Ditto ditto ..	1 Sept., 1866 ..	Sheriff's Bailiff, Sydney.
William Thompson ..	150 0 0	Ditto ditto ..	1 Oct., 1866 ..	Official Postmaster, Bathurst.

ALLOWANCES—

By Gratuities granted, under Clause 7, to the following Officers, who have retired, from ill health, viz. :—

Thomas Vawser ..	160 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	Late Schoolmaster, Bathurst Gaol.
R. Murphy ..	206 5 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	Schoolmaster, Goulburn Gaol.
C. F. Aldrich ..	164 11 4	.. .. .	.. .. .	Station Master, Railway Department.
J. Callaghan ..	262 10 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	Principal Warder, Darlinghurst Gaol.

By Gratuities granted, under Clause 10, to the Relatives of the undermentioned deceased Officers, viz. :—

Samuel North ..	210 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	Late Water Police Magistrate (balance).
Thomas Freeman ..	200 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	Clerk in the Treasury.
G. R. Uhr ..	1,245 16 8	.. .. .	.. .. .	Sheriff.
William Elyard ..	2,733 6 8	.. .. .	.. .. .	Under Secretary, Chief Secretary's Department.
P. Morrissey ..	60 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	Telegraph Line Inspector.
H. C. Halloran ..	107 10 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	Clerk in the General Post Office.
Colin M'Leod ..	183 6 8	.. .. .	.. .. .	Clerk in the Immigration Department.
C. K. Murray ..	333 6 8	.. .. .	.. .. .	Parliamentary Draftsman.

PAID FROM THE CUSTOMS SUPERANNUATION FUND.

John G. N. Gibbes ² ..	400 0 0	The Lords of the Treasury.	10 May, 1859 ..	Late Collector of Customs.
John L. Deane ..	100 0 0	Ditto ..	1 July, 1853 ..	1st Landing Waiter, Customs, Sydney.
Frederick Garling ² ..	200 0 0	Ditto ..	1 May, 1859 ..	Landing Surveyor, do. do.
Charles L. Neville ..	110 0 0	Ditto ..	1 July, 1853 ..	Formerly 2nd Landing Waiter, do. do.
John Bramwell ² ..	54 15 2	Ditto ..	1 May, 1859 ..	Late do. do. do. do.
David Nash ² ..	54 15 2	Ditto ..	1 May, 1859 ..	Warehousekeeper, do. do.
Arthur W. Rolleston ² ..	45 16 8	Ditto ..	26 Aug., 1859 ..	Landing Waiter, do. do.

PAID BY THE COMMISSARIAT, FROM IMPERIAL FUNDS, CONVICT SERVICE.

John M'Lean ..	191 0 0	The Lords of the Treasury.	1 Jan., 1856 ..	Late Principal Superintendent of Convicts.
Thomas Ryan ..	222 10 0	Ditto ..	1 Jan., 1856 ..	Chief Clerk, { Office of Principal Superintendent of Convicts.
John L. Horsey ..	56 10 0	Ditto ..	1 Jan., 1856 ..	Clerk. }
Daniel Geary ..	18 5 0	Ditto ..	1 April, 1851 ..	As a Constable.

¹ In abeyance—Colonial Agent General, resident in London, £1,000 per annum. ² In receipt of a pension also from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

NAME OF THE PARTY.	AMOUNT OF PENSION.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH THE PENSION WAS GRANTED.	DATE FROM WHICH THE PENSION COMMENCED.	SERVICE FOR WHICH THE PENSION WAS GRANTED.
	£ s. d.			
PENSIONS— <i>continued.</i>				
PAID FROM THE POLICE REWARD AND POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS.				
Alexander Ross	3/1½ ³ / ₄ diem	The Governor General and Executive Council	1 Sept., 1856 ..	Late Constable, Sydney.
Matthew Carroll	3/9 ..	Ditto ditto	1 July, 1850 ..	.. Serjeant in the Police.
Charles Lucas	3/7 ..	Ditto ditto	15 Mar., 1857 ..	.. Ordinary Constable.
John Harris	3/1½ ..	Ditto ditto	1 Sept., 1856 ..	.. Constable in the Police.
James Shanahan	3/9 ..	Ditto ditto	1 July, 1854 ..	Do. do.
(To 24 Feb.—Deceased.)				
Thomas M'Gee	45 0 0	Ditto ditto	1 May, 1855 ..	.. Chief Constable.
James Smith	3/- ³ / ₄ diem	Ditto ditto	22 July, 1857 ..	.. Ordinary Constable.
Ann Kendall	40 0 0	Ditto ditto	1 Jan., 1856 ..	Widow of the late Chief Constable Kendall, Penrith.
Thomas J. Powell	2/3 ³ / ₄ diem	Ditto ditto	1 Jan., 1856 ..	Late Inspector of Water Police.
Patrick Connor	5/2 ..	Ditto ditto	1 Jan., 1858 ..	.. Inspector of Police, Sydney.
John Marsh	2/- ..	Ditto ditto	1 Dec., 1852 ..	.. District Constable.
James Eagan	2/9 ..	Ditto ditto	1 April, 1857 ..	.. Ordinary Constable.
Peter Thomson	3/4 ..	Ditto ditto	1 Mar., 1858 ..	.. Constable in the Police.
Elizabeth Murphy	50 0 0	Ditto ditto	4 Jan., 1858 ..	Widow of the late Chief Constable Peter C. Murphy, Port Macquarie.
James Shepherd	4/11 ³ / ₄ diem	Ditto ditto	1 April, 1858 ..	Late Chief Constable.
Timothy Gearns	3/9 ..	Ditto ditto	1 Oct., 1858 ..	.. District Constable, Penrith.
Louisa Codrington	18 5 0	Ditto ditto	1 July, 1858 ..	Widow of the late Trooper Robert Codrington.
Michael Murphy	3/1 ³ / ₄ diem	Ditto ditto	8 Feb., 1859 ..	Late Ordinary Constable.
Robert M'Jannett	123 6 8	Ditto ditto	1 Jan., 1859 ..	.. Chief Constable.
James Perry	3/7 ³ / ₄ diem	Ditto ditto	10 April, 1859 ..	.. Trooper, Sydney.
Michael Cassidy	4/6 ..	Ditto ditto	1 Feb., 1859 ..	.. Serjeant in the Gold Police, Bathurst.
Ann Watham	26 0 0	Ditto ditto	1 Jan., 1859 ..	Widow of the late District Constable John Watham, Casino.
Edward Giles	7/8 ³ / ₄ diem	Ditto ditto	1 July, 1859 ..	Late Serjeant-Major, Western Gold Police.
Michael Reilly	3/10 ..	Ditto ditto	1 Sept., 1859 ..	.. Ordinary Constable, Wellingrove.
Thomas M'Evoy	80 0 0	Ditto ditto	18 Jan., 1860 ..	.. Chief Constable, Warwick.
(To 1 June—Deceased.)				
Bartholomew Bannister	142 10 0	Ditto ditto	17 Jan., 1860 ..	.. Chief Constable, Gayndah.
Julia Ledgerwood	40 0 0	Ditto ditto	11 Oct., 1859 ..	Widow of the late Ordinary Constable William Ledgerwood, Newcas
William Kershaw	5/6 ³ / ₄ diem	Ditto ditto	1 July, 1860 ..	Late Serjeant, Mounted Patrol, Western Road.
Thomas Handcock	3/3 ³ / ₄ diem	Ditto ditto	1 July, 1860 ..	.. Trooper, do. do.
John Cannon	3/7 ..	Ditto ditto	7 Feb., 1861 ..	.. Ordinary Constable.
Margaret Wood	62 10 0	Ditto ditto	7 Jan., 1855 ..	Widow of the late Chief Constable Wood, Maitland.
Samuel H. Horne	116 0 0	Ditto ditto	1 Mar., 1862 ..	Late Chief Constable.
James Seymour	88 0 0	Ditto ditto	1 Mar., 1862 ..	.. Ordinary Constable.
Frederick Williams	146 0 0	Ditto ditto	1 Mar., 1862 ..	Do.
Jeremiah Higgins	177 0 0	Ditto ditto	1 Mar., 1862 ..	Late Chief Constable.
George Drury	90 0 0	Ditto ditto	1 Mar., 1862 ..	Do.
Samuel Holt	100 0 0	Ditto ditto	1 Mar., 1862 ..	Do.
Thomas Hildebrand	123 0 0	Ditto ditto	1 Mar., 1862 ..	Do.
John Lee	97 0 0	Ditto ditto	1 Mar., 1862 ..	Late District Constable.
Robert Handcock	94 0 0	Ditto ditto	1 Mar., 1862 ..	.. Mounted Trooper.
Charles Lane	3/4 ³ / ₄ diem	Ditto ditto	1 May, 1862 ..	.. Senior Constable, Newcastle.
John Sherman	125 0 0	Ditto ditto	1 May, 1862 ..	.. Senior Serjeant.
Henry Fox	4/- ³ / ₄ diem	Ditto ditto	8 Mar., 1863 ..	.. Ordinary Constable, Carcoar.
Abraham Kershaw	6/4 ..	Ditto ditto	1 July, 1863 ..	.. Senior Serjeant, Goulburn.
John Thomas	4/1 ..	Ditto ditto	6 Nov., 1862 ..	Late Chief Constable, Kempsey, M'Leay River.
Eliza Watson	20 0 0	Ditto ditto	1 May, 1862 ..	Widow of the late Ordinary Constable Thomas Watson, Maitland.
John Micklegun	5/4 ³ / ₄ diem	Ditto ditto	1 Mar., 1862 ..	Late District Constable, Carcoar.
James Farrant	3/- ..	Ditto ditto	1 July, 1863 ..	.. Ordinary Constable, Mudgee.
Roger Kennedy	3/4 ..	Ditto ditto	10 June, 1862 ..	.. Senior Constable, Maitland.
Peter Conolly	3/4 ..	Ditto ditto	5 June, 1862 ..	.. Senior Constable, Dungog.
John Davis	50 0 0	Ditto ditto	11 Mar., 1862 ..	.. Chief Constable, Wollongong.
Edward Kedwell	3/- ³ / ₄ diem	Ditto ditto	1 May, 1862 ..	.. Ordinary Constable, Maitland.
George Taylor	3/- ..	Ditto ditto	1 Oct., 1862 ..	.. Ordinary Constable, Port Macquarie.
Ann Foy	30 0 0	Ditto ditto	1 July, 1863 ..	.. Widow of the late John Foy, District Constable, Tabulam.
John Stafford	5/6 ³ / ₄ diem	Ditto ditto	19 Jan., 1864 ..	Late Sergeant.
James Thorp	4/- ..	Ditto ditto	19 Jan., 1864 ..	.. Ordinary Constable, Bathurst.
William S. Dangar	3/- ..	Ditto ditto	1 July, 1863 ..	.. Ordinary Constable, M'Leay River.
Norman McBeath	3/- ..	Ditto ditto	19 Jan., 1864 ..	.. Ordinary Constable, Mudgee.
James Skelton	70 0 0	Ditto ditto	1 Jan., 1864 ..	.. Chief Constable, Albury.
William Hobbs	4/9 ³ / ₄ diem	Ditto ditto	1 Mar., 1864 ..	.. Chief Constable, Windsor.
James St. Clair	6/- ..	Ditto ditto	18 May, 1864 ..	.. Senior Serjeant, Gundagai.
Octavius Smith	3/- ..	Ditto ditto	1 April, 1864 ..	.. Ordinary Constable, M'Leay River.
Patrick Cain	4/- ..	Ditto ditto	22 Sept., 1864 ..	.. Trooper.
Mrs. Maginnity	100 0 0	Ditto ditto	24 June, 1864 ..	Widow of Serjeant Maginnity (for 10 years).
Henry Worley	4/1 ³ / ₄ diem	Ditto ditto	22 Sept., 1864 ..	Late Ordinary Constable.
R. Gorman	4/6 ..	Ditto ditto	22 Sept., 1864 ..	Do.
James Kerr	3/4 ..	Ditto ditto	12 Jan., 1865 ..	Late Senior Constable.
George O'Regan	3/- ..	Ditto ditto	12 Jan., 1865 Ordinary Constable.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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NAME OF THE PARTY.	AMOUNT OF PENSION.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH THE PENSION WAS GRANTED.	DATE FROM WHICH THE PENSION COMMENCED.	SERVICE FOR WHICH THE PENSION WAS GRANTED.
	£ s. d.			
PENSIONS—continued.				
PAID FROM THE POLICE REWARD AND POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS—continued.				
Mary A. J. Herbert ..	40 0 0	The Governor General and Executive Council	15 April, 1865 ..	Widow of Constable Herbert.
Jane Ward	60 0 0	Ditto ditto ..	5 Feb., 1865 ..	Do. Ward.
Elizabeth Nelson ..	50 0 0	Ditto ditto ..	27 Jan., 1865 ..	Do. Nelson.
James Gibson	2/9 ³ / ₄ diem	Ditto ditto ..	12 Jan., 1865 ..	Late Senior Sergeant.
Edward Everson ..	3/-	Ditto ditto ..	8 Jan., 1866 ..	Late Ordinary Constable.
W. Phillips	4/-	Ditto ditto ..	8 Jan., 1866 ..	Do.
Martin Doyle	3/-	Ditto ditto ..	24 Feb., 1866 ..	Do.
E. H. Cowell	4/9	Ditto ditto ..	6 Oct., 1866 ..	Late Senior Sergeant.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

RETURN of CONSULS of FOREIGN COUNTRIES, residing in NEW SOUTH WALES, in the Year 1866.

NAME OF CONSUL.	NAME OF THE COUNTRY WHICH HE REPRESENTS.	IF CONFIRMED, STATE THE DATE OF HIS EXEQUATUR.	IF NOT CONFIRMED, STATE THE REASON WHY.
Louis Francois Sentis (C.) ..	France	6 July, 1852 ..	
Don Eduardo San Just (C.) .. (Absent)	Spain	15 March, 1860 ..	
Francis Macnab (V.C.)	Ditto		
Robert Dodge Merrill (A.C.) ..	United States of America ..		
Salvadore Morhange (C.G.) ..	Belgium	21 February, 1862 ..	
Jacob Montefiore (C.)	Ditto		
Julius Meyerfeld (A.C.)	Free Hanseatic City of Lubeck ..		
Burchard Frericks (C.)	Ditto Dito Bremen ..	9 April, 1862 ..	
Siegfried Franck { (C.)	Prussia	18 May, 1863 ..	
	Hamburg		
George King (C.)	Italy	19 October, 1865 ..	
Don Guillermo E. Eldred (C.) ..	Chili		
Anton Tange (C.)	Denmark	29 June, 1866 ..	
Alexander Dick (V.C.)	Brazilian Nation		
William Wolfen (V.C.)	Sweden and Norway		
Edmund Monson Paul (V.C.) .. (Absent)	Russia		
George Richard Dibbs (V.C.) ..	Portugal		
Alexander Speed Webster (V.C.) ..	Hawaiian Islands		
Charles Julius Muller (C.)	Saxony and Oldenburg		
Carlos Kramer Walter (C.) Newcastle	Hamburgh		
" " (V.C.)	Spain		
John R. Bingle (V.C.) Newcastle ..	Netherlands		
George Tully (C.A.) Newcastle ..	France		
Albert M. Hutchinson (C.A.) Newcastle ..	Hawaiian Islands		

(C.G.) Consul General. (C.) Consul. (V.C.) Vice-Consul. (C.A.) Consular Agent. (A.C.) Acting Consul.

RETURNING OFFICERS.

LIST of RETURNING OFFICERS in the Year 1866, and Dates of Appointment.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	NAME OF RETURNING OFFICER.	DATE WHEN APPOINTED.
Argyle	Francis Robert L. Rossi	24 Mar., 1859.
Balranald	John Cramsie	17 Nov., 1860.
Bathurst	Thomas Jarman Hawkins	14 April, 1863.
The Bogan	Jean Emile Serisier	24 Mar., 1859.
Braidwood	John W. Bunn	16 Nov., 1864.
Camden	John Macquarie Antill	24 Mar., 1859.
Canterbury	John Woods	27 April, 1865.
Carcoar	Hugh Mortimer Rowland	4 Aug., 1865.
The Clarence	Alfred Lardner	17 May, 1859.
Central Cumberland	Andrew Louis M'Dougall	24 Mar., 1859.
Eden	Solomon Solomon	12 Dec., 1864.
The Glebe	James Shoobert	24 Mar., 1859.
Goulburn	William Connolly	27 April, 1860.
The Gwydir	James Mosely	13 Dec., 1864.
	succeeded by	
Hartley	Edward J. Sparke	4 June, 1866.
The Hastings	Charles Sidey	25 Aug., 1859.
The Hawkesbury	Donald M'Donald	21 Nov., 1860.
	Sydney Scarvell	27 Aug., 1860.
	succeeded by	
The Hume	James Bligh Johnston	29 Oct., 1866.
The Hunter	James T. Fallon	30 July, 1861.
The Lower Hunter	Thomas Lindsay	4 April, 1859.
The Upper Hunter	Archibald Windeyer	24 April, 1859.
Illawarra	William Little	8 Sept., 1863.
Kiama	Charles Throsby Smith	24 Mar., 1859.
The Lachlan	David Lindsay Waugh	9 Aug., 1860.
Liverpool Plains	William Douglas Campbell	13 Nov., 1860.
East Macquarie	Walter Scott	22 Feb., 1864.
West Macquarie	John Bowler	6 Mar., 1860.
East Maitland	George Busby	24 Mar., 1859.
West Maitland	Frederick Nainby	5 Dec., 1864.
Monaro	George Vindin	19 July, 1865.
Morpeth	Patrick Jeremiah J. Clifford	9 Mar., 1865.
Mudgee	Osman Edward Middleton	11 May, 1859.
	William King	30 Aug., 1865.
	succeeded by	
The Murray	Wilson Ramsay	30 July, 1866.
The Murrumbidgee	Robert Patterson	3 Sept., 1864.
Narellan	Allan Bradley Morgan	10 May, 1859.
The Nepean	Edward Palmer	24 Mar., 1859.
Newcastle	John King Lethbridge	4 Dec., 1863.
	Robert Corbett Knaggs	12 Jan., 1864.
	succeeded by	
New England	Robert James Pierce	31 Dec., 1866.
Newtown	Franklin Jackes	20 Mar., 1861.
Northumberland	Thomas Chaplin Breillat	24 Mar., 1859.
Orange	Charles Boscawen Ranclaud	27 Nov., 1860.
Paddington	John Peisley	19 Dec., 1865.
Parramatta	Henry Beckman Morgan	24 Mar., 1859.
The Paterson	George Banks Suttor	24 Oct., 1864.
Patrick's Plains	Gilbert Cory	24 Mar., 1859.
Queanbeyan	John Crichton Stuart McDouall	24 Mar., 1859.
St. Leonards	William Foxton Hayley	24 Mar., 1859.
Shoalhaven	John Blaxland	24 Mar., 1859.
East Sydney	James Aldcorn	24 Mar., 1859.
West Sydney	Richard Hill	24 Mar., 1859.
Tenterfield	Edward Flood	23 Feb., 1864.
Tumut	Archibald Kennedy Cullen	10 Sept., 1860.
Wellington	James Robertson	30 Jan., 1865.
The Williams	James Drew	6 May, 1861.
Windsor	Charles Felix Holmes	3 June, 1863.
Wollombi	Laban White	15 Nov., 1860.
Yass Plains	Thomas Crothers	24 April, 1863.
	James Snowden Calvert	11 Nov., 1864.
	succeeded by	
Gold Fields North	Isidore Maurice Blake	29 Oct., 1866.
Gold Fields South	William Cleghorn	20 April, 1864.
Gold Fields West	David Wilson	21 Oct., 1863.
	Denis Donnelly	19 Dec., 1865.

GUARDIANS OF MINORS.

LIST of Gentlemen appointed, under the 11th section of the Act of Council 19th Victoria, No. 30, as GUARDIANS OF MINORS, to give consent in cases of Marriage in the Colony.

ALBURY— Marcus Freeman Brownrigg. Richard Higginson Fitzsimons. George Grey. Jeffrey James Keatinge. J. L. Carey. Robert Lowes.	GOULBURN— John Allman. William Hilton Hovell.	RICHMOND RIVER— Wellington C. Bundoock. Charles Hugh Fawcett. Alexander Mackellar.
ARMIDALE— James Buchanan. Charles William Marsh. Thomas Augustus Perry. Charles Thomas Weaver.	GRAFTON— Rowland Broadhurst Hill. Edward Michael Ryan.	RYDE— John Blaxland.
BALBRANALD— Stephen Cole. John Garrett. William Ross. Frederick Brown Russell. Henry Shiell.	GUNDAGAI— A. Broughton. A. C. S. Rose.	RYLSTONE— Edward K. Cox.
BATHURST— William Hall Palmer. James Byrn Richards.	HARTLEY— Andrew Brown. Thomas Brown. John Delany.	SCONE— Joseph Docker. James Smith.
BERRIMA— Charles Lindsay Nicholson. George H. Rowley.	KIAMA— James Mackey Gray. John Marks. David Lindsay Waugh.	SHOALHAVEN— Alfred Elyard.
BINALONG— Edgar Beckham. Cornelius O'Brien.	LIVERPOOL— James Gillespie. Richard Sadleir.	SOFALA— Whittingdale Johnson. Joseph Walford.
BOMBALA— William Graham. John Nicholson.	MAITLAND— Edward Denny Day. Peter Green.	SYDNEY— George Allen, Toxteth Park, Glebe. Peter L. Cloete, Water Police Magistrate. John McLerie, Inspector General of Police. David Charles Frederick Scott, Central Police Office. Theodore James Jaques, Registrar General.
BRADWOOD— Robert Maddrell. William John Bennison. Thomas Lake Crommelin.	MANNING RIVER— Henry Flett.	TAMBAROORA— Joseph Cox.
BRISBANE WATER— Hovenden Hely. Boyd Horsburgh.	M'LEAY RIVER— Frederick William Chapman. Robert A. H. Kemp. James H. Kemp. William M'Lean.	TAMWORTH— George Douglas. David W. Irving. P. G. King. James Rigney.
BROOLEE— William Stewart Caswell. William Truman Collett. Gordon Forbes Davidson.	MOLONG— William Cousins. Francis Smith.	TENTERFIELD— Thomas Cowper.
CAMPEN— John Norton Oxley.	MORPETH— Osman E. Middleton.	TUMUT— Levi Mandelson. Frederick W. Vyner.
CAMPBELLTOWN— John Bray. Thomas Chippendale.	MUDGE— Robert Lowe. George Warburton.	ULLADULLA— David Warden.
CARCOAR— Lawrence Vance Dulhunty. Thomas Icely. William Montague Rothery.	MURRURUNDI— Andrew Loder. Philip W. Wright.	WAGGA WAGGA— Henry Baylis. John Gordon. John Leitch. John Lupton.
CASSILIS— William Busby. Rowland J. Traill.	MUSVELLBROOK— James White.	WALGETT— Thomas Betteridge, P.M. Edward J. Sparke.
CLARENCE TOWN— William Lowe.	NEWCASTLE— Edward C. Merewether. Charles B. Ranclaud. Helenus Scott.	WARRIALDA— Alfred Augustus Adams. Hugh Roland Labatt. J. Snape. F. Wyndham.
COOMA— Robert Barrington Dawson.	ORANGE— John Tom Lane. John Arthur Templar.	WEE WEA— Thomas G. Dangar. Andrew Doyle. Charles Edward Smith.
COONABARABRAN— Frederick H. Edwards.	PARRAMATTA— George Langley.	WELLINGROVE— W. W. Fraser. Angus John M'Innes.
DENILQUIN— Lawrence Cockburn. James Cochrane. James Giles.	PATERSON— C. Boydell. Edward Gostwyck Cory.	WELLINGTON— S. B. Daniel. David Henry Dunlop. John Milbourn Marsh.
DUBBO— John Ryrie. Walter Hugh Tibbits. Jean Emile Serisier.	PATRICK'S PLAINS— Henry Glennie. Robert Adamson Rodd.	WINDSOR— James Ascough. Sydney Scarvell.
DUNGOG— George M'Kay.	PENRITH— William Russell. John King Lethbridge.	WOLLOMBI— Henry Chester Master.
EDEN— John Lloyd. Henry Wren.	PICTON— John Macquarie Antill.	WOLLONGONG— Charles Fairs. George Waring.
FORBES— William Farrand.	PORT MACQUARIE— Donald M'Donald.	YASS— Isidore Maurice Blake. Allan Campbell.
	PORT STEPHENS— Thomas Nichols.	YOUNG— Joseph Ede Pearce.
	QUEANBEYAN— Henry Hall. William Foxton Hayley.	
	RAYMOND TERRACE— Archibald Windeyer.	

STATISTICAL REGISTER

OF

New South Wales,

FOR THE YEAR

1866.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS IN THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.



SYDNEY:

BY AUTHORITY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1867.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S REPORT TO THE HONORABLE
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Registrar General's Office,
Sydney, 2nd August, 1867.

SIR,

The Annual Statistical Register, for the year 1866, which ^{Introductory.} is herewith presented to you, will be found to contain a series of Tables carefully compiled, which give a faithful record of the progress made by the Colony during the year 1866.

For the purpose of making a more extended comparison, there are also inserted several Decennial Tables, which exhibit, in a concise form, the changes that have taken place in the numbers, the industry, the wealth, and the commercial relations of the people, for ten years past.

In the majority of their aspects it is satisfactory to find that a steady progress has been made, and that the moral and educational status of the population has kept pace with its advance in material prosperity.

The growing interest that has been evinced during late years, by all classes of society, in all that relates to social improvement, induces the hope that the materials here furnished will be carefully studied, with a view to the diffusion of correct information as to the large resources that this Colony possesses, and the advantages it offers for the employment of industry and enterprise.

In these days of widely extended information and rapid communication between distant countries, it is very desirable that the movements of commerce and of population, and the efforts of industry, should be recorded, in order that the large number of individuals in the crowded cities of Europe, who are always on the look out for some chance of amending their condition, may be directed where to bend their steps.

The details contained in these Statistics, will satisfy every thoughtful and candid inquirer that the Colony of New South Wales presents attractions equal to those of any other Colony under the British Crown.

With a view to simplify the study of the various tables, a rapid and concise summary is here appended, and remarks are made in elucidation of the facts stated.

PART I.

POPULATION, IMMIGRATION, &c.

Population.
Page 2.

The Population Table shews a net estimated increase of 20,026 persons on the numbers of the previous year, the estimated number on the 31st December, 1865, being 411,388, and on the 31st December, 1866, it was 431,414.

Births.
Page 3.

The number of Births registered in the Colony was 8,833 males, and 8,117 females, together 16,950; while the deaths were 4,396 males and 2,965 females, together 7,361.

It is worthy of remark that this is the only year during the last ten years when the Births have been fewer than during the preceding year.

Deaths.
Page 3.

The Deaths of this year were 7,361, being 4,396 males and 2,965 females. This is the largest number yet recorded.

As these Statistics are the subject of a special report, it is not thought necessary to recapitulate the ample details contained therein.

Marriages.
Page 3.

The number of Marriages celebrated has been smaller than that in the preceding year, being 3,462, against 3,578 in 1865. It appears that the practice of marrying before a Registrar is becoming gradually more common, as there has been a progressive increase in the number of such Marriages during the last ten years.

IMMIGRATION.

Page 4.

The Immigration from the United Kingdom shews a larger falling off in the number than in any previous year, the total for 1866 being 1,852, of whom 1,204 came in at the public expense, and 648 at their own expense.

The Religions of the Immigrants at the public expense were—

Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Other Religions.
369	830	5

and their Native Countries were—

England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Other Countries.
190	64	937	13

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

It is to be regretted that the numbers of those in confinement in the public Lunatic Asylums continues to increase in a larger ratio than the population. The total number in Tarban Creek Asylum on the 31st December, 1865, was 492, of whom 315 were males, and 177 were females. There were remaining on the 31st December, 1866, 546, of whom 366 were males and 180 females. It is a matter of congratulation, however, that considerable improvements and enlargements have recently been made in this building, by which the comfort of the inmates will be increased, and their unhappy position ameliorated. There is a slight improvement in the number discharged during the year as cured, the numbers being 70 discharged cured in 1865, and 73 in 1866. It would appear that the British-born population supplies by far the larger portion of cases of lunacy, there being 438 of them to 56 Colonial-born and 52 Foreign-born.

There is also an increase to be noted in the number of lunatics in the Asylum at Parramatta. On the 31st December, 1865, there were 446, of whom 255 were males and 191 were females; and on the 31st December, 1866, there remained in the Asylum 470, of whom 273 were males and 197 were females. Here also, the British-born numbered 369 cases, Colonial-born 63, and Foreign-born 38.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The table forming return No. 10 gives full details of the number of the Charitable Institutions in the Colony, with a statement of the receipts and disbursements. Here it is to be noted that there is a gradually increasing expenditure all over the Colony. The Hospitals during the year 1865 expended £24,302 9s., and during 1866, £29,912 2s. 6d. The Benevolent Asylums in 1865 cost £18,230 5s. 1d., and in 1866, £21,894 8s. 10d. The Orphan and Ragged Schools cost £8,205 19s. 7d. in 1865, and £9,030 8s. 9d. in 1866. The expenses of Lunatic Asylums increased from £21,079 13s. 4d. in 1865, to £25,110 16s. 4d. in 1866; and the Miscellaneous Charitable Institutions from £13,187 15s. 11d. in 1865, to £17,335 15s. 6d. in 1866. Of the whole of this expenditure, the sum of £74,388 9s. 8d. was contributed by Government, and £23,965 13s. 11d. by voluntary contributions. It is worthy of remark that, while the voluntary contributions have declined, the public expenditure has increased, and it would seem to indicate the desirability of placing these local Institutions under the Municipal authorities wherever practicable, in order that an efficient check may be kept upon the expenditure.

It appears that the total number receiving relief during the year 1866 amounted to 20,161 persons, and the expenditure was at the rate of nearly £5 2s. 5½d. per head, while the receipts were at the rate of nearly £4 17s. 6¼d per head.

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RATES OF WAGES.

Page 10.

The average rates of Wages ruling since the year 1860 will be seen by the following table; and it is remarkable that, with all the alleged want of employment and complaints of wide-spread distress, the rates have been maintained with very little deviation for several years past.

	TOWN.						COUNTRY.							
	Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.						Wages per annum, with Board and Lodging.							
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
MALES—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Carpenters	10 0	10 0	10 0	9	8 to 9	8 to 9	8 to 9	.....	.....	45	65 to 80	50 to 80	50 to 80	50 to 70
Smiths	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	.....	.....	.....	65 to 80	50 to 80	50 to 80	50 to 70
Wheelwrights	10 0	10 6	10 6	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	.....	.....	.....	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100
Bricklayers	10 0	11 0	12 to 14	10	9 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	.....	.....	.....	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100	80 to 100
Masons	11 0	11 6	10 0	10	10	10	10	.....	.....	.....	30 to 40	30 to 40	30 to 40	30 to 40
Farm Labourers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 to 40	30 to 40	30 to 40	30 to 40	30 to 40
Shepherds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 to 35	35	30 to 35	30 to 35	30 to 35
FEMALES—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 to 30	25 to 30	25 to 30	25 to 30	25 to 30	25 to 30	25 to 30
Housemaids .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 to 25	20 to 25	20 to 25	20 to 25	20 to 25	20 to 25	20 to 25
Laundresses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 to 30	25 to 30	25 to 30	25 to 30	25 to 30	25 to 30	25 to 30
Nursemaids .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 to 20	15 to 20	15 to 20	15 to 20	15 to 20	15 to 20	15 to 20
General House Servants, Dairy Women, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 to 25	20 to 25	22 to 25	18 to 25	18 to 25	18 to 25	18 to 25

PROVISIONS.

Page 11.

The charges upon articles of consumption should be considered in connection with the cost of living in the Colony; for it has been widely asserted that they are so high that the high rate of wages which is obtained here is more than counterbalanced thereby. There is therefore appended an abstract of a few of the main articles with the rates ruling since 1860, from which it will be seen that the cost of the necessaries, and even of the luxuries of life, is not at all extravagant:—

	YEARS.							
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Wheat, per bushel	8 0	6 6	7 0	6 6	12 0	8 0	6 6	
Bread (1st quality), per lb.	0 3½	0 4	0 2½	0 2½	0 3	0 4	0 4	
Flour do. do.	0 3½	0 3	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 3	
Rice	0 5	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 4	
Oatmeal	0 6	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	
Tea	2 3	2 4	1 6	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 6	
Sugar	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 4	
Coffee	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	
Meat, fresh, per lb.	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 4½	0 4	0 3	0 3	
Butter, do. do.	1 6	1 8	2 3	1 6	1 6	1 9	1 3	
Cheese, English, do.	1 6	1 7	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	
Potatoes, per cwt.	7 6	7 3	8 0	7 0	5 0	8 0	6 0	

PART II.

RELIGION, EDUCATION, AND CRIME.

The table No. 19 exhibits the provision made for Public Page 13. Worship by the members of all denominations. It does not comprise the total expense, except in so far as the cost is defrayed by the public funds. The denominations that do not partake of State-aid are of course under no obligation to disclose their receipts and expenditure, but they are known to be large, and it is probable that the voluntary contributions to the support of Religion exceed the sum granted by the State.

The registered number of Ministers is stated to be 439, which Ministers. is an advance of 43 on the number registered in 1865. The number of churches and chapels is 604, against 576 in 1865, while the dwellings and public buildings used for purposes of public worship have increased from 922 to 956. The accommodation and attendance have also increased as far as can be ascertained, but the returns are admittedly imperfect. Sufficient evidence is given, however, that there is a progress in the religious life of the population that keeps pace with the increase of the population.

The proportionate attendance of the various denominations was as follows :—

Church of England.....	33·54 per cent.
Roman Catholic	21·54 „
Presbyterian	11·16 „
Wesleyan Methodist	23·70 „
Congregational	4·39 „
Primitive Methodist	2·50 „
Baptist	1·68 „
Miscellaneous	1·49 „

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

There is a large increase in the number of Sunday Schools, Page 15. which are stated to be 640 in number in 1866, against 588 in 1865, of all denominations. The teachers also have increased from the number of 4,155 in 1865, to 4,439 in 1866; and the scholars from 35,566 in 1865, to 37,215 in 1866. The table No. 20 furnishes particular details as to the relative numbers attending the various denominational schools; and it is satisfactory to observe that such an active and beneficial agency is at work in the dissemination of intellectual culture and religious training. There were on an average eight children to each teacher in 1866.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The children in the Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphan Orphan Schools. Schools number 510. This is 15 in excess of the previous year's Page 17. returns.

The expenditure amounted to £8,332 6s. 3d., against £7,500 5s. 4d. the year previous.

It

Destitute Children's
Asylum.
Page 17.

It is a lamentable fact that the Destitute Children's Asylum shews an increase of over 100 inmates, compared with 1865, viz. :—

1865	553
Increase	101
1866	654

The Government contributions are largely in excess of the previous year, whilst the voluntary contributions have not met with the same spirit of liberality—

	Government.	Voluntary.	Total.
1865	2,433 13 4	3,979 15 3	6,413 8 7
1866	7,526 12 6	3,042 4 5	10,568 16 11
Increase	5,092 19 2	.....	4,155 8 4
Decrease .....	.....	937 10 10	.....

Dissolution of
National and
Denominational
Schools.

The Board of National Education and the Denominational School Board were dissolved at the end of the year, by the Act of Parliament 30 Victoria, No. 22.

Working of National
and Denominational
Institutions.
Page 17.

The number of Schools, Teachers, and Scholars of these institutions for the past two years are appended :—

	Schools.		
	1865.	1866.	Increase.
Denominational	* 351	378	27
National	268	272	4
Total	619	650	31

The Teachers have gradually increased as follows :—

	1865.	1866.	Increase.
Denominational	445	505	60
National	386	404	18
Total	831	909	78

The Scholars of both Systems show an increase of over 5,000, viz. :—

	1865.	1866.	Increase.
Denominational	23,746	27,709	3,963
National	18,126	19,258	1,132
Total	41,872	46,967	5,095

Under the Denominational System, each School averaged 73 Scholars.

Under the National System, each School averaged 67 scholars.

The aid from Government in support of Denominational Schools amounted to £40,412 2s. 1d. (inclusive of £828 15s. 5d. from Clergy and School Estates), or at the rate of £1 9s. 2d. per head; and from voluntary contributions, £18,800 3s. 2d., or at the rate of 13s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per head.

For the support of National Schools the State contributed £40,828 15s. 5d., or at the rate of £2 2s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per head. The receipt from voluntary contributions was £13,424 3s. 6d., or 13s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per head.

The

*. Twenty-two of these schools were closed during the year.

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The University of Sydney had the attendance of †38 students, against 43 the year before. The receipts were, from Government £5,000, and from voluntary contributions, &c., £6,226 13s. 9d., making a total of £11,226 13s. 9d.

Sydney University.
Page 17.

St. Paul's College has 11 students, against 8 the year before. The receipts amounted to £810, of which sum £650 came from the State.

St. Paul's College.
Page 17.

St. John's College remains with the same number of students, as in 1865, viz., 8. The receipts from Government amounted to £500, and from other sources £300.

St. John's College.
Page 17.

The Sydney Grammar School had the attendance of 14 teachers (6 engaged the whole time, and 8 engaged for particular lessons) to impart tuition to 114 scholars. This shews a decrease on the return of the previous year of 2 teachers, and in the average attendance 27 scholars. Towards the support of this school the State contributed £1,500 (endowment), and the receipts from other sources were £2,056 10s., of which sum £2,002 10s. were school fees.

Sydney Grammar School.
Page 17.

The Private Schools number 498, with an attendance of 11,292 scholars.

Private Schools.
Page 17.

Altogether there are now in the Colony 1,155 schools, with an attendance of 59,594 scholars, of which 31,183 are boys, and 28,411 girls.

The number of Schools and Scholars in the Colony during the last five years is appended.

Total Schools and Scholars.
Page 17.

YEAR.	SCHOOLS.	SCHOLARS.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1862	925	22,125	20,086	42,211
1863	976	24,511	22,299	46,810
1864	1,022	25,297	23,130	48,427
1865	1,069	27,867	25,586	53,453
1866	1,155	31,183	28,411	59,594

The total amount paid from the Treasury in 1866 for the support of Educational Institutions was £104,599 16s. 3d., or at the rate of 4s. 10d. per head of the population.

CRIME.

The Commitments for Trial to the higher Courts of Justice in 1866 are in excess of the previous year, as will be observed from this table :—

Commitments for Trial.
Page 34.

	1865. No.	1866. No.	Increase. No.
Supreme Court—			
Felonies	166	222	56
Misdemeanors	50	57	7
Total	216	279	63

Courts

† Matriculated students attending lectures, 34. Matriculated students who obtained dispensations exempting them from attending lectures, 2. Non-matriculated students, 2. Total, 38.

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Courts of Quarter Sessions—

Felonies	717	741	24
Misdemeanors	190	235	45
Total	907	976	69
General Total ...	1,123	1,255	132

Taking the mean of the triennial periods, 1861-3 and 1864-6, a slight difference of 0·002 per 1,000 of the population in favour of the former period will be observed, viz. :—

1861 to 1863.....	2·371	per 1,000 of the population.
1864 to 1866.....	2·369	„ „
Difference	0·002	„ „

Convictions.
Page 35.

The Convictions in the higher Courts of Justice show a marked increase upon the returns since the year 1860. Beyond this period, I think it unnecessary to introduce into this work. The year's increase over 1865 is 84, as follows :—

Supreme Court—	1865. No.	1866. No.	Decrease. No.	Increase. No.
Felonies	105	150	...	45
Misdemeanors	22	34	...	12
Total	127	184	...	57

Courts of Quarter Sessions—

Felonies	439	433	6	...
Misdemeanors	120	153	...	33
Total	559	586	6	33
General Total.....	686	770	6	90

A difference of 0·362 per 1,000 of the population in favour of the period 1861-3, compared with 1864-6, will be seen as follows :—

1861-3.....	1·327	per 1,000 of the population.
1864-6.....	1·689	„ „
Difference.....	0·362	„ „

Ratio of Commitments and Convictions to Population.

The following table will give the proportion the Commitments, as well as the Convictions, bore to the population from 1860 to 1866.

YEAR.	Population at the middle of the Year.	Commitments.	Convictions.	Proportion to Population.			
				Commitments.		Convictions.	
				Ratio per 1,000.	Or,	Ratio per 1,000.	Or,
1860	330,840	685	405	2·070	1 in 483	1·224	1 in 817
1861	353,332	820	437	2·321	1 „ 431	1·237	1 „ 808
1862	365,741	879	514	2·403	1 „ 416	1·405	1 „ 711
1863	371,160	887	497	2·389	1 „ 418	1·339	1 „ 746
1864	385,893	975	590	2·526	1 „ 395	1·528	1 „ 654
1865	402,163	907	686	2·255	1 „ 443	1·705	1 „ 586
1866	419,695	976	770	2·325	1 „ 430	1·834	1 „ 545

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Of the Committals—

61	per cent in 1860.
53	„ 1861.
58	„ 1862.
56	„ 1863.
60	„ 1864.
75	„ 1865 ; and
79	„ 1866.

were brought home to Conviction.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

The apprehensions throughout the Colony numbered 16,004, of Page 30. whom 12,194 were Males and 3,810 Females.

The indictments preferred against the offenders were—

	Males.	Females.	Offences.
Offences against the Person	4,990	2,242	
Offences against Property	3,877	721	
Drunkenness.....	3,327	847	
In all	12,194	3,810	

The investigations by the Magistrates into the various cases resulted as follows :—

	Convicted.		Committed for Trial.		Discharged.		Result of Investigation.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Offences against the Person	3,190	1,737	233	25	1,567	480	
Offences against Property..	1,532	372	924	99	1,421	250	
Drunkenness	1,716	380	...	...	1,611	467	
Total	6,438	2,489	1,157	124	4,599	1,197	

Of the Males, 53 per cent. were convicted, 9 per cent. committed to trial, and 38 per cent. discharged.

Of the Females, 65 per cent. were convicted, 3 per cent. committed to trial, and 32 per cent. discharged.

The following table will give the proportion the apprehensions bore to the population during the last eight years; and if it can be taken as an index to the moral state of the community, it certainly goes to prove that a change for the better has taken place during the last two years :—

YEAR.	Population.	Apprehensions.	Ratio to Population.	
			Per 1,000.	Or,
1859	330,860	18,018	54.458	1 in 18
1860	330,840	19,193	58.013	1 „ 17
1861	353,332	16,737	47.368	1 „ 21
1862	365,741	15,410	42.133	1 „ 23
1863	371,160	15,855	42.717	1 „ 23
1864	385,893	16,858	43.685	1 „ 22
1865	402,163	15,637	39.006	1 „ 25
1866	419,695	16,004	38.132	1 „ 26

PART III.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Page 43.

The tables that have been compiled, giving detailed accounts of the Imports and Exports during the year, will shew in a striking manner how dependent the Colony is upon foreign supplies of raw produce and manufactured articles. With a view to direct attention to some of the many imports which might be supplied by colonial enterprise, a selection has been made of the more prominent instances, shewing the amounts annually expended for consumption.

ACIDS.

The imports for 1863 were valued at £5,035, in 1864 £3,437, in 1865 £4,328, and in 1866 £2,952; while the exports were in 1863 £1,695, in 1864 £976, in 1865 £1,886, and in 1866 they were valued at £606. The chief of these articles is sulphuric acid, which most valuable chemical agent is used in the manufacture of artificial manures, kerosene oil, and in various other processes of the Arts. It is satisfactory to be able to report that this highly important product is now made in the Colony quite equal in quality to that imported, and that the cost is even less than the English acid can be laid down for here. The consequence is that a considerable demand is springing up, and already we find it becoming an article of export. The principal ingredient in its composition is sulphur, which is obtained for this market from the South Sea Islands—1,500 cwt. having been imported thence during the year 1865, and 654 cwt. during 1866. There is, however, some expectation that it will be possible to collect and utilize the large quantities of sulphur which are yearly wasted in the reduction of the various minerals and ores in our mining districts. Considering the great variety of uses to which sulphuric acid is now applied, it is probable that this will become a very important manufacture here, especially as this port has the advantage of more direct communication with the South Sea Islands, and the superior cheapness of coal here will enable us to produce it at a lower cost than any other of the Australian Colonies.

APPAREL AND SLOPS.

There were imported to the value of £198,500 in 1864, to £192,112 in 1865, and £199,760 in 1866. With the recent extraordinary development of machinery in the manufacture of clothing, it is rather surprising that so large a quantity of ready-made articles should be imported to this market, where there is a large unemployed female population. The amount of Victorian-made clothing imported is considerable, having been valued at £29,545 in 1865, and £10,134 in 1866. It would appear that there is an opening here for colonial industry that would probably give employment to a large number of young females who have now become familiar with the sewing machines that have revolutionized this department of labour.

ARROWROOT

ARROWROOT AND SAGO.

These valuable products were imported to the value of £2,819 in 1864, £3,277 in 1865, and £2,804 in 1866. The great bulk of this import was Arrowroot alone; but inasmuch as this article grows freely all over this Colony, it is to be hoped that we shall be soon independent of Foreign supplies. At the recent Intercolonial Exhibition held at Melbourne, there were many samples of Arrowroot shewn by growers in the Hunter, the Clarence, and the Illawarra Districts. They attracted considerable attention in Victoria, and several specimens were awarded medals. The quality of many of the samples was pronounced equal to the best West India, and the Victorian agriculturists considered that it would become an important article of New South Wales produce. The manufacture is simple, and machines for the grating of the root are now to be had at a very low price, and it is essentially a domestic manufacture. It is to be hoped that attention will be turned to this natural product, so that instead of finding it among our imports it may take a position among our exports.

AMMUNITION.

Gunpowder is largely imported, shewing a value of £20,143 in 1864, of £32,460 in 1865, and £17,049 in 1866. The demand in the adjoining Colonies for mining purposes is also very large. As nitre, the chief ingredient in this compound, is not produced here, it is not probable that it will be manufactured in this Colony for some time to come; but there are some recently discovered substitutes used for explosive purposes, such as gun-cotton and nitro-glycerine, which are coming extensively into use. Either of these articles might be manufactured here with advantage, as the restrictions that are imposed upon the carriage of them by sea render the cost of them very great. As it is highly probable that this Colony will be the seat of a vast mining industry, attention should be directed to all the products employed in such operations.

ARMS—GUNS.

These articles have never yet been made in the Colonies, although the imports are large, viz., valued at £14,972 in 1864, £32,460 in 1865, and £17,049 in 1866. The elaborate machinery, and the large amount of skilled labour required for the manufacture of fire-arms, forbid the expectation of its establishment here; but it is some satisfaction to know that when the time shall arrive for such enterprises, we have iron of the finest quality for the purpose, abundance of coal to melt it, and timber admirably adapted for gun stocks. With such advantages, it is probable that New South Wales, in case of urgent need, would be called upon and would be able to supply arms for the whole of the Australian Colonies.

BLANKETS.

BLANKETS.

This article was imported to the extent of £21,530 in 1864, £12,913 in 1865, and £14,479 in 1866. When it is remembered that this Colony exports upwards of 30,000,000 lbs. weight of wool annually, it appears strange that a manufactory for Blankets has not been established here. In an article where the raw material forms so large a proportion of the cost, and which is not subject to any elaborate process of manufacture, it would appear that colonial industry was peculiarly applicable and must succeed.

CANDLES—SPERM.

These also form large articles of import; the value being in 1864 £87,152, in 1865 £34,835, and in 1866 £52,956. It would be expected that a Colony which exported tallow to the extent of 75,810 cwt. in 1865 and 27,726 cwt. in 1866, might certainly produce all the candles necessary for its own consumption. But this is a remarkable instance of the power of capital and cheap labour; for the attempt to introduce the manufacture has been made both in this Colony and in Victoria, and it was found that the imported article could be sold at a cheaper rate than the home-made, although the tallow from which the foreign article was made had to perform the entire circuit of the globe. The extraordinary progress that is now made in the use of Kerosene Oil for purposes of illumination has materially diminished the imports of sperm candles, and rendered the establishment of a colonial manufactory very improbable.

CONFECTIONS AND PRESERVES.

These were imported to the value of £37,917 in 1864, £39,616 in 1865, and £29,920 in 1866. There can be no doubt but that the domestic manufacture of these articles is very large, especially in the country. Considering that fruit is so abundant and cheap, and sugar also, it is rather surprising that the imports should be so large as they are. When our Railways shall have placed us in more rapid communication with those parts of the Colony where all the English fruits are grown in perfection, we shall probably have colonial manufactures established that will render us independent of foreign supplies. At present, our imports from Tasmania are considerable. There is one preserve that surely ought to be produced here, namely marmalade. The orange grows in such luxuriance, and sugar is so cheap, that there can be no excuse for the importation of this favourite delicacy. Candied orange and lemon peel also ought to be produced in sufficient quantities for home consumption. There are various other products of the orange also that should attract the attention of the manufacturing chemist and perfumer.

CORDAGE AND ROPE.

There is a large demand for this article in the Colony, arising from the extensive employment of shipping. The Imports in 1864 were £43,835, in 1865 £44,435, and in 1866 £12,554. The raw materials of cocoanut fibre and New Zealand flax could be obtained in considerable quantities, but at present there is but a small demand. A rope manufactory has been established here, but not on a scale sufficient to influence the importations to any extent. It would be desirable to ascertain if there are any native products obtainable in large quantities suitable for cordage purposes, as the demand is constant, and likely to increase as mining enterprise is developed.

EARTHENWARE AND CHINA.

The imports of this material are very large, having been in 1863 £45,244, in 1864 £40,243, in 1865 £53,520, and in 1866 £29,791. This is also an article to the production of which it may be hoped and expected that colonial industry will be shortly directed. The large cost of importation, arising from the bulky character of the goods, and the great amount of breakage that takes place, is computed to double the English cost when delivered to consumers. There is no doubt but that the Colony possesses in abundance the raw materials for every description of China and earthenware, and the plant of this manufacture is not an expensive one, for pottery is chiefly the product of hand labour. Fuel is cheaper here than in any other of the Colonies, and there would probably be found skilled potters in our midst, who, in the absence of employment in their own trade, have taken up with other trades, but who would gladly enter in their own business were an opportunity afforded. This business would also give light and healthy employment to a large number of women and children. In the commoner description of China and earthenware, it would appear that there is an opening for colonial manufactures, as there has been proved to be for coarse earthenware pipes, tiles, jars, chimney-pots, &c. These used to be imported to the extent of £1,884 in 1863, £781 in 1864, £420 in 1865, and nil in 1866. But recently the colonial manufacture has quite driven the imported article out of the market. At the late Intercolonial Exhibition at Melbourne the specimens contributed by local makers were highly commended, and medals were awarded to them.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

As the import and export of these articles are treated of in another portion of this Report, under the head of Agriculture, it is unnecessary to enter upon them here.

FRUIT

FRUIT—DRIED.

The imports amounted to £53,262 in 1864, to £29,351 in 1865, and to £63,293 in 1866. At present there is no attempt made to supply the home market from the productions of the Colony. It is certain that the Colony could produce raisins, dried apples, dried quinces, figs, almonds, dried peaches, and most of the other imported fruits, in great perfection; and samples have been exhibited for years past. It is to be hoped that, when population shall become more abundant, many of these smaller industries will take root, and add to the material prosperity of the Colony.

FRUIT—GREEN.

This is a large item in our exports—amounting to £38,961 in 1864, £57,557 in 1865, and £46,708 in 1866. It consists chiefly of oranges to Victoria and the neighbouring Colonies. It appears certain that our climate, which is so favourable to the growth of this delicious fruit, will secure us this large and profitable trade, which is capable of considerable expansion. There are also various other products to be derived from the orange which deserve attention, as has been before mentioned.

FURNITURE.

This was imported in 1864 to the extent of £57,211, in 1865 £48,842, and in 1866 £28,109. Our exports of colonial manufactured Furniture for the same periods were £3,714 in 1864, £2,305 in 1865, and £2,286 in 1866. Here again is an article which might be supposed, from its bulk, and from its variation in fashion, to be especially adapted for home manufacture. The timber of the Colony is admirably suited for ornamental purposes, and is far more durable than any imported material, but in spite of these advantages native industry cannot compete with imported articles. The only prospect there is for this manufacture being established here as a remunerative enterprise would appear to be by the application of machinery to its production on a large scale. By this means the neighbouring Colony of Victoria has set on foot local manufactures, which appear to prosper.

GLASS.

The quantity of Glassware imported in 1863 was £15,887, in 1864 £21,031, in 1865 £40,451, and in 1866 £20,455. In addition to these large items, there were imported plate and window glass to a large amount. It has long been known that this Colony possesses in abundance the finest materials for the manufacture of glass, with the single exception of soda ash, which can be imported at a cheap rate. The high rate of carriage, and the very large proportion of breakage that takes place in the importation of this article, would appear to offer a sufficient bounty for a local manufacture, and it is satisfactory
to

to see that an attempt has been made in Sydney by the establishment of a Glass Works, which is now in operation. The quality of the article produced has been highly approved, and it is to be hoped that this attempt will result in the development of a new and important industry in our midst.

HATS, CAPS, AND BONNETS.

Were imported to the value of £48,617 in 1864, £49,438 in 1865, and £55,065 in 1866. From the very bulky nature of these goods, the import charges add enormously to their original cost. There is a small local manufacture springing up, aided by the application of machinery. We hear also that, at the French Exhibition, very compact and complete machinery is exhibited for the manufacture of felt hats from Australian wool, in a remarkably short space of time. It is possible that such a process might be applied with success here, where the raw material could be had at such advantage. With reference to bonnets, however, the influence of fashion is so powerful that it is probable they will always continue to be imported in large quantities.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

These articles were imported to the value of £35,926 in 1864, £39,407 in 1865, and £40,959 in 1866. There is no reported manufacture of either of these articles in the Colony. In the article of Hose, which is eminently a domestic manufacture, and is capable of being carried on in the dwelling of the artisan, it is remarkable that no workman should have set up a stocking frame. We have wool of the finest description, and shall shortly number cotton among our productions; so that, at no distant date, it is probable that these smaller departments of the clothing trade will be entered upon here, giving employment to numbers of youths of both sexes. In the article of Gloves, although the demand is large, and the cost greatly augmented from the difficulty of importing them free from damp or mildew, yet as we do not produce the finer descriptions of leather, there is little prospect of this industry being established here.

HARDWARE.

The imports under this designation amounted to £262,868 in 1864, to £289,692 in 1865, and £165,881 in 1866. During the same period the exports were £123,494 in 1864, £125,505 in 1865, and £2,338 in 1866. We have no means of accounting for the large falling off in the exports in 1866, but the magnitude of the trade in this branch should prompt the inquiry whether there are not many articles capable of being produced to advantage in the Colony. The colonial produce exported amounted to £2,439 in 1864, £4,094 in 1865, and £2,338 in 1866. There are iron and brass foundries in this city capable of turning out works of the greatest magnitude, or of the

the most delicate character, and there is a large trade done in machinery of various kinds. Tinware is also produced to a considerable extent here, so it might be supposed that many articles of Hardware could also be produced, if a beginning were once made. It is well known that in Birmingham, the manufacturing centre for Hardware, a great variety of articles are made by individuals who work in their own homes, or who hire "steam power" in small shops attached to large manufactories. For these independent labourers there would seem to be a favourable opening here, as they would save the whole of the intermediate profits.

INSTRUMENTS—MUSICAL.

The imports of Pianofortes are very large, amounting to a value of £27,939 in 1864, £26,712 in 1865, and £19,313 in 1866. There can be no reason why this manufacture should not flourish here as it does in the neighbouring Colony of Victoria, where there are no less than four manufacturers, one of them turning out a large number of very excellent instruments. Of course the chief materials are imported; but this Colony can supply ornamental and other timber equal in quality and as cheap in price as that produced in any part of the world. The rapid growth of musical acquirement and taste promises that there must be an increasing demand for instruments.

IRON AND STEEL.

The import of these articles amounted to £148,152 in 1864, £105,983 in 1865, and £106,871 in 1866. It is nevertheless true that there is an iron mine of great richness within 75 miles of Sydney, and that a sum of £80,000 has been expended in buildings and plant for the manufacture. The Fitz Roy Iron Mine is situated on the Great Southern Railway, and there is abundance of coal and limestone in the immediate vicinity. It is admitted that the ore is of a singularly pure and valuable quality, being a brown hematite, containing 55·5 per cent. of metallic iron. Many hundred tons of iron have been made, of which castings of the finest character have been taken, and were exhibited at Paris in 1855, in London in 1862, and at the Melbourne Intercolonial Exhibition in 1866, on all which occasions the quality of the iron was highly spoken of. The supply is unlimited. The works are now, however, at a stand-still for want of additional capital. Those connected with similar undertakings in England will be able to judge the demand which this manufacture makes upon capital; they will also be able to estimate the value of such a mine in the immediate vicinity of a market where there is a certain prospect of an unlimited demand for the raw and manufactured product. It can be only a question of time, for this must eventually become the centre of the iron produce for the Australian Colonies.

LEAD.

LEAD.

This article was imported to the extent of £11,019 in 1864, £12,805 in 1865, and £6,690 in 1866. The Colony possesses this mineral in various places, but as yet it has not been systematically worked. This is another of the gifts of Providence that awaits the hand of the practical miner and the assistance of the capitalist to be made a fruitful source of wealth. The quantity is stated to be quite ample for all the requirements of this and the adjoining Colonies, but the deposit is unfortunately at some distance from easy land or water carriage.

LEATHER—UNMANUFACTURED.

In this article our exports considerably exceed our imports—the exports for 1865 being £19,925, and the imports £6,569; and for 1866 the exports were £13,794, and the imports £6,661. From the large number of animals slaughtered in the Colony, it was to be expected that hides, both raw and tanned, would be an important article of trade, and it is found that there is an increasing demand for colonial-manufactured leather. There is an opening, however, for the manufacture of roans, bazils, and parchment, none of which are at present produced here, although thousands of skins of sheep and kangaroos are annually exported, and a large number annually wasted. The demand, though not large, is increasing, and, considering the small value of the raw skin, it would appear that the trade must be a profitable one.

LEATHER—MANUFACTURED. BOOTS AND SHOES.

These were imported in 1864 to the amount of £355,281, in 1865 £379,484, and in 1866 £153,346. It will be observed that there is a considerable falling off in the last year. This is occasioned by the rapid rise of the Home manufacture of these articles by machinery. It is highly probable that only the finer descriptions of Boots and Shoes will ere long be imported, and such as are sewn by hand. In this department of industry the Colony bids fair to be comparatively independent. The chief cause of the prosperity of this branch of trade is, that machinery performs so important a part in its production. It may, therefore, serve as an encouragement to all manufactures where machinery supplies the want of skilled labour.

MATTING AND RUGS.

The value of the imports for 1864 was £4,388, 1865 £12,937, and in 1866 £1,646. The facility with which cocoa-nut fibre could be obtained in this market has led to its being used in our prisons, in the manufacture of coir mats and matting. The quality of the article is quite equal to any imported, and it is sold at a slightly less price. It would appear, therefore, that there is no prospect of this industry being likely to be taken up as a speculative industry; but at the same time, as there are unhappily a very large number of able-bodied prisoners in our gaols, for whom this manufacture appears to

supply fitting and convenient employment, it is worth inquiry whether the quantity produced could not be augmented, so as to do away with the necessity of such large importations.

OIL—KEROSENE.

In 1865 there were 217,061 gallons of this oil, valued at £42,226, imported into this Colony; and, in 1866, the value of the imports was £27,428. It is very satisfactory to know that there is every probability of our shortly being independent of foreign supplies, for the shale from which the oil is extracted has been found in immense deposits at Hartley, at Wollongong, and in other localities. There are now no less than five manufactories established. At the Hartley mine there were 1,500 tons of oil-bearing shale extracted in 1866, valued at £6,000. The quantity of crude oil now extracted per week is 3,500 gallons, and the quantity extracted during 1866 was 182,000 gallons. The demand for this new illuminating agent is very large in all the Australian Colonies, and, as yet, this is the only Colony that bids fair to be able to supply it at a price that shall compete with the imported article. As soon as some difficulties in the manufacture are overcome, there is no doubt but this will prove a most valuable addition to our native products.

OIL—OLIVE.

This was imported to the value of £1,110 in 1865, and £1,363 in 1866. With a climate and soil in which the olive thrives luxuriantly, it may be hoped that this is a manufacture which will ere long take root amongst us, for in those countries where it is carried on it is found even more lucrative than the cultivation of the grape. The fruit is also largely imported, although it has been proved that the colonial product is quite equal in every respect to the best prepared in France.

ONIONS.

It appears that this is an article both of import and export, for in 1864 the imports amounted to £4,180, in 1865 £3,572, and in 1866 to £3,095; while in 1864 we exported to the value of £1,979, and in 1865 £4,083. In the returns of Exports they are valued at £1 per cwt. At this price they should be a profitable crop. Considering the facile terms on which land is now to be had, and the certain demand that there always is for this valuable root, it seems strange that it should continue to be imported—it ought rather to be a large article of export.

OILMEN'S STORES—PICKLES, &c.

These were imported to the amount of £106,235 in 1864, £88,391 in 1865, and £99,621 in 1866. A large proportion of these articles might be and ought to be made in the Colony. With a soil and climate capable of growing all the English fruits and vegetables, it is a reproach to our industry and enterprise that there is no manufactory for the preservation of Fruit or the manufacture of Pickles.

Sugar

Sugar is cheaper than in England, and in many parts of the Colony English fruits grow as well as they do in Tasmania, where large quantities of fruit are preserved and exported to this and the Victorian markets. The preservation of fruit is in Tasmania a highly important industry. The Colony produces the earthenware jars necessary to preserve them for market at a very cheap rate, and there is no apparent reason why a large home trade should not spring up in this article. The same remarks will apply to Pickles. Vinegar can be produced here in any quantity, and the necessary vegetables are all grown in as great or even greater perfection than in England. A manufactory of glass jars has just been started, so that there is every facility to hand. Pickles and Preserves for home consumption are made both in South Australia and Tasmania.

PIPES—TOBACCO.

The import of this article amounted in 1864 to £5,550, in 1865 to £5,520, and in 1866 to £4,119; the greater proportion coming from Great Britain. It is probable that, although the Colony possesses the clay and even meerschaum or silicate of magnesia necessary for making the more expensive pipes, yet the perfection of machinery and the enormous production of the home factories, will for some time to come enable them to supply this market at a price with which colonial manufactures cannot compete. The article is mentioned to illustrate the extent of the market for such an apparently unimportant trifle.

PERFUMERY.

The imports in 1864 were £6,774, in 1865 £10,400, and in 1866 £5,389. Attempts have recently been made, and with some success, to make perfumes from Australian plants. There are certain indigenous trees that yield very fragrant odours, and which may be found growing in the greatest profusion. The most important is the *Eucalyptus citroida*, from the leaves of which the scent known as the Verbena can be procured in any quantity. The large cultivation of the orange, also, in the neighbourhood of Sydney, affords opportunities for the distillation therefrom of a variety of perfumes which have a large mercantile value.

POTATOES.

These were imported to the amount of £33,130 in 1864, £36,118 in 1865, and no less than £60,312 in 1866. The exports were £9,268 in 1864, £13,732 in 1865, and £16,146 in 1866. Here again is an evidence of deficient industry, or of dormant enterprise. It is certain that the Hunter, the Illawarra, and Shoalhaven Districts have fertile land enough, not only to supply the needs of this Colony, but to raise sufficient to enable us to export Potatoes to other Colonies; yet it appears that we receive from them large supplies. It is to be hoped that the rapid progress of settlement under the new Land Act will soon rectify this state of things.

SADDLERY

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The imports in 1864 were £49,244, in 1865 £60,676, and in 1866 £51,493. There is at present a large home manufacture independent of these extensive importations, and it appears that the colonial manufacture is increasing in importance, arising from the spread of the employment of machinery. There is, as will be seen, an opening for this manufacture, and the more so as there are fashions peculiar to the country which can best be adapted on the spot. Manufacturers should know that there is abundance of leather of the best quality for harness purposes, both plain and enamelled.

SALT.

There have not yet been discovered any natural deposits of salt, so that it is vain to think of competing with the large and cheap importations which take place from England. The importations amounted to £33,339 in 1864, to £31,587 in 1865, and to £5,932 in 1866.

SOAP.

In this article the value of the imports of 1865 amounted to £1,886, and in 1866 to £2,331, but during the same period there was exported in 1865 to the value of £11,255, and in 1866 £5,235.

PAPER.

Of this article there was imported, in 1865, the value of £81,926, and in 1866 £66,846. The consumption of Paper in this Colony is very large, especially of printing paper, to supply the numerous journals that are now published here. In the hope of supplying this demand a Company has been established for the manufacture of printing paper, and a very substantial paper-mill has been erected on the George's River, at Liverpool, and a plant of first-class machinery imported. It is to be hoped that this effort will succeed, as it will give employment to a large number of women and children, as well as to skilled artisans. The supply of the raw material of rags is abundant from our own population, and as there is no other factory in the adjacent Colonies a further supply may be calculated on from thence, as soon as the article has a mercantile value. There can be no doubt but this is a most promising industry. The amount at present expended on the works is £30,000. The Company hope to commence the manufacture in a few months.

TIMBER.

Although this Colony produces an unlimited quantity of Timber of the most durable and ornamental character, yet we find that the imports from foreign countries are very large. In the year 1865 the amount imported, of all descriptions, was valued at £71,815, and in 1866 was £22,977. At the same time we exported Cedar to the value of £8,135 in 1865, and £13,968 in 1866, and Hardwood to the value of £21,675 in 1865, and to £8,013 in 1866. Our total exports

exports of Timber in 1865 were £36,105. The most valuable Timber that this Colony possesses at present is the Cedar, which is greatly in demand in the adjoining Colonies for the manufacture of ornamental furniture. There is no doubt, however, but there are other descriptions of Timber of equal beauty, and that will eventually come into use. Considering the inexhaustible supply from the forests which are yet untouched, this must be regarded as a very important item in the wealth of Colony.

TOBACCO.

The imports of manufactured Tobacco for the year 1865 were 1,295,427 lbs., valued at £132,519. The value of the imports for 1866 was £74,484. Of unmanufactured Tobacco the imports were 184,948 lbs. in 1865, valued at £12,610, while the value of the import in 1866 was £17,090. Cigars were imported to a value of £35,937 in 1865, and £13,790 in 1866. In view of these enormous figures for a population of about 150,000 males (for females and children must be excluded when considering the consumption of this article), we may perhaps find some explanation of the alleged inactivity and want of energy that has been stated to be a characteristic of the inhabitants of the Colony. But the above figures, large as they are, do not represent the whole amount of Tobacco consumed in the Colony, for there is a very large home manufacture, amounting to 8,619 cwt. in 1864, 8,006 cwt. in 1865, and 7,755 cwt. in 1866. The quantity imported, grown, and manufactured in the year 1865, gives a total supply of upwards of 16 lbs. a head to each of the 150,000 males assumed to be of age to become consumers of the article. It is not asserted that this amount was consumed, but that was the supply of the year. Considering the large expenditure for this luxury, it is satisfactory to find that the taste of the population for the native-grown article is on the increase. The improvements that have been made in the manufacture, and the high price of the American growth, have combined to establish a demand for the home manufacture, especially in the country districts, which will eventually largely supplant foreign importations.

WINE.

The imports in 1864 were valued at £137,010, in 1865 £124,503, and in 1866 at £128,202. At the same time, the exports were valued at £73,188 in 1864, £61,136 in 1865, and £3,847 in 1866. The Wine produced in the Colony during 1864 was 136,976 gallons, in 1865 was 161,298 gallons, and in 1866 was 168,123 gallons. There is reason to believe that the taste for Colonial Wine is on the increase. The planting of Vineyards is becoming more popular, and the prejudices which have for a long time past hindered the progress of this important industry are being gradually dissipated. The opinions of competent judges, expressed at various Exhibitions of Wines of the growth of New South Wales, have been uniformly favourable. At the

the recent Intercolonial Exhibition at Melbourne, where a critical examination was made of their qualities, the highest testimonials were given them, for their purity, their flavour, and their body. At a meeting of the Medical Society of Victoria, it was recommended unanimously that Colonial Wine should be administered in hospitals and asylums, in place of the imported ports and sherries that have hitherto been employed; and one wine specially noticed for this purpose was the growth of Albury, in the Murray River District in New South Wales. This district is also remarkable for the production of a high class and generous Wine, which is much appreciated in the Colony of Victoria, where it has a considerable sale. The recent immigration of a large number of German residents from South Australia will also tend to increase the cultivation of the vine in this district. The Wines of the Hunter District are also rapidly acquiring repute. In the Colony of Victoria the consumption of Colonial Wine has been adopted to a much larger extent by the town population than has been the case in New South Wales, and it is rapidly on the increase. There is no doubt but the recent Exhibition there tended to stimulate this demand, and it would be desirable if some encouragement could be given to wine-growers in this Colony, to place a wholesome and invigorating beverage before the public. When one considers the enormous consumption of spirits and highly fortified wines in this Colony, and calculates the vast sums of money that are annually expended upon them, and the injurious results to the population, the desirability of spreading a taste for the pure and wholesome product of the Colony becomes very evident. The only reason that these Wines are not in larger demand is, that the public generally are ignorant of their quality. It is to be hoped that increased attention will be paid to this valuable industry, and that before long the products of our Vineyards will form an important item in our exports.

IMPORTS.

Page 44.

The Total Value of Articles Imported was £9,403,192. This amount is £1,232,315 short of the Importations last year, viz. :—

	1865.	1866.
	£	£
From United Kingdom...	4,349,371	3,352,768
„ British Colonies ...	4,978,706	4,504,067
„ Foreign States.....	1,307,430	1,546,357
Total.....	<u>10,635,507</u>	<u>9,403,192</u>

Our Importations from the United Kingdom were nearly £1,000,000 sterling less than 1865, and from British Colonies over £474,000. The Imports from Foreign States have increased by the sum of nearly £239,000 sterling.

The Imports were at the rate of £22 8s. 1d. per head of the population, and in 1865 £26 8s. 11d. per head.

EXPORTS.

EXPORTS.

The Total Value of Exports shews a small increase upon the Page 44. returns of the former year, viz. :—

	1865. £	1866. £
To United Kingdom	3,319,628	3,162,615
„ British Colonies	6,045,856	6,466,038
„ Foreign States	198,334	285,186
Total.....	<u>9,563,818</u>	<u>9,913,839</u>

The Exports averaged £23 15s. 7d. per head of the population in 1865, and £23 12s. 5d. per head in 1866.

From the Ports in the Colony the export of Articles of Colonial Produce amounted in value to £6,057,585, and during the last ten years the Articles of Colonial Produce amounted to £44,174,730. This amount would be considerably augmented were the values of the Articles Exported Overland in years gone by recorded in the Office.

SHIPPING.

Inwards.

Both the Inward and Outward Shipping Returns shew a large Page 99. increase in number and tonnage, compared with the records of any previous period.

Since 1857 the Vessels that have visited the Ports in the Colony have increased very close upon a thousand in number, whilst the tonnage has more than doubled. Increase in 10 years.
Page 100.

The Arrivals during the last five years are appended :—

	Number.	Tonnage.
1862.....	1,493	454,837
1863.....	1,494	479,827
1864.....	1,849	607,168
1865.....	1,912	635,888
1866.....	2,099	730,354

Arrivals.
Page 100.

57 per cent. of the Arrivals were at the Port of Sydney, 37 per cent. at Newcastle, and 6 per cent. at Grafton, Eden, and Richmond. Percentage of
arrivals at Ports.

1,216 vessels arrived with cargoes, and 883 in ballast, 770 being at the Port of Newcastle; the principal coaling depôt of the Australian Colonies. Arrivals with cargoes
&c.

Of the Arrivals, 1,962 vessels were British, of the measurement of 673,392 tons, with an aggregate crew of 35,091 men. This would give, on an average, nearly 18 seamen to every vessel, or one seaman to every 19 tons. Each vessel averaged 343 tons. Nationality.
British.

Then comes 137 Foreign vessels, of 56,962 tons measurement, with an aggregate crew of 1,790 men. This would give, on an average, 13 seamen to each vessel, or 1 seaman to every 31 tons. Each vessel averaged 415 tons. Foreign.

From the foregoing figures, it will be observed that the British vessels were manned far superior to the Foreign ones. Manning of vessels.

Outwards.

Outwards.

Page 101.

As a matter of course, the Outward Shipping has increased in the same ratio as the Inward Shipping.

Clearances.

The number of vessels cleared at Ports in the Colony was 2,259, of an aggregate of 784,381 tons. Of these, 2,117 were British, of the measurement of 727,525 tons, with an aggregate crew of 38,108 men; and 142 were Foreign vessels, of an aggregate of 56,856 tons, and 1,811 seamen.

Departures with cargoes, &c.

Only 115 vessels, of 40,074 tons, left in ballast, whilst 2,144 vessels, of an aggregate of 744,307 tons, left with cargoes.

Nationality of vessels in ballast.

The vessels that left the Ports in ballast were 110 British, of 38,329 tons, and 5 Foreign, of 1,745 tons.

Countries to which departed.
Page 101.

The principal Countries and Colonies to which the Vessels were bound were—

	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Chili	20	9,800	10	3,518
China	93	50,176	37	14,462
Great Britain	40	35,427	1	711
Java	9	3,931	14	6,518
New Zealand	403	115,339	7	1,836
Queensland	383	119,509	...	...
Russia	33	13,357	8	3,014
South Australia	199	65,654	3	632
South Sea Islands	48	10,202	6	2,418
Tasmania	98	23,693	2	364
United States	47	23,572	2	724
Victoria	655	205,047	4	1,374

The remaining vessels directed their compasses to different parts of the globe.

Departures from Newcastle.
Page 102.

Not a single vessel, out of the many hundreds that visited the Port of Newcastle in ballast, left without a freight of goods, as will be observed from this table:—

Nationality.

	WITH CARGOES.		IN BALLAST.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British,—				
Sydney	989	389,075	98	33,418
Newcastle	936	284,492	.....	.....
Grafton, Eden, and Richmond... ..	82	15,629	12	4,911
Total, British	2,007	689,196	110	38,329
Foreign,—				
Sydney	81	31,028	5	1,745
Newcastle	56	24,083	.....	.....
Total, Foreign	137	55,111	5	1,745
General Total	2,144	744,307	115	40,074

Excess of Departures over Arrival

The Departures are in excess of the Arrivals, as follows:—

	Number.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Vessels Inwards	2,099	730,354	36,881
Vessels Outwards	2,259	784,381	39,919
Excess of Departures ...	160	54,027	3,038

PART IV.

MILLS AND MANUFACTURES.

The number of Mills for Grinding and Dressing Grain has MILLS.
fallen off from 175 in 1865 to 159 in 1866. The number is but 2 Page 122.
in excess of the returns for 1857. In 1860 there were 193 Mills.

The Manufactories, Works, &c., number 2,389, against 2,133 MANUFACTORIES,
WORKS, &c.
Page 123.
the year before, classified as follows :—

*Connected with or dependent upon Agriculture ...	1,125
Working on raw materials the production of the Pastoral Interest ...	250
Manufacture of Articles of Food of which the raw material is not the produce of Agriculture, and of Articles of Drink ...	37
Building Materials and Plastic Manufactures ...	361
Machine Manufactories ...	108
Miscellaneous Works, &c. ...	508
Total number ...	2,389

Two Woollen Manufactories turned out 172,720 yards, against Woollens.
Page 126.
145,707 yards the year before.

During the last ten years, 1,118,314 yards were manufactured,
of which 514,717 yards were recorded during the first quinquennial
period, and 603,597 yards the second quinquennial period.

The manufacture of Soap is on the decline. In 1864, 74,900 cwt. Soap.
Page 126.
was manufactured; in 1865, 71,896 cwt.; and in 1866, 68,456 cwt.

Twenty-six establishments were in existence in 1864, and also
1865, and in 1866, twenty-three.

Notwithstanding the duty of 2s. and 1s. per lb. respectively upon Tobacco.
Page 127.
imported tobacco, manufactured and unmanufactured, there is a
falling off in the manufacture of the colonial weed since 1864, viz. :—

1864 ...	8,619½ cwt.
1865 ...	8,006 „
1866 ...	7,755 „

There were 39 establishments in 1864, 33 in 1865, and 37 in 1866.

The high price of meat, both here and in the sister Colonies, Boiling-down
Establishments.
Page 128.
has had its effect upon the boiling-down system. This is the only
year during the last decade that sheep were free from the pot; and
only 2,868 head of cattle were slaughtered for tallow, against 44,103
head the year previous. The production of Tallow is consequently
remarkably small compared with former years, viz. :—

	Slaughtered.		Tallow produced. cwt.
	Sheep.	Cattle.	
1864 ...	39,927	60,090	75,241
1865 ...	10,006	44,103	73,703
1866 ...	.....	2,868	19,416

It should be observed that a large quantity of the tallow
produced is from the refuse from butchers' shops.

57 establishments were in existence in 1864, 52 in 1865, and
45 in 1866.

In 1864, 4,569 pigs produced 19,736 lbs. of lard; in 1865, 2,763
pigs produced 10,182 lbs.; and in 1866, 1,026 pigs produced 6,284 lbs.

* Exclusive of 159 Mills for grinding and dressing Grain.

PART V. PRODUCTION.

GOLD BY ESCORT.
Page 132.

The quantity of Gold brought to the Mint by Escort has been on the decline of late years, and each successive year since 1862 shews a marked falling off in the returns from each of the Gold Districts, viz. :—

	Western District.		Southern District.		Northern District.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£
1862	321,720	1,219,752	225,576	886,717	28,242	106,065	575,538	2,212,534
1863	215,443	818,741	170,766	669,700	37,198	140,607	423,407	1,629,049
1864	149,709	562,425	139,270	544,253	27,450	104,491	316,429	1,211,169
1865	141,251	536,395	117,319	457,288	22,240	84,222	280,810	1,077,905
1866	130,835	499,794	88,810	345,436	21,844	83,045	241,489	928,275

Since 1862, the receipts have fallen off to the weight of 334,049 ounces, of the value of £1,284,259.

Miners' Rights.
Page 230.

The Miners' Rights issued also shew a corresponding decrease, viz. :—

	Number.
1862	25,038
1863	20,648
1864	15,508
1865	15,458
1866	*13,905

Average price of
Gold per oz.

The Gold averaged in the Western District £3 16s. 4d. per oz. ; in the Southern District, £3 17s. 9d. per oz. ; and in the Northern District, £3 16s. per oz.

COAL MINES.

Coal raised, and
value.
Page 133.

The Coal Mines were actively worked during the year. The quantity raised weighed 774,238 tons, of the value of £324,049. This exceeds the previous year's operations by 188,713 tons, valued at £49,745.

Coal shipped to.
Page 71.

Over half a million of tons were shipped to the Australian Colonies and Foreign States, as follows :—

	Tons.	Value.
Victoria	143,746	67,908
New Zealand	95,446	47,194
Queensland	10,406	5,039
Tasmania	13,203	6,095
South Australia	81,079	32,708
Singapore	11,604	7,134
Hong Kong	15,512	13,412
Shanghai	63,593	45,701
Petropaulovski	11,984	10,382
United States	48,242	29,075
Java	11,999	7,657
Valparaiso	8,044	7,687
Twelve other places	26,047	20,596
Total	540,905	300,588

There

* The Miners' Rights issued in the Adelong and Araluen Districts for the last half of the year could not be ascertained. The figures for the first half of the year have been substituted.

There were twenty-five mines, five of which were inactive, ^{Mines.} against twenty-four the year before.

Of late years greater attention has been paid to the working of ^{Copper Mines.} the Copper-Mines. In 1865, 1,943 tons of ore were raised, valued at ^{Page 133.} £37,345. The returns for this year are too incomplete to admit of comparison, but at the Cadai and Icely Mines in the Orange District, it appears there were 304 tons of ore raised, of the value of £23,390; and at the Currowang Mine near Goulburn, 947 tons were raised, but the value is not returned.

The quantity of Copper and Ore exported in 1866 was, to				^{Export of Copper.}
Great Britain—				^{Page 72.}
Copper	...	...	255 tons, value	£18,905
Ore	...	...	20 „ „	1,800
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	...	275 „ „	20,705
Victoria—				
Copper Ore	...	...	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ „	85
			<hr/>	<hr/>
In all	...	...	277 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ „	20,790

The discovery of Oil Mines in the Districts of Hartley, Wollongong, and Camden, has added a new and important feature in the ^{OIL MINES.} Colony's history. ^{Page 133.}

It appears from the returns of 1865—the first year of their ^{Kerosene Shale} introduction into the tables—that 710 tons of Kerosene Shale were ^{raised.} raised, of the estimated value of £2,450.

In 1866, the Hartley Kerosene Oil and Paraffine Company ^{Hartley Kerosene} raised at their mine 1,500 tons of Shale, valued at £6,000. The weekly ^{Oil and Paraffine} production of crude Oil by this Company amounts to 3,500 tons, ^{Company.} making a total quantity for the year of 182,000 tons.

The Western Kerosene Oil Company has not yet commenced ^{Western Kerosene} active operations, awaiting the receipt of the machinery from England, ^{Oil Company.} but 97 tons, of the value of £392, were raised as samples, to show the quality of the article to consumers.

At the Wollongong Mine 1,173 tons were raised, valued at ^{Wollongong Mine.} £1,759.

Five Manufactories are in course of erection, and when in thorough working order will give an impetus to mining operations.

It is a matter of regret that the Fitzroy Iron Mine, producing material of an excellent quality, was not worked during the year. In 1865, 4,000 tons of Ore were raised, of the value of £1,500.

AGRICULTURE.

The number of Occupiers of Land (excluding those occupied ^{OCCUPIERS OF LAND.} for Pastoral purposes) increased from 22,509 in 1865, to 24,629 in ^{Page 134.} 1866; of these, 15,173 were freeholders, and 9,456 were leaseholders. The freeholders have increased at the rate of nearly 10 per cent., and the leaseholders nearly 9 per cent.

The

HOLDINGS.

The total extent of land held increased from 7,277,255 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in 1865, to 7,448,200 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in 1866, the increase being 170,945, or 2·35 per cent. With respect to tenure, 4,916,916 acres, or 66 per cent. of the whole area occupied, were held in freehold; and 2,531,283 acres, or the remaining 34 per cent., were leaseholds.

Average possession of holders.

Upon an average, each freeholder possessed 324 acres, and each leaseholder has possession of 267 acres. With respect to cultivation, the freeholders had barely 6 per cent. of their land under crop, and the leaseholders 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; nevertheless, it is noticeable that the cultivation of the land is largely on the increase, 452,850 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres having been turned up by the plough in 1866, against 381,400 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres during the year 1865, the increase being 71,450 acres, or 18·73 per cent.

Enclosed Lands.

The enclosed lands not in cultivation have increased from 1,980,547 acres in 1865, to 2,374,201 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres in 1866, being an increase of 393,654 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, or 19·87 per cent.

Unclosed Lands.

The lands unclosed decreased from 4,915,308 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres in 1865, to 4,621,148 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in 1866, the decrease being 294,159 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, or nearly 6 per cent.

Acreage under crop.

The quantity of land under crop was 451,225 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, against 378,254 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in 1865. This is an increase of 72,970 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, or 19·29 per cent. on the acreage under crop in the previous year.

Wheat for grain.

It is gratifying to be able to remark that since the foundation of the Colony, in no single year has the wheat crop been so large nor the produce been so great as during 1866, the acreage sown being 175,033 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, with a produce of 2,226,027 bushels, against 131,653 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, producing 1,013,863 bushels, the year before. The produce per acre in 1866 was 12 bushels 43 lbs., against 7 bushels 42 lbs. in 1865.

Produce per acre.

The greatest average produce per acre was in 1856 and 1858, when the yield was nearly 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. The lowest was in 1863 and 1865, when the yield was about 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre.

Produce to population.

The ratio of produce to the population was in 1864 3 bushels 10 lbs. per head, in 1865 2 bushels 27 lbs. per head, and in 1866 5 bushels 5 lbs. per head. Taking 7 bushels per head as the average rate of consumption, including seed wheat, we have not yet succeeded in growing enough for our own requirements, being about 2 bushels short per head. It is satisfactory to know, however, that the large harvest in the neighbouring Colonies of Victoria and South Australia, both of which Colonies have grown during last year a surplus, can make up for any deficiency here. It is to be hoped, also, that the extended settlement of population on the soil, and the progress that is now making with our Railways, will in future render us independent of foreign supplies.

Maize for Grain.

The Maize Crop for Grain shews a large increase on the quantity grown during the previous year. In 1866 119,519 acres were sown with seed, against 113,442 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres the year before, being an increase of 6,072 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, or 5·25 per cent. The produce amounted to 3,878,064 bushels, or

32 bushels 24 lbs. per acre, being in excess of the previous year of 1,118,160 bushels, or 8 bushels 5 lbs. per acre. The yield of the crop of 1865 was remarkably small, only averaging 24 bushels 19 lbs. per acre. There is one product of maize to which it would be desirable if more attention was directed, namely, maizena, or corn flour, as it is sometimes called, which is an admirable substitute for arrowroot. This preparation of maize is largely imported here from England, and a manufactory of it has recently been established in Parramatta. There have been two manufactories at work in Melbourne, which are supplied with the grain from this Colony, producing maizena for home consumption at a price which does not permit importation of foreign supplies. If this is possible in Melbourne, where they have to import the grain from here, it would appear certain that there is an opening for such a manufacture here.

The Barley Crop also exhibits a very considerable increase on Barley for Grain. the crop of the previous year; the figures being 1866—6,211 acres, 1865—5,843 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, being an increase of 367 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The produce was 91,741 bushels, or 33,371 bushels in excess of the previous year. At the same time, it is worth notice that the imports of malt were 44,408 bushels in 1865, valued at £21,892, and 48,539 bushels in 1866, valued at £23,822. It is well worth consideration whether, with such a demand, more attention should not be paid to the cultivation of barley, for there can be no doubt that when our Railway system is extended into districts where the climate is more suitable for the brewing of beer, this industry will become an important one.

The breadth of land sown with Oats for Grain amounted to Oats for Grain. 14,914 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in 1866, against 10,939 acres the year before, the increase being 3,975 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The produce amounted to 304,028 bushels, being 188,023 bushels in excess of the previous year. The average yield to the acre was 20 bushels 15 lbs. in 1866, while in 1865 it was only 10 bushels 24 lbs. Here, too, it is satisfactory to notice increased activity in the cultivation of the soil, which tends to shew that the population is gradually settling down to permanent occupations, and developing the real wealth of the country. This is by far the largest crop of oats that was ever grown in the Colony.

The quantity of land under cultivation for Potatoes was 18,809 $\frac{3}{4}$ Potato Crop. acres in 1866, against 15,209 $\frac{3}{4}$ in 1865, the increase being 3,600 acres. The yield was 43,869 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, or 12,502 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons in excess of 1865. The average crop was 2 tons 6 cwt. to the acre, while in 1865 it was 2 tons 1 cwt. There has been a very large increase in the cultivation of this valuable crop during some years past, there being double the quantity of land now applied to it that there was in 1858, when there were 8,006 acres planted, giving a crop of 21,491 tons. But large though this increase is, it has not kept pace with the requirements of the population, for there were imports of potatoes from Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand, to the amount of 9,904 tons, valued at £60,312, during the year 1866. It is, therefore, evident that

that there is a large field for greater enterprise in the cultivation of this important root, which ought to appear among our exports instead of being largely imported.

Hay Crop.

The quantity of land under Hay was $74,742\frac{3}{4}$ acres in the year 1866, against $61,909\frac{1}{2}$ acres in 1865, shewing an increase of $12,833\frac{1}{4}$ acres over the previous year. The produce was 118,010 tons, against 54,230 tons in 1865, shewing an increase of 63,780 tons, or more than 100 per cent. The average to the acre was 1 ton 11 cwt. in 1866, and in 1865 only 17 cwt. to the acre. This is an article of export, the amount of $2,843\frac{1}{2}$ tons having been exported in 1865, valued at £16,589, and $2,156\frac{1}{2}$ tons in 1866, valued £13,149. The chief market for our hay is Queensland, and it is an article for which the demand is likely to be constant. With the facilities this Colony possesses for growing lucerne upon the alluvial bottoms, it should be a large article of export.

Cotton.

It is to be regretted that this article does not appear among the productions of the past year. In the year ending 31 March, 1865, there was reported to be $175\frac{1}{2}$ acres under crop, producing 29,012 lbs. of cotton. In the year ending March, 1866, there were only 11 acres, yielding 380 lbs.; and last year the cultivation appears to have ceased altogether. The returns to hand do not give the reason for this falling off, but it is doubtless in consequence of the reduction in price on the reopening of the American market. But while the production of this Colony has ceased, the neighbouring Colony of Queensland has gone largely into the cultivation, and cotton now forms a considerable item in the exports thence.

Tobacco.

The Tobacco crop is smaller this year than the previous, there having been $1,326\frac{1}{4}$ acres under crop, against 1,499 acres for the year 1865. The produce was 2,477 cwt., against 7,469 cwt. in 1865, being a decrease of 4,992 cwt. Notwithstanding this decrease, the taste for colonial-grown Tobacco is gradually spreading, especially in the country districts. The reason of the falling off is doubtless in consequence of the very large imports that took place on the cessation of the American war; but the high price that prevailed during that period had the effect of stimulating the colonial product, and establishing a trade that promises to become a permanent one, especially as the manufacture has recently been very much improved.

Sugar-cane crop.

The cultivation of the Sugar-cane has lately attracted considerable attention, and it now begins to shew prominently amongst the returns. The year 1864 was the first year when it was noticed in the annual Reports, and the progress since then has been as follows. For the year ending—

31 March, 1864,	2 acres,	producing	280 lbs.
1865,	$22\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	4,478 lbs.
1866,	141 "	"	5,700 lbs.
1867,	$116\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	17,780 lbs.

It will be observed that, although the plantation was not so large in 1865-6 as in 1866-7, the produce is considerably larger, from the canes in the latter year coming into bearing. This is probably the case in

some

some of the districts named in the present returns, viz. :—Tweed River, 3 acres; Brisbane Water, 27 acres; and Port Macquarie, $47\frac{1}{4}$ acres, amounting together to 77 acres under cultivation, but no produce is returned; probably the crops had not arrived at maturity at the date of the return. At Kiama 13 acres are reported under crop, but only 40 lbs. of sugar have been made. There is no doubt that a great deal of attention has lately been directed to this important product, and that the result will be seen shortly in the extended production of colonial sugar, either from the sugar-cane or from the beet-root. It is stated that experiments at Kiama and at Port Macquarie have shewn that a product of 3 tons of sugar can be obtained from 1 acre of sugar-cane. Samples of the sugar have been exhibited, and have been much approved. Considering the vast amount of sugar consumed in the Colony—the imports for 1865 being valued at £534,953, and for 1866 at £614,848—it is highly important that every effort should be made to encourage its growth and manufacture. There is every reason to believe that the climate and the soil in many parts of this Colony are admirably adapted to the plant, and it is to be hoped the efforts now making to establish this industry on a large scale will meet with success.

The quantity of land laid down in Green Food for Cattle was $21,112\frac{3}{4}$ acres, being a little short of the acreage of the previous year, namely $21,252\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Green Food for Cattle.

Gardens and Orchards, and all other in crop amounted to $15,219\frac{1}{2}$ acres in 1866, against $12,238\frac{3}{4}$ in 1865. These shew a gradual yearly increase, and when the maturity and growth of the trees are considered, must indicate a very large augmentation in the fruit production of the Colony. From this circumstance, and from the facilities that will be afforded when the Railway System is opened further into the interior, it may be expected that fruit of all descriptions will be both abundant and cheap, and that the imports of green fruit, which now amount to upwards of £20,000 per annum, will no longer be required. Gardens and Orchards.

The cultivation of the Vine is also increasing, although not so fast as might be expected, considering the increasing popularity of Colonial Wine. The returns of land under cultivation for wine-making purposes for the last three years are as follow. For the year ending— Vineyards.

	Acreage.	Wine produced. Gallons.	Brandy manufactured. Gallons.
March 31, 1865	... $945\frac{1}{4}$	... $161,298\frac{1}{4}$	... 3,077
„ 1866	... $1,243\frac{1}{4}$	... 168,123	... $1,439\frac{1}{2}$
„ 1867	... $1,357\frac{1}{2}$	... 242,183	... 3,176

The produce per acre in 1865 was $170\frac{3}{4}$ gallons; in 1866, $135\frac{1}{4}$ gallons; and in 1867, $178\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

Although the Colony is able to produce wine which will bear favourable comparison with the average of imported wine, and which is undoubtedly more wholesome than many of the highly fortified and manufactured wines which are so largely drunk, it yet appears that the importation exceeds the colonial production to a very considerable extent. Attention has been recently drawn, however, to the valuable qualities of the wines produced in these Colonies, and a large demand

has

has sprung up in the neighbourhood of the vineyards, where it is sold at a very cheap price. The value of Colonial Wine exported in 1865 was £5,038, and in 1866 £3,847. It may reasonably be expected that in the course of a few years this will become an article of large export to Europe, India, and the neighbouring Colonies.

The cultivation of the Grape for table use is also increasing, the following being the returns for the last three years.

	Acreage.	Quantity obtained. Tons.
Year ending March 31, 1865 ...	332 $\frac{3}{4}$	345
" " 1866 ...	395 $\frac{3}{4}$	560
" " 1867 ...	573 $\frac{1}{2}$	668

The quantity of land planted for vineyards which was unproductive was as follows:—

Year ending 31 March, 1865, 571 acres; 1866, 487 acres; and 1867, 668 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

PASTORAL.

The returns of Live Stock shew a large increase in the number of sheep, but a decrease in Horses, Cattle and Pigs, as will be seen by the following figures. Horses were 282,587 in 1865, against 278,437 in 1866, shewing a reduction of 84,150. Cattle were 1,961,905 in 1865, against 1,771,809 in 1866, shewing a reduction of 190,096; pigs were 146,901 in 1865, against 137,915 in 1866, shewing a reduction of 8,986. But on the other hand, the sheep in 1865 numbered 8,132,511, and in 1866 were 11,562,155, shewing an increase of 3,429,644. This number of sheep will give nearly 27 per head of the population. This large increase has had its effect on the quantity of Wool shipped, which has increased from 18,764,482 lbs. in 1865 to 21,663,634 lbs. in 1866, besides which there has been an export of 15,317,051 lbs. of Wool overland, making together a total of 36,980,685 lbs., being the largest quantity ever shipped from the Colony, even when Victoria and Queensland formed portions of its territory. Taken at a valuation of 1s. 6d. per lb., the value of the year's crop is £2,773,554, or at the rate of £6 4s. per head of the population.

The number of Sheep and Cattle in the Colony on the 1st of January, 1867, as set forth in the returns made by the Clerks of Petty Sessions, under the Acts of Parliament 30 Vict., Nos. 11 and 16, was 13,072,838 Sheep, and 1,729,766 head of Cattle, to which should be added 100,000 Sheep estimated as the number possessed by owners of 500 and under, who are not required to make returns, and 80,000 head of Cattle belonging to owners of 24 head and under. The two together making 13,172,838 Sheep and 1,809,766 head of Cattle departing in the Colony. This is 1,610,683 Sheep and 37,957 head of Cattle in excess of the numbers collected on the 31st March, 1867, by the Police.

Under the above circumstances there is, I think, very fair grounds of complaint as to inaccuracy in the returns as collected by the Police, and I would beg to suggest that they be relieved of the duty, and that a sum of money—say two thousand pounds—be asked from Parliament to enable the Registrar General to employ his own Officers in the collection of the returns of Agriculture and Live Stock, &c.

Live Stock.

Page 143.

Collections by Clerks
of Petty Sessions,
under 30 Vict.

Present mode of
collection unsatis-
factory.

PART VI. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Under this heading will be found returns relative to the Page 147.
Income and Expenditure of the Government, the operations of our
Banking Institutions, and of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint.
There is also a detailed account of the Taxes, Fees, &c., chargeable in
the various Departments of the Government.

The number of Banking Institutions in the Colony is nine, BANKS.
Page 181.
against ten* the year previous.

The rate of Discount charged by each of the Banks on local Rate of Discount.
Bills was,—under 95 days' currency, 8 per cent. per annum; from
95 to 125 days' currency, 9 per cent. per annum; and above this
period, 10 per cent. per annum.

The maximum purchase rate of Exchange on Bills on London, Rate of Exchange
purchase rate.
ranged from 1 per cent. discount to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium, against a
similar rate of exchange in 1865. The maximum purchase rate
ranged from 1 per cent. premium to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount. The
maximum selling rate was 2 per cent. premium. The minimum Selling rate.
selling rate was $\frac{1}{2}$ premium and par.

Depositors in the Banks were allowed interest at the rate of Interest allowed on
deposits.
from 3 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, for the following periods, viz. :—

On fixed deposits for 3 months, 3 and 4 per cent.
" 6 months, 5 and 6 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
" 12 months, 6 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The Coin and Bullion lying in the Banks and the Mint, on the Coin and Bullion.
31st December, 1866, shew a small decrease of £29,934 on the figures
of the previous year, viz. :—

	Mint.		Banks.		Total. £
	In Coin. £	Bullion. £	In Coin. £	Bullion. £	
1865 ...	.....	37,459	1,228,450	120,801	1,386,710
1866 ...	240	18,635	1,259,150	78,751	1,356,776
Increase	240	.....	30,700	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	18,824	.....	42,050	29,934

The average amount each Bank had lying in their coffers on
the 31st December, in coin and bullion, was £148,655.

The amount of Paper Currency in circulation on the 31st Paper Currency.
December, was £673,847, against £760,258 the same period of the
former year, the decrease being £86,411, or a little over 11 per cent.
The circulation averaged £674,507, against £731,739 in 1865.

The Banks have lessened their liabilities by the sum of £5,730 Liabilities.
compared with the former year. In 1866 they stood at £6,956,584,
and in 1865, £6,962,314.

Their Assets shew a falling off of a trifle over £12,000, viz. :— Assets.

31st December,		
1865.	1866.	Decrease.
£10,947,162	£10,935,031	£12,131.

The

* The Agra Bank ceased operations this year.

Deposits.

The Deposits shew an increase of over 3 per cent. on the previous year.

In 1865 they were £5,827,098
Increase in 1866 176,915

Total, 1866 £6,004,013

Discounts.

Their Discounts were £7,458,200, against £7,100,361 in 1865. Increase, £357,839.

SAVINGS' BANK.
Page 185.

The number of Depositors in the New South Wales Savings' Bank has increased from 17,472 in 1865, to 17,576 in 1866, the increase being 104, as follows:—

	Sydney.		Country.	Total.
	Depositors.	Prisoners of the Crown.	Depositors.	
1866	13,439	1,077	3,060	17,576
1865	13,428	1,078	2,966	17,472
Increase	11	.....	94	104
Decrease .....	.....	1	.....	.....

The amount deposited shews a falling off of £36,412 8s. 11d., compared with 1865, as will be observed from the following table:—

	Sydney.						Country Depositors.			Total.		
	Depositors.			Prisoners of the Crown.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1866	575,649	13	10	9,778	10	0	122,386	19	4	707,815	3	2
1865	607,899	8	11	9,321	3	2	127,007	0	0	744,227	12	1
Decrease.....	32,249	15	1	.....	.....	.....	4,620	0	8	36,412	8	11
Increase .....	.....	.....	.....	457	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Depositors, Sydney.

In 1866 the depositors in the Bank at Sydney averaged £42 16s. 8d. per head, and in 1865, £45 5s. 5d., shewing a decrease of £2 8s. 9d. per head. In the Country Districts the depositors averaged £39 19s. 10d. per head in 1866, and in 1865, £42 16s. 5d. per head, or £2 16s. 7d. in excess of the previous year.

By way of illustrating the working of this Institution during the last ten years, I attach a table shewing the number of depositors, amounts deposited, the average amount to each depositor, as well as the proportion of deposits to each depositor.

YEAR.	Population.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits.	Average Sum deposited to each Depositor.	Proportion of Depositors to Population.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1857	305,847	11,269	638,480 11 0	56 13 2	1 in 27
1858	342,062	11,321	579,931 17 6	51 4 6	1 „ 30
1859	336,572	11,918	568,187 19 3	47 13 4	1 „ 28
1860	348,546	12,027	557,196 14 0	46 6 6	1 „ 29
1861	358,278	13,232	615,408 17 1	46 6 8	1 „ 26
1862	367,495	14,956	716,381 16 6	47 17 11	1 „ 24
1863	378,934	16,332	767,947 13 1	47 0 5	1 „ 23
1864	392,589	16,959	766,746 12 10	45 4 2	1 „ 23
1865	411,388	17,472	744,277 12 1	42 11 11	1 „ 23
1866	431,414	17,576	707,815 3 2	40 5 5	1 „ 24

Comparing 1866 with 1865, we find a reduction in the deposits to each depositor of £2 6s. 6d., and the ratio of the depositors to the population has decreased from 1 in 23 to 1 in 24.

Rate of Interest.

Five per cent. was the rate of Interest paid to depositors up to £100; beyond this amount no interest is allowed.

Seven

STATISTICAL REGISTER, 1866—REPORT.

35

Seven per cent. was the amount charged on Loans on Mortgage. Charge on Loans.

The next return relates to the working of the Sydney Branch BRANCH ROYAL MINT. of the Royal Mint, which was established here on the 14th May, 1855. Page 186.

The amount of Gold Dust or Bullion received for coinage shews Receipt of Gold. a large increase on the receipts of the previous year, as will be gathered from the following table :—

Name of Colony.	1865.			1866.			Colonies from which the Gold came.
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		
New South Wales...	ozs.	£	s. d.	ozs.	£	s. d.	
Victoria ...	300,277 57	1,153,215	8 0	269,239 71	1,035,513	0 3	
New Zealand ...	82,413 25	337,575	5 5	152,523 42	627,831	12 10	
Queensland ...	186,778 94	747,918	7 7	290,991 98	1,172,307	9 5	
Tasmania ...	26,578 82	102,924	13 1	20,713 12	77,813	12 8	
Coin ...	2,558 16	9,768	6 9	1,179 31	4,504	15 7	
Total ...	598,606 74	2,351,402	0 10	739,362 93	2,935,923	6 9	
	Increase ...			140,756 19	584,521	6 11	

It will be observed that the produce of New South Wales considerably declined, but the quantity forwarded from the neighbouring Colonies made the total receipts for the year very much larger than the previous year.

The following was the issue of Coin :—

	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Total Value.
1865.....	2,130,500	282,000	£2,271,500
1866.....	2,911,000		2,911,000
Increase ...	780,500		£ 639,500
Decrease ...		282,000	

Coin issued.

In Bullion :—

	Ozs. weight.	Value.
1865	21,913	£88,061
1866	11,113	44,732
Decrease...10,800		£43,329

Bullion issued.

The increase in the value of the Coin and Bullion issued, compared with 1865, was £596,171.

The revenue of the Mint was—

	1866.	1865.
From New South Wales Gold ...	£11,785	£14,033
Victorian Gold	3,423	2,040
New Zealand, &c., &c., Gold...	9,803	7,737
Total.....	£25,011	£23,810
Increase.....	£1,201	

Since the opening of the Mint, there has been received for coinage 5,584,669 ozs. of Gold, of the value of £21,864,668, and there has been issued—

In Coin	£20,328,000
In Bullion	1,528,574

Making a Total of.....£21,856,574

The Revenue derived for the same period was £242,240.

PUBLIC

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Page 194.

The following Statement of Receipts on account of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, in the years 1865 and 1866, has been taken from the Colonial Treasurer's printed Abstracts:—

	1865.			1866.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs	636,102	7	1	828,710	4	10	192,607	17	9			
Duty on Refined Sugar and Molasses	15,763	6	8	12,830	0	0				2,933	6	8
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony.	22,677	2	7	22,053	12	11				623	9	8
Gold Revenue	30,876	3	2	27,410	18	3				3,465	4	11
Mint Receipts	23,679	18	7	25,011	0	10	1,331	2	3			
Land Revenue	532,027	18	9	547,138	11	0	15,110	12	3			
Assessment on Sheep under Scab Act				11,968	4	8	11,968	4	8			
Postage	70,984	19	3	77,067	13	9	6,082	14	6			
Commission on Money Orders	1,438	14	0	1,993	18	6	555	4	6			
Licenses	77,905	12	0	78,870	6	6	964	14	6			
Fees of Office	26,117	10	1	26,989	7	8	871	17	7			
Fees on Inspection of Cattle	485	13	0	53	1	0				432	12	0
Fines and Forfeitures	6,606	0	4	5,239	0	1				1,367	0	3
Rents (exclusive of Land)	28,922	5	10	31,806	9	8	2,884	3	10			
Railways	163,349	18	3	176,246	0	7	12,896	2	4			
Electric Telegraph Receipts	30,443	11	4	33,914	5	11	3,470	14	7			
Pilotage	12,507	12	2	15,301	15	2	2,794	3	0			
Harbour Dues	1,583	5	6	1,990	14	10	407	9	4			
Fees on Certificates of Competency to Masters of Vessels	580	0	0	520	0	0				60	0	0
Tonnage Dues	4,172	10	6	5,405	16	0	1,233	5	6			
Interest on City Debentures	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0						
Stamps	33,700	15	1	65,870	15	5	32,170	0	4			
Rates under the Chinese Immigrants Regulation and Restriction Act of 1861	230	0	0	10	0	0				220	0	0
Miscellaneous Receipts	17,241	5	2	31,677	6	0	14,436	0	10			
Repayments to the credit of Votes	11,952	5	1									
Less—Amount of Repayments on account of Disbursements in the year 1865, deducted from the Expenditure...	3,886	16	1							8,065	9	0
				8,065	9	0						
RECEIPTS IN AID OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND—	1,755,461	18	4									
Proceeds of Treasury Bills issued under 27 Vict., No. 8, and applied in payment of Services of 1863 and previous years	128,306	10	0	74,000	0	0				54,306	10	0
Amount deposited in the Treasury by the Savings' Bank of New South Wales, for 6 months, at 6 per cent. per annum	15,700	0	0							15,700	0	0
Proceeds of Debentures issued under 29 Vict., No. 4, on account of the Deficit of 1864 and previous years				495,344	10	0	495,344	10	0			
TEMPORARY LOANS—												
From the Mutual Provident Society	£100,000											
From the Savings' Bank of New South Wales	100,000			200,000	0	0	200,000	0	0			
TOTAL	1,899,468	8		2,307,423	13	7	995,128	17	9	87,173	12	6

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The Disbursements were—

General Head of Service.	1865.			1866.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Schedules to Imperial Act 18 & 19 Vict., cap. 54	54,224	1	4	56,297	0	8	2,072	19	4			
Supplements to Schedules A & B	4,971	5	5	6,521	0	3	1,549	14	10			
Executive and Legislative	17,607	8	9	17,809	9	5	202	0	8			
Chief Secretary	449,479	5	6	448,182	7	7				1,296	17	11
Administration of Justice	56,948	9	11	95,707	18	10	38,759	8	11			
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade	288,842	10	3	268,181	15	6				20,660	14	9
Secretary for Lands	213,244	7	9	192,517	15	5				20,726	12	4
Secretary for Public Works	312,395	0	10	326,526	19	6	14,131	18	8			
*The Postmaster General				85,270	6	8	85,270	6	8			
Special Appropriations	337,094	8	5	391,606	13	1	54,512	4	8			
Other Payments out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund				212,199	2	1	212,199	2	1			
TOTAL	1,734,806	18	2	2,100,820	9	0	408,697	15	10	42,684	5	0

* Included in 1865, under head Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.

The

The Receipts for the year 1866 were at the rate of £6 13s. 9d. Receipts and Disbursements per head of population. per head of the population, and the Disbursements were £5 0s. 1d. per head.

LOANS.

The Public Debt. on the 31st December, 1865, amounted to Page 204. £5,749,630, which sum has been augmented by the addition of £1,015,800, making the Debt in 1866 amount to£6,765,430
Of which there was paid off 347,400

Leaving outstanding on 31st December, 1866 ... £6,418,030

The annual Interest on the total Loan outstanding for each Interest payable. Service on the 31st December, 1866, amounts to £324,210 9s. 4d., or at the rate of 15s. 5d. per head of the population.

RAILWAYS.

The number of Passengers conveyed by the different lines of Passenger Traffic. Page 187. Railway shews a large falling off compared with the Return of 1865.

On the Northern Line the number fell from 267,032 to 233,824— Northern Line. a decrease of 33,208, or 12 per cent.

On the Southern Line the numbers fell from 380,775 to Southern Line. 340,496—a falling off of 40,279, or 10½ per cent.

On the Western Line the numbers decreased from 80,161 to Western Line. 70,532—the deficiency being 9,629, or 12 per cent.

Also on the Richmond Line from 23,618 to 23,477—the decrease Richmond Line. being 141, or a trifle over ½ per cent.

The total number of Passengers conveyed by Rail on all the Total on all Lines. Lines decreased from 751,587 in 1865, to 668,330 in 1866—the difference being 83,257, or 11·21 per cent.

The total amount received for Coaching was £78,300, against Amount received for Coaching. Page 187. £80,319 in 1865—the decrease being £5,019, or 6 per cent.

The Receipts on the Northern Line of Railway amounted to Northern Line. £21,942, against £22,620 the year before—the decrease being £678, or 3 per cent.

On the Southern Line the Receipts were £40,462, against Southern Line. £43,405 in 1865; shewing a decrease of £2,742, or 6½ per cent.

The Western Line shews a decrease of £1,079, or 8 per cent., Western Line. viz. :—in 1865 £13,220, and in 1866 £12,141.

The Receipts on the Richmond Line fell from £4,073 in 1865, Richmond Line. to £3,753 in 1866—being a decrease of £320, or nearly 8 per cent.

The

STATISTICAL REGISTER, 1866—REPORT.

Goods Traffic and
other Receipts.
Page 187.

The Amount received for Goods and other Receipts was as follows:—

RAILWAYS.	Amount for Goods.	Rents and Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
NORTHERN LINE:—			
1865	30,317 15 5	7,784 7 6	38,102 2 11
1866	34,788 10 8	5,256 7 6	40,044 18 2
Increase	4,470 15 3		1,942 15 3
Decrease		2,528 0 0	
SOUTHERN LINE:—			
1865	31,469 4 5	1,664 9 5	33,133 13 10
1866	34,526 3 7	1,904 17 4	36,431 0 11
Increase	3,056 19 2	240 7 11	3,297 7 1
WESTERN LINE:—			
1865	9,278 2 1	101 14 11	9,379 17 0
1866	11,435 0 5	82 18 11	11,517 19 4
Increase	2,156 18 4		2,138 2 4
Decrease		18 16 0	
RICHMOND LINE:—			
1865	1,983 6 5	113 6 0	2,096 12 5
1866	2,149 6 2	90 19 6	2,240 5 8
Increase	165 19 9		143 13 3
Decrease		22 6 6	
TOTAL OF ALL LINES:—			
1865	73,048 8 4	9,663 17 10	82,712 6 2
1866	82,899 0 10	7,335 3 3	90,234 4 1
Increase	9,850 12 6		7,521 17 11
Decrease		2,328 14 7	

The Receipts from all sources were as follows:—

	AMOUNT RECEIVED.						TOTAL.	
	Coaching.		Rents, &c.		Goods.		1865.	1866.
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.		
Northern Line	£ 22,620	£ 21,942	£ 7,784	£ 5,256	£ 30,318	£ 34,789	£ 60,722	£ 61,987
Southern "	43,406	40,463	1,664	1,905	31,469	34,526	76,539	76,894
Western "	13,220	12,141	102	83	9,278	11,435	22,600	23,659
Richmond "	4,074	3,754	113	91	1,984	2,149	6,171	5,994
TOTALS	83,320	78,300	9,663	7,335	73,049	82,899	166,032	168,534

Total Receipts.

The total Receipts:—

On the Northern Line increased over 2 per cent.

On the Southern Line barely $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

On the Western Line nearly $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

On the Richmond Line they have decreased over $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Working
Expenditure.
Page 187:

The Working Expenses have diminished on all the Lines, with the exception of the Northern, as shewn as follows:—

	Northern.	Southern.	Western.	Richmond.
	£	£	£	£
1865	37,834	56,021	7,787	7,284
1866	39,853	53,870	6,794	5,820
Increase	2,019, or $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.			
Decrease		2,151, or $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.	993, or $12\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.	1,464, or 20 per cent.

ELECTRIC

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The number of Electric Telegraph Stations in the Colony increased from 55 in 1865 to 63 in 1866, and the length of wire shews an extension of 722 miles—namely, 3,346 miles in 1866, against 2,624 miles in 1865. Number of Stations. Page 188.

The number of Telegrams increased from 138,785 in 1865, to 143,523 in 1866. Number of Telegrams.

The amount received for Telegrams shews an advance of £929 compared with 1865; it being £29,769 in 1865, against £30,698* in 1866. Receipts.

The Construction of the various lines of Telegraph has cost the country up to the present time the sum of £153,211, or an average of £45 9s. 9d. per mile. Cost of Construction.

MONEY ORDERS.

The experience of this Colony has been similar to that of every other community where this most valuable and convenient method of transmitting money has been established; for the increase in the number of Offices established and the amount of business done, proves how much the accommodation is appreciated, and what a public benefit has resulted. Page 190.

The following table will give a comparative statement of the operations of this branch for the past three years.

Year.	No. of Offices.	No. of Orders Issued.	Amount.	No. of Orders Paid.	Amount.	Orders issued and paid.
1864... ..	.....	21,905	£ s. d. 105,680 18 1	16,691	£ s. d. 80,040 1 5	
1865... ..	86	28,444	129,552 6 6	23,558	112,669 15 0	
1866... ..	112	41,974	198,248 0 0	35,394	168,823 0 0	

The above shews that the business transacted has been nearly doubled in three years; and it is satisfactory to learn that the expense of maintaining this department is now met by the income derived.

POST OFFICES, LETTERS, &c.

The Report furnished by the Postmaster General will give full details of the working of this Institution. The only notice it requires here is a summary of the Table No. 132, from which it will appear that the number of Post Offices has increased from 435 in 1865, to 454 in 1866, and that the Revenue has increased from £70,984 19s. 3d. in 1865, to £79,082 11s. 5d. in 1866, being an increase of £8,097 12s. 2d. Page 189.
Post Offices, &c.
in

* The total amount received was £32,290, which includes £1,404 balance of Intercolonial Accounts, and £187 due from guarantees of conditional lines.

Expenditure.

in the year. The expenditure for the year 1866 is £86,505 9s. 11d., against £83,658 14s. 5d. in 1865, shewing an increase of £2,846 15s. 6d. This increase in expense is partly accounted for by the increase of the extent of Postal Route in the Colony, which was 11,343 miles in 1865, and 11,883 miles in 1866, shewing an expansion of 540 miles during the year. The number of miles travelled during 1865 was 2,521,212, and in 1866 was 2,556,700, shewing an increase of 35,488 miles in the number travelled in 1865.

Letters, &c., posted.

The Postmaster General deprecates the institution of comparisons between the numbers of letters and newspapers posted during the year 1866 and 1865, as there appears on the face of the returns a diminution in the number for the last year. This apparent decrease arises from the circumstance that the returns have been more accurately compiled for the year 1866, as there was reason to believe that in former years the numbers were much overstated. But the more reliable returns now submitted shew a very large amount of correspondence for a community of 400,000 souls. The number of letters posted for 1866 was 6,106,074, and newspapers was 3,967,313. Although these numbers are smaller than for the year 1865, there was, as has been stated, an increase in the Revenue of £8,097 12s. 2d., which is sufficient to shew that former returns must have been over-estimated.

PART VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Page 210.

The expenditure on Public Works and Buildings, during the year 1866, was £753,794 5s. 11d., divided as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Under the supervision of the Railway Department...	494,165	7	8
Electric Telegraph	6,650	18	11
Roads	80,740	15	8
Harbours, &c.	52,814	5	3
Colonial Architect	52,147	17	0
Fitzroy Dock	4,157	12	4
Minor Roads and Bridges under Public Works Department	14,294	19	0
Ditto under Lands Department ...	48,822	10	1
	<u>£753,794</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>

The above expenditure includes the amount applied from the Loan Fund.

The Expenditure for Furniture for the several Departments, &c., amounted to £3,027 13s.

METEOROLOGY.

METEOROLOGY.

The following table will afford a view of the Year's observations, Page 224. taken at Stations in their assumed positions :—

	Newcastle.	Sydney.	Deniliquin.	Albury.	Kiandra.	Armidale.
Height above the mean sea level (feet) ...	18	155	410	572	4,640	3,278
Distance from the coast (miles) ...	1	5	280	170	90	80
Temperature (in the shade, at 9 a.m.) ...	64.0	63.1	60.4	61.7	.....	64.0
Highest temperature (in the shade for 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.) ...	97.8	101.0	111.1	.....	83.8	.....
Lowest temperature (ditto) ...	38.2	39.6	.....	26.8	6.2	.....
Mean diurnal range of temperature (ditto) ...	15.6	14.1	.....	.....	29.8	.....
Mean of maximum and minimum temperature (ditto) ...	64.1	63.3	.....	.....	43.8	.....
Mean height of barometer (at 9 a.m., corrected to 32° Fahrenheit and mean sea level) ...	30.088	30.079	30.102	30.074	30.102	30.051
Mean amount of humidity (0.100) at 9 a.m. ...	71.7	73.3	65.5	71.4	.....	.....
Rainfall (inches) ...	32.5	36.8	3.5	30.3	46.6	39.6
Rainy days ...	92	149	81	56	55	56
Prevailing direction of the wind at 9 a.m. ...	W.N.W.	W.	W.	N.E.	N.W.	W.
Mean amount of cloudy sky (0.10) at 9 a.m. ...	4.6	5.1	3.0	4.3	5.6	4.1
Mean maximum temperature in the sun (for 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.) ...	.....	110.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mean minimum temperature on the grass (ditto) ...	.....	51.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount of evaporation (inches) ...	.....	46.206	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mean amount of ozone (0.10) for 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. ...	.....	5.2	.....	.....	.....	.....

MORTGAGES.

Comparing the two quinquennial periods 1857 to 1861, and 1862 to 1866, we find that the number and amount lent upon Mortgage of Real Estate have decreased from 6,014 in number, and £3,968,833 in amount, in the former period, to 5,331 in number, to the amount of £3,341,620, in the latter period. The greatest demand for money appears to have been in the year 1860, when the Mortgages reached nearly a million sterling. The least demand for money was in 1864, when Mortgages were effected to the amount of £628,426 only.

The discharges on Mortgages of Land, for the period 1862 to 1866, amounted to nearly two millions of pounds sterling. The registrations are appended :—

	Mortgages.		Discharges.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1862	1,103	£682,694	495	£371,983
1863	1,009	714,501	486	391,279
1864	964	628,426	581	418,527
1865	1,048	634,017	592	386,155
1866	1,207	681,982	600	344,416
Total	5,331	£3,341,620	2,754	£1,912,360

LIENS ON WOOL AND MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK.

Liens on Wool.
Page 227.

The Liens on Wool in 1866 amounted to £316,382. This is considerably in excess of the sum registered in any year during the last decade. It is not the case with the Mortgages on Live Stock; for the amount lent fell from £2,037,463 in 1865, to £1,285,693 in 1866.

Mortgages on Live Stock.

To afford some idea of the amount of capital invested in pastoral pursuits, the dealings, so far as the documents in the Office will admit, are appended for the last five years.

	Liens on Wool. Mortgages on Live Stock.	
	£	£
1862	87,488	1,312,245
1863	220,450	1,503,413
1864	250,218	1,116,709
1865	274,521	2,037,463
1866	316,382	1,285,693
Total	1,149,059	7,255,523
Together	£8,404,582	

Discharges.

The discharges of Mortgages on Live Stock during the above period came to £3,898,959. This amount leaves an undischarged balance of £3,356,564, but to what extent this amount may have been reduced by unregistered discharges there are no means of ascertaining.

LIENS ON GROWING CROPS.

Page 227.

Since the operation of the Act in 1863, the number and amount of Liens on Growing Crops show a gradual increase in each successive year, as follows:—

	Number.	Amount.
1863	72	£6,399
1864	105	8,057
1865	112	9,134
1866	146	12,652

REAL PROPERTY ACT.

Page 227.

By way of illustrating the working of this Act, the number of applications, with the amount of fees, &c., since its introduction on the 1st January, 1863, up to 31st December, 1866, will be found summed up as follows:—

YEARS.	NO. OF APPLICATIONS.	NO. OF PROPERTIES.	AREA.			VALUE.
			Town and Suburban.	Country.	Total.	
1863	340	657	acres. 730	acres. 67,183	acres. 67,913	£ 439,278
1864	362	467	250	31,589	31,839	310,165
1865	434	608	651	20,271	20,922	326,168
1866	379	532	652	36,584	37,236	278,063
TOTAL	1,515	2,264	2,283	155,627	157,910	1,353,674

The land averaged £8 11s. 5d. per acre.

The

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The Fees received were—

YEAR.	Certificates and other Dealings.	Assurance.	Commissioners.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1863	411 13 0	934 5 5	394 5 0	1,740 3 5
1864	662 6 10	762 4 4	413 10 0	1,838 1 2
1865	1,000 19 4	679 11 11	477 0 0	2,157 11 3
1866	1,305 4 4	768 18 8	379 10 0	2,453 13 0
TOTAL	3,380 3 6	3,145 0 4	1,664 5 0	8,189 8 10

The number of Crown Grants registered shews a small increase, whilst the area and value are greatly in excess of previous registrations, viz. :—

YEAR.	No. of Grants.	Town and Suburban.	Country.	Total.	Value.
		acres	acres	acres	£
1863	268	285	31,467	31,752	36,406
1864	1,500	1,129	70,800	71,929	95,008
1865	2,429	1,630	59,298	60,928	77,312
1866	2,455	1,206	112,531	113,737	139,526
TOTAL	6,652	4,250	274,096	278,346	348,252

The total area of Land brought under the Act, and of Crown Grants registered, together, amounts to 436,256 acres, of the value of £1,701,926.

INSOLVENCIES.

There is a significant increase in the number of Insolvencies Page 230. which took place during the year, which was larger than it has been for ten years past. The number of Schedules filed was 594, of which 550 were voluntary and 44 were compulsory. The increase over 1865 is 66; and, on an average, one person in every 726 surrendered his estate.

The estimated amount of Liabilities was £944,016, being larger by £432,426 than the Liabilities of the Insolvent Estates in 1865. The estimated Assets were £539,185, shewing an admitted deficiency of £404,831. The fees in Insolvency amounted to £1,980.

PUBLICANS' LICENSES.

The number of Licenses issued to Publicans shews an increase Page 231. of 68 compared with 1865, viz. :—

1865	2,041
Increase	68
1866	<u>2,109</u>

On

On an average, a license was issued to every 201 of the population in 1865, and 204 in 1866.

The receipts from this source of Revenue were—

	1865.			1866.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To retail fermented and spirituous liquors ...	61,414	9	2	62,822	5	8
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses to Publicans	2,660	0	0	2,421	8	4
Total	64,074	9	2	65,243	14	0

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Page 232.

The Volunteer Corps numbered, on the 31st December, 1,834 Members. This is an increase on 1865, of 260.

The Members were classed as follows:—

Lieutenant-Colonel	1
Captains	25
Subalterns	37
Staff	12
Sergeants	97
Buglers	34
Rank and File	1,628
Total	1,834

The expenditure for this Service was in 1865, £3,492 7s. 7d., and in 1866, £6,270 2s. 2d.

Page 233.

The Volunteer Naval Brigade mustered, on 31st December, 229, Officers, &c., as follows:—

Captain Commanding	1
Lieutenants	5
Sub-Lieutenants	5
Medical Officer	1
Clerk, &c.	1
Warrant and Petty Officers	12
Cadets	4
A. B's	200
Total	229

The expenditure for this Service was £3,943 18s. 5d., against £2,050 2s. 5d. the year before.

LANDS.

LANDS.

The area of Lands sold otherwise than conditionally was Page 235. 109,177 acres, amounting to £127,609, against £101,350 acres, which brought £135,521, the year previous.

The quantity of Land disposed of during the last two years was—

In the Settled Districts—

	1865.	1866.
	Acres.	Acres.
Town lots	180	33
Suburban lots	645	415
Country lots	21,861	27,093
Total	22,686	27,541

In the Pastoral Districts—

Town lots	314	270
Suburban lots	866	630
Country lots	77,484	80,735
Total	78,664	81,635

Total of Settled and Pastoral Districts }	101,350	109,176
--	---------	---------

In the Town and Suburban Lands a falling off will be observed in the area sold, but the Country Lands shew an increase of 7,826 acres. Average price per acre.

The Lands sold otherwise than conditionally averaged, in

	£	s.	d.	
1864	1	3	8	per acre.
1865	1	2	9	„
1866	1	3	4	„

The following table will shew the average price per acre paid during the last two years for Lands sold under the Crown Lands Price per acre paid for lands.

Alienation Act of 1861:—

	1865.			1866.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sold at auction—Town	41	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	40	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Suburban	4	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Country	1	2	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Unconditionally sold by Selection	1	0	5	1	0	6
Improved Lots sold to Owners of Improvements	1	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	10
Proceeds of sales of unneces- sary Roads	3	6	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sold under Return of Water Reservation	17	18	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	9	4
Specially sold at appraised price	1	1	6	2	12	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Reclaimed Land sold at ditto ...	1	5	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	18	8
Sold by Pre-emption	1	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	0	3
Sold Conditionally	1	0	0	1	0	0

Revenue from Lands
and Gold Fields.
Page 239.

The Revenue derived from Lands and Gold Fields, for the year ended 31 December, 1866, was £541,350 13s. 10d., recapitulated as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Under Lands Alienation Act ...	232,621	17	7
Under Lands Occupation Act ...	272,844	0	0
Under Gold Fields Act ...	27,602	12	11
Miscellaneous ...	8,282	3	4
Total ...	541,350	13	10

Balance payable for
Lands sold.

The Balance payable in 1867, for Lands sold at auction, amounts to £31,114 19s. 1¼d.; and in 1869 there will be due for Conditional Purchases the sum of £268,989; together, £300,103 19s. 1¼d.

Statistical View.

The usual Statistical View of the Colony, from the earliest period down to the present time, precedes the volume.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THEO^{RE}. JAS. JAQUES,

Registrar General.

STATISTICAL REGISTER.

1866.

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STATISTICAL REGISTER

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

1866.

PART I.

POPULATION, IMMIGRATION, VITAL STATISTICS, &c.

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STATISTICS OF

POPULATION.

No. 1.—RETURN of the INCREASE and DECREASE of the POPULATION of the Colony, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1866, and of the Total Number on the latter date.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	GENERAL TOTAL.
IMMIGRATION AND BIRTHS.				
Increase by Immigration (Seaward)	^a 19,499	6,029	25,528	
Births	8,833	8,117	16,950	
TOTAL INCREASE	28,332	14,146	.....	42,478
EMIGRATION AND DEATHS.				
Decrease by Departure (Seaward)	^b 11,312	3,781	15,093	
Deaths	4,396	2,965	7,361	
TOTAL DECREASE	15,708	6,746	.....	22,454
NET INCREASE	12,624	7,400	.....	20,024
Estimated Population on 31st December, 1865...	227,196	184,192	.....	411,388
Estimated Population on 31st December, 1866...	239,820	191,592	.....	431,412

^a Includes 23 Chinese.

^b Includes 913 Chinese.

N.B.—There is no means of ascertaining the overland migration between New South Wales and the neighbouring Colonies.

No. 2.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the POPULATION of the Colony.

YEAR.	ESTIMATED POPULATION ON 31ST DECEMBER.			YEAR.	ESTIMATED POPULATION ON 31ST DECEMBER.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1857	171,673	133,814	305,487	1862	205,531	161,964	367,495
1858	199,537	142,525	342,062	1863	209,636	169,298	378,934
1859 ^a	196,126	140,446	336,572	1864	216,357	176,232	392,589
1860	199,426	149,120	348,546	1865	227,196	184,192	411,388
1861	202,099	156,179	358,278	1866	239,820	191,592	431,412

^a The separation of Queensland from New South Wales took place on the 1st December in this year.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

3

MARRIAGES.

No. 3.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of MARRIAGES registered in the Colony.

DENOMINATION.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Church of England	1,045	1,006	1,074	879	1,021	921	842	868	886	856
Roman Catholic	854	804	820	714	783	824	836	945	934	873
Presbyterian	664	771	889	877	814	962	966	945	935	856
Wesleyan Methodist	153	176	212	192	244	219	234	278	349	349
Primitive Methodist	9	14	19	36	49	71	55	60	54	49
Congregationalist	43	57	75	41	62	69	100	95	97	90
Baptist	22	21	21	9	22	22	41	28	34	49
Unitarian	4	5	3	3	4	2	4	1	4	1
German Lutheran	4	10	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew	7	9	11	10	8	12	14	10	11	13
Christian Israelite	2	1	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	1	2
Latter Day Saints	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Free Church of England	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	21	45
German Evangelical	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Registrars' Offices	94	118	160	181	213	224	220	245	252	278
TOTALS...	2,902	2,992	3,295	2,945	3,222	3,326	3,314	3,480	3,578	3,462

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

No. 4.—RETURN of the Number of BIRTHS and DEATHS of both Sexes, registered in the Colony during each Quarter of the Year 1866.

QUARTER ENDING—	BIRTHS.			QUARTER ENDING—	DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
31 March	2,104	2,007	4,111	31 March	1,230	846	2,076
30 June	2,210	1,959	4,169	30 June	1,213	806	2,019
30 September	2,330	2,142	4,472	30 September	931	583	1,514
31 December	2,189	2,009	4,198	31 December	1,022	730	1,752
TOTAL.....	8,833	8,117	16,950	TOTAL.....	4,396	2,965	7,361

No. 5.—DECENNIAL RETURN of BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the Colony.

YEAR.	BIRTHS.			YEAR.	DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
1857	6,266	6,235	12,501	1857	2,998	1,848	4,846
1858	7,126	6,676	13,802	1858	3,644	2,239	5,883
1859	7,400	7,015	14,415	1859	3,494	2,148	5,642
1860	7,214	7,019	14,233	1860	3,914	2,648	6,562
1861	7,508	7,173	14,681	1861	3,302	2,041	5,343
1862	7,946	7,488	15,434	1862	3,905	2,619	6,524
1863	8,035	7,644	15,679	1863	4,026	2,626	6,653 ^a
1864	8,792	8,089	16,881	1864	3,873	2,572	6,445
1865	8,824	8,459	17,283	1865	3,944	2,652	6,596
1866	8,833	8,117	16,950	1866	4,396	2,965	7,361

^a One, sex unknown (a mutilated body).

IMMIGRATION.

No. 6.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of IMMIGRANTS who arrived in the Colony.

YEAR.	IMMIGRANTS AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE.							IMMIGRANTS AT THEIR OWN EXPENSE.							TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED.					RELIGION OF IMMIGRANTS AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE.			NATIVE COUNTRIES OF IMMIGRANTS AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE.			
	ADULTS.			CHILDREN.			TOTAL.	ADULTS.			CHILDREN.			TOTAL.	ADULTS.			CHILDREN.	GENERAL TOTAL.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Other Religions.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Other Countries.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.									
1857	4,415	3,587	8,002	1,128	1,075	2,203	10,205	4,123	825	4,948	219	206	425	5,373	8,538	4,412	12,950	2,628	15,578	8,356	1,847	2	7,140	969	2,067	29
1858	2,860	2,733	5,593	641	682	1,323	6,916	11,558 ^a	4,136	15,694	1,045	1,084	2,129	17,823	14,418	6,869	21,287	3,452	24,739	4,508	2,387	21	3,698	604	2,577	37
1859	2,122	2,099	4,221	467	426	893	5,114	5,047	1,420	6,467	541	352	893	7,360	7,169	3,519	10,688	1,786	12,474 ^b	2,614	2,499	1	1,753	517	2,819	25
1860	1,351	1,235	2,586	245	258	503	3,089	9,739	2,110	11,849	670	465	1,135	12,984	11,090	3,345	14,435	1,638	16,073 ^c	1,525	1,564	...	966	311	1,780	32
1861	794	595	1,389	101	99	200	1,589	6,467	1,885	8,352	516	390	906	9,258	7,261	2,480	9,741	1,106	10,847 ^d	513	1,076	...	259	88	1,240	2
1862	1,172	1,047	2,219	214	198	412	2,631	8,117	2,157	10,274	698	572	1,270	11,544	9,289	3,204	12,493	1,682	14,175 ^e	962	1,664	5	557	165	1,898	11
1863	1,966	1,872	3,838	391	404	795	4,633	495	306	801	103	99	202	1,003	2,461	2,178	4,639	997	5,636	1,879	2,754	...	1,028	295	3,275	35
1864	1,701	1,672	3,373	289	315	604	3,977	728	294	1,022	93	84	177	1,199	2,429	1,966	4,395	781	5,176	1,616	2,354	7	732	275	2,951	19
1865	1,073	1,214	2,287	213	217	430	2,717	362	182	544	53	44	97	641	1,435	1,396	2,831	527	3,358	974	1,732	11	495	155	2,041	26
1866	501	543	1,044	92	68	160	1,204	332	219	551	51	46	97	648	833	762	1,595	257	1,852	369	830	5	190	64	937	13

^a In this number is included Immigrants from the adjacent Colonies and Port Curtis.

^b Exclusive of 3,022 Chinese Immigrants, and inclusive of 956 Immigrants who arrived at Moreton Bay prior to separation.

^c Exclusive of 6,958 Chinese Immigrants.

^d Exclusive of 2,574 Chinese Immigrants.

^e Exclusive of 1,030 Chinese Immigrants.

N.B.—1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866:—The figures in the columns for these years represent Immigrants from the "United Kingdom" only.

NOTE.—1866:—The total number of persons arriving in the Colony was 25,523 (*vide* Table 1, page 2). This number includes *intercolonial* as well as *foreign* arrivals.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

5

LUNATICS—TARBAN CREEK, SYDNEY.

No. 7.—RETURN of the Number of PATIENTS in the LUNATIC ASYLUM, TARBAN CREEK, SYDNEY, during the Year 1866.

In the Asylum on 31 December, 1865.			Admitted during the Year 1866.		Discharged during the Year 1866.				Absconded during the Year 1866.				Died during the Year 1866.		Remaining in the Establishment on 31 December, 1866.						Native Countries.							
					Cured.		Im-proved.		Retaken.		Not Retaken.				Supposed Curable.		Supposed Incurable.		Total.		British Born.		Colonial Born.		Foreign Born.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
315	177	492	135	61	49	24	6	25	3	...	1	...	29	9	159	96	207	84	366	180	280	158	35	21	51	1		
AGES.																												
1 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.				30 to 40 years.				40 to 50 years.				50 to 60 years.				60 years and upwards.				Total:					
M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
8	10		92	56	115	47	84	47	45	12	22	8	366	180														

FREE LUNATICS, PARRAMATTA.

No. 8.—RETURN of the Number of PATIENTS in the LUNATIC ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA, during the Year 1866.

In the Asylum on 31 December, 1865.			Admitted during the Year 1866.		Discharged during the Year 1866.				Absconded during the Year 1866.				Died during the Year 1866.		Remaining in the Establishment on 31 December, 1866.						Native Countries.									
					Cured.		Improved.		Retaken.		Not Retaken.				Supposed Curable.		Supposed Incurable.		Total.		British Born.		Colonial Born.		Foreign Born.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Lunatics...	244	180	424	41	24	12	7	1	4	...	...	...	...	13	11	8	11	251	171	259	182	202	154	24	23	33	5
Invalids...	11	11	22	13	10	4	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	12	15	14	15	6	7	8	8	...	...	
TOTAL...	255	191	446	54	34	16	9	6	4	...	...	...	...	14	15	10	11	263	186	273	197	208	161	32	31	33	5
AGES.																														
			1 to 20 years.				20 to 30 years.				30 to 40 years.				40 to 50 years.				50 to 60 years.				60 years and upwards.				Total.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Lunatics	...	...	...	12	12	23	29	75	44	66	62	59	23	21	12	259	182	202	154	24	23	33	5				
Invalids	...	...	...	8	7	23	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	12	15	14	15	6	7	8	8	...	...	
TOTAL	...	...	...	20	19	23	31	76	46	68	62	59	25	27	14	273	197										

CONVICT LUNATICS AND INVALIDS, PARRAMATTA.

No. 9.—RETURN of the Number of PATIENTS in the CONVICT LUNATIC AND INVALID ESTABLISHMENT, PARRAMATTA, during the Year 1866.

In the Establishment on 31 December, 1865.			Admitted during the Year 1866.		Discharged during the Year 1866.				Absconded during the Year 1866.				Died during the Year 1866.		Remaining in the Establishment on 31 December, 1866.						Native Countries.									
					Cured.		Improved.		Retaken.		Not Retaken.				Curable.		Incurable.		Total.		British Born.		Colonial Born.		Foreign Born.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Lunatics...	60	7	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	59	6	59	6	57	6	...	...	2	...
Invalids...	32	2	34	8	...	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	31	2	31	2	31	2	31	2	...	...	...	...
TOTAL...	92	9	101	8	...	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	90	8	90	8	88	8	...	...	2	...		
AGES.																														
			1 to 20 years.				20 to 30 years.				30 to 40 years.				40 to 50 years.				50 to 60 years.				60 years and upwards.				Total.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Lunatics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	16	3	27	2	15	...	59	6	59	6	57	6	...	...	2	...		
Invalids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	...	23	...	31	2	31	2	31	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	18	4	33	2	38	1	90	8	90	8	88	8	...	...	2	...		

STATISTICS OF

CHARITABLE

No. 10.—RETURN of the Number of CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS in the Colony, during the Year 1866, shewing

INSTITUTION.	IN THE ESTABLISHMENT ON 31 DECEMBER, 1865.			ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1866.			DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR 1866.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
HOSPITALS.									
Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary (Children)	132	44	176	868	364	1,232	757	319	1,076
St. Vincent's	12	7	19	28	10	38	33	13	46
Parramatta	8	14	22	68	100	168	60	96	156
Windsor (and Asylum)	5	3	8	56	21	77	49	18	67
Goulburn	45	14	59	60	13	73	57	11	68
Yass	9	1	10	78	13	91	62	11	73
Bathurst	3	0	3	44	15	59	40	12	52
Mudgee	18	1	19	154	15	169	137	15	152
Newcastle	12	1	13	142	6	148	128	5	133
Port Macquarie	5	...	5	40	1	41	29	1	30
Maitland	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	...	2
Tamworth	32	6	38	211	42	253	200	35	235
Armidale and New England	7	2	9	79	9	88	74	10	84
Albury	3	...	3	45	7	52	35	6	41
Sofala	9	1	10	105	11	116	93	11	104
Gundagai	2	...	2	21	...	21	15	...	15
Wagga Wagga	3	...	3	42	8	50	30	6	36
Murrurundi	7	...	7	126	10	136	113	8	121
Carcoar	2	...	2	27	2	29	23	2	25
Braidwood	14	2	16	62	7	69	55	5	60
Port Stephens (and Benevolent Asylum)	5	...	5	69	14	83	59	14	73
Wellington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiandra	5	...	5	49	3	52	42	3	45
Deniliquin	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10
Forbes (opened in April, 1866)	21	...	21	116	3	119	100	3	103
Muswellbrook	...	...	...	33	4	37	20	4	24
Grafton	6	1	7	63	9	72	51	9	60
Adelong	1	...	1	42	3	45	40	2	42
Tenterfield	2	...	2	15	...	15	15	...	15
Young	2	1	3	9	...	9	8	1	9
Wollongong	7	1	8	56	...	56	52	1	53
Narrabri	3	1	4	21	13	34	20	12	32
Queanbeyan	3	...	3	30	1	31	22	1	23
Warialda	2	...	2	10	1	11	6	1	7
Tambaroora	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Bourke	6	...	6	30	...	30	25	...	25
BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS.									
Sydney	391	100	491	2,813	706	3,519	2,463	635	3,098
Penrith (Hospital also)	4	61	65	1	176	177	1	178	179
Scone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singleton	3	1	4	30	2	32	27	2	29
Cooma (No return)	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1
Government Asylums	17	4	21	48	16	64	43	17	60
Hyde Park, Sydney	...	163	163	...	249	249	...	220	220
Parramatta	230	...	230	282	...	282	275	...	275
Liverpool	388	...	388	768	...	768	657	...	657
Port Macquarie	...	...	...	105	51	156	42	12	54
ORPHAN SCHOOLS, &C.									
Protestant Orphan School	...	...	1,069	...	...	2,109	...	...	1,803
Roman Catholic Orphan School	137	85	222	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ragged Schools	144	129	273	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sussex-street	100	70	170	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glebe-street	71	60	131	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Glebe	80	79	159	...	...	...	...	...	...
INVALID ESTABLISHMENTS.									
Tarban	532	423	955	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parramatta	315	177	492	135	61	196	55	49	104
Free Lunatics and Invalids	255	191	446	54	34	88	22	13	35
Convict Lunatics and Invalids	92	9	101	8	...	8	2	...	2
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Asylum for Destitute Children	662	377	1,039	197	95	292	79	62	141
Home Institution	313	249	562	109	93	202	64	36	100
Sydney Female School of Industry	...	8	8	...	196	196	...	195	195
Sydney House of Refuge	1	55	56	...	6	6	1	15	16
House of the Good Shepherd	...	35	35	...	76	76	...	62	62
Sydney Sailors' Home	...	91	91	...	162	162	...	159	159
Deaf and Dumb Institution	54	...	54	1,185	...	1,185	1,203	...	1,203
...	5	8	13	2	6	8	1	2	3
GENERAL TOTAL	373	446	819	1,296	539	1,835	1,269	469	1,738

* The sexes are approximations. ^d Average for the year.
 N.B.—Sydney Sailors' Home. In last publication the amount placed under the heading received from "Government" should have been from
 "Voluntary Contributions."

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

7

INSTITUTIONS.

the Number of Patients Admitted, Discharged, Died, &c., during the same period ; also, how supported.

DIED DURING THE YEAR 1866.			REMAINING IN THE ESTABLISHMENT ON 31 DECEMBER, 1866.			PAUPERS RECEIVING OUT-DOOR RELIEF DURING THE YEAR 1866.			RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1866.			DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1866.								
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	From Government.	From Voluntary Contributions.	Total.									
									£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
123	32	155	120	57	177	...	...	3,919	5,791	11	0	2,678	14	2	8,470	5	2	
2	2	4	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	8	18	6	10	16	135	267	402	...	...	...	676	8	4	676	8	4
6	4	10	6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	2	8	398	5	4
8	3	11	40	13	53	...	19	9	28	211	2	8	965	10	11	1,176	13	7		
18	1	19	7	2	9	28	19	47	430	5	0	343	1	7	773	6	7			
6	1	7	1	2	3	...	...	...	163	3	0	163	3	0	326	6	0
20	1	21	15	...	15	...	...	...	717	4	1	459	17	8	1,177	1	9
18	2	20	8	...	8	...	...	...	272	19	2	234	13	1	507	12	3
10	...	10	6	...	6	...	...	...	144	19	0	210	16	10	355	15	10
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	14	18	0	21	19	0	36	17	0
22	7	29	21	6	27	135	27	162	761	6	1	1,022	11	1	1,783	17	2			
6	1	7	6	...	6	2	1	3	598	7	1	150	5	0	748	12	1			
8	1	9	5	...	5	...	...	...	300	4	5	121	2	9	421	7	2
11	...	11	10	1	11	13	3	16	386	18	9	400	3	1	787	1	10			
5	...	5	3	...	3	4	1	5	107	3	3	87	15	6	194	18	9			
10	1	11	5	1	6	7	2	9	292	6	3	218	11	6	510	17	9			
11	1	12	9	1	10	...	...	...	300	0	0	449	17	5	749	17	5
2	...	2	4	...	4	5	...	5	241	19	0	110	16	9	352	15	9			
10	1	11	11	3	14	30	3	33	411	0	8	257	15	2	668	15	10			
7	...	7	8	...	8	...	...	...	200	0	0	361	3	7	561	3	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0	10	0	0
8	...	8	4	...	4	...	...	...	301	6	7	290	0	3	591	6	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	12	6	34	12	6	57	5	0
19	...	19	18	...	18	94	17	111	746	8	0	759	11	1	1,505	19	1			
8	...	8	5	...	5	...	...	...	200	0	0	201	8	6	401	8	6
15	...	15	3	1	4	...	1	1	304	12	4	201	3	5	505	15	9			
2	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	299	19	11	134	19	9½	434	19	8½
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	0	6	176	3	6	319	4	0
1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	92	0	8	80	1	8	172	2	4
7	...	7	4	...	4	32	27	59	212	8	11	260	9	3	472	18	2			
1	1	2	3	1	4	...	...	...	200	0	0	193	5	3	393	5	3
2	...	2	9	...	9	...	...	...	200	0	0	287	17	5	487	17	5
4	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	40	2	6	24	11	0	64	13	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	2	0	...	...	...	7	2	0
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	17	0	2	0	0	12	17	0
4	...	4	7	...	7	...	...	...	275	0	0	183	12	4	458	12	4
387	67	454	354	104	458	...	...	4,801	14,600	1	0	11,973	5	0½	26,573	6	0½	
1	2	3	3	57	60	...	...	2,400	6,096	0	0	1,031	14	7	7,127	14	7	
...	...	27	...	...	219	...	...	...	10	6	10	130	4	0	140	10	10
2	1	3	4	...	4	1	2	3	79	9	9	51	15	0	131	4	9			
1	...	1	3	...	3	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	3	9	16	...	16	15	11	9c2	424	6	10	300	7	8	724	14	6			
...			
...	43	43	...	149	149	...	...	...	2,197	14	2	...	...	...	2,197	14	2
46	...	46	191	...	191	...	...	...	3,156	6	10	...	...	...	3,156	6	10
131	...	131	368	...	368	...	...	...	5,273	8	11	...	...	...	5,273	8	11
6	2	8	57	37	94	...	...	...	1,331	0	3	...	...	...	1,331	0	3
...	...	271	...	...	1,104	...	...	2,506	18,568	13	7	1,514	1	3	20,082	14	10
...	...	...	145	91	236	...	...	...	3,155	8	7	...	...	...	3,155	8	7
...	...	...	140	134	274	...	...	...	5,176	17	8	...	...	...	5,176	17	8
...	...	...	115	86	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	576	5	5	576	5	5
...	59	64	123	698	2	6	
...	67	80	147		
...	...	...	526	455	981	...	...	...	8,332	6	3	576	5	5	8,908	11	8
...		
29	9	38	366	180	546	...	...	...	11,327	16	0	...	...	...	11,327	16	0
14	15	29	273	197	470	...	...	...	13,783	0	4	...	...	...	13,783	0	4
2	1	3	90	8	98		
...		
45	25	70	729	385	1,114	...	...	...	25,110	16	4	...	...	...	25,110	16	4
...		
6	4	10	352	302	654	...	...	...	7,526	12	6	3,042	4	5	10,568	16	11
...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	523	15	9	523	15	9
...	...	...	...	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,381	14	5	1,381	14	5
...	...	...	...	49	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	893	5	5	893	5	5
...	...	...	...	94	94	208	492	700	...	...	...	1,517	0	4	1,517	0	4
1	...	1	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,982	4	5	1,982	4	5
...	...	...	6	12	18	...	...	...	250	0	0	561	17	6	811	17	6
6	4	10	393	512	905	208	492	700	7,776	12	6	9,902	2	3	17,678	14	9			
...	...	...	...	...	4,562	...	...	8,007	74,388	9	8	23,965	13	11½	98,354	3	7½
...	103,283	11	11½

For the year ending 18th April, 1867.

Children.

Of this amount, £2,193 5s. 10d. was received on account of Maintenance of Children from the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney.

STATISTICS OF

CONVICTS, &c.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL CONVICTS.

No. 11.—RETURN of the Total Number of CONVICTS in the Colony, on the 31st of December, 1866, shewing their Distribution.

BRITISH CONVICTS.									COLONIAL CONVICTS.						
INVALID AND LUNATIC ESTABLISHMENT, PARRAMATTA.				COCKATOO ISLAND.					COCKATOO ISLAND.						
Invalids.		Lunatics.		Under sentence to irons or upon the roads.	Under orders of detention.	In Gaols.	Holding Tickets-of-leave.	Total number of British Convicts.	Arrived free, or born in the Colony.	Exiles.	Free by servitude in the Colony.	In Gaols, in Hospitals, or at large.	Holding Tickets-of-leave.	Total number of Colonial Convicts.	GENERAL TOTAL.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.												
31	2	59	6	.....	.....	.....	20	118	158	5	22	363	30	578	696

No. 12.—RETURN of the Number of CONVICTS Free by Servitude, absolutely and Conditionally Pardoned, during the Years 1865 and 1866.

YEARS.	FREE BY SERVITUDE.			ABSOLUTELY PARDONED.			CONDITIONALLY PARDONED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1865
1866	1	.....	1

SUICIDES.

No. 13.—RETURN of the Number of SUICIDES in the Colony, during the Year 1866, distinguishing the Modes of Death, and the Number in each Month.

MONTHS.	MODES OF DEATH.																						
	Drowning.		Hanging.		Shooting.		Cutting Throat.		Hemorrhage from Wounding, etc.		Poison.		Jumping from a Window.		Burying.		Burning.		Throwing himself over South Head.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
January .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
February	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
March	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
April .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
May .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
June .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
July .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
August .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
September .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
October	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
November .....	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
December .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
TOTAL	3	...	4	1	3	...	7	1	2	1	6	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	26	6	32	

No. 14.—RETURN of the Number of SUICIDES in the Years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866.

YEAR.	MODES OF DEATH.																						
	Drowning.		Hanging.		Shooting.		Cutting Throat.		Hemorrhage from Wounding, etc.		Poison.		Jumping from a Window.		Burying.		Burning.		Throwing himself over South Head.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1860	2	2	3	...	4	...	8	1	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	7	29
1861	2	3	6	...	15	...	5	...	1	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	8	45
1862	5	...	10	4	4	...	7	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	10	37
1863	3	1	10	2	3	...	10	...	2	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	6	40
1864	5	4	7	1	7	...	7	1	3	...	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	9	45
1865	5	1	4	...	6	...	10	...	1	...	7	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	35	2	37
1866	3	...	4	1	3	...	7	1	2	1	6	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	26	6	32

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

DISEASES.

No. 15.—RETURN of DISEASES that have been most prevalent in the several GAOLS, and the PENAL ESTABLISHMENT, COCKATOO ISLAND, during the Year 1866.

GAOLS, &c.	Brain and Nerves.	Circulatory Organs.	Respiratory Organs.	Alimentary Canal.	Urinary Organs.	Hepatic.	Eyes.	Skin.	Cellular Texture.	Children.	Fevers.	Rheumatic.	Dropsy.	Veneral.	Scorbutic.	Uterine Organs.	Ulcers.	Pregnancy and Parturition.	Wounds and Accidents.	Cancer.	Hernia.	All other.	Total Number of Cases treated.	Greatest Number of Cases treated at any one time.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sydney (Darlinghurst)	10	1	22	40	4	5	7	4	7	4	21	10	1	32	...	2	10	4	12	1	...	11	208	110
Parranatta	97	103	254	587	67	131	39	41	8	...	4	159	5	81	4	...	29	...	32	4	...	17	1,662	34
Bathurst	11	...	196	465	4	...	12	1	1	...	6	48	1	8	...	1	11	2	4	...	...	27	798	21
Maitland	35	14	10	9	8	13	22	28	...	36	3	48	2	23	...	4	24	1	52	2	...	410	744	32
Goulburn	62	5	49	80	7	...	9	7	9	5	...	32	...	3	...	1	6	1	4	...	...	...	280	11
Berrima	3	2	6	4	6	10	3	4	1	...	3	15	...	2	2	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	70	15
Albury*	3	1	4	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	21	4
Braidwood	24	5	19	13	2	19	2	7	8	3	5	9	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	3	125	8
Mudgee	27	...	17	58	2	13	2	9	3	5	...	23	...	2	3	2	5	2	...	...	...	2	175	6
Grafton	3	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	3
Wollongong	3	1	11	10	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	7
Armidale	12	...	2	5	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	28	4
Wagga Wagga	7	...	7	13	1	...	7	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	44	6
Yass	13	2	8	47	3	...	20	1	2	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	108	6
Deniliquin	9	12	11	20	8	5	2	...	2	...	3	6	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	85	7
Port Macquarie	61	37	133	407	50	25	26	72	47	...	73	136	1	21	...	...	10	...	14	...	...	152	1,265	31
Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island	22	5	128	358	7	9	4	10	22	...	36	71	...	1	23	...	1	...	95	1	7	145	945	83
TOTALS of Gaols and Penal Establishment	402	188	878	2,121	173	235	162	187	108	54	160	567	10	182	33	11	112	11	224	8	7	768	6,601	387

* For the last half of the year only.

† Cases of simple constipation (56) not returned for the last three months.

No. 16.—RETURN of DISEASES that have been most prevalent in the LOCK-UPS (proclaimed Gaols), during the Year 1866.

LOCK-UPS. (PROCLAIMED GAOLS.)	Brain and Nerves.	Circulatory Organs.	Respiratory Organs.	Alimentary Canal.	Urinary Organs.	Hepatic.	Eyes.	Skin.	Cellular Texture.	Children.	Fevers.	Rheumatic.	Dropsy.	Veneral.	Scorbutic.	Uterine Organs.	Ulcers.	Pregnancy and Parturition.	Wounds and Accidents.	Cancer.	Hernia.	All other.	Total Number of Cases treated.	Greatest Number of Cases treated at any one time.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Camden	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Campbelltown	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1
Cooma	1	...	...	3	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	2
Dubbo	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
Eden	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Gundagai	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1
Hartley	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1
Murrurundi	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Muswellbrook	7	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	2
Orange*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paterson (Nil)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penrith (Nil)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queanbeyan	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3
Scone	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Singleton	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	2
Tamworth	6	1	7	13	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	38	4
Tenterfield	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	2
Wellington	2	3	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	14	3
Windsor	4	...	...	8	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	20	4
TOTALS	42	8	14	36	8	5	5	5	...	...	1	4	1	3	4	...	1	2	12	...	...	1	152	32
TOTALS of Gaols and Penal Establishment	402	188	878	2,121	173	235	162	187	108	54	160	567	10	182	33	11	112	11	224	8	7	768	6,601	387
GENERAL TOTAL	444	196	892	2,157	181	240	167	192	108	54	161	571	11	185	37	11	113	13	236	8	7	769	6,753	419

* No return could be obtained, in consequence of the Medical Attendant to the Gaol having left the district

RATES OF WAGES.

No. 17.—DECENNIAL RETURN shewing the AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES for the different Classes of Labour in the Colony.

STATISTICS OF

TRADE OR CALLING.		Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per ann., with Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per ann., with Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per ann., with Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per ann., with Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per ann., with Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per ann., with Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per ann., with Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per ann., with Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per ann., with Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per ann., with Board and Lodging.	
		1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.											
MALES.																						
Carpenters	Town ...	12 0	10 0	80	10 0	.....	10 0	.....	10 0	.....	10 0	.....	9 0	.....	8 to 9	.....	8 to 9	.....	8 to 9	.....	8 to 9
	Country	.....	11 0	85	9 0	.....	11 0	.....	10 0	.....	45	.....	65 to 80	.....	50 to 80	.....	50 to 80	.....	50 to 80	.....	50 to 70
Smiths	Town ...	12 0	10 6	80	10 0	.....	10 0	.....	10 0	.....	10 0	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10
	Country	.....	10 6	83	9 0	.....	11 0	.....	10 0	.....	.....	.....	65 to 80	.....	50 to 80	.....	50 to 80	.....	50 to 80	.....	50 to 70
Wheelwrights	Town ...	12 0	10 0	77	10 0	.....	10 0	.....	10 6	.....	10 6	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10
	Country	.....	11 0	77	9 0	.....	10 0	.....	10 6	.....	.....	.....	65 to 80	.....	50 to 80	.....	50 to 80	.....	50 to 80	.....	50 to 70
Bricklayers	Town ...	13 0	10 6	83	10 0	.....	10 0	.....	11 0	.....	12 to 14	.....	10 0	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10	.....	9 to 10
	Country	.....	11 6	87	11 0	.....	11 0	.....	11 0	.....	.....	.....	80 to 100	.....	80 to 100	.....	80 to 100	.....	80 to 100	.....	80 to 100
Masons	Town ...	14 0	10 6	87	10 6	.....	11 0	.....	11 6	.....	10 0	.....	10 0	.....	10 0	.....	10 0	.....	10 0	.....	10 0
	Country	.....	11 0	90	9 0	.....	12 0	.....	12 0	.....	.....	.....	80 to 100	.....	80 to 100	.....	80 to 100	.....	80 to 100	.....	80 to 100
Farm Labourers .....	.....	30 to 40	5 6	40	.....	30 to 40	.....	30 to 40	.....	30 to 40	.....	30 to 40	.....	30 to 35	.....	28 to 30	.....	28 to 30	.....	28 to 30	
Shepherds .....	.....	30 to 35	4 0	30	.....	30 to 35	.....	30 to 35	.....	30 to 35	.....	35	.....	30 to 35	.....	30 to 35	.....	30 to 35	.....	30 to 35	
FEMALES.																						
Cooks (plain)	25 to 30	26	25 to 30	25 to 30	25 to 30	26 to 40	26 to 32	26 to 30	26 to 30	26 to 36	26
Housemaids	16 to 18	23	16 to 18	16 to 25	20 to 25	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26	20 to 26
Laundresses	20 to 25	26	20 to 25	25 to 30	25 to 30	30 to 40	26 to 32	26 to 30	26 to 30	20 to 26	26
Nursemaids	15 to 20	19	15 to 18	15 to 20	15 to 20	15 to 25	15 to 26	15 to 26	15 to 26	15 to 26	16 to 20
General House Servants	20 to 25	25	20 to 25	18 to 25	20 to 25	25	18 to 32	20 to 30	20 to 30	20 to 26	20 to 26
Farm House Servants	}	18 to 20	25	15 to 20	18 to 25	20 to 25	22	18 to 26	18 to 26	18 to 26	18 to 26	20 to 25
Dairy Women, &c.																						

Since the discovery of the Gold Fields, Mechanics as well as other trades have entered into any engagements of a permanent character.

PART II.

RELIGION, EDUCATION, AND CRIME.

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STATISTICS OF

ECCLESIASTICAL.

No. 19.—RETURN of the Expense of the ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT in the Year 1866; also, the Number of Churches, Chapels, Schoolhouses, Dwellings, and other Buildings used for Public Worship, and their Accommodation, as well as the Average Number of Persons attending same.

DENOMINATION.	Number of Ministers registered under the Act 19 Vict., Nos. 30 and 34.	EXPENSE.			CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.			DWELLINGS OR PUBLIC BUILDINGS USED FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP.		
		Salaries, Allowances, and Contingencies.	From the Church and School Estates Fund.	Total.	Number.	Accommodation.	Average Attendance.	Number.	Accommodation.	Average Attendance.
Church of England { Diocese of Sydney { City and Suburbs ... } { Country ... } { Diocese of Newcastle ... } { Diocese of Goulburn ... }	86	8,977 12 0	1,529 6 0	10,506 18 0	27 666	12,747 12,053	11,012 8,075	10 132	1,912 6,758	1,480 4,843
	89	8,977 12 0	1,529 6 0	10,506 18 0	93	24,800	19,087	142	8,670	6,323
	28	3,800 0 0	557 4 11	4,357 4 11	47	7,674	5,280	203	5,845	5,333
	31	1,200 0 0	387 11 4	1,587 11 4	38	5,000	3,325	131	4,935	3,466
	145	13,977 12 0	2,474 2 3	16,451 14 3	178	37,474	27,692	476	19,450	15,122
Roman Catholic { City and Suburbs ... } Church ^d { Country ... }	96	7,445 16 8	1,323 2 6	8,768 19 2	6 65	4,240 15,674	8,030 15,102	2 101	150 5,240	115 4,245
	96	7,445 16 8	1,323 2 6	8,768 19 2	71	19,914	23,132	103	5,390	4,360
Presbyterian Church { City and Suburbs ... } of New South Wales { Country ... }	55	2,852 0 0	728 0 3	3,580 0 3	11 66	5,230 10,032	3,315 5,402	1 111	200 4,909	40 3,307
	55	2,852 0 0	728 0 3	3,580 0 3	77	15,262	8,717	112	5,109	3,347
Presbyterian Church—Synod of Eastern Australia—Country	7	.....	.....	.....	9	* 1,080	1,035	33	1,195	735
Presbyterian Church, other than { Suburbs ... } those above stated { Country ... }	10	.....	.....	.....	1 5	294 340	80 240	2 4	40 125	30 61
	10	.....	.....	.....	6	634	320	6	165	91
Wesleyan Methodist Church	64	1,572 10 4	232 14 6	1,805 4 10	171	32,000	30,250	183	f..... s.....	s.....
Congregational { City and Suburbs ... } Church { Country ... }	19	.....	.....	.....	16 24	5,406 2,840	4,109 1,490	.....	.....	.....
	19	.....	.....	.....	40	8,246	5,599	h...	h.....	h.....
Primitive Methodist Church { Suburbs ... } { Country ... }	11	.....	.....	.....	6 23	1,170 3,065	460 2,135	19	790	582
	11	.....	.....	.....	29	4,235	2,595	19	790	582
Primitive Methodist Church (unattached) No return	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baptist Church { City and Suburbs ... } { Country ... }	13	.....	.....	.....	2 11	1,000 1,410	650 725	5 9	1,180 530	500 279
	13	.....	.....	.....	13	2,410	1,375	14	1,710	779
Unitarian Church—City...	2	.....	.....	.....	1	300	400	.....	.....	.....
Free Church of England—City...	3	.....	.....	.....	2	800	390	1	120	40
Independent Wesleyan Methodist Church— City	1	.....	.....	.....	2	600	450	.....	.....	.....
Mariners' Church—City (No return)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewish—City	5	.....	.....	.....	1	480	260	1	150	70
German Evangelical—City	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	150	80
Christian Israelites { City ... } { Country ... }	5	.....	.....	.....	1 3	250 250	40 105	7	162	66
	5	.....	.....	.....	4	500	145	7	162	66
		439	25,817 19 0	4,757 19 6	30,605 18 6	604	123,935	102,360	956	34,391	25,272

Of this number, 4 are Presbyterian Chapels lent for the use of the Church of England.

^b The accommodation of 66 places of worship not stated in the returns. ^c The accommodation of 8 places of worship not stated in the returns.
^d Owing to the incompleteness of the returns, the information of the previous year has been substituted. ^e Accommodation of 2 Churches not returned.
^f Included in Churches and Chapels. ^s Unknown. ^h Included in the previous columns.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

15

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

No. 20.—RETURN shewing the Number of SUNDAY SCHOOLS, of the several DENOMINATIONS, in the Year 1866; also, the Number of TEACHERS, and the Average Number of SCHOLARS attending School.

DENOMINATION.	Number of Sunday Schools.	Number of Teachers.			Average Attendance of Scholars.			
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Church of England	Diocese of Sydney { City and Suburbs ... Country ...	32	210	325	535	2,216	2,489	4,705
		76	150	245	395	1,443	1,595	3,038
	Diocese of Newcastle... Diocese of Goulburn ...	108	360	570	930	3,659	4,084	7,743
		54	116	173	289	1,181	1,394	2,575
		53	104	147	251	875	944	1,819
		215	580	890	1,470	5,715	6,422	12,137
*Roman Catholic Church	City and Suburbs ... Country ...	8	46	71	117	885	1,072	1,957
		76	106	124	230	1,638	1,833	3,471
		84	152	195	347	2,523	2,905	5,428
Presbyterian Church of New South Wales	City and Suburbs Country ...	14	80	113	193	610	728	1,338
		60	126	144	270	877	1,033	1,910
		74	206	257	463	1,487	1,761	3,248
Presbyterian Church—Synod of Eastern Australia—Country...		12	18	16	34	109	143	252
Presbyterian Church, other than those above stated	Suburbs Country	1	5	4	9	42	38	80
		2	7	6	13	36	44	80
		3	12	10	22	78	82	160
Wesleyan Methodist Church		172	616	680	1,296	5,045	5,058	10,103
Congregational Church	City and Suburbs Country	16	129	120	249	1,070	1,080	2,150
		14	62	62	124	429	446	875
		30	191	182	373	1,499	1,526	3,025
Primitive Methodist Church	Suburbs Country	5	18	20	38	115	155	270
		21	94	81	175	560	575	1,135
		26	112	101	213	675	730	1,405
Primitive Methodist Church (Unattached)	(No return)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baptist Church	City and Suburbs Country	6	32	26	58	220	253	473
		12	51	28	79	259	226	485
		18	83	54	137	479	479	958
Unitarian Church—City		1	5	7	12	45	35	80
Free Church of England—City		2	11	23	34	100	128	228
Independent Wesleyan Methodist Church—City		2	9	13	22	50	70	120
Mariners' Church—City	(No return)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewish—City		1	6	10	16	42	29	71
German Evangelical—City	(Nil)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christian Israelites	(Nil)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL TOTAL		640	2,001	2,433	4,439	17,847	19,368	37,215

* Owing to the incompleteness of the Returns, the information has been taken from the Statistical Register of last year.

No. 21.—RETURN of SUNDAY SCHOOLS, for the Years 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.		
		MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
1859	313	7,870	8,720	16,590
1860	329	10,055	11,049	21,104
1861	410	11,872	12,972	24,844
1862	405	11,916	13,446	25,362
1863	478	.....	.....	27,313
1864	539	14,529	15,573	30,102
1865	588	17,224	18,342	35,566
1866	640	17,847	19,368	37,215

STATISTICS OF

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

No. 22.—RETURN shewing the Number of PRIVATE SCHOOLS, and SCHOLARS attending the same, in each POLICE DISTRICT of the Colony, in the year 1866.

POLICE DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF TEACHERS.			NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.				NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Albury		6	6		1	1	2	5	35	40
Armidale	1	6	7	1	2	2	5	22	20	42
Balranald*										
Bathurst	9	13	22	3	5	11	19	164	131	295
Bega*										
Berrima		2	2			2	2	8	19	27
Binalong		1	1			1	1	11	9	20
Bombala			2			2	2	20	16	36
Bourke*										
Braidwood	13	3	16	2	3	11	16	279	234	513
Brisbane Water*										
Broulee	1	1	2			2	2	14	17	31
Camden, Narellan, and Picton	3	5	8		1	6	7	72	83	155
Campbelltown	1	3	4	1	1	2	4	20	49	69
Carcoar*										
Cassilis	2		2			2	2	13	14	32
Cooma	1		1			1	1	9	7	16
Coonamble	1		1			1	1	5	2	7
Deniliquin		2	2			2	2	8	7	15
Dowling*										
Dubbo	2	1	3			2	2	23	31	54
Dungog*										
Eden*										
Forbes		3	3		1	2	3	18	49	67
Goulburn	10	12	22	3	3	11	17	151	200	351
Grafton	6	3	9			8	8	99	94	193
Gundagai	2	1	3		1	2	3	25	47	72
Hartley	3	2	5			5	5	78	44	122
Kiama	3	5	8		1	6	7	51	79	130
Liverpool	7	3	10	1		3	4	37	31	118
Macleay River*										
Maitland	17	45	62	9	12	17	38	375	444	819
Manning River*										
Metropolitan	96	261	357	28	39	144	211	2,312	3,209	5,521
Mitchell		1	1			1	1	9	7	16
Molong		1	1			1	1	2	3	5
Mudgee	3	5	8			6	6	47	59	106
Murrurundi	1		1	1			1	6		6
Muswellbrook and Merton	3	2	5	3		2	5	49	30	79
Newcastle	3	11	14	1		11	12	164	183	347
Orange	1	3	4			2	2	19	35	54
Oxley	1		1			1	1	15	17	32
Parramatta (including Ryde)	9	13	22	2	1	13	16	153	125	233
Paterson	2		2			2	2	20	17	37
Patrick's Plains	3	2	5		2	3	5	34	56	90
Penrith	2	8	10	1	1	7	9	67	103	170
Port Macquarie		2	2		1	1	2	7	37	44
Port Stephens	2		2	1			1	9		9
Queanbeyan*										
Raymond Terrace	1		1			1	1	12	8	20
Richmond River*										
Rylstone		3	3			2	2	23	41	64
Scone	1		1			1	1	9	6	15
Shoalhaven	1	3	4			4	4	35	46	81
Tenterfield		1	1			1	1	2	2	4
Tanworth	3	4	7	2	1	4	7	46	44	90
Tumut	4	1	5			4	4	50	59	109
Tweed River*										
Wagga Wagga		2	2		1	1	2	6	17	23
Walgett*										
Warialda	3		3	1		2	3	11	6	17
Wee Waa	4	1	5			5	5	19	25	44
Wellingrove		1	1			1	1	1	3	4
Wellington	4	2	6			6	6	49	57	106
Wentworth		2	2			1	1	6	11	17
Windsor (including St. Alban's)	14	8	22	1	2	16	19	219	276	495
Wollombi*										
Wollongong	2	9	11	1	2	5	8	38	91	129
Yass	2	2	4	2	1		3	18	16	34
Young		2	2			2	2	5	12	17
TOTAL	249	467	716	64	82	352	498	5,029	6,263	11,292

* There are no private Schools in the Districts marked thus *

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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EDUCATION.

No. 23.—RETURN of the Number of SCHOOLS and TEACHERS, and the Number of SCHOLARS, in the Colony, in the Year 1866; also, the AMOUNTS paid by GOVERNMENT, and received from VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.				NUMBER OF TEACHERS.			NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.			AMOUNTS PAID BY GOVERNMENT, FROM THE COLONIAL TREASURY, IN THE YEAR 1866.	AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS, FEES, AND OTHER SOURCES, IN THE YEAR 1866.	TOTALS.
	M.	F.	Mixed	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total			
ORPHAN SCHOOLS.													
Protestant ... ..	...	...	1	1	3	4	7	145	91	236	3,155 8 7	.....	3,155 8 7
Roman Catholic... ..	...	...	1	1	2	4	6	140	134	274	5,176 17 8	.....	5,176 17 8
TOTALS OF ORPHAN SCHOOLS ...	...	...	2	2	5	8	13	285	225	510	8,332 6 3	.....	8,332 6 3
ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN...													
...	...	...	1	1	2	3	5	352	302	654	7,526 12 6	3,042 4 5	10,568 16 11
DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.													
Church of England { Diocese of Sydney ...	1	1	95	97	89	60	149	4,902	3,879	8,781	11,550 0 0	7,337 3 2	18,887 3 2
of { Diocese of Newcastle	1	1	51	53	42	20	62	1,685	1,471	3,156	5,314 0 0	2,042 0 0	7,356 0 0
England { Diocese of Goulburn	...	...	36	36	33	5	38.	834	754	1,588	3,352 5 0	889 0 0	4,241 5 0
Total, Church of England ...	2	2	182	186	164	85	249	7,421	6,104	13,525	20,216 5 0	10,268 3 2	30,484 8 2
Roman Catholic	19	17	102	138	89	81	170	5,109	5,281	10,390	12,350 0 0	5,675 0 0	18,025 0 0
Presbyterian ... ..	...	...	31	31	32	26	58	1,221	1,063	2,284	3,943 10 0	1,644 0 0	5,587 10 0
Wesleyan ... ..	...	...	23	23	20	8	28	931	579	1,510	2,173 11 8	1,213 0 0	3,386 11 8
Board Expenses... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900 0 0	.....	900 0 0
											828 15 5	.....	828 15 5
TOTALS OF DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS	21	19	338	378	305	200	505	14,682	13,027	27,709	40,412 2 1	18,800 3 2	59,212 5 3
NATIONAL SCHOOLS.													
Schools ... ..	...	...	272	272	279	125	404	10,664	8,594	19,258	34,031 3 2	13,424 3 6	48,334 2 1
General Management... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	828 15 5	.....	5,918 16 10
TOTALS OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS	...	...	272	272	279	125	404	10,664	8,594	19,258	40,828 15 5	13,424 3 6	54,252 18 11
TOTALS OF ORPHAN, DENOMINATIONAL, AND NATIONAL SCHOOLS													
...	21	19	613	653	591	336	927	25,983	22,148	48,131	97,009 16 3	35,266 11 1	132,366 7 4
UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY													
...	1	...	...	1	9	...	9	38	.....	38	5,000 0 0	882 3 10	5,882 3 10
ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE													
...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	11	.....	11	500 0 0	547 0 0	1,047 0 0
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE													
...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	8	.....	8	500 0 0	300 0 0	800 0 0
SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL													
...	1	...	...	1	14	...	14	114	.....	114	1,500 0 0	2,056 10 0	3,556 10 0
PRIVATE SCHOOLS.													
King's School, Parramatta } (Closed) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other Schools	64	82	352	498	249	467	716	5,029	6,263	11,292	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS ...	64	82	352	498	249	467	716	5,029	6,263	11,292	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL TOTAL ...	89	101	965	1,155	865	803	1,668	31,183	28,411	59,594	104,599 16 3	39,052 4 11	143,652 1 2

a From Clergy and School Estates Revenue, viz.:—Church of England, £433 3s. 3d.; Roman Catholic Church, £264 12s. 6d.; Presbyterian Church, £84 8s. 10d.; Wesleyan Methodist Church, £46 10s. 10d. b From Clergy and School Estates Revenue.
c Viz.:—Matriculated Students attending Lectures, 34; Matriculated Students who obtained Dispensations exempting them from attendance on Lectures, 2; Non-matriculated Students, 2.

No. 24.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of SCHOOLS and SCHOLARS.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.		
		MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
1857	550	15,470	13,766	29,236
1858	653	17,557	15,679	33,236
1859	739	17,581	15,259	32,840
1860	798	18,740	16,027	34,767
1861	849	19,993	17,881	37,874
1862	925	22,125	20,086	42,211
1863	976	24,511	22,299	46,810
1864	1,022	25,297	23,130	48,427
1865	1,069	27,867	25,586	53,453
1866	1,155	31,183	28,411	59,594

PRISON, WHERE SITUATED.	RESPECTIVE AGES OF PRISONERS.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED					
				Debtors.		For Trial.		In Transitu	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Gaol, Darlinghurst, in the City of Sydney ...	10 to 20 years ...	210	414	.....	.....	54 ²	13 ¹	2	3
	20 to 30 " ...			.....	.....	131 ⁴	49 ¹	52 ¹	21
	30 to 40 " ...			.....	.....	131 ³	26	35 ³	11
	40 to 50 " ...			.....	.....	62 ¹	11	25 ³	4
	50 years and upwards			.....	.....	57 ¹	15	8	.....
	Unknown ...			42	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	210	414	42	4	435 ¹¹	114 ²	122 ⁴	39	
Parramatta ...	10 to 20 years ...	66	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	20 to 30 " ...			.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
	30 to 40 " ...			.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
	40 to 50 " ...			.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
	50 years and upwards			.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Total...	66	180	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Goulburn ...	Under 10 years ...	80	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10 to 20 " ...			.....	.....	4	1	3	.....
	20 to 30 " ...			.....	.....	10	3	12	.....
	30 to 40 " ...			.....	.....	9	.....	19	.....
	40 to 50 " ...			1	.....	2	.....	9	.....
50 years and upwards	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....		
Total...	80	160	1	.....	28	4	45	.....
Gaol Bathurst ...	Under 10 years ...	68	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10 to 20 " ...			.....	.....	8	1	5	.....
	20 to 30 " ...			1	.....	41 ⁵	4	13	.....
	30 to 40 " ...			.....	.....	22 ⁴	.....	6	.....
	40 to 50 " ...			.....	.....	16	1	8	.....
50 years and upwards	.....	.....	9 ¹	1	8	.....		
Total...	68	139	1 ¹	.....	96 ¹⁰	7	40	.....
Maitland ...	Under 10 years ...	28	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10 to 20 " ...			.....	.....	4	1	3	.....
	20 to 30 " ...			.....	.....	29	5	12 ³	1
	30 to 40 " ...			.....	.....	14 ²	1	8 ¹	.....
	40 to 50 " ...			1	.....	9 ²	5	7	.....
50 years and upwards	.....	.....	11	3	2 ¹	.....		
Total...	28	80	1	.....	67 ²	15	32 ⁵	1	
Albury ^a ...	10 to 20 years ...	12	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	20 to 30 " ...			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	30 to 40 " ...			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	40 to 50 " ...			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	50 years and upwards			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	12	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or colored prisoners.

^a Albury.—The incompleteness of the gaol books will not admit of further particulars being given.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

PRISONERS.

the Number of PRISONERS confined therein during the Year 1866; also, the Education of same.

DURING THE YEAR 1866.										EDUCATION.					
UNDER SENTENCE TO—						TOTAL NUMBER.		Greatest Number received at any one time.		Number who can read and write.		Number who can read only.		Number who cannot read.	
Labour.		Imprisonment.		Solitary Confinement.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
55 ¹	31 ²	137 ¹	142 ²	.....	.....	248 ⁴	189 ⁵	.....	1	156 ¹	129 ¹	19 ²	11 ¹	73 ¹	49 ³
248 ⁹	130	403	326 ¹	.....	.....	834 ¹⁹	526 ²	12	2	630 ¹¹	338 ²	50 ³	53 ¹	154 ⁵	135
150 ¹¹	93	289	251 ¹³	.....	.....	605 ³⁰	381	4	5	455 ⁷	242	36 ³	39	114 ²⁰	100
88 ³	85	177	180	.....	.....	352 ⁴	280	3	1	252 ¹	145	25	39	75 ³	96
75	118	204	195 ¹	.....	.....	344 ¹	323 ¹	4	4	195 ¹	126	24	58	125	139 ¹
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	4	.....	.....	*	*	*	*	*	*
616 ²⁴	452 ²	1,210 ¹⁹	1,094 ⁴	.....	.....	2,425 ⁵⁸	1,703 ⁸	23	13	1,688 ²¹	980 ³	154 ⁸	200 ¹	541 ²⁹	519 ⁴
14 ²	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 ²	1	1	.....	1	.....	13	1	.....²	.....
80 ⁷	2	9	.....	.....	.....	95 ⁷	2	8	.....	71 ⁵	1	17 ²	1	7	.....
74 ³	4	6	.....	.....	.....	85 ⁴	4	5	.....	73 ¹	3	3 ⁵	1	9	.....
43	9	17 ¹	2	.....	.....	65	11	3	.....	43	2	11	7	11	2
50 ¹	6	14	4	1	.....	67 ¹	10	3	.....	42	1	5	1	20 ¹	8
261 ¹³	22	46 ¹	6	1	.....	326 ¹⁴	28	20	.....	230 ⁶	7	49 ⁵	11	47 ³	10
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	3	9	1	.....	.....	17	5	1	3	4	2	5	1	8	2
32 ²	3	16	4	.....	.....	70 ²	10	6	2	18 ¹	4	20	2	32 ¹	4
18 ²	7	31	14	.....	.....	77 ²	21	2	4	23	14	31 ¹	5	23 ¹	2
11	2	27 ¹	7	.....	.....	50 ¹	9	3	2	31	4	7	3	12 ¹	2
2	1	37	5	.....	.....	44	6	.....	1	6	2	7	3	31	1
64 ⁴	16	121 ¹	31	.....	.....	259 ⁵	51	12	12	82 ¹	26	70 ¹	14	107 ³	11
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
2 ¹	3	15	4	.....	.....	30 ¹	8	.....	.....	18	4	.....	.....	12 ¹	4
14 ³	1	12 ⁴	8	.....	.....	81 ¹²	13	5 ¹	.....	54	7	5	2	22 ¹²	4
12 ⁹	.....	23 ⁵	5	.....	.....	63 ¹⁹	5	4	.....	51 ¹	4	3	.....	9 ¹⁸	1
6 ¹	.....	21 ¹	16	.....	.....	51 ²	17	1	1	38	5	1	2	12 ²	10
10 ¹	.....	33 ¹	11	.....	.....	60 ³	12	.....	1	28	1	6	.....	26 ³	11
44 ¹⁵	4	105 ¹¹	45	.....	.....	286 ³⁷	56	11 ²	3	189 ¹	21	15	4	82 ³⁶	31
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	5 ¹	5	4 ¹	.....	.....	28	10 ²	.....	.....	5	3 ¹	2	1 ¹	21	6
107 ³	6 ¹	41 ¹	23 ¹	1	.....	190 ⁷	35 ²	8	.....	32 ⁴	4 ²	19 ¹	16	139 ²	15
34 ¹	7	36 ²	5	.....	.....	92 ⁶	13	.....	.....	12 ³	4	6 ¹	.....	74 ²	9
13	4	30 ¹	18	.....	.....	60 ¹	27	1	.....	22 ¹	10	6	3	32	14
18	5	35 ¹	18	.....	.....	66 ²	26	1	.....	19 ¹	7	8	9	39 ¹	10
188 ⁴	27 ²	147 ⁵	69 ²	1	.....	436 ¹⁶	112 ⁴	10	.....	90 ⁹	29 ³	41 ²	29 ¹	305 ⁶	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	4	3	.....	46	3	9	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	4	3	.....	46	3	9	.....	1	1

* The education of "Debtors" unknown.

No. 25.—RETURN OF GAOLS, &C., AND PRISONERS—*continued.*

PRISON, WHERE SITUATED.	RESPECTIVE AGES OF PRISONERS.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED						
				Debtors.		For Trial.		In Transitu.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Gaol	Armidale... Under 10 years ... 10 to 20 " ... 20 to 30 " ... 30 to 40 " ... 40 to 50 " ... 50 years and upwards	12	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
				.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....
				.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....
				.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
				.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....
				.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
		Total	12	24	2	26	2	3
	Berrima ... Under 10 years ... 10 to 20 " ... 20 to 30 " ... 30 to 40 " ... 40 to 50 " ... 50 years and upwards	24	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
				.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
				.....	.....	.....	1	12	1
				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
		Total	24	76	2	1	29	2
	Braidwood ... Under 10 years ... 10 to 20 " ... 20 to 30 " ... 30 to 40 " ... 40 to 50 " ... 50 years and upwards	12	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
				.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
				.....	.....	19	2	2	.....
				.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....
				.....	.....	5	1	1	.....
				.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
		Total	12	36	33	7	4
	Deniliquin ... Under 10 years ... 10 to 20 " ... 20 to 30 " ... 30 to 40 " ... 40 to 50 " ... 50 years and upwards	12	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
				.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
				.....	.....	18	.....	2	.....
.....				.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....				.....	7	.....	1	.....	
.....				.....	3	.....	.....	.....
	Total	12	36	1	.....	46	2	3	.....
Grafton ... Under 10 years ... 10 to 20 " ... 20 to 30 " ... 30 to 40 " ... 40 to 50 " ... 50 years and upwards	13	30	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
			.....	.....	7	1	.....	1	
			.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	14	.....	1	.....	
			.....	.....	7	3	1	.....	
			.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
	Total	13	30	.....	.....	49	5	2	3
Mudgee ... Under 10 years ... 10 to 20 " ... 20 to 30 " ... 30 to 40 " ... 40 to 50 " ... 50 years and upwards	12	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	18	1	.....	.....
			.....	.....	18	1	2	.....	
			.....	.....	16	.....	1	.....	
			.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
	Total	12	36	.....	.....	67	2	3	.....

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured prisoners.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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PRISONERS—continued.

DURING THE YEAR 1866.								Greatest Number received at any one time.		EDUCATION.					
UNDER SENTENCE TO—						TOTAL NUMBER.				Number who can read and write.		Number who can read only.		Number who cannot read.	
Labour.		Imprisonment		Solitary Confinement.				M.	F.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1		1				6	1	2		2		2		2	1
3	2	3	3			13	5	2		6	4	2	1	5	
		6	2			15	3	4		10		2	2	3	1
3		8	2			20	2	1		6	1	4	1	10	
2		8				12				6		4		2	
1										2					
9	2	26	7			66	11	9		30	5	14	4	22	2
1		1	1			5	1			2	1	1		2	
22		6	4			40	6	5		16	4	12		12	2
26		7	1	1		39	2	3		18		17	1	4	1
18		4	2			29	2	6		24		2		3	2
10		1				15				11		2		2	
77		19	8	1		128	11	14		71	5	34	1	23	5
1		3				5	4			1	2			4	2
12		12				45	2	5		29	2	6		10	
6	1	12	1			25	2	4		12		5	2	8	
5		6				17	1	1		10		1		6	1
3		6	1			11	1			1		3	1	7	
27	1	39	2			103	10	10		53	4	15	3	35	3
2						8				3		1		4	
10	1	9				39	1	1		20		5		14	1
9	4	5		1		28	6	1	1	21	1	4	2	3	3
3		7				18				9		1		8	
1		5				9		1		4		1		4	
25	5	26		1		102	7	3	1	57	1	12	2	33	4
						7	2		3	3		1		3	3
						16				7		5		4	2
		1				16				13				3	
1						9	3		1	4		1		4	3
						5				4				1	
1		1				53	8		4	31		7		15	8
4	1	3	5			3	5	1	3				3	3	2
		3	1			16	2			5		2		9	2
7	1	10	1			35	3			24	1	2	1	9	1
4	3	8	5			27	9		1	19	4	4	3	4	2
4	2	8	5			29	7			18	5	2		9	2
4	2	8	5			23	7			17	4	1	1	5	2
23	9	40	22			133	33	1	4	83	14	11	8	39	11

No. 25.—RETURN OF GAOLS, &C., AND PRISONERS—*continued.*

PRISON, WHERE SITUATED.	RESPECTIVE AGES OF PRISONERS.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED						
				Debtors.		For Trial.		In Transitu.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Gaol	Port Macquarie ...	Under 10 years ...	13	121
		10 to 20 "	2
		20 to 30 "	2
		30 to 40 "
		40 to 50 "
	50 years and upwards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	13	121	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
	Wagga Wagga ...	Under 10 years ...	12	33
		10 to 20 "	2
		20 to 30 "	2	5
		30 to 40 "	7	2	12
		40 to 50 "	6	1
50 years and upwards	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....			
Total ...	12	33	.....	.....	21	2	19	.....	
Wollongong ...	Under 10 years ...	12	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10 to 20 " ...			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	20 to 30 " ...			.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....
	30 to 40 " ...			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	40 to 50 " ...			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50 years and upwards	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	12	36	.....	.....	8	1	1	.....	
Yass ...	Under 10 years ...	11	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10 to 20 " ...			.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	20 to 30 " ...			.....	.....	16	.....	12	.....
	30 to 40 " ...			.....	.....	14	2	10	1
	40 to 50 " ...			.....	.....	19	2	20	.....
50 years and upwards	.....	.....	6	1	6	.....			
Total ...	11	44	.....	.....	57	5	48	1	
Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island	Under 10 years ...	12	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10 to 20 " ...			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	20 to 30 " ...			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	30 to 40 " ...			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	40 to 50 " ...			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50 years and upwards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	12	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL TOTAL OF GAOLS, AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENT, COCKATOO ISLAND		609	1,669	48	4	955	167	353	46	

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured prisoners.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

PRISONERS—continued.

DURING THE YEAR 1866.										EDUCATION.					
UNDER SENTENCE TO—						TOTAL NUMBER.		Greatest Number received at any one time.		Number who can read and write.		Number who can read only.		Number who cannot read.	
Labour.		Imprisonment.		Solitary Confinement.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3			1			5	1			4		1			1
25		2				29		8		23		4		2	
15		1				16		6		11		1		4	
13			2			13	2	5		10		3			2
19		1				20		5		12		4		4	
75		4	3			83	3	24		60		13		10	3
1		1				4		1		2		1		1	
		8				15		2		15					
3	4	11	5			33	11	5	1	24	6	2	2	7	3
3		11	3			21	3			16		1	1	4	2
3	1	11	4			19	5	1		8		2	3	9	2
10	5	42	12			92	19	9	1	65	6	6	6	21	7
3	3	1	1			4	4	1	1	2	2			2	2
14	1	9	1			31	2	3	1	22		4	1	5	1
7	2	2	3			9	6	2	2	5	3		1	4	2
8	2	3	3			11	5	3	1	8	2	1	1	2	2
10		6				17		5		11		4		2	
42	8	21	8			72	17	14	5	48	7	9	3	15	7
			4	1		1				2				1	
						2	4			3					4
8		12		6		54		2	1	44				10	
9	1	20	3			53	7	3		43	4			10	3
3		20				62	2	4	1	45				17	2
2		8	2			22	3			12	2			10	1
22	1	60	9	7		194	16	9	2	146	6			48	10
34						34		5		16		4		14	
19						19		5		15				4	
11						11		5		6		2		3	
11						11		8		8		2		1	
75						75		23		45		8		22	
1,559	552	1,907	1,316	11		4,889	2,089	195	45	3,014	1,114	467	285	1,366	686

STATISTICS OF

GAOLS, ETC., AND

No. 26.—RETURN of Lock-ups (proclaimed Gaols), and the Number of

PRISON, WHERE SITUATED.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED						
			Debtors.		For Trial.		In Transitu.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Lock-ups:—									
Camden	3	12	1	.....	223	36	.....	.....	.....
Campbelltown	14	24	.....	.....	14	2	2	.....	.....
Cooma	2	4	1	.....	27	.....	9	1	.....
Dubbo	2	8	.....	.....	19	.....	15	.....	.....
Eden	5	16	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Gundagai	4	20	.....	.....	11	.....	74	5	.....
Hartley	8	23	.....	.....	11	.....	77	3	.....
Murrurundi	4	8	1	.....	15	.....	56	6	.....
Muswellbrook	3	15	.....	.....	3	.....	72	6	.....
Orange	4	14	2	.....	28	.....	83	2	.....
Paterson	2	16	.....	.....	14	1	3	.....	.....
Penrith*	2	8	.....	.....	10	2	38	3	.....
Queanbeyan	4	16	.....	.....	59	5	13	1	.....
Scone	2	6	.....	.....	12	.....	60	4	.....
Singleton	4	12	.....	.....	22	2	76	9	.....
Tamworth	4	20	.....	.....	23	2	25	1	.....
Tenterfield	3	10	1	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington	2	8	.....	.....	33	.....	12	1	.....
Windsor	8	24	.....	.....	10	1	11	2	.....
TOTALS OF LOCK-UPS (PROCLAIMED GAOLS)	80	264	6	.....	550	51	630	44	.....
TOTALS OF GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENT	609	1,669	48 ₁	4	955 ₄₃	167 ₂	353 ₁₁	46	.....
GENERAL TOTAL	689	1,933	54 ₁	4	1,505 ₄₃	218 ₂	983 ₁₁	90	.....

* Penrith:—The education of fourteen males and two females "In Transitu" unknown.

N.B.—In the Lock-ups (proclaimed Gaols), the white have not been distinguished from the black or coloured prisoners.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

25

PRISONERS—continued.

PRISONERS received therein during the Year 1866; also, the Education of same.

DURING THE YEAR 1866.								Greatest Number received at any one time.		EDUCATION.					
UNDER SENTENCE TO—						TOTAL NUMBER.				Number who can read and write.		Number who can read only.		Number who cannot read.	
Labour.		Imprisonment.		Solitary Confinement.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										
6	2	93	18	15	4	338	60	8	5	224	10	11	6	103	44
7	...	23	6	...	1	46	9	3	1	31	4	1	...	14	5
5	1	7	...	6	...	55	2	3	...	38	...	3	1	14	1
8	...	1	...	...	...	43	.....	3	1	25	...	10	...	8	...
19	...	8	...	...	...	35	.....	3	...	13	...	18	...	4	...
20	2	15	3	...	...	120	10	19	2	64	2	9	1	47	7
.....	...	55	9	...	...	143	12	17	...	103	6	2	1	38	5
1	...	9	5	...	...	82	11	5	2	52	1	8	2	22	8
.....	...	8	5	...	...	83	11	7	...	55	6	7	1	21	4
13	11	8	7	...	...	134	20	11	...	70	15	40	2	24	3
3	1	1	...	...	...	21	2	3	...	16	...	1	1	4	1
.....	...	84	30	...	...	132	35	14	...	83	14	7	3	28	16
2	...	8	...	...	...	82	6	4	1	50	5	6	...	26	1
.....	...	8	...	...	...	80	4	6	2	48	2	7	...	25	2
8	19	25	8	...	...	131	38	7	4	90	22	9	8	32	8
1	...	30	4	15	4	94	11	6	2	48	5	19	1	27	5
1	...	11	4	...	1	25	5	2	3	13	...	4	1	8	4
2	...	65	9	...	...	112	10	5	...	68	4	9	1	35	5
19	3	77	12	...	...	117	18	4	2	77	5	22	1	18	12
115	39	536	120	36	10	1,873	264	130	25	1,168	101	193	30	498	131
1,559 ₈₇	552 ₄	1,907 ₇₂	1,316 ₆	11	...	4,889 ₂₁₄	2,089 ₁₂	195 ₁₆	45	3,014 ₆₆	1,114 ₆	467 ₂₀	285 ₂	1,366 ₁₂₈	686 ₄
1,674 ₈₇	591 ₄	2,443 ₇₂	1,436 ₆	47	10	6,762 ₂₁₄	2,353 ₁₂	325 ₁₆	70	4,182 ₆₆	1,215 ₆	660 ₂₀	315 ₂	1,864 ₁₂₈	817 ₄

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured prisoners.

STATISTICS OF

GAOLS, ETC., AND

No. 27.—RETURN of the several GAOLS, and the PENAL ESTABLISHMENT, Cockatoo Island,

PRISON, WHERE SITUATED.	RESPECTIVE AGES OF PRISONERS.	COMMITTED BEFORE.								EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR.							
		Once.		Twice.		Three or more times.		TOTAL.		Labour in the Prison.		Labour out of the Prison.		Other Employments.		TOTAL.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Gaol, Darlinghurst, in the City of Sydney	10 to 20 years	22	17	15	8	28	33	65	58	91	...	...	...	71	68	162	68
	20 to 30 "	56	45	19	17	39	65	114	127	432	...	...	...	212	174	644	174
	30 to 40 "	47	34	24	7	42	58	113	99	354	...	...	...	163	191	517	191
	40 to 50 "	26	21	16	13	38	54	80	88	76	...	...	...	113	62	189	62
	50 years and upwards	33	18	7	12	32	32	72	62	43	...	...	...	52	58	95	58
	Total	184	135	81	57	179	242	444	434	996	...	...	...	611	553	1607	553
Parramatta	10 to 20 years	1	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	10	...	...	1	...	11	...	
	20 to 30 "	21	...	5	...	4	...	30	...	73	...	1	...	2	...	76	...
	30 to 40 "	15	3	3	...	9	...	27	3	65	...	1	...	12	...	78	...
	40 to 50 "	11	10	14	...	1	...	26	10	41	...	...	...	17	...	58	...
	50 years and upwards	23	...	2	2	6	8	31	10	24	...	...	...	40	...	64	...
	Total	71	13	27	2	21	8	119	23	213	...	2	...	72	...	287	...
Goulburn	10 to 20 years	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	20 to 30 "	1	2	5	2	3	...	9	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
	30 to 40 "	12	1	4	2	...	2	16	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
	40 to 50 "	11	...	13	1	3	1	27	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
	50 years and upwards	14	...	10	1	3	1	27	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	Total	39	3	32	6	10	5	81	14	38	...	...	...	...	...	38	...
Gaol Bathurst	Under 10 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 to 20 "	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	3	2	3	1	...	...	...	3	3
	20 to 30 "	5	...	1	2	3	6	9	8	12	1	2	...	10	...	24	1
	30 to 40 "	9	1	1	...	...	1	10	2	13	...	1	...	7	...	21	...
	40 to 50 "	6	1	1	...	2	10	9	11	6	...	2	...	6	...	14	...
	50 years and upwards	5	...	...	1	6	4	11	5	10	...	...	...	9	...	19	...
Total	25	3	4	4	11	22	40	29	43	4	6	...	32	...	81	4	
Maitland	Under 10 years	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 to 20 "	13	7	1	...	...	2	14	9	6	3	...	...	...	...	6	3
	20 to 30 "	147	6	20	2	2	4	169	12	101	1	...	...	...	...	101	1
	30 to 40 "	74	1	8	1	7	4	89	6	45	4	...	...	...	...	45	4
	40 to 50 "	21	5	12	5	4	9	37	19	17	5	...	...	...	...	17	5
	50 years and upwards	38	6	11	...	11	9	60	15	21	1	...	...	...	...	21	1
Total	293	26	52	8	24	28	369	62	190	14	...	...	...	...	190	14	
Albury*	20 to 30 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30 to 40 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40 to 50 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50 years and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The incompleteness of the Gaol books would not admit of further particulars being given.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

PRISONERS—continued.

and the Number of PRISONERS in Confinement at MICHAELMAS, 1866, &c.,- &c.

GAOL PUNISHMENTS DURING THE YEAR.										Deaths during the Year	NUMBER IN CONFINEMENT AT MICHAELMAS, 1866.																								
Solitary Confinement.			Other Punishments.			TOTAL.			FELONS.						PETTY LARCENY.						ASSAULTS.						OTHER OFFENCES.						GENERAL TOTAL.		
									Tried.		Untried.	TOTAL.	Tried.	Untried.	TOTAL.	Tried.	Untried.	TOTAL.	Tried.	Untried.	TOTAL.	Tried.	Untried.	TOTAL.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
11	7	15	...	26	7	1	...	8	...	2	...	10	...	10	5	10	5	2	2	...	2	19	...	2	19	24	24				
25	15	39	...	64	15	1	1	86	5	5	2	91	7	22	6	2	2	24	8	6	2	8	17	33	1	18	33	141	48						
8	16	7	...	15	16	1	2	55	2	6	...	61	3	26	8	5	1	31	9	3	...	3	16	18	...	16	18	111	29						
11	11	4	...	15	11	2	...	27	1	1	...	28	1	10	3	2	12	3	3	...	3	10	16	...	10	16	53	20							
3	4	7	...	10	4	3	...	21	...	1	...	22	...	18	5	2	20	5	1	...	1	13	14	...	13	14	56	19							
58	53	72	...	130	53	8	3	197	8	15	2	212	10	86	27	11	3	97	30	15	...	2	17	58	100	1	59	100	385	140					
10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	6	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	25	...
51	...	1	...	52	...	1	...	61	...	...	...	61	...	6	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	71	...
12	...	...	...	12	...	2	...	41	...	...	...	41	...	5	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	4	17	...	...	17	...	67	...
7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	8	...	...	8	...	3	...	...	3	18	...	...	18	...	34	...
3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	5	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	2	22	...	...	22	...	38	...
83	...	1	...	84	...	3	...	127	...	...	...	127	...	30	...	...	30	...	11	...	...	11	67	...	...	67	...	235	...
5	2	...	...	5	2	...	...	5	1	1	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	9	2
11	2	2	...	13	2	...	...	15	1	3	1	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	19	2
4	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	16	1	3	2	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	2	21	5
4	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	4	1	2	...	6	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	10	2
2	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	5	...	2	...	7	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	2	3	11	3
26	4	2	...	28	4	10	1	45	4	11	3	56	7	2	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	6	6	7	...	6	7	70	14		
...	1					
11	7	...	...	11	7	1	...	18	...	6	4	24	4	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	13	2	2	15	2	41	6
9	1	...	...	9	1	1	...	18	2	3	1	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	4	...	1	5	...	28	2
4	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	...	2	...	7	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	11	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	...	3	...	15	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	21	...
24	11	...	...	24	11	6	...	60	2	17	4	77	6	5	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	3	23	3	4	27	3	112	9
5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	2	3
14	1	...	...	14	1	2	...	11	...	1	...	12	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	21	3	...	21	3	34	4
8	8	8	8	...	4	4	...	4	1	...	4	1	7	4	...	7	4	23	5					
1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	8	4	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	5	4	...	5	4	15	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	6	...	1	...	7	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	2	2	13	2
28	2	28	2	5	1	34	4	2	1	36	4	8	2	...	8	2	...	7	1	...	7	1	36	15	36	15	87	22					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	8	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	12	...

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured prisoners.

No. 27.—RETURN of GAOLS, &c.—continued.

PRISON, WHERE SITUATED.	RESPECTIVE AGES OF PRISONERS.	COMMITTED BEFORE						EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR.									
		Once.		Twice.		Three or more times.		TOTAL.		Labour in the Prison.		Labour out of the Prison.		Other Employments.		TOTAL.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armidale	10 to 20 years									1		1					2
	20 to 30 "		1	1				1	1								
	30 to 40 "	1	1					1	1								2
	40 to 50 "	3		2		3		8									3
	50 years and upwards						1		1		2		1				3
	Total	4	2	3		3		10	2	3		2					5
Berrima	10 to 20 years									2							2
	20 to 30 "									20		2					22
	30 to 40 "	2						2		9							9
	40 to 50 "			1				1		38							38
	50 years and upwards									11							11
	Total	2		1				3		80		2					82
Braidwood	10 to 20 years			2				2						3	4	3	4
	20 to 30 "									3				30	2	33	2
	30 to 40 "			2	1			2	1	2				14	1	16	1
	40 to 50 "			1				1		2				13	1	15	1
	50 years and upwards			2	1	2		4	1					7		7	
	Total			7	2	2		9	2	7				67	8	74	8
Deniliquin	10 to 20 years																
	20 to 30 "	3						3		4	1						4
	30 to 40 "	2					1	2	1	3	1						3
	40 to 50 "	3						3		1							1
	50 years and upwards																
	Total	8					1	8	1	8	2						8
Grafton	10 to 20 years									1				1			2
	20 to 30 "			2				2		1		1		1			3
	30 to 40 "			2				2						1			1
	40 to 50 "						1		1			2				1	2
	50 years and upwards																1
	Total			4			1	4	1	2		3		3	1		8
Mudgee	Under 10 years													3	5	3	5
	10 to 20 years			1				1		5	1	2		3	1	10	2
	20 to 30 "			1				1		10	1	4		10	1	24	2
	30 to 40 "				1	1		1	1	5	3	2		8	5	15	8
	40 to 50 "			1				1		4	2	2		8	5	14	7
	50 years and upwards					2		2		7	2			8	5	15	7
	Total			3	1	3		6	1	31	9	10		40	22	81	31

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured prisoners.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

PRISONERS—continued.

GAOL PUNISHMENTS DURING THE YEAR.						Deaths during the Year.		NUMBER IN CONFINEMENT AT MICHAELMAS, 1866.																											
								FELONS.						PETTY LARCENY.						ASSAULTS.						OTHER OFFENCES.						GENERAL TOTAL.			
Solitary Confinement.		Other Punishments.		TOTAL.				Tried.	Untried.	TOTAL.		Tried.	Untried.	TOTAL.		Tried.	Untried.	TOTAL.		Tried.	Untried.	TOTAL.		TOTAL.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...			
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...					
...							
2	2	1	...	3	2	8	...	8	...	1	...	1	1	1	10	1						
...						
...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...							
12	12	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...			
4	4	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...			
6	6	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...			
...	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	...							
22	22	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	60	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	65	...			
...						
5	5	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...			
3	3	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...			
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...							
...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1							
8	8	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	7	...	4	1	1	...	5	1	2	...	1	...	3	...	1	16	1							
...						
...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...							
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	12	...	6	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...			
...	6	2	6	2	7	...	7	6	1	19	3						
1	1	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	10	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	3			
...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...							
2	2	5	...	29	2	34	2	15	...	15	...	1	6	1	56	3						
...						
3	3	1	...	1	2	...	4	...						
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...			
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...			
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...			
...	2	1	3	1						
6	6	1	...	1	...	3	...	3	2	1	10	1						
...						
2	2	3	...	3	1	...	3	1						
3	3	3	...	3	...	5	...	5	2	...	10	...						
3	3	2	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	4	1						
5	5	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	4	1						
3	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	4	...						
16	16	8	1	8	1	11	1	...	11	1	1	5	1	25	3						

No. 27.—RETURN of GAOLS, &c.—continued.

PRISON, WHERE SITUATED.	RESPECTIVE AGES, OF PRISONERS.	COMMITTED BEFORE.								EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR.								
		Once.		Twice.		Three or more times.		TOTAL.		Labour in the Prison.		Labour out of the Prison.		Other Employments.		TOTAL.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Gaal	Port Macquarie	10 to 20 years				1		1										
		20 to 30 "	1		2		2		5		3				2			5
		30 to 40 "	1		2		1		4		4		1		5			10
		40 to 50 "	1				1		2		2				3			5
		50 years and upwards	2		3		2		7						2			2
	Total	5		7		7		19		9		1		12			22	
	WaggaWagga	10 to 20 years																
		20 to 30 "	1		1				2				1					1
		30 to 40 "		1					1	1	4	2	1					5
		40 to 50 "		1			1		1	1								
		50 years and upwards		1	1		1		2	1			1					1
	Total	1	3	2		2		5	3	4	2	3					7	
	Wollongong	10 to 20 years	1						1		2	3			1	1	3	4
		20 to 30 "	4	1	1		3		8	1	15	2	1		10	1	26	3
		30 to 40 "	1		1		3		5		9	2	1		6	3	16	5
		40 to 50 "	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	3	6	1			4	4	10	5
50 years and upwards		4		1		1		6		13				4		17		
Total	11	2	4	1	10	1	25	4	45	8	2		25	9	72	17		
Yass	Under 10 years													1		1		
	10 to 20 "	2						2		4				2		2	4	
	20 to 30 "	10		6	1	4		20	1	19				35		54		
	30 to 40 "	12	4	8	2	10		30	6	13	7			40		53	7	
	40 to 50 "									8	2			54		62	2	
	50 years and upwards	4	1	12		3		19	1	2	3			20		22	3	
Total	28	5	26	3	17		71	8	42	16			152		194	16		
Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island	10 to 20 years																	
	20 to 30 "											73				73		
	30 to 40 "											49				49		
	40 to 50 "											34				34		
	50 years and upwards											20				20		
Total											176				176			
GENERAL TOTAL OF GAOLS, AND THE PENAL ESTABLISHMENT, COCKATOO ISLAND		671	192	253	84	289	308	1213	584	1711	55	207	1014	593	2932	648		
		25	1	7	2	5	8	37	3	68	1	7	53	2	126	3		

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured prisoners.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

PRISONERS—continued.

GAOL PUNISHMENTS DURING THE YEAR.										NUMBER IN CONFINEMENT AT MICHAELMAS, 1866.																								
Solitary Confinement.			Other Punishments.			TOTAL.			FELONS.						PETTY LARCENY.						ASSAULTS.						OTHER OFFENCES.						GENERAL TOTAL.	
									Tried.	Untried.	TOTAL.	Tried.	Untried.	TOTAL.	Tried.	Untried.	TOTAL.	Tried.	Untried.	TOTAL.	Tried.	Untried.	TOTAL.	Tried.	Untried.	TOTAL.								
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	1					
6	6	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	25	...				
10	10	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	14	...	...				
5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...				
4	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	13	...	
25	2	25	2	28	28	...	26	1	...	26	1	3	3	8	...	8	...	65	1				
...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...						
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...						
...	3	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	5	2						
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	1				
...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	4	1						
1	1	...	...	...	1	7	...	8	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	4	2	...	4	2	14	4			
...	3	1	3	...	6	1	7	2					
2	1	2	1	2	2	...	7	3	3	10	3	5	1	4	...	9	1	6	1	2	8	1	29	5				
2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	6	1	...	6	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	11	2			
2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	4	2	...	4	2	...	1	...	1	1	3	5	...	3	5	7	8			
...	1	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	7	...	4	...	1	...	5	5	...	...	5	...	18	...					
7	1	7	1	6	6	...	24	7	3	27	7	10	2	5	1	15	3	19	7	5	24	7	72	17				
...					
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...			
6	6	...	...	...	7	2	2	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	2	4	...	14	2				
...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	8	...						
...	1	...	1	...						
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...						
7	7	8	2	4	...	12	2	...	3	3	1	...	1	10	2	10	2	26	2				
...					
73	...	8	...	81	2	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...
11	11	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...			
11	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...
8	8	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...			
103	...	9	...	112	2	...	...	176	...	...	...	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	...
418	75	85	...	503	75	35	5	751	20	105	12	856	32	223	40	21	3	244	43	64	4	9	1	73	5	239	138	24	...	263	138	1436	218	

STATISTICS OF

GAOLS, ETC., AND

No. 28.—RETURN of LOCK-UPS (proclaimed Gaols), and the

PRISON, WHERE SITUATED.	COMMITTED BEFORE.								EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR.							
	Once.		Twice.		Three or more times.		TOTAL.		Labour in the Prison.		Labour out of the Prison.		Other Employments.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Camden	15	2	13	...	82	17	110	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Campbelltown	4	2	...	...	1	...	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Cooma ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dubbo ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Eden ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gundagai ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2	...	...	...	20	2	...
Hartley ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murrurundi	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Muswellbrook ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orange ... ..	...	...	3	...	...	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paterson	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	1	...
Penrith	4	1	5	2	...	8	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queanbeyan	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Scone ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singleton	6	9	...	4	...	3	6	16	3	18	...	...	...	3	18	...
Tamworth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tenterfield	8	1	1	1	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Wellington	4	1	1	1	...	...	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Windsor ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	...	...	...	...	19	3
TOTALS OF LOCK-UPS (PROCLAIMED GAOLS) ...	46	16	25	8	83	32	154	56	61	24	3	...	2	...	66	24
TOTALS OF GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENT	671 ₂₅	192 ₁	253 ₇	84 ₂	289 ₅	308	1213 ₃₇	584 ₃	1711 ₆₈	55 ₁	207 ₇	...	1014 ₅₃	593 ₂	2932 ₁₂₈	648 ₃
GENERAL TOTAL	717 ₂₅	208 ₁	278 ₇	92 ₂	372 ₅	340	1367 ₃₇	640 ₃	1772 ₆₈	79 ₁	210 ₇	...	1016 ₅₃	593 ₂	2998 ₁₂₈	672 ₃

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured prisoners.

N.B.—In the Lockups (proclaimed Gaols) the white have not been distinguished from the black or coloured prisoners.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

PRISONERS—continued.

Number of PRISONERS in Confinement at MICHAELMAS, 1866, &c., &c.

GAOL PUNISHMENTS DURING THE YEAR.										NUMBER IN CONFINEMENT AT MICHAELMAS, 1866.																															
										Deaths during the Year.										FELONS.					PETTY LARCENY.					ASSAULTS.					OTHER OFFENCES.					GENERAL TOTAL.	
																				Tried.		Untried.		TOTAL.	Tried.		Untried.		TOTAL.	Tried.		Untried.		TOTAL.	Tried.		Untried.		TOTAL.	TOTAL.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
1	3	2	1	3	4											3	1			3	1									2				2	3	3					
1				1																										1				1		1					
													3		3																	1		1		4					
																1				1												1		1		2					
3				3									1		1				1												1			1		3					
													3		5																1		1		2		10				
													11		11				22	2											20	1	13	6		13	6	66	9		
													2		2																2			2		4					
				1	2								5		5				2		2									3	3			3	3	10	3				
				1																																					
													12		12				3	2																					
													1		1				1		1																3				
													3		1																						5				
15	4			15	4	2							3		3																										
1				1		2																																			
1				1		2							4		4																										
2				2		1							1		1																										
24	7	6	3	30	10	3	1	19		36		55		31	5	3		34	5	21	1			21	1	43	19	4	1	47	20	157	26								
418	75	85		503	75	35	5	751	20	105	12	856	32	223	40	21	3	244	43	64	4	9	173	5	239	138	24		263	138	1,436	218									
24	6	30	3	75	42	2	5	47	2	17		47	2	17		2	19	2	2	3	3	5	10	1	10	1	4	14	1	85	3										
442	82	91	3	533	85	38	6	770	20	141	12	911	32	254	45	24	3	278	48	85	5	9	194	6	282	157	28	1	310	158	1,593	244									
24	6	30	3	75	42	2	5	47	2	17		47	2	17		2	19	2	2	3	3	5	10	1	10	1	4	14	1	85	3										

COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL.

SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

No. 29.—RETURN of the Number of COMMITMENTS for TRIAL in the SUPREME and CIRCUIT COURTS in the Colony, in the Year 1866.

	FELONIES.																						MISDEMEANORS.																																		
	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Shooting with intent to murder.	Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.	Rape.	Attempt to commit rape.	Assault with intent to carnally know a girl under 10 years of age.	Sodomy.	Horse-stealing.	Cattle-stealing.	Sheep-stealing.	Arson.	Burglary.	Receiving stolen property.	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Larceny.	Forgery and uttering.	Robbery with violence.	Robbery, being armed.	Stealing from the person.	Bigamy.	Child-stealing.	Store robbery.	Mail robbery.	Assault and robbery.	Harbouring an outlaw.	Compounding a felony.	Conspiracy to defraud.	Robbery and wounding.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FELONIES.	Unlawfully wounding.	Assault.	Indecent assault.	Obtaining money or goods under false pretences.	Perjury.	Concealment of birth.	Fraudulent insolvency.	Nuisance.	Prison breach.	Abduction.	Breach of Registration Act.	Libel.	Embezzlement.	Riot.	Breach of the Trade Marks Protection Act.	TOTAL NUMBER OF MISDEMEANORS.	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS.	CAPITAL OFFENCE.*									
Central Court, Sydney	13	4	...	4	1	2	2	3	2	2	...	1	3	2	6	10	6	...	10	5	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	85	2	1	2	2	3	1	5	...	1	2	19	104	17					
Circuit Courts—																																																									
Goulburn	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	3	1	26	...	2	...	2	4	30	3	
Bathurst	2	...	1	2	1	9	2	2	1	2	1	5	3	3	...	10	...	2	1	1	48	2	3	...	2	2	...	1	6	2	1	...	1	1	21	69	3		
Maitland	1	2	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	3	7	1	1	1	22	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	10	32	2
Deniliquin.....	2	2	1	1	4	1	1	12	12	2		
Armidale	1	1	1	1	2	6	2	14	14	1		
Wagga Wagga.....	2	2	2	1	2	2	...	4	15	2	1	3	18	...					
TOTAL, Circuit Courts.....	8	6	4	4	3	2	20	9	2	4	4	3	14	13	6	5	21	2	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	187	3	7	...	6	4	1	1	6	2	1	2	2	2	1	33	175	11					
GENERAL TOTAL.....	21	10	4	8	4	4	2	3	22	11	2	5	7	5	20	23	12	5	31	7	3	1	2	4	2	1	1	1	222	5	8	2	8	7	2	6	6	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	57	279	28		

* Capital Offence—included in the preceding columns.

CONVICTIONS.

SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

No. 30.—RETURN of the Number of CONVICTIONS in the SUPREME and CIRCUIT COURTS in the Colony, during the Year 1866.

WHERE TRIED.	FELONIES.																	MISDEMEANORS.								TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.	CAPITAL CONVICTIONS.*							
	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Shooting with intent to murder.	Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.	Rape.	Attempt to commit rape.	Assault with intent to carnally know a girl under 10 years of age.	Sodomy.	Horse-stealing.	Cattle-stealing.	Sheep-stealing.	Arson.	Burglary.	Receiving stolen property.	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Larceny.	Forgery and uttering.	Robbery with violence.	Robbery, being armed.	Stealing from the person.	Bigamy.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FELONIES.	Unlawfully wounding.	Assault.	Indecent assault.			Obtaining money or goods under false pretences.	Perjury.	Concealment of birth.	Fraudulent insolvency.	Nuisance.	Prison breach.	TOTAL NUMBER OF MISDEMEANORS.
Central Court, Sydney	10	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	4	8	5	8	4	1	54	2	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	14	68	12				
Circuit Courts—																																		
Goulburn	2	1	1	1	1	6	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	9	1	1	15	1	3	1	1	1	6	1	1	16	2	2				
Bathurst	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	2	1	1	1	4	3	2	9	1	1	35	2	3	1	1	6	1	14	49	2	2						
Maitland	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	15	1	2	1	1	1	4	4	19	1	1							
Deniliquin	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	2								
Armidale	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	5	2	2	2	13	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	1								
Wagga Wagga	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	1						
TOTAL, Circuit Courts	6	4	3	1	2	16	8	2	2	1	3	12	8	2	20	2	2	96	3	5	2	2	1	6	1	20	116	8						
GENERAL TOTAL	16	7	3	3	2	2	1	2	17	10	2	2	3	4	16	16	7	2	28	6	1	150	5	6	2	3	4	2	4	6	2	34	184	20

* Capital Convictions—included in the preceding columns.

STATISTICS OF

No. 33.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of CONVICTIONS in the SUPREME COURT and COURTS OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

YEAR.	FELONIES.			MISDEMEANORS.			TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.
	Supreme Court.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	TOTAL.	Supreme Court.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	TOTAL.	
1857	115	174	289	38	68	106	395
1858	119	181	300	33	82	115	415
1859	105	221	326	25	55	80	406
1860	76	240	316	19	70	89	405
1861	62	274	336	27	74	101	437
1862	90	301	391	29	94	123	514
1863	114	280	394	19	84	103	497
1864	134	319	453	31	106	137	590
1865	105	439	544	22	120	142	686
1866	150	433	583	34	153	187	770

EXECUTIONS.

No. 34.—RETURN of the Number of CRIMINALS EXECUTED, during the Year commencing 1st January and ending 31st December, 1866.

WHERE EXECUTED.	RELIGION.	AGE.	OFFENCE.	CONDITION.	NUMBER.
Sydney	Catholic.....	18	Murder	Free	1
	Do.	25	Murder	Free	1
	Do.	25	Murder	Bond	1
Bathurst	Do.	27	Rape	Free	1
	Do.	37	Murder	Free	1
Goulburn	Heathen	34	Murder	Free	1
Total					6

No. 35.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of CRIMINALS EXECUTED.

YEAR.	NUMBER.	YEAR.	NUMBER.
1857	4	1862	6
1858	1	1863	6
1859	7	1864	2
1860	* 5	1865	3
1861	2	1866	6

* One a female.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

No. 36.—RETURN of PERSONS taken into CUSTODY and SUMMARILY DEALT WITH, COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, or DISCHARGED, and of the DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION of same, between the 1st January and 31st December, 1866, in the several POLICE DISTRICTS of the COLONY.

POLICE DISTRICTS.	BENCHES.	OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.								OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.								DRUNKENNESS.								DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION.						
		Taken into Custody.		Convicted.		Committed for Trial.		Discharged.		Taken into Custody.		Convicted.		Committed for Trial.		Discharged.		Taken into Custody.		Convicted.		Committed for Trial.		Discharged.		Can neither read nor write.		Can read only.		Can read and write.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Albury.....	Albury	70	6	60	6	2	...	8	...	39	5	19	3	11	2	9	...	51	9	43	3	...	...	8	6	26	9	28	4	106	7
	Corowa	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	12	...
	Meragie (Nil)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	1	4	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	6	1
	Tumbarumba	10	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	21	4	14	2	6	...	1	2	68	4	68	4	...	...	...	17	...	20	2	62	6	
Armidale.....	Armidale .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bendemeer.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	3	...	5	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	9	...
	Bundarra.....	11	2	5	2	1	...	5	...	9	...	7	...	1	...	1	...	14	1	14	1	...	...	...	12	...	2	...	20	3	
	Uralla.....	6	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	10	1	5	1	1	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	4	...	6	2	
	Walcha.....	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	1	1	...	...	...	8	1	1	1	...	11	1	
Balranald.....	Balranald	72	11	33	8	4	...	35	3	118	25	31	14	24	2	63	9	327	100	327	100	...	...	...	123	52	52	15	342	69	
Bathurst.....	Bathurst	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	2	1	1	...	...	4	1	29	1	3	...	27	2
	Bullock Flat and Oberon	16	1	7	...	5	...	4	1	38	...	22	...	6	...	10	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	29	1	3	...	27	2
	Rockley.....	60	7	37	4	7	1	16	2	18	...	8	...	6	...	4	...	8	3	2	1	...	...	6	2	61	...	1	4	24	6
	Sofala.....	5	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	22	...	4	...	8	...	10	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	5	...	25	...
Bega.....	Bega	24	2	12	2	3	...	9	...	16	6	9	6	2	...	5	...	17	2	6	1	...	...	11	1	16	7	3	1	38	2
Berrima.....	Berrima	5	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	3	1
Binalong.....	Binalong	16	...	10	...	1	...	5	...	20	1	8	...	5	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	5	1	19	...	
Bombala.....	Bombala	12	4	5	3	3	...	4	1	17	...	3	...	7	...	7	...	19	...	15	...	...	...	4	...	13	1	2	...	33	3
Bourke.....	Bourke	10	...	5	...	3	...	2	...	27	...	7	...	4	...	16	...	14	...	8	...	...	...	6	...	13	...	1	...	37	...
Braidwood.....	Braidwood	48	3	27	1	4	1	17	1	62	10	8	5	23	4	31	1	33	3	20	1	...	...	13	2	32	5	10	...	101	11
	Araluen.....	50	2	20	2	5	...	25	...	38	1	13	1	10	...	15	...	8	2	3	2	...	...	5	...	30	4	3	1	63	...
Brisbane Water.....	Gosford	12	7	7	5	...	...	5	2	8	1	4	...	...	...	4	1	12	2	7	1	...	...	5	1	4	1	5	5	23	4
Broulee.....	Moruya	36	2	22	2	6	...	8	...	13	...	5	...	2	...	6	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	3	...	44	2
	Nelligen.....	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	...
	Nerrigundah.....	5	2	2	1	1	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	20	1	12	...	...	...	8	1	5	1	1	...	22	2
Camden, Narellan and Pictou.....	Camden	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	18	4	7	3	8	1	3	...	80	7	48	4	...	...	32	3	40	6	3	1	59	4
	Pictou.....	6	3	4	1	...	...	2	2	19	2	3	1	8	1	8	...	41	5	2	...	...	...	39	5	20	3	3	3	43	4
Campbelltown.....	Campbelltown	32	9	19	7	...	...	13	2	18	2	10	...	...	...	8	1	15	5	3	1	...	...	12	4	18	7	...	...	47	9
Carcoar.....	Carcoar	12	...	5	...	2	...	5	...	19	3	11	1	2	1	6	1	54	4	22	2	...	...	32	2	14	3	11	...	60	4
	Canowindra (Nil)
	Cowra.....	13	...	9	...	1	...	3	...	37	...	14	...	4	...	19	...	8	1	2	...	...	...	6	1	21	...	7	...	30	10
	Tuena.....	4	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	23	3	8	...	6	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	...	...	3	1
Cassilis.....	Cassilis	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	10	1	3	...	2	...	5	1	11	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	6	...	1	...	17	1
	Merriwa.....	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	7	1	4	1	2	...	1	...	27	...	13	...	...	...	14	...	6	1	7	...	24	...
Cooma.....	Cooma	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	21	1	12	1	7	...	2	...	14	...	9	...	...	...	5	...	10	...	2	1	24	...
	Kiandra.....	9	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	17	...	
	Nimmitabel.....	10	3	5	...	...	...	5	3	10	...	4	...	2	...	4	...	7	...	4	...	...	...	3	2	8	...	2	...	19	1
Coonamble.....	Coonamble	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	12	...	2	...	5	...	5	...	7	1	7	1	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	16	...	
	Coonabarabran.....	9	...	4	...	1	...	4	...	8	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	7	1	4	...	...	...	3	1	6	...	7	...	11	1
Deniliquin.....	Deniliquin	55	21	28	6	8	2	19	13	68	1	18	1	31	...	19	...	10	4	2	1	...	...	8	3	28	8	6	...	99	18
	Moama.....	8	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	9	...
	Moulamein.....	5	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	1	...	12	...

* Education of one unknown.

No. 36.—SUMMARY JURISDICTION—continued.

POLICE DISTRICTS.	BENCHES.	OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.								OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.								DRUNKENNESS.								DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION.						
		Taken into Custody.		Convicted.		Committed for Trial.		Discharged.		Taken into Custody.		Convicted.		Committed for Trial.		Discharged.		Taken into Custody.		Convicted.		Committed for Trial.		Discharged.		Can neither read nor write.		Can read only.		Can read and write.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dowling	Ulladulla	3		2				1		4		1				3		1														
Dubbo	Dubbo	47	4	21	2	8		18	2	25	1	4		13		8	1	19	4	7				12	4	27	1	9	3	55	5	
	Canonba (Nil)																															
Dungog	Dungog	3		3						5	2	1	1	1		3	1	14	1	6				8	1	10	3	6		6		
	Clarence Town									2		1				1								1						1		
Eden	Eden	11		8				3		6		4				2		5		2			3		5		3			14		
	Panbula	1						1		7		2		1		5		1						1		1				8		
Forbes	Forbes	99	7	61	6	1		37	1	50	7	23	5	5		22	2	53	4	16			37	4	32	6	4	5	166	7		
	Condoublin	6		3		1		4		11		2		3		6		2		1			1		1				19			
Goulburn	Goulburn	62	4	33	1	11	1	18	2	101	25	33	12	18	6	50	7	108	32	51	17		57	15	80	27	29	15	162	19		
	Collector	9	1	5	1	2		2		13	4	5	1	4	1	4	2	3	1	2			1	1	2	1	7	2	16	3		
	Binda (Nil)																															
Grafton	Grafton	18	4	11	4	1		6		42		20		9		13		25	1	13	1		12									
	Lawrence	4		3				1										2														
	Fairfield																															
Gundagai	Gundagai	15	1	7	1	3		5		25	1	10	1	7		8		18	1	17			1	1	14	2	4		40	1		
	Adelong	5	1	2		2	1	1		19		7		2		10		2		2					14	1	5	7				
	Burongilly*																															
Hartley	Hartley	20	1	13	1	1		6		33	2	7	1	11		15	1	12	5	6	3		6	3	22	5	2	1	42	3		
Kiama	Kiama	10	1	6			1	4		13		7		1		5		11		4			4		4		2		28	1		
Liverpool	Liverpool	28	8	24	1	7		4		13	1	11	1	1		2		20	4	5			15	4	11	4	16	11	34	10		
M'Leay River	West Kempsey	3		1		1		2	1	1	2	1	1			1		13		1			1		1		7	4	16	1		
Maitland	East Maitland	17	15	13	11		1	4	3	10	4	3	3	1	1		2	9	5	8			1	4	8	2	4	7	24	20		
	West Maitland	126	42	65	22	3	2	57	18	50	23	15	12	13		22	11	127	24	19	7		108	17	69	39	15	25	218	25		
	Morpeth	20	4	16	3			4	1	6		6						14	4	4	4		10	4	17	4	2	2	21	4		
	Wingham	4		2		2				5		1	1	3		1		4		1			3		3		2		8	1		
	Cundletown (Nil)																															
	Three	6		2				4										3		3												
Metropolitan	Central Police Office	1695	1590	1178	1290	28	6	489	294	922	352	437	185	234	42	251	125	474	315	115	100		359	215	481	764	201	305	2409	1188		
	Water Police Office	560	214	400	167	18	2	142	45	637	76	336	44	50	7	251	25	30.0	119	140	47		220	72	283	144	90	47	1184	218		
Mitchell	Menindee†	12		7				5		24		7		12				5	1	2			3	1	12				25	1		
Molong	Molong	66	22	40	16	4		22	6	74	8	13	5	39	1	22	2	45	22	17	8		28	14	47	13	10	10	128	29		
Mudgee	Mudgee	4		4						13		2		7		4		4		2			2		2					26		
	Hargraves	11	4	5	1	4	1	2	2	25	2	5		8		12		3		2			1		9	3	4	2	26			
	Windeyer	32	4	16	3	2		14	1	24		2		13		9		23	4	12	1		11	3	8	2	25	6	46			
Murrurundi	Murrurundi	64	5	30	4			34	1	13		5		3		15	2	15	2		1		15	1	19	4	7		66	3		
Muswellbrook & Merton	Muswellbrook	415	55	276	43	7	2	132	10	57	12	17	4	15	3	25	5	172	13	58	5		114	8	144	30	46	8	454	42		
Newcastle	Newcastle	83	16	46	11	4		33	5	41	6	13	3	9		19	3	32	3	9			23	3	34	8	17	6	105	11		
Orange	Orange																															
	Ophir (Nil)																															
Oxley	Oxley	29	2	21	2			8		28	1	7		12		9	1	47	4	32	4		15		14	3	5	1	85	3		
	Hade	2				2																										
	Booleig (Nil)																															
Parramatta	Parramatta	112	47	51	30	20	3	41	14	37	14	18	9	9	1	10	4	40	11	17	2		23	9	46	24	17	12	126	36		
	Ryde	31	2	7	1	1		3	1	6		4		1		1		7		5			2		2							
	Paterson	7	1	1		2	1	4		7		2		4				2														
Paterson	Paterson	93	34	30	20			63	14	44	6	10	3	9	1	25	2	87	10	31	2		56	8	47	10	17	14	160	26		
Patrick's Plains	Patrick's Plains	42	10	30	5			12	5	44	18	21	7	10	2	13	9	8	4	3	1		5	3	26	16	7	3	61	13		
Penrith	Penrith	1		1						6		4		1		1		1	5		2			1	3	2	3		5	3	8	3
Port Macquarie	Port Macquarie	1		1										1		1																
Port Stephens	Stroud	4		2	1			2				4		1		3		3		2			1				1			8	3	

* The apprehensions in this District were taken to Gundagai to be dealt with.

† All apprehensions in this District were sent to Wentworth to be dealt with.

PART III.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

No. 37.—TOTAL Value in Sterling of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the Colony, from and to each Country, in the Year 1866.

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS FROM.	EXPORTS TO.	EXCESS OF IMPORTS.	EXCESS OF EXPORTS.
SEAWARD.				
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom...	3,352,768	3,162,615	190,153	
BRITISH COLONIES.				
*Victoria ...	1,399,511	1,476,635		77,124
†South Australia ...	218,148	50,242	167,906	
Tasmania ...	56,204	52,529	3,675	
New Zealand ...	1,161,677	584,809	576,868	
Queensland ...	614,983	1,172,836		557,853
Western Australia ...	48	3,817		3,769
Point de Galle ...	159,657	1,603,474		1,443,817
Hong Kong ...	42,546	68,245		25,699
Mauritius ...	292,988	33,755	259,233	
Calcutta ...	15,228	6,209	9,019	
Cape of Good Hope ...	988		988	
Singapore ...	2,878	11,272		8,394
Norfolk Island ...	528	535		7
Vancouver's Island ...	1,102		1,102	
Lord Howe's Island ...		55		55
Canada ...	1,460		1,460	
‡ TOTAL, BRITISH COLONIES...	3,967,946	5,064,413	1,020,251	2,116,718
FOREIGN STATES.				
France ...	95,820		95,820	
Spain ...	31,391		31,391	
United States ...	381,760	29,760	352,000	
Germany ...	75		75	
Holland ...	11,433		11,433	
China ...	390,378	12	390,366	
Java ...	100,718	8,361	92,357	
Manila ...	89,597	630	88,967	
Bourbon ...	126,193	3,461	122,732	
South Sea Islands ...	12,126	72,091		59,965
Fisheries ...	3,318	495	2,823	
Chili ...	289,383	21	289,362	
New Caledonia ...	2,618	34,374		31,756
Shanghai ...		48,650		48,650
Foo Chow-Foo ...		548		548
Petropolovski ...		33,880		33,880
Valparaiso ...		9,158		9,158
Panama ...	4,946	43,085		38,139
Peru (Callao) ...	45	130		85
Timor ...		530		530
Rio de Janeiro ...	90		90	
Portugal ...	6,466		6,466	
	1,546,357	285,186	1,483,882	222,711
TOTAL, SEAWARD...	8,867,071	8,512,214	2,694,286	2,339,429
OVERLAND.				
BRITISH COLONIES.				
* Victoria ...	413,191	1,163,327		750,136
† South Australia ...	122,930	238,298		115,368
TOTAL, OVERLAND...	536,121	1,401,625		865,504
GENERAL TOTAL...	9,403,192	9,913,839	2,694,286	3,204,933

	Imports from.	Exports to.		Imports from.	Exports to.		Imports from.	Exports to.
* Victoria—Seaward	1,399,511	1,476,635	† South Australia—Seaward	218,148	50,242	‡ British Colonies—Seaward	3,967,946	5,064,413
„ Overland	413,191	1,163,327	„ Overland	122,930	238,298	„ Overland	536,121	1,401,625
Total, Victoria.....	1,812,702	2,639,962	Total, South Australia	341,078	288,540	Total, British Colonies	4,504,067	6,466,038

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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IMPORTS.

No. 38.—GENERAL IMPORTS into the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, in the Year 1866.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Acids	Great Britain	502		502 cases	£ 2,845
	Victoria	18		18 "	107
		520		520 cases	2,952
Agricultural Implements	Great Britain	2,523		2,523 pkgs.	4,620
	Victoria	82		82 "	291
	United States	2		2 "	5
		2,607		2,607 pkgs.	4,916
Alkali and Soda	Great Britain	934		934 tons	7,671
	Victoria	17		17 "	289
	New Zealand	4		4 "	87
		955		955 tons	8,047
Anchors	Great Britain	239		239 No.	522
	Queensland	4		4 "	36
		243		243 No.	558
Anvils	Great Britain	163		163 No.	378
	Victoria	2		2 "	3
		165		165 No.	381
Apparel and Slops	Great Britain	5,097		5,097 pkgs.	182,612
	Victoria	520		520 "	10,134
	South Australia	6		6 "	53
	Tasmania	47		47 "	198
	Queensland	401		401 "	2,274
	New Zealand	73		73 "	1,310
	Western Australia	5		5 "	18
	South Sea Islands	1		1 "	3
	Point de Galle	124		124 "	2,452
	France		9	9 "	143
	China	1		1 "	4
	Hong Kong	30		30 "	355
	Mauritius	2		2 "	11
Bourbon		7	7 "	20	
Panama	9		9 "	203	
		6,316	16	6,332 pkgs.	199,790
Apothecaries' Ware	Great Britain	2,438		2,438 pkgs.	15,573
	Victoria	23		23 "	301
	Point de Galle	1		1 "	29
		2,462		2,462 pkgs.	15,903
Arrowroot and Sago	Great Britain	867		867 cwt.	1,496
	Victoria	552		552 "	864
	Queensland	6		6 "	30
	South Sea Islands	27		27 "	22
	Hong Kong	85		85 "	122
	Mauritius		130	130 "	130
China	200		200 "	140	
		1,737	130	1,867 cwt.	2,804
Guns, &c.	Great Britain	217		217 cases	3,755
	Victoria	7		7 "	154
	Queensland	5		5 "	84
	New Zealand	10		10 "	196
	South Sea Islands	7		7 "	123
	United States	4		4 "	60
	Point de Galle	12		12 "	300
	Java	1		1 "	5
	Manila	2		2 "	3
	Panama	2		2 "	40
China	2		2 "	11	
		269		269 cases	4,731
Arms and Ammunition	Gunpowder	Great Britain	425,846	425,846 lbs.	17,049

STATISTICS OF

IMPORTS—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.			
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.				
Arms and Ammunition <i>—continued.</i>	Cartridges ... {	Great Britain	46	.....	46 cases	£ 593	
		Victoria	1	.....	1 „	12	
			47	.....	47 cases	605	
	Shot ...	Great Britain	1,450	.....	1,450 cwt.	2,481	
	Swords ...	Point de Galle	1	.....	1 case	10	
	Caps ... {	Great Britain	24	.....	24 cases	467	
		Victoria	1	.....	1 „	7	
			25	.....	25 cases	474	
	Bullets ...	Great Britain	22	.....	22 cases	150	
	Shells ...	Great Britain	290	.....	290 No.	300	
Bags and Sacks	Great Britain	Victoria	2,115	.....	2,115 bales	25,555	
		South Australia	244	.....	244 „	2,025	
		Queensland	12	.....	12 „	174	
		New Zealand	1	.....	1 „	5	
		China... ..	2	.....	2 „	40	
		Calcutta	30	.....	30 „	90	
		Mauritius	25	25 „	100	
		Manila	59	.....	59 „	91	
		Bourbon	73	140	213 „	683	
		Holland	154	154 „	275	
				1	1 „	46
				2,536	320	2,856 bales	29,084
Bark ...	Victoria	Tasmania	10	.....	10 tons	27	
			189	.....	189 „	842	
			199	.....	199 tons	869	
Baskets	Great Britain	Victoria	45	.....	45 pkgs.	460	
		China... ..	1	.....	1 „	1	
			2	.....	2 „	1	
		48	.....	48 pkgs.	462		
Beche-le-mer ...	South Sea Islands	New Caledonia	64	.....	64 tons	2,512	
		Bourbon	38	1	39 „	1,225	
			3	3 „	150	
		102	4	.....	106 tons	3,887	
Bedding, &c....	Great Britain	Queensland	15	.....	15 bales	503	
			2	.....	2 „	5	
			17	.....	17 bales	508	
Bellows (Smiths)	Great Britain	330	.....	330 No.	851		
Beer	In Wood ... {	Great Britain	1,005,831	.....	1,005,831 galls.	126,109	
		Victoria	143,404	.....	143,404 „	19,231	
		New Zealand	8,397	.....	8,397 „	398	
		Tasmania	1,537	.....	1,537 „	211	
		Queensland	600	.....	600 „	75	
		New Caledonia	200	.....	200 „	24	
		South Sea Islands	250	.....	250 „	35	
			1,160,219	.....	1,160,219 galls.	146,083	
	In Bottle ... {	Great Britain	474,758	.....	474,758 galls.	113,935	
		Victoria	8,576	.....	8,576 „	1,400	
		Tasmania	892	.....	892 „	228	
		Queensland	2,577	.....	2,577 „	998	
		New Zealand	3,398	.....	3,398 „	800	
		Point de Galle	24	.....	24 „	5	
		South Australia	8	.....	8 „	2	
		8	.....	8 „	2		
		490,241	.....	490,241 galls.	117,370		
Blackening	Great Britain	Victoria	1,942	.....	1,942 pkgs.	3,827	
			20	.....	20 „	100	
			1,962	.....	1,962 pkgs.	3,927	

IMPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Blankets and Counterpanes...	Great Britain	506	.....	506 bales	£ 13,750
	Victoria	22	.....	22 "	624
	New Zealand	3	.....	3 "	105
		531	.....	531 bales	14,479
Boats	Victoria	1	.....	1 No.	250
	Queensland	1	.....	1 "	30
	Point de Galle	1	.....	1 "	6
		3	.....	3 No.	286
Bran	South Australia	11,401	.....	11,401 bushels	626
	Java	250	.....	250 "	13
	Chili	11,485	.....	11,485 "	499
		23,136	.....	23,136 bushels	1,138
Brassware	Great Britain	119	.....	119 pkgs.	1,835
	Victoria	12	.....	12 "	174
	Queensland	4	.....	4 "	6
	Point de Galle	1	.....	1 "	20
		136	.....	136 pkgs.	2,035
Bricks	Five	Great Britain	21,000	21,000 No.	124
		Germany	30,000	30,000 "	75
			21,000	30,000	51,000 No.	199
	Air	Great Britain	191	191 casks	109
		Bath	Great Britain	378	378 casks	166
United States ... ..	.....		31	31 boxes	19
		378	31	409 casks, &c	185	
Brushware	Great Britain	557	.....	557 pkgs.	8,187
	Victoria	17	.....	17 "	430
	Queensland	2	.....	2 "	68
	United States	249	2	251 "	1,932	
	Point de Galle	1	.....	1 "	2
	France ... ..	.....	177	177 "	150
		826	179	1,005 pkgs.	10,769	
Butter and Cheese	Great Britain	3,138	.....	3,138 cwt.	13,586
	Victoria	204	.....	204 "	747
	Queensland	18	.....	18 "	59
	New Zealand	38	.....	38 "	111
	United States	15	.....	15 "	30
		3,413	.....	3,413 cwt.	14,533
Bonedust	Victoria	9	.....	9 tons.	84
Candles	Great Britain	1,045,814	.....	1,045,814 lbs.	44,252
	Victoria	119,335	.....	119,335 "	5,694
	Tasmania	1,250	.....	1,250 "	69
	New Zealand	1,456	.....	1,456 "	20
	France ... ..	.....	127,500	127,500 "	2,921
		1,167,855	127,500	1,295,355 lbs.	52,956	
Candlewick	Great Britain	48	.....	48 bales	1,085
Canvas	Great Britain	508	.....	508 bales	17,303
	Victoria	8	.....	8 "	265
	Queensland	5	.....	5 "	185
		521	.....	521 bales	17,753
Carpeting and Rugs... ..	Great Britain	158	.....	158 bales	6,049
	Victoria	17	.....	17 "	656
	Tasmania	9	.....	9 "	41
	Queensland	1	.....	1 "	3
	Panama	1	.....	1 "	10
		186	.....	186 bales	6,759

STATISTICS OF

IMPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Carriages	Great Britain	29		29 No.	£ 1,770
	Victoria	49		49 "	1,300
	Queensland	4		4 "	100
	New Zealand	1		1 "	30
	United States	22	5	27 "	1,160
	France		2	2 "	14
		105	7	112 No.	4,374
Carriage Materials	Great Britain	579		579 pkgs.	4,970
	Victoria	93		93 "	439
	Tasmania	94		94 "	182
	United States	71		71 "	964
		837		837 pkgs.	6,555
Carts, Drays, and Waggon...	Victoria	5		5 No.	175
	Queensland	11		11 "	206
	New Zealand	2		2 "	35
	United States	1		1 "	46
		19		19 No.	462
Cement	Great Britain	16,661		16,661 barrels	8,003
	Victoria	224		224 "	133
	South Australia	24		24 "	18
		16,909		16,909 barrels	8,154
Chain Cable	Great Britain	114		114 tons	2,081
Chicory	Great Britain	511,504		511,504 lbs.	6,955
	Victoria	9,632		9,632 "	180
	Queensland	2,464		2,464 "	39
		523,600		523,600 lbs.	7,174
Chocolate and Cocoa	Great Britain	982		982 cases	5,582
	Victoria	8		8 "	30
	France		46	46 "	165
		990	46	1,036 cases	5,777
Cider	Great Britain	724		724 gallons	64
	Queensland	12		12 "	6
	New Zealand	375		375 "	19
		1,111		1,111 gallons	89
Coal and Coke	Great Britain	129		129 tons	136
	Victoria	60		60 "	40
		189		189 tons	176
Cocoa-nuts	South Sea Islands	45,200		45,200 No.	103
Coffee	Great Britain	23,763		23,763 lbs.	717
	Victoria	134,691		134,691 "	5,426
	New Zealand	2,344		2,344 "	82
	Queensland	1,501		1,501 "	63
	Point de Galle	587,742		587,742 "	8,305
	Manila	63,483	11,979	75,462 "	2,475
	Java	115,860	54,959	170,819 "	6,234
	New Caledonia	6,703		6,703 "	150
	Singapore	25,349		25,349 "	846
	South Sea Islands	1,931		1,931 "	96
	Bourbon		112	112 "	4
		963,367	67,050	1,030,417 lbs.	24,403
Confections and Preserves	Great Britain	4,617		4,617 cases	19,553
	Victoria	1,528		1,528 "	2,339
	South Australia	70		70 "	206
	Tasmania	4,347		4,347 "	7,352
	Queensland	32		32 "	52
	New Zealand	28		28 "	38
	South Sea Islands	3		3 "	3
	Point de Galle	10		10 "	23
France		43	43 "	274	
United States	100		100 "	80	
	Carried forward	10,735	43	10,778 cases	29,920

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

IMPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
	Brought forward	10,735	43	10,778 cases	£ 29,920
Confections and Preserves— <i>continued.</i>	Hong Kong	426	.....	426 "	414
	Mauritius	478	.....	478 "	456
	Manila ... ..	.....	19	19 "	15
	Bourbon	5	.....	5 "	4
		11,644	62	11,706 cases	30,809
Coin { Gold	Victoria	16	.....	16 pkgs.	42,100
	New Zealand	4	.....	4 "	20,000
	Queensland	4	.....	4 "	20,000
		24	.....	24 pkgs.	82,100
Silver	Great Britain	20	.....	20 cases	5,200
	Victoria	22	.....	22 "	5,500
	South Sea Islands	1	.....	1 "	65
	Point de Galle	10	.....	10 "	3,000
		53	.....	53 cases	13,765
Copper Ore	South Australia	120	.....	120 tons	500
Copper	Great Britain	132	.....	132 cases,	1,942
	Victoria	27	.....	27 "	356
	Tasmania	92	.....	92 "	300
	Queensland	12	.....	12 "	47
	New Zealand	12	.....	12 "	25
	South Sea Islands	1	.....	1 "	3
		276	.....	276 cases	2,673
Corks and Bungs	Great Britain	645	.....	645 bales	4,375
	Victoria	2	.....	2 "	25
	Queensland	4	.....	4 "	26
	France ... ..	.....	60	60 cases	153
		651	60	711 bls.&cases	4,579
Cordage and Rope	Great Britain	1,740	.....	1,740 pkgs.	8,434
	Victoria	124	.....	124 "	817
	Queensland	33	.....	33 "	99
	New Zealand	65	.....	65 "	168
	United States	7	.....	7 "	50
	China	45	.....	45 "	105
	Calcutta ... ..	.....	202	202 "	186
	Manila	396	114	510 "	1,906
	Point de Galle	122	.....	122 "	789
		2,532	316	2,848 pkgs.	12,554
Cottons	Great Britain	888	.....	888 bales	35,558
	Victoria	60	.....	60 cases	1,490
		948	.....	948 bls. & cases	37,048
Cotton	Queensland	3	.....	3 bales	64
	South Sea Islands	36	.....	36 "	302
	New Caledonia	3	.....	3 "	3
		42	.....	42 bales	369
Cotton Waste	Great Britain	183	.....	183 bales	2,193
	Victoria	65	.....	65 "	471
		248	.....	248 bales	2,664
Curiosities	Great Britain	7	.....	7 cases	65
	Victoria	2	.....	2 "	6
	South Australia	1	.....	1 "	1
	China	5	.....	5 "	5
	Hong Kong	1	.....	1 "	5
		16	.....	16 cases	82
Church Ornaments	Great Britain	13	.....	13 cases	141
	France ... ..	.....	5	5 pkgs.	150
		13	5	18 cases, &c.	291

STATISTICS OF
IMPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Cutlery	Great Britain	253		253 cases	£ 8,189
	Victoria	12		12 "	177
	South Australia	3		3 "	46
	Queensland	6		6 "	111
	Point de Galle	5		5 "	161
	Hong Kong	2		2 "	4
		281		281 cases	8,688
Copperas	Great Britain	30		30 pkgs.	94
Drugs and Medicines	Great Britain	5,357		5,357 pkgs.	31,550
	Victoria	429		429 "	2,159
	Queensland	5		5 "	59
	United States	1,225	226	1,451 "	3,800
	Point de Galle	21		21 "	361
	Calcutta		363	363 "	694
	Hong Kong	71		71 "	110
	Panama	2		2 "	51
		7,110	589	7,699 pkgs.	38,784
Dyers' Materials	Great Britain	150		150 pkgs.	347
	Victoria	8		8 "	15
	Point de Galle	3		3 "	28
		161		161 pkgs.	390
Earthenware and China	Great Britain	4,526		4,526 pkgs.	29,497
	Victoria	15		15 "	55
	Queensland	6		6 "	38
	New Zealand	3		3 "	20
	Hong Kong	17		17 "	59
	France		13	13 "	122
		4,567	13	4,580 pkgs.	29,791
Felt	Great Britain	135		135 bales	440
	Victoria	14		14 "	90
	Tasmania	29		29 "	50
		178		178 bales	580
Fireworks	Great Britain	9		9 cases	104
	Victoria	224		224 "	395
	Hong Kong	282		282 "	359
		515		515 cases	858
Fuze	Great Britain	202		202 casks	1,155
	Queensland	16		16 "	45
		218		218 casks	1,200
Flax and Hemp	New Zealand	4		4 bales	6
Flock	Great Britain	11		11 bales	111
Fibre	Great Britain	13		13 bales	21
	Victoria	85		85 "	388
	South Sea Islands	15		15 tons	173
	Point de Galle	135		135 pkgs.	313
		233		233 pkgs., &c.	895
	15		15 tons		
Fish (Salt and Dried)	Great Britain	5,813		5,813 pkgs.	16,162
	Victoria	2,130		2,130 "	3,676
	Tasmania	37		37 "	79
	Queensland	27		27 "	60
	Western Australia	1		1 "	6
	New Zealand	375		375 "	762
	United States	3,494	295	3,789 "	5,931
	Hong Kong	141		141 "	286
	Canada	802		802 "	1,460
	Panama	12		12 "	9
		12,832	295	13,127 pkgs.	28,431

IMPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Flour and Bread	Great Britain	13		13 tons	£ 193
	Victoria	1,398		1,398 "	24,585
	South Australia	9,120		9,120 "	160,721
	Tasmania	120		120 "	1,926
	Queensland	73		73 "	1,457
	New Zealand	283		283 "	5,201
	South Sea Islands	56		56 "	672
	United States	5,898	1,408	7,306 "	135,233
	France		1,550	1,550 "	30,900
	Java	141		141 "	2,820
Chili	8,142	1,630	9,772 "	138,700	
		25,244	4,588	29,832 tons	502,408
Fruit	Great Britain	1,282 6 2 24		1,282 6 2 24	48,590
	Victoria	47 19 0 19		47 19 0 19	2,286
	Queensland	0 7 2 21		0 7 2 21	26
	New Zealand	1 16 3 20		1 16 3 20	116
	Hong Kong	2 5 0 2		2 5 0 2	70
	Mauritius	0 0 1 0		0 0 1 0	1
	Point de Galle	0 0 0 6		0 0 0 6	1
	Cape of Good Hope	17 2 3 16		17 2 3 16	935
	Chili	20 0 1 4		20 0 1 4	930
	South Sea Islands	0 1 3 2		0 1 3 2	4
	France		6 6 3 5	6 6 3 5	1,024
	United States	16 9 1 2		16 9 1 2	875
	Spain		45 1 1 19	45 1 1 19	3,005
	Calcutta		183 0 1 25	183 0 1 25	5,436
		1,388 10 0 4	234 8 2 21	1,622 18 2 25	63,293
Bottled	Great Britain	1,395		1,395 cases	1,356
	Victoria	340		340 "	288
	Queensland	50		50 "	50
	France		95	95 "	92
		1,785	95	1,880 cases	1,786
Green	Victoria	381		381 cases	693
	South Australia	45		45 "	80
	Tasmania	6,883		6,883 "	11,918
	Queensland	2,649		2,649 "	3,460
	New Zealand	11		11 "	8
		9,969		9,969 cases	16,159
Furniture	Great Britain	1,611		1,611 pkgs.	22,516
	Victoria	104		104 "	852
	South Australia	19		19 "	40
	Tasmania	39		39 "	300
	Queensland	15		15 "	96
	New Zealand	190		190 "	199
	South Sea Islands	33		33 "	300
	United States	1,716	205	1,921 "	3,296
France		30	30 "	494	
China	6		6 "	11	
		3,733	235	3,968 pkgs.	28,104
Floorcloth	Great Britain	203		203 pkgs.	3,653
	Victoria	7		7 "	131
		210		210 pkgs.	3,784
Gasfittings	Great Britain	1,871		1,871 pkgs.	6,012
	Victoria	1		1 "	5
	New Zealand	2		2 "	60
		1,874		1,874 pkgs.	6,077
Window	Great Britain	2,609		2,609 boxes	7,154
	Great Britain	2,895		2,895 pkgs.	17,414
Glass	Victoria	83		83 "	917
	Queensland	21		21 "	121
	New Zealand	20		20 "	38
	New Caledonia	1		1 "	7
	United States	211		211 "	1,391
	Point de Galle	2		2 "	46
	France		81	81 "	517
	Panama	1		1 "	4
		3,234	81	3,315 pkgs.	20,455

STATISTICS OF

IMPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Glass— <i>contd.</i> { Looking ...	Great Britain	97		97 cases	£ 1,442	
	Victoria	16		16 "	165	
	Queensland	1		1 "	16	
		114		114 cases	1,623	
Glue	Great Britain	55		55 pkgs.	307	
Dust	Victoria	235,146		235,146 ozs.	928,279	
	Tasmania	949		949 "	3,749	
	Queensland	32,588		32,588 "	127,296	
	New Zealand	270,607		270,607 "	1,082,865	
Gold ... {		539,290		539,290 ozs.	2,142,189	
Leaf	Great Britain	9		9 cases	291	
	Victoria	4		4 "	131	
	Panama	1		1 "	11	
		14		14 cases	433	
Wheat	Great Britain	362		362 bushels	130	
	Victoria	2,063		2,063 "	655	
	South Australia	116,985		116,985 "	48,047	
	Tasmania	2,170		2,170 "	777	
	Queensland	215		215 "	106	
	New Zealand	1,902		1,902 "	90	
	United States	301,465	172,788	474,253 "	150,914	
	Java	7,720		7,720 "	2,496	
	Chili	424,035	62,624	486,659 "	148,570	
	South Sea Islands	752		752 "	188	
		857,669	235,412	1,093,081 bushels	351,973	
Barley	United States	42,562		42,562 bushels	6,542	
	Chili	1,116		1,116 "	303	
		43,678		43,678 bushels	6,845	
Oats	Victoria	1,216		1,216 bushels	379	
	Tasmania	47,725		47,725 "	1,744	
	Queensland	1,305		1,305 "	332	
	New Zealand	2,200		2,200 "	440	
	United States	12,504		12,504 "	2,194	
	Chili	21,900		21,900 "	263	
		86,850		86,850 bushels	5,352	
Rice	Great Britain	10 9 1 12		10 9 1 12	300	
	Victoria	1,835 2 0 18		1,835 2 0 18	41,609	
	Queensland	24 7 2 21		24 7 2 21	858	
	New Zealand	1 10 0 0		1 10 0 0	45	
	Hong Kong	0 12 2 0		0 12 2 0	15	
	South Sea Islands	0 1 0 0		0 1 0 0	1	
	Java	287 5 2 8	311 0 1 8	598 5 3 16	15,359	
	Calcutta		305 0 0 0	305 0 0 0	7,900	
			2,159 8 1 3	616 0 1 8	2,775 8 2 11	66,087
	Maize	New Caledonia	138		138 bushels	18
United States			4,371	4,371 "	510	
		138	4,371	4,509 bushels	528	
Pollard	South Australia	1,217		1,217 bushels	74	
Beans	United States	594		594 sacks	248	
	France		250	250 brls.	344	
		594	250	844 sacks, &c.	592	
Grindery	Great Britain	850		850 pkgs.	10,685	
	Victoria	1		1 "	79	
	Queensland	1		1 "	10	
	United States	118		118 "	65	
		970		970 pkgs.	10,839	
Guano	Victoria	28		28 tons	176	
	South Sea Islands	2		2 "	4	
		30		30 tons	180	

IMPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Gum ...	Great Britain	23		23 pkgs.	£ 273
	New Zealand	165		165 "	370
		188		188 pkgs.	643
Grease ...	Great Britain	120		120 tons	706
	New Zealand	3		3 "	56
		123		123 tons	762
Haberdashery ...	Great Britain	770		770 cases	33,574
	Victoria	23		23 "	575
	Queensland	3		3 "	55
	Point de Galle	89		89 "	6,395
	Panama	15		15 "	719
		900		900 cases	41,318
Hardware ...	Great Britain	24,148		24,148 pkgs.	143,371
	Victoria	697		697 "	3,474
	South Australia	1		1 "	5
	Tasmania	7		7 "	68
	Queensland	191		191 "	785
	New Zealand	64		64 "	892
	South Sea Islands	17		17 "	57
	New Caledonia	2		2 "	12
	United States	3,031	607	3,638 "	15,993
	Point de Galle	24		24 "	918
	France		29	29 "	197
	Hong Kong	2		2 "	14
	Bouillon		1	1 "	50
	Panama	1		1 "	45
		28,185	637	28,822 pkgs.	165,881
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets ...	Great Britain	2,190		2,190 cases	48,677
	Victoria	208		208 "	5,508
	Tasmania	2		2 "	26
	Queensland	13		13 "	226
	New Zealand	3		3 "	28
	New Caledonia	3		3 "	20
	Point de Galle	5		5 "	125
	France		8	8 "	355
	Hong Kong	8		8 "	100
		2,432	8	2,440 cases	55,065
Hay ...	South Australia	38		38 tons	238
	Tasmania	57		57 "	273
	New Zealand	88		88 "	279
		183		183 tons	790
Hemp ...	Victoria	308		308 bales	1,400
	Manila	1	520	521 "	2,114
		309	520	829 bales	3,514
Hoofs, Horns, and Bones ...	Queensland	13		13 tons	113
	New Zealand	10		10 "	23
		23		23 tons	136
Horsehair ...	Great Britain	69		69 pkgs.	903
	Victoria	3		3 "	60
	Queensland	6		6 "	9
	New Zealand	1		1 "	15
		79		79 pkgs.	987
Hollow-ware...	Great Britain	366		366 pkgs.	3,193
Hosiery and Gloves...	Great Britain	507		507 cases	21,450
	Victoria	23		23 "	756
	Point de Galle	151		151 "	18,753
		681		681 cases	40,959
Hops ...	Great Britain	t. cwt. qrs. lbs.		t. cwt. qrs. lbs.	
	Victoria	41 13 1 18		41 13 1 18	6,604
	Tasmania	3 0 7		3 0 7	22
	New Zealand	6 19 1 22		6 19 1 22	762
	New Caledonia	1 4 1 15		1 4 1 15	288
		0 1 2 2		0 1 2 2	2
		50 1 3 8		50 1 3 8	7,678

STATISTICS OF

IMPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Instruments ...	Musical ...	Great Britain	690	.....	690 cases	£ 18,840
		Victoria	9	.....	9 "	144
		South Australia	1	.....	1 "	40
		Queensland	9	.....	9 "	142
		New Zealand	4	.....	4 "	34
		New Caledonia	2	.....	2 "	35
		Point de Galle	5	.....	5 "	50
		South Sea Islands	3	.....	3 "	28
			723	.....	723 cases	19,313
	Surgical ...	Great Britain	3	.....	3 cases	76
		Victoria	1	.....	1 "	8
		Point de Galle	9	.....	9 "	6
			13	.....	13 cases	90
	Scientific ...	Great Britain	21	.....	21 cases	870
		Victoria	11	.....	11 "	109
		Queensland	2	.....	2 "	16
		Point de Galle	22	.....	22 "	975
		Panama	1	.....	1 "	17
			57	.....	57 cases	1,987
	Optical ...	Great Britain	8	.....	8 cases	162
		Point de Galle	15	.....	15 "	202
			23	.....	23 cases	364
	India-rubber Goods ...	Great Britain	110	.....	110 pkgs.	2,416
Victoria		31	.....	31 "	1,553	
Point de Galle		5	.....	5 "	129	
		146	.....	146 pkgs.	4,098	
Iron and Steel ...	Great Britain	12,115	.....	12,115 tons	99,140	
	Victoria	675	.....	675 "	6,483	
	Queensland	77	.....	77 "	390	
	New Zealand	187	.....	187 "	602	
	South Sea Islands	3	.....	3 "	36	
	Mauritius	20	.....	20 "	90	
	Holland ... ..	.....	50	50 "	130	
		13,077	50	13,127 tons	106,871	
Iron ...	Tanks ...	Great Britain	198	.....	198 No.	789
		Victoria	168	.....	168 "	575
		Tasmania	2	.....	2 "	6
		Queensland	26	.....	26 "	91
	New Zealand	29	.....	29 "	96	
		423	.....	423 No.	1,557	
	Pipes ...	Great Britain	5,639	.....	5,639 No.	2,688
		Victoria	37	.....	37 "	20
			5,676	.....	5,676 No.	2,708
	Tiles ...	Great Britain	3	.....	3 pkgs.	16
Bridges ...	Great Britain	2	.....	2 No.	7,380	
Jewellery ...	Great Britain	5	.....	5 cases	298	
	Queensland	5	.....	5 "	521	
	South Sea Islands	5	.....	5 "	165	
	Point de Galle	94	.....	94 "	16,063	
		109	.....	109 cases	17,047	
Lamps ...	Great Britain	60	.....	60 pkgs.	676	
	Victoria	9	.....	9 "	123	
	Queensland	5	.....	5 "	21	
	United States	93	103	196 "	1,449	
	Point de Galle	2	.....	2 "	13	
	169	103	272 pkgs.	2,282		
Lampware ...	Great Britain	112	112 pkgs.	341	
	Victoria	24	24 "	255	
		136	136 pkgs.	596	

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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IMPORTS—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.			
Lead	Rolls	Great Britain	1,173		1,173 No.	£ 5,335	
		Victoria	115		115 "	1,278	
		Queensland	5		5 "	20	
		New Zealand	20		20 "	57	
			1,313		1,313 No.	6,690	
	Piping...	Great Britain	259		259 cwt.	446	
		Victoria	684		684 "	733	
			943		943 cwt.*	1,179	
	Leather	Unmanufactd...	Great Britain	77		77 cases	2,772
			Victoria	16		16 "	346
South Australia			3		3 "	159	
Tasmania			81		81 "	3,112	
Queensland			14		14 "	173	
New Zealand			1		1 "	54	
Point de Galle			2		2 "	35	
Mauritius		1		1 "	10		
			195		195 cases	6,661	
Boots & Shoes...		Great Britain	10,523		10,523 cases	144,525	
	Victoria	496		496 "	5,029		
	Tasmania	1		1 "	7		
	Queensland	163		163 "	1,641		
	New Zealand	130		130 "	1,233		
	Point de Galle	34		34 "	359		
	France		6	6 "	386		
	Hong Kong	20		20 "	86		
Panama	5		5 "	80			
		11,372	6	11,378 cases	153,346		
Lime-juice	Great Britain	1,062		1,062 galls.	134		
	Queensland	60		60 "	6		
	New Zealand	1,144		1,144 "	85		
	South Sea Islands	14,130		14,130 "	543		
			16,396		16,396 galls.	768	
Linen and Drapery	Great Britain	21,369		21,369 pkgs.	937,446		
	Victoria	1,211		1,211 "	46,922		
	Tasmania	1		1 "	14		
	New Caledonia	1		1 "	5		
	Queensland	223		223 "	5,920		
	New Zealand	31		31 "	1,222		
	South Sea Islands	4		4 "	18		
	United States	2		2 "	70		
	Point de Galle	279		279 "	23,176		
	Hong Kong	2		2 "	10		
Panama	14		14 "	630			
		23,137		23,137 pkgs.	1,015,433		
Horses	Great Britain	6		6 No.	608		
	Victoria	32		32 "	6,233		
	Tasmania	6		6 "	116		
	Queensland	70		70 "	1,010		
	New Zealand	21		21 "	4,000		
		135		135 No.	11,967		
Cattle...	Great Britain	1		1 No.	40		
Sheep...	Great Britain	44		44 No.	1,654		
	Victoria	85		85 "	1,285		
	Tasmania	6		6 "	6		
	Queensland	100		100 "	88		
	New Zealand	4		4 "	4		
		239		239 No.	3,037.		
Pigs	Great Britain	4		4 No.	8		
Goats...	Victoria	2		2 No.	4		
Dogs	Great Britain	15		15 No.	125		
	Tasmania	3		3 "	3		
		18		18 No.	128		

STATISTICS OF

IMPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.			
Live Stock— <i>continued</i>	Kangaroos ...	Tasmania ...	9	.....	9 No.	£ 9
	Poultry ...	Great Britain ...	10	.....	10 No.	7
	Rabbits ...	Great Britain ...	12	.....	12 No.	18
	Birds ...	Queensland ...	8	.....	8 cases	45
Matches.	}	Great Britain ...	2,844	.....	2,844 cases	16,135
		Victoria ...	38	.....	38 "	319
		Queensland ...	9	.....	9 "	72
		New Zealand ...	30	.....	30 "	57
		United States ...	4	.....	4 "	20
		South Sea Islands ...	1	.....	1 "	7
		New Caledonia ...	1	.....	1 "	5
			2,927	.....	2,927 cases	16,615
Machinery ...	}	Great Britain ...	1,866	.....	1,866 pkgs.	21,283
		Victoria ...	846	.....	846 "	4,539
		South Australia ...	20	.....	20 "	213
		Tasmania ...	1	.....	1 "	5
		Queensland ...	77	.....	77 "	475
		South Sea Islands ...	1	.....	1 "	10
		New Zealand ...	18	.....	18 "	230
		United States ...	695	62	757	"	4,649
		Point de Galle ...	10	.....	10 "	18
		Panama ...	1	.....	1 "	2
					3,535	62	3,597 pkgs.	31,424
	for Weighing	Great Britain ...	378	.....	378 cases	1,433
	for Mills	Great Britain ...	1	.....	1 case	25
Malt ...	}	Great Britain ...	48,386	.....	48,386 bushels	23,778
		Queensland ...	113	.....	113 "	26
		New Caledonia ...	40	.....	40 "	18
			48,539	.....	48,539 bushels	23,822
Marble	}	Great Britain ...	449	.....	449 cases	2,269
		France ...	.....	11	11 "	50
			449	11	460 cases	2,319	
Marble Slabs ...		Great Britain ...	17	.....	17 pkgs.	90
Matting and Rugs	}	Great Britain ...	85	.....	85 bales	1,356
		Victoria ...	71	.....	71 "	82
		Hong Kong ...	54	.....	54 "	54
		China ...	3	2	5 "	7	
		Manila ...	43	.....	43 "	123
		Mauritius ...	12	.....	12 "	24
			268	2	270 bales	1,646	
Metal (Galvanized)	}	Great Britain ...	2,867	.....	2,867 cases	24,888
		Victoria ...	389	.....	389 "	3,460
		Tasmania ...	87	.....	87 "	120
		Queensland ...	12	.....	12 "	49
		New Zealand ...	1	.....	1 "	3
			3,356	.....	3,356 cases	28,520
Military and Naval Stores	}	Great Britain ...	9,542	.....	9,542 pkgs.	29,035
		Victoria ...	6	.....	6 "	20
		New Zealand ...	230	.....	230 "	1,210
			9,778	.....	9,778 pkgs.	30,265
Metal (Old)		South Sea Islands ...	18	.....	18 cwt.	48
Millinery	}	Great Britain ...	354	.....	354 cases	15,839
		Victoria ...	10	.....	10 "	222
		Point de Galle ...	36	.....	36 "	2,003
		Panama ...	16	.....	16 "	963
					416	416 cases	19,027
Molasses	}	Great Britain ...	cwt. qrs. lbs.	.....	cwt. qrs. lbs.	19
		Victoria ...	2 0 0	.....	2 0 0	4
		Queensland ...	6 0 0	.....	6 0 0	3
			35 0 5	.....	35 0 5	26

IMPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Nails ...	Great Britain	13,795		13,795 kegs	£ 16,201
	Victoria	149		149 "	206
	Queensland	347		347 "	317
	United States	399	209	608 "	492
		14,690	209	14,899 kegs	17,216
Oakum	Great Britain	530		530 bundles	465
	Tasmania	5		5 "	30
		535		535 bundles	495
Oars ...	United States	1,818	1,673	3,491 No.	765
Oatmeal ...	Great Britain	4,548		4,548 casks	6,016
	Victoria	181		181 "	270
	Tasmania	30		30 bags	120
	United States	125		125 casks	135
		4,884		4,884 casks, &c.	6,541
Groats ...	Great Britain	611		611 cases	1,268
Pearl Barley ...	Great Britain	1,893		1,893 cwt.	1,978
	Victoria	20		20 "	26
	United States		50	50 "	50
		1,913	50	1,963 cwt.	2,054
Black ...	Queensland	1		1 tun	40
	South Sea Islands	61		61 tuns	1,330
	Fisheries	60		60 "	2,000
		122		122 tuns	3,870
Linseed	Great Britain	23,175		23,175 galls.	4,137
	Victoria	330		330 "	58
		23,505		23,505 galls.	4,195
Cocoanut	South Sea Islands	9		9 tuns	195
	Fisheries	46		46 "	1,300
	New Caledonia	10		10 "	238
		65		65 tuns	1,733
Olive	Great Britain	2,883		2,883 galls.	1,263
	France		1,196	1,196 "	100
		2,883	1,196	4,079 galls.	1,363
Colza	Great Britain	4,116		4,116 galls.	982
	Victoria	115		115 "	25
		4,231		4,231 galls.	1,007
China ...	Point de Galle	225		225 galls.	68
Kerosene	Great Britain	3,929		3,929 galls.	548
	Victoria	85,604		85,604 "	13,642
	United States	102,480	5,056	107,536 "	13,238
		192,013	5,056	197,069 galls.	27,428
Palm ...	Great Britain	1,520		1,520 galls.	217
Cod Liver	Great Britain	204		204 galls.	268
Naptha	Great Britain	6		6 galls.	4
	Victoria	25		25 "	10
		31		31 galls.	14
All other	Great Britain	32,177		32,177 galls.	6,006
	Victoria	6,356		6,356 "	2,806
	Queensland	279		279 "	63
	New Zealand	1,078		1,078 "	218
	South Sea Islands	720		720 "	102
	United States	8,400		8,400 "	1,325
	Spain	500		500 "	25
	Hong Kong	2,750		2,750 "	788
Norfolk Island		10	10 "	160	
Panama		3,638		3,638 "	335
		55,898	10	55,908 galls.	11,828

STATISTICS OF

IMPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Oilcloth	Great Britain	142		142 pkgs.	£ 2,490
	Great Britain	48,526		48,526 cases	85,749
Oilmen's Stores	Victoria	1,729		1,729 "	2,858
	South Australia	20		20 "	42
	Queensland	23		23 "	49
	New Zealand	246		246 "	619
	South Sea Islands	1		1 "	2
	United States	785	500	1,285 "	1,971
	Point de Galle	58		58 "	38
	France		3,329	3,329 "	8,293
		51,388	3,829	55,217 cases	99,621
Onions	Victoria	8		8 tons	135
	Tasmania	238		238 "	2,823
	South Sea Islands	15		15 "	117
	Bourbon		2	2 "	20
		261	2	263 tons	3,095
Opium	Great Britain	1,598		1,598 lbs.	1,436
	Victoria	1,500		1,500 "	4,170
	Queensland	186		186 "	600
	Point de Galle	7,149		7,149 "	17,160
		10,433		10,433 lbs.	23,366
Paint...	Great Britain	7,379		7,379 cwt.	11,510
	Victoria	312		312 "	650
	Queensland	9		9 "	10
	New Zealand	10		10 "	17
	United States	1,161		1,161 "	207
	Point de Galle	1		1 "	1
		8,872		8,872 cwt.	12,395
Painters' Materials	Great Britain	1,355		1,355 pkgs.	5,247
	Victoria	44		44 "	121
		1,399		1,399 pkgs.	5,368
Paperhangings	Great Britain	705		705 pkgs.	3,945
	Victoria	16		16 "	163
	Queensland	11		11 "	102
	France		12	12 "	251
		732	12	744 pkgs.	4,461
Peas (Split)	Great Britain	1,065		1,065 barrels	1,297
	Victoria	30		30 "	112
	Queensland	32		32 "	50
	United States	202	20	222 "	123
	France		100	100 "	193
		1,329	120	1,449 barrels	1,775
Peas (Preserved)	France		342	342 cases	1,081
Pepper and Spices	Great Britain	1,349		1,349 pkgs.	3,975
	Victoria	932		932 "	1,451
	South Australia	9		9 "	20
	Queensland	40		40 "	55
	New Zealand	1		1 "	5
	Java	276	398	674 "	952
	China	400		400 "	519
	Hong Kong	278		278 "	134
		3,285	398	3,683 pkgs.	7,111
Perfumery	Great Britain	1,391		1,391 cases	5,261
	Victoria	9		9 "	70
	Western Australia	5		5 "	10
	Point de Galle	1		1 "	3
	France		5	5 "	44
	Bourbon		1	1 "	1
		1,406	6	1,412 cases	5,389
Pickles and Sauces	Great Britain	5,462		5,462 cases	6,744
	Victoria	66		66 "	66
	New Zealand	25		25 "	25
		5,553		5,553 cases	6,835

IMPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Pictures and Paintings	Great Britain	326		326 cases	£ 2,644.
	Victoria	15		15 "	60
	United States	4		4 "	10
	Point de Galle	6		6 "	25
	China	1		1 "	3
	Hong Kong	2		2 "	4
		354		354 cases	2,746
Pipes (Tobacco)	Great Britain	2,338		2,338 cases	3,061
	Victoria	28		28 "	275
	Queensland	9		9 "	91
	United States	22		22 "	40
	Point de Galle	5		5 "	403
	Hong Kong	10		10 "	13
Panama	1		1 "	236	
		2,413		2,413 cases	4,119
Pitch, Tar, and Resin	Great Britain	2,219		2,219 barrels	2,706
	Victoria	170		170 "	458
	Queensland	45		45 "	22
	New Zealand	23		23 "	92
	United States	611		611 "	515
		3,068		3,068 barrels	3,793
Plants and Seeds	Great Britain	453		453 pkgs.	2,002
	Victoria	395		395 "	1,001
	Tasmania	316		316 "	573
	Queensland	36		36 "	103
	New Zealand	112		112 "	177
	South Sea Islands	19		19 "	39
	United States	2		2 "	8
	Point de Galle	47		47 "	293
	France		58	58 "	85
	Hong Kong	41		41 "	37
	Mauritius	1		1 "	12
	Bourbon		15	15 "	31
	Cape of Good Hope	1		1 "	1
	Norfolk Island		16	16 "	11
	Panama	4		4 "	6
		1,427	89	1,516 pkgs.	4,379
Plate (Silver)	Great Britain	15		15 cases	1,075
	Queensland	2		2 "	140
	Point de Galle	20		20 "	1,029
		37		37 cases	2,244
Plated-ware	Great Britain	132		132 cases	3,839
	Victoria	4		4 "	141
	Queensland	2		2 "	43
	Point de Galle	1		1 "	9
		139		139 cases	4,032
Potatoes	Victoria	6,470		6,470 tons	40,359
	South Australia	112		112 "	560
	Tasmania	2,091		2,091 "	12,688
	Queensland	11		11 "	65
	New Zealand	1,218		1,218 "	6,632
	Norfolk Island		2	2 "	8
		9,902	2	9,904 tons	60,312
Printing Materials	Great Britain	608		608 cases	7,866
	Victoria	23		23 "	221
	Queensland	2		2 "	4
	New Zealand	4		4 "	36
	Point de Galle	1		1 "	8
		638		638 cases	8,135
Photographic Materials	Great Britain	96		96 cases	765
	Victoria	37		37 "	326
	Queensland	1		1 "	20
	United States	3		3 "	8
	Point de Galle	11		11 "	106
		148		148 cases	1,225

STATISTICS OF

IMPORTS—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Provisions...	Beef...	Tasmania ...	9	9 cwt.	£ 20
		Queensland ...	3,245	3,245 "	4,445
		New Zealand ...	20	20 "	30
		United States ...	100	100 "	150
			3,374	3,374 cwt.	4,645
	Pork	Great Britain ...	397	397 cwt.	888
		Victoria ...	93	93 "	177
		Tasmania ...	108	108 "	252
		Queensland ...	264	264 "	627
		United States ...	649	649 "	1,301
		France	40	40 "	120
		Norfolk Island	20	20 "	52
			1,511	60	1,571 cwt.	3,417
	Bacon	Great Britain ...	996	996 cwt.	4,436
		Victoria ...	14	14 "	69
		Tasmania ...	10	10 "	25
		Queensland ...	8	8 "	20
		New Zealand ...	45	45 "	155
			1,073	1,073 cwt.	4,705
	Hams	Great Britain ...	2,303	2,303 cwt.	12,915
		Victoria ...	172	172 "	360
		Queensland ...	23	23 "	99
		New Zealand ...	29	29 "	145
		United States ...	70	70 "	111
			2,597	2,597 cwt.	13,630
	Chinese	Victoria ...	2,247	2,247 pkgs.	1,800
		Hong Kong ...	2,899	2,899 "	1,932
		5,146	.....	5,146 pkgs.	3,732
Preserved	Great Britain ...	1,653	.....	1,653 pkgs.	4,555
	Victoria ...	67	.....	67 "	161
	Queensland ...	29	.....	29 "	226
	New Zealand ...	23	.....	23 "	52
	Bourbon ...	.....	146	146 "	114
		1,772	146	1,918 pkgs.	5,108	
Preserved Meat	Great Britain ...	174	.....	174 pkgs.	665
	Victoria ...	23	.....	23 "	61
		197	.....	197 pkgs.	726
Vegetables (Preserved) Do. (Green)...	Great Britain ...	322	.....	322 pkgs.	722
	Tasmania ...	8	.....	8 tons	62
		330	.....	330 pkgs., &c.	784
Quicksilver	Great Britain ...	200	.....	200 bottles	1,479
	South Australia ...	30	.....	30 "	225
	United States ...	.....	21	21 "	231
		230	21	251 bottles	1,935	
Rattans and Canes	Victoria ...	101	.....	101 bundles	54
	Java ...	9,509	362	9,871 "	590	
	China ...	1,094	.....	1,094 "	21
	Mauritius ...	4,153	.....	4,153 "	220
		14,857	362	15,219 bundles	885	
Saddlery and Harness	Great Britain ...	1,643	.....	1,643 pkgs.	50,740
	Victoria ...	17	.....	17 "	121
	Tasmania ...	1	.....	1 "	20
	Queensland ...	32	.....	32 "	425
	New Zealand ...	9	.....	9 "	142
	Point de Galle ...	1	.....	1 "	40
	Java ...	1	.....	1 "	5
	1,704	.....	1,704 pkgs.	51,493	
Salt	Great Britain ...	4,094	.....	4,094 tons	5,122
	Victoria ...	541	.....	541 "	773
	Queensland ...	13	.....	13 "	37
		4,648	.....	4,648 tons	5,932

IMPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Salt (Rock)	Great Britain	913		913 tons.	£ 368
	Victoria	60		60 "	79
	Rio de Janeiro	30		30 "	90
		1,003		1,003 tons	1,037
Saltpetre	Great Britain	436		436 cwt.	666
	Victoria	10		10 "	18
	Queensland	52		52 "	91
	China	20		20 "	10
		518		518 cwt.	785
Ship Chandlery	Great Britain	524		524 pkgs.	4,091
	Victoria	3		3 "	34
	Queensland	9		9 "	45
	New Zealand	10		10 "	35
	South Sea Islands	1		1 "	15
		547		547 pkgs.	4,220
Shooks and Staves	Great Britain	14,206		14,206 pkgs.	296
	Victoria	6,438		6,438 No.	253
	Tasmania	60,132		60,132 "	461
		80,776		80,776 pkgs. &c.	1,010
Silks	Great Britain	66		66 cases	5,290
	Victoria	11		11 "	1,453
	Point de Galle	255		255 "	32,412
	Hong Kong	1		1 "	6
	Panama	3		3 "	187
		336		336 cases	39,348
Horned Cattle	Queensland	34,696		34,696 No.	17,370
	New Zealand	2,479		2,479 "	1,211
	New Caledonia	484		484 "	243
	Norfolk Island		54	54 "	23
		47,659	54	37,713 No.	18,847
Sheep	Victoria	1		1 bundle	1
	Queensland	1,648		1,648 bundles	12,797
	New Zealand	210		210 "	1,525
	South Sea Islands	4		4 "	20
	New Caledonia	33		33 "	170
		1,896		1,896 bundles	14,513
Kangaroo	Victoria	9		9 cases	124
	Tasmania	26		26 "	715
		35		35 cases	839
Calf	Tasmania	1		1 case	15
	Queensland	64		64 cases	121
	New Zealand	21		21 "	7
		86		86 cases	143
Chamois	Great Britain	1		1 case	11
	Queensland	1		1 "	5
		2		2 cases	16
Slates	Unmanufactured	Great Britain		712,150 No.	5,522
	Manufactured	Great Britain	105	105 cases	247
	Slabs	Great Britain	26	26 No.	42
Soap	Great Britain	1,362		1,362 cwt.	1,708
	Victoria	137		137 "	241
	South Australia	201		201 "	280
	Queensland	24		24 "	36
	New Zealand	55		55 "	66
		1,779		1,779 cwt.	2,331

STATISTICS OF

IMPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Soda and Seltzer Water, and Lemonade	Great Britain	558	.....	558 pkgs.	£ 954
	Victoria	3	.....	3 "	75
	France ... ..	.....	12	12 "	20
		561	12	573 pkgs.	1,049
Specimens of Natural History	Great Britain	8	.....	8 cases	120
	Victoria	26	.....	26 "	59
	South Australia	1	.....	1 "	9
	Tasmania	2	.....	2 "	8
	Queensland	40	.....	40 "	101
	New Zealand	15	.....	15 "	103
	South Sea Islands	61	.....	61 "	67
Point de Galle	9	.....	9 "	96	
		162	.....	162 cases	563
Starch and Blue	Great Britain	7,901	.....	7,901 cases	9,992
	Victoria	5	.....	5 "	23
		7,906	.....	7,906 cases	10,015
Brandy	Great Britain	148,335	.....	148,335 galls.	59,574
	Victoria	16,273	7,718	23,991 "	8,353
	New Zealand	656	.....	656 "	324
	Tasmania	877	.....	877 "	602
	Queensland	847	.....	847 "	371
	South Australia	660	.....	660 "	255
	France ... ..	.....	89,110	89,110 "	29,285
	China	2	.....	2 "	1
	Mauritius	50	.....	50 "	16
	Point de Galle	2	.....	2 "	1
		167,702	96,828	264,530 galls.	98,782
Rum	Great Britain	239,766	.....	239,766 galls.	41,608
	Victoria	33	.....	33 "	13
	New Zealand	2,963	.....	2,963 "	500
	Queensland	8	.....	8 "	2
	South Australia	92	.....	92 "	24
	Mauritius	2,469	.....	2,469 "	400
	Bourbon	2,228	19	2,247 "	510
		247,559	19	247,578 galls.	43,057
Geneva	Great Britain	17,940	.....	17,940 galls.	4,293
	Victoria	7,842	2,858	10,700 "	1,823
	Queensland	176	.....	176 "	28
	South Australia	730	.....	730 "	100
	Holland ... ..	.....	59,129	59,129 "	10,700
	Manila	6	.....	6 "	1
Portugal	3,427	.....	3,427 "	250	
		30,121	61,987	92,108 galls.	17,195
Spirits ...	Gin	Great Britain ... ..	.....	11,059 galls.	4,070
		Victoria	388	388 "	188
		Queensland	100	100 "	28
		11,547	.....	11,547 galls.	4,286
Whiskey	Great Britain	15,475	.....	15,475 galls.	5,279
	Victoria	1,523	.....	1,523 "	354
	New Zealand	984	.....	984 "	337
	Queensland	2,493	.....	2,493 "	486
		20,475	.....	20,475 galls.	6,456
Liqueurs	Great Britain	2,168	.....	2,168 galls.	750
	Victoria	282	.....	282 "	272
	New Zealand	156	.....	156 "	104
	Queensland	125	.....	125 "	52
	New York	554	.....	554 "	557
France ... ..	.....	1,139	1,139 "	521	
		3,285	1,139	4,424 galls.	2,256
Perfumed	Great Britain	2,385	.....	2,385 galls.	5,417
	Victoria	106	.....	106 "	132
	New Zealand	5	.....	5 "	15
	United States	78	10	88 "	268
	France ... ..	.....	104	104 "	323
		2,574	114	2,688 galls.	6,155

IMPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.			
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.				
Spirits— <i>continued.</i>	All other	Great Britain	12,253		12,253 galls.	£ 2,655		
		Victoria	1,382		1,382 "	370		
		Queensland	4		4 "	2		
		South Australia	227		227 "	138		
		United States	706		706 "	1,128		
			14,572		14,572 galls.	4,293		
Stationery ...	Books	Great Britain	1,124		1,124 cases	34,881		
		Victoria	475		475 "	6,683		
		Queensland	25		25 "	219		
		New Zealand	7		7 "	70		
		United States	8		8 "	98		
		Point de Galle	958		958 "	13,618		
		Hong Kong	10		10 "	20		
		Panama	113		113 "	1,160		
				2,720		2,720 cases	56,749	
				Great Britain	5,500		5,500 pkgs.	61,630
Stones	Paper	Victoria	288		288 "	2,928		
		Tasmania	1		1 "	2		
		Queensland	149		149 "	976		
		Point de Galle	58		58 "	1,268		
		Hong Kong	24		24 "	32		
		Panama	1		1 "	10		
				6,021		6,021 pkgs.	66,846	
			Maps	Great Britain	7		7 cases	239
			Mill	Great Britain	25		25 No.	255
			Grind	Great Britain	1,722		1,722 No.	201
	Stone	Queensland	100		100 tons	25		
Sulphur	Turkey Seythe	Great Britain	22		22 pkgs.	119		
		Great Britain	117		117 "	150		
			139		139 pkgs.	269		
			Great Britain	337		337 pkgs.	847	
			Victoria	1		1 "	40	
			United States	3		3 "	40	
				341		341 pkgs.	927	
				Great Britain	1,280		1,280 cwt.	922
				South Sea Islands	654		654 "	164
				1,934		1,934 cwt.	1,086	
Sugar	Raw ...	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.				
		Great Britain	2 3 0 11		2 3 0 11	121		
		Victoria	499 11 3 10	90 4 2 14	589 16 1 24	20,632		
		Tasmania	0 1 2 0		0 1 2 0	2		
		South Australia	180 4 3 20		180 4 3 20	4,855		
		Queensland	3 5 2 19		3 5 2 19	94		
		Manila	1660 15 1 16	1047 9 0 5	2,708 4 1 21	79,308		
		Mauritius	9151 16 0 10	363 1 0 19	9,514 17 1 1	291,500		
		Java	2453 0 2 25	1033 8 3 25	3,486 9 2 22	72,205		
		China	0 7 3 14		0 7 3 14	10		
Hong Kong	2 5 3 21		2 5 3 21	48				
Bourbon	249 2 1 17	4458 17 1 0	4,707 19 2 17	124,971				
South Sea Islands	0 12 0 2		0 12 0 2	14				
Singapore	30 1 1 13		30 1 1 13	932				
New Caledonia	6 0 1 1		6 0 1 1	210				
France		142 7 1 0	142 7 1 0	4,146				
		14,239 9 0 11	7135 8 1 7	21,374 17 1 18	599,048			
Sugar	Refined	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.				
		Great Britain	246 16 1 9		246 16 1 9	11,491		
		Victoria	1 6 1 9		1 6 1 9	58		
		Queensland	0 1 1 0	18 8 0 7	18 9 1 7	949		
		France		88 11 0 14	88 11 0 14	3,302		
		248 3 3 18	106 19 0 21	355 3 0 11	15,800			

STATISTICS OF

IMPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Sundries	Great Britain	181		181 pkgs.	£ 812
	Victoria	177		177 "	333
	South Australia	12		12 "	64
	Tasmania	124		124 "	253
	Queensland	294	9	303 "	337
	New Zealand	90		90 "	222
	South Sea Islands	455		455 "	918
	Fisheries	7		7 "	10
	New Caledonia	31		31 "	69
	United States	29	2	31 "	37
	Point de Galle	71		71 "	582
	France		118	118 "	93
	Java	16		16 "	31
	Calcutta		2	2 "	12
	Hong Kong	33		33 "	78
	Mauritius	18		18 "	14
	Chili	21		21 "	18
Cape of Good Hope	9		9 "	52	
Norfolk Island		4	4 "	4	
Panama	3		3 "	11	
China	8	4	12 "	15	
		1,579	139	1,718 pkgs.	3,965
Tallow	Victoria	6		6 cwt.	9
	Queensland	30,072		30,072 "	53,128
	New Zealand	633		633 "	1,375
	South Sea Islands	8		8 "	13
		30,719		30,719 cwt.	54,525
Tarpawlings	Great Britain	37		37 barrels	1,518
Telegraph Materials	Victoria	62		62 pkgs.	575
Tea	Great Britain	2,734		2,734 lbs.	252
	Victoria	55,311		55,311 "	5,736
	Queensland	2,430		2,430 "	270
	Hong Kong	446,683		446,683 "	36,279
	Point de Galle	402		402 "	28
	China	3,589,329	1,918,452	5,507,781 "	389,327
	New Zealand	27,429		27,429 "	2,460
	Tasmania	5,124		5,124 "	490
	Singapore	10,615		10,615 "	700
	South Sea Islands	113	10	123 "	13
		4,140,170	1,918,462	6,058,632 lbs.	435,555
Timber	Deals	Great Britain	6,000	6,000 No.	60
	Battens	Tasmania	43,652	43,652 No.	216
	Spars	New Zealand	119	119 No.	989
	Shingles	Tasmania	1,089,700	1,089,700 No.	376
		Queensland	25,000	25,000 "	9
			1,114,700	1,114,700 No.	385
	Laths	United States	58,000	58,000 No.	37
	Palings	Tasmania	405,009	405,009 No.	1,304
		Queensland	12,948	12,948 "	52
		New Zealand	13,500	13,500 "	66
			431,457	431,457 No.	1,422
	Pine	Queensland	200,235	200,235 feet	663
	Sandalwood	New Caledonia	2	2 tons	30
All other	Great Britain	45,200		45,200 feet	370
	Victoria	14,345		14,345 "	190
	South Australia	9,300		9,300 "	62
	Tasmania	60,132		60,132 "	177
	Queensland	980,699		980,699 "	3,941
	New Zealand	1,260,043		1,260,043 "	6,307
	South Sea Islands	600		600 "	3
	United States	1,543,294	340,705	1,883,999 "	6,947
	Java	1,800		1,800 "	5
	China	21,600		21,600 "	91
	Chili	7,500		7,500 "	30
Vancouver's Island		414,297	414,297 "	1,102	
		3,944,513	755,002	4,699,515 feet	19,225

IMPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Tin	Great Britain	2,797		2,797 boxes	£ 4,818	
	Victoria	1		1 "	2	
		2,798		2,798 boxes	4,820	
Tinware	Great Britain	258		258 casks	2,274	
	Victoria	24		24 "	42	
		282		282 casks	2,316	
Manufactured	Great Britain	196,597		196,597 lbs.	15,086	
	Victoria	516,846		516,846 "	44,260	
	New Zealand	41,122		41,122 "	3,901	
	Queensland	26,722		26,722 "	2,374	
	South Australia	4		4 "	1	
	South Sea Islands	2,149		2,149 "	246	
	United States	91,765	3,600	95,365 "	8,155	
	Hong Kong	5,588		5,588 "	461	
			880,793	3,600	884,393 lbs.	74,484
	Unmanufactured	Great Britain	212,691		212,691 lbs.	16,689
United States		4,531		4,531 "	401	
		217,222		217,222 lbs.	17,090	
Tobacco	Great Britain	4,382		4,382 lbs.	1,176	
	Victoria	21,085		21,085 "	7,609	
	New Zealand	1,111		1,111 "	374	
	Tasmania	552		552 "	240	
	South Australia	600		600 "	210	
	Queensland	1,280		1,280 "	342	
	China	1		1 "	1	
	Manila	10,034		10,034 "	2,862	
	Panama	10		10 "	5	
	Java	3		3 "	3	
	Point de Galle	281		281 "	127	
	Singapore	1,135		1,135 "	400	
	Hong Kong	1,273		1,273 "	420	
United States	53		53 "	21		
		41,800		41,800 lbs.	13,790	
Snuff	Great Britain	250		250 lbs.	250	
	Victoria	1,242		1,242 "	1,242	
		1,492		1,492 lbs.	1,492	
Tortoiseshell	South Sea Islands	4,797		4,797 lbs.	2,101	
	New Caledonia	21		21 "	10	
		4,818		4,818 lbs.	2,111	
Toys and Fancy Goods	Great Britain	881		881 cases	16,266	
	Victoria	87		87 "	781	
	Tasmania	4		4 "	39	
	Queensland	24		24 "	304	
	Fisheries	1		1 "	8	
	Point de Galle	53		53 "	3,144	
	France		18	18 "	205	
	China	2		2 "	6	
	Hong Kong	38		38 "	101	
	Bourbon		2	2 "	3	
	Holland		1	1 "	23	
	Panama	2		2 "	192	
		1,092	21	1,113 cases	21,072	
Turnery and Woodware	Great Britain	944		944 cases	2,182	
	Victoria	406		406 "	939	
	Tasmania	17		17 "	46	
	Queensland	35		35 "	51	
	Western Australia	11		11 "	11	
	New Zealand	388		388 "	619	
	South Sea Islands	28		28 "	140	
	United States	1,555	158	1,713 "	5,063	
Hong Kong	4		4 "	5		
		3,388	158	3,546 cases	9,056	
Turpentine and Varnish	Great Britain	13,365		13,365 galls.	5,209	
	Victoria	629		629 "	180	
	New Zealand	30		30 "	4	
		14,024		14,024 galls.	5,393	

STATISTICS OF

IMPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Twine and Thread ...	Great Britain ...	424		424 bales	£ 6,763
	Victoria ...	6		6 "	38
	South Australia ...	2		2 "	60
	Tasmania ...	2		2 "	105
	Queensland ...	1		1 "	5
		435		435 bales	6,971
Thorley's Food ...	Great Britain ...	357		357 pkgs.	263
Umbrellas and Parasols ...	Great Britain ...	54		54 pkgs.	2,042
Vermicelli, Maccaroni, and Tapioca.	Great Britain ...	381		381 pkgs.	1,401
	Victoria ...	237		237 "	326
	France ...		75	75 "	187
	Hong Kong ...	128		128 "	125
	Peru (Callao) ...		112	112 "	45
		746	187	933 pkgs.	2,084
Vinegar ...	Great Britain ...	81,354		81,354 galls.	5,610
	Tasmania ...	809		809 "	41
	France ...		1,400	1,400 "	88
		82,163	1,400	83,563 galls.	5,739
Watches and Clocks ...	Great Britain ...	71		71 cases	1,236
	Victoria ...	2		2 "	107
	Queensland ...	4		4 "	23
	New Zealand ...	3		3 "	9
	United States ...	342	84	426 "	793
	Point de Galle ...	44		44 "	3,997
	France ...		1	1 "	18
	Manila ...	1		1 "	8
	Panama ...	1		1 "	20
		468	85	553 cases	6,211
Whalebone ...	Norfolk Island ...		2,000	2,000 lbs.	20
Whiting and Chalk ...	Great Britain ...	2,220		2,220 casks	643
Wine ...	Great Britain ...	213,981		213,981 galls.	78,372
	Victoria ...	22,828	14	22,842 "	5,006
	New Zealand ...	275		275 "	144
	Tasmania ...	8		8 "	6
	Queensland ...	456		456 "	295
	Western Australia ...	6		6 "	3
	Point de Galle ...	17		17 "	20
	Mauritius ...	61		61 "	13
	United States ...	12		12 "	9
	Chili ...	334		334 "	70
	Portugal ...	20,642		20,642 "	6,216
	Spain ...	73,690	42,955	116,645 "	28,361
	France ...		32,100	32,100 "	9,014
	Manila ...		223	223 "	99
	Bourbon ...		92	92 "	40
Holland ...		598	598 "	534	
		332,310	75,982	408,292 galls.	128,202
Wire ...	Great Britain ...	3,997		3,997 bundles	3,858
	Victoria ...	329		329 "	1,014
		4,326		4,326 bundles	4,872
Wool ...	Queensland ...	4,452,784		4,452,784 lbs.	341,086
	New Zealand ...	125,583		125,583 "	8,407
	South Sea Islands ...	11,918		11,918 "	595
	New Caledonia ...	4,816		4,816 "	124
	Norfolk Island ...		2,500	2,500 "	250
		4,595,101	2,500	4,597,601 lbs.	350,462
Woollens ...	Great Britain ...	1,087		1,087 bales	69,835
	Victoria ...	148		148 "	5,521
	New Zealand ...	1		1 "	6
	Point de Galle ...	4		4 "	110
		1,240		1,240 bales	75,472

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

IMPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Woolpacks and Bagging	Great Britain	1,125		1,125 bales	£ 13,381
	Victoria	23		23 "	416
	Queensland	6		6 "	55
	Calcutta		100	100 "	900
		1,154	100	1,254 bales	14,752
Yams	South Sea Islands	2		2 pkgs.	9
Yellow	Metal	Great Britain		395 cases	7,684
		Victoria		158 "	2,995
			553		553 cases	10,679
Nails	Great Britain			166 kegs	1,341
		Victoria		46 "	268
			212		212 kegs	1,609
Zinc	Great Britain			161 cases	1,270
		Victoria		7 "	37
			168		168 cases	1,307
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS...					£8,867,071

EXPORTS.

No. 39.—GENERAL EXPORTS from the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, in the Year 1866.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE IN STERLING.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Acids	Queensland	37		37	72	109 pkgs.	£ 174	£ 377	£ 551
	New Zealand				10	10 "		49	49
	Tasmania	2		2		2 "	6		6
		39		39	82	121 pkgs.	180	426	606
Aerated Waters	Queensland	11		11	32	43 pkgs.	20	98	118
	Victoria	2		2		2 "	5		5
	New Zealand				2	2 "		5	5
	New Caledonia	4		4		4 "	9		9
		17		17	34	51 pkgs.	34	103	137
Agricultural Imple-ments	Queensland				20	20 pkgs.		103	103
	Victoria				34	34 "		30	30
	New Zealand				6	6 "		48	48
	New Caledonia				5	5 "		16	16
						65	65 pkgs.		197	197
Alkali and Soda	Queensland				427	427 pkgs.		938	938
	New Zealand				127	127 "		163	163
	New Caledonia				7	7 "		17	17
	South Sea Islands				3	3 "		5	5
	Hong Kong				9	9 "		65	65
						573	573 pkgs.		1,188	1,188
Anchors and Chains (Cables)	Queensland				123	123 cwt.		185	185
	New Zealand				2	2 "		3	3
	New Caledonia				6	6 "		12	12
	South Sea Islands				10	10 "		13	13
	Western Australia				10	10 "		19	19
						151	151 cwt.		232	232

STATISTICS OF

EXPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE IN STERLING.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Apparel and Slops	Great Britain	2	.....	2	50	52 pkgs.	20	754	774
	Victoria	14	.....	14	148	162 "	302	2,927	3,229
	Queensland	17	.....	17	125	142 "	845	3,653	4,498
	New Zealand	6	.....	6	74	80 "	18	1,535	1,553
	South Australia	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	50	50
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	22	22 "	.....	382	382
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	59	59 "	.....	29	29
	Point de Galle	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	80	80
	United States	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	50	50
	Panama	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	60	60
		39	.....	39	482	521 pkgs.	1,185	9,520	10,705
Guns	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	15	15
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	25	25
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	109	109 "	.....	2,106	2,106
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	10	10 "	.....	236	236
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	105	105 "	.....	1,538	1,538
		.....	.....	.....	228	228 pkgs.	.....	3,920	3,920
Swords	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	1	1
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	3	3
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	6	6
		.....	.....	.....	3	3 pkgs.	.....	10	10
Gun-powder	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	45,791	45,791 lbs.	.....	1,597	1,597
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	3,946	3,946 "	.....	109	109
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	6,151	6,151 "	.....	311	311
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	296	296 "	.....	10	10
	Norfolk Island	.....	.....	.....	48	48 "	.....	4	4
			56,232	56,232 lbs.	2,031	2,031
Shot	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	381½	381½ cwt.	.....	633	633
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	87	87 "	.....	112	112
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	66	66 "	.....	95	95
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	8	8
	Norfolk Island	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	2	2
		.....	.....	.....	539½	539½ cwt.	.....	850	850
Caps Percusn.	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	5	5 pkgs.	.....	27	27
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	68	68
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	11	11 "	.....	58	58
	Norfolk Island	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	1	1
		.....	.....	.....	23	23 pkgs.	.....	154	154
Cart-ridges	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	17	17 pkgs.	.....	164	164
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	22	22
			19	19 pkgs.	186	186
Arrowroot and Sago...	Victoria	112	.....	112	.....	112 lbs.	2	.....	2
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	3,817	3,817 "	.....	110	110
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	2,500	2,500 "	.....	88	88
		112	.....	112	6,317	6,429 lbs.	2	198	200
Apothecaries' Ware...	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	180	180 pkgs.	.....	1,432	1,432
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	27	27 "	.....	216	216
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	36	36
			212	212 pkgs.	1,684	1,684
Bags and Sacks	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	2	2 bales	.....	50	50
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	492	492 "	.....	3,395	3,395
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	48	48 "	.....	663	663
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	19	19 "	.....	279	279
	South Australia	.....	.....	.....	172	172 "	.....	1,797	1,797
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	66	66 "	.....	539	539
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	63	63 "	.....	238	238
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	12	12 "	.....	110	110
	Petropaulovski	90	90 "	1,160	1,160
	Norfolk Island	1	1 "	20	20
		965	965 bales	8,251	8,251

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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EXPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE IN STERLING.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Bark ...	Great Britain ...	470	.....	470	14	484 tons	£ 4,580	£ 90	£ 4,670
	New Zealand ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	48	.....	48
		471	.....	471	14	485 tons	4,628	90	4,718
Baskets ...	Queensland ...	53	.....	53	25	78 pkgs.	115	64	179
	New Zealand ...	36	.....	36	1	37 "	48	5	53
		89	.....	89	26	115 pkgs.	163	69	232
Beche-le-mer...	Hong Kong ...	.....	.....	.....	1,658	1,658 cwt.	.....	3,890	3,890
Bedding ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	12	12
	Queensland ...	32	.....	32	17	49 "	94	78	172
	New Zealand ...	9	.....	9	.....	9 "	22	.....	22
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	4	4
		41	.....	41	21	62 pkgs.	116	94	210
Beer ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	44,533	44,533 galls.	.....	10,413	10,413
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	12,346	12,346 "	.....	3,003	3,003
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	1,591	1,591 "	.....	410	410
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	3,621	3,621 "	.....	768	768
	Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	404	404 "	.....	99	99
	Norfolk Island ...	.....	.....	.....	16	16 "	.....	4	4
			62,511	62,511 galls.	14,697	14,697
			113,039	113,039	67,364	180,403 galls.	10,790	8,517	19,307
			2,450	2,450 "	316	316
			500	500 "	65	65
		.....	.....	.....	658	658 "	.....	123	123
		113,039	.....	113,039	70,972	184,011 galls.	10,790	9,021	19,811
Beeswax ...	Great Britain ...	16,982	.....	16,982	.....	16,982 lbs.	1,088	.....	1,088
Bellows (Smiths) ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	32	32 No.	.....	157	157
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	6	6
			33	33 No.	163	163
Biscuits and Bread ...	Victoria ...	22	.....	22	.....	22 cwt.	27	.....	27
	Queensland ...	895	.....	895	108	1,003 "	1,536	243	1,779
	New Zealand ...	757	.....	757	107	864 "	972	141	1,113
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	7	7 "	.....	16	16
	South Sea Islands ...	306	40	346	.....	346 "	356	.....	356
	New Caledonia ...	366	.....	366	319	685 "	390	320	710
	Western Australia ...	105	.....	105	.....	105 "	120	.....	120
	Lord Howe's Island ...	5	.....	5	.....	5 "	5	.....	5
		2,456	40	2,496	541	3,037 cwt.	3,406	720	4,126	
Blacking ...	Queensland ...	1	.....	1	76	77 pkgs.	3	209	212
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	7	7 "	.....	16	16
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	4	4
		1	.....	1	85	86 pkgs.	3	229	232
Blankets ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	15	15 bales	.....	239	239
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	24	24 "	.....	554	554
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	83	83
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	60	60
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	20	20
		.....	.....	.....	45	45 bales	.....	956	956
Boats ...	Queensland ...	13	.....	13	.....	13 No.	791	.....	791
	New Zealand ...	3	.....	3	.....	3 "	85	.....	85
	South Sea Islands ...	2	.....	2	.....	2 "	27	.....	27
		18	.....	18	.....	18 No.	903	.....	903
Bone-dust ...	Queensland ...	5	.....	5	.....	5 tons	30	.....	30
	New Zealand ...	814½	26	840½	.....	840½ "	3,928	.....	3,928
	South Australia ...	10	.....	10	.....	10 "	50	.....	50
			829½	26	855½	855½ tons	4,008	4,008

STATISTICS OF
EXPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE IN STERLING.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Bran ...	Victoria ...	3,780	.....	3,780	.....	3,780 bushels	£ 291	£	£ 291
	Queensland ...	48,305	.....	48,305	498	48,803 "	3,839	46	3,885
	New Zealand ...	13,741	600	14,341	.....	14,341 "	1,167	.....	1,167
	New Caledonia ...	485	.....	485	475	960 "	36	37	73
	Mauritius ...	700	.....	700	.....	700 "	35	.....	35
	Bourbon ...	.....	200	200	.....	200 "	12	.....	12
	Petropaulovski ...	3,595	.....	3,595	.....	3,595 "	168	.....	168
	Java ...	2,575	.....	2,575	.....	2,575 "	329	.....	329
		73,181	800	73,981	973	74,954 bushels	5,877	83	5,960
Bricks (Bath) ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	15	15 pkgs.	.....	21	21
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	2	2
	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17 pkgs.	.....	23	23
Bricks (Fire) ...	Queensland ...	4,500	.....	4,500	1,500	6,000 No.	20	8	28
	New Zealand ...	52,280	.....	52,280	1,000	53,280 "	185	8	193
	South Sea Islands ...	8,750	.....	8,750	3,000	11,750 "	57	15	72
		65,530	.....	65,530	5,500	71,030 No.	262	31	293
Brushware ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	289	289 pkgs.	.....	653	653
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	20	20 "	.....	148	148
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	8	8 "	.....	22	22
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	5	5
	.....	.....	.....	.....	318	318 pkgs.	.....	828	828
Butter and Cheese ...	Victoria ...	5,161	.....	5,161	25	5,186 cwt.	35,644	164	35,808
	Queensland ...	4,713	.....	4,713	432	5,145 "	31,960	2,654	34,614
	New Zealand ...	3,609	.....	3,609	99	3,708 "	22,859	524	23,383
	Tasmania ...	18	.....	18	.....	18 "	100	.....	100
	South Australia ...	145	.....	145	.....	145 "	830	.....	830
	South Sea Islands ...	2	.....	2	9	11 "	14	45	59
	New Caledonia ...	1	.....	1	6	7 "	3	38	41
	Panama ...	10	.....	10	.....	10 "	50	.....	50
		13,659	.....	13,659	571	14,230 cwt.	91,460	3,425	94,885
Cabbage-tree ...	Victoria ...	8	.....	8	.....	8 pkgs.	7	.....	7
	Queensland ...	5	.....	5	.....	5 "	26	.....	26
	.....	13	.....	13	.....	13 pkgs.	33	.....	33
Candles ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	17,275	17,275 lbs.	.....	697	697
	Queensland ...	6,156	.....	6,156	112,564	118,720 "	169	5,243	5,412
	New Zealand ...	43,669	.....	43,669	174,974	218,643 "	1,226	4,077	5,303
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	500	500 "	.....	21	21
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	75	75 "	.....	4	4
	Norfolk Island ...	.....	.....	.....	98	98 "	.....	6	6
		49,825	.....	49,825	305,486	355,311 lbs.	1,395	10,048	11,443
Canvas ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	56	56 bales	.....	270	270
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	22	22 "	.....	375	375
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	7	7 "	.....	113	113
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	13	13
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	9	9 "	.....	364	364
	Point de Galle ...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	160	160
		.....	.....	.....	104	104 bales	.....	1,295	1,295
Carpets and Rugs ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	5	5
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	10	10 pkgs.	.....	10	10
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	5	5
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	12	12
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	8	8
	Singapore ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	8	8
		.....	.....	.....	20	20 pkgs.	.....	48	48
Carriages and Gigs ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 No.	.....	200	200
	Victoria ...	12	.....	12	6	18 "	485	360	845
	Queensland ...	143	.....	143	45	188 "	5,320	2,102	7,422
	New Zealand ...	11	.....	11	31	42 "	512	130	642
	South Sea Islands	1	1 "	30	30
		166	166	85	251 No.	6,817	2,822	9,139

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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EXPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE IN STERLING.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Carriage Materials ...	Victoria ...	42	.....	42	3	45 pkgs.	£ 32	£ 62	£ 94
	Queensland...	130	.....	130	26	156 "	391	215	606
	New Zealand	180	.....	180	3	183 "	226	50	276
		352	.....	352	32	384 pkgs.	649	327	976
Carts, Drays, and Waggon's ...	Victoria ...	2	.....	2	.....	2 No.	36	.....	36
	Queensland...	274	.....	274	.....	274 "	4,285	.....	4,285
	New Zealand	388	.....	388	.....	388 "	5,299	.....	5,299
		664	.....	664	.....	664 No.	9,620	.....	9,620
Casks (Empty) ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	17	17 No.	.....	8	8
	Queensland...	90	.....	90	80	170 "	52	5	57
	New Zealand	20	.....	20	.....	20 "	7	.....	7
	South Australia.	22	.....	22	.....	22 "	6	.....	6
	Tasmania ...	113	.....	113	.....	113 "	49	.....	49
	South Sea Islands	1,368	.....	1,368	466	1,834 "	1,681	200	1,881
	Western Australia...	15	.....	15	.....	15 "	6	.....	6
	Lord Howe's Island	30	.....	30	.....	30 "	20	.....	20
	1,658	.....	1,658	563	2,221 No.	1,821	213	2,034	
Cement ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	305	305 pkgs.	.....	306	306
	Queensland...	.....	.....	.....	276	276 "	.....	235	235
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	311	311 "	.....	236	236
		.....	.....	.....	892	892 pkgs.	.....	777	777
Chicory ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	48,384	48,384 lbs.	.....	656	656
	Queensland...	.....	.....	.....	35,616	35,616 "	.....	723	723
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	9,782	9,782 "	.....	641	641
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	448	448 "	.....	9	9
		.....	.....	.....	94,230	94,230 lbs.	.....	2,029	2,029
Chinese (Provisions)...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 pkgs.	.....	10	10
	Queensland...	.....	.....	.....	418	418 "	.....	1,113	1,113
		.....	.....	.....	423	423 pkgs.	.....	1,123	1,123
Chocolate and Cocoa.	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	10,334	10,334 lbs.	.....	510	510
	Queensland...	.....	.....	.....	5,231	5,231 "	.....	268	268
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	2,074	2,074 "	.....	103	103
	Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	2,666	2,666 "	.....	101	101
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	100	100 "	.....	6	6
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	112	112 "	.....	5	5
	.....	.....	.....	20,517	20,517 lbs.	.....	993	993	
Cider...	Queensland...	.....	.....	.....	57	57 galls.	.....	29	29
Clocks and Watches...	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	10	10
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	22	22 pkgs.	.....	4,060	4,060
	Queensland...	.....	.....	.....	23	23 "	.....	277	277
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	46	46 "	.....	208	208
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	20	20
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	15	15
		.....	.....	.....	102	102 pkgs.	.....	4,590	4,590
Coal ...	Victoria ...	143,150	596	143,746	.....	143,746 tons	67,908	.....	67,908
	Queensland...	10,406	.....	10,406	.....	10,406 "	5,039	.....	5,039
	New Zealand	93,850	1,596	95,446	.....	95,446 "	47,194	.....	47,194
	South Australia	80,819	260	81,079	.....	81,079 "	32,708	.....	32,708
	Tasmania ...	13,203	.....	13,203	.....	13,203 "	6,095	.....	6,095
	New Caledonia	549	.....	549	.....	549 "	475	.....	475
	South Sea Islands	4,066	1,636	5,702	.....	5,702 "	3,499	.....	3,499
	Point de Galle	5,189	385	5,574	.....	5,574 "	5,072	.....	5,072
	Petropaulovski	10,209	1,775	11,984	.....	11,984 "	10,382	.....	10,382
	United States	44,174	4,068	48,242	.....	48,242 "	29,075	.....	29,075
	Calcutta ...	4,159	.....	4,159	.....	4,159 "	3,645	.....	3,645
	Shanghai ...	51,151	12,442	63,593	.....	63,593 "	45,701	.....	45,701
	Fisheries ...	520	.....	520	.....	520 "	390	.....	390
	Java...	5,069	6,930	11,999	.....	11,999 "	7,657	.....	7,657
	Hong Kong	11,653	3,859	15,512	.....	15,512 "	13,412	.....	13,412
	Singapore ...	11,170	434	11,604	.....	11,604 "	7,134	.....	7,134
	Western Australia...	314	.....	314	.....	314 "	231	.....	231
Foo Chow Foo	538	.....	538	.....	538 "	468	.....	468	
	Carried forward...	490,189	33,981	524,170	.....	524,170 tons	286,085	.....	286,085

STATISTICS OF

EXPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE IN STERLING.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Coal—continued	Brought forward...	490,189	33,981	524,170	.....	524,170 tons	£ 286,085	£	£ 286,085
	Bourbon	610	2,253	2,863	.....	2,863 "	2,250	.....	2,250
	Mauritius	3,044	980	4,024	.....	4,024 "	2,916	.....	2,916
	Valparaiso	6,848	1,196	8,044	.....	8,044 "	7,687	.....	7,687
	Panama	650	522	1,172	.....	1,172 "	1,020	.....	1,020
	Timor	350	.....	350	.....	350 "	350	.....	350
	Manila	282	.....	282	.....	282 "	280	.....	280
		501,973	38,982	540,905	.....	540,905 tons	300,588	.....	300,588
Coffee...	Queensland	3,569	.....	3,569	121,923	125,492 lbs.	185	6,341	6,526
	New Zealand	258	.....	258	54,348	54,606 "	12	2,560	2,572
	Tasmania .....	.....	.....	.....	12,529	12,529 "	.....	671	671
	South Sea Islands .....	.....	.....	.....	6,755	6,755 "	.....	274	274
	New Caledonia	350	.....	350	41,389	41,739 "	13	1,488	1,501
		4,177	.....	4,177	236,944	241,121 lbs.	210	11,334	11,544
Cocoanuts	Victoria .....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	2,000 No.	.....	7	7
	Great Britain .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1 box	.....	100	100
Coins	Queensland .....	.....	.....	.....	14	14 boxes	.....	2,630	2,630
	Point de Galle .....	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	14	14
	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17 boxes	.....	2,744	2,744

(Silver)	Great Britain	23	.....	23	.....	23 boxes	103,000	.....	103,000
	Victoria	185	.....	185	3	188 "	898,478	800	899,278
	Queensland	26	.....	26	.....	26 "	125,250	.....	125,250
	New Zealand	34	.....	34	.....	34 "	171,493	.....	171,493
	Point de Galle	340	.....	340	6	346 "	1,452,071	679	1,452,750
	Mauritius	4	.....	4	.....	4 "	20,000	.....	20,000
	South Sea Islands .....	.....	1	1	1	2 "	300	1,500	1,800
Panama	11	.....	11	.....	11 "	41,866	.....	41,866	
		623	1	624	10	634 boxes	2,812,458	2,979	2,815,437
Notes (Bank)	Victoria .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	948	948
	New Zealand	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	66	.....	66
	.....	1	.....	1	1	2 pkgs.	66	948	1,014
Coke	Victoria	54	.....	54	.....	54 tons	106	.....	106
	Queensland	15	.....	15	.....	15 "	40	.....	40
	New Zealand	105	.....	105	.....	105 "	111	.....	111
	South Australia	81	.....	81	.....	81 "	126	.....	126
	Tasmania	5	.....	5	.....	5 "	17	.....	17
	Bourbon .....	.....	50	50	.....	50 "	30	.....	30
		260	50	310	.....	310 tons	430	.....	430
Confectionery and Preserves	Great Britain	2	.....	2	31	33 pkgs.	14	100	114
	Victoria .....	.....	.....	.....	74	74 "	.....	196	196
	Queensland	6,011	.....	6,011	1,582	7,593 "	2,324	4,246	6,570
	New Zealand	47	.....	47	179	226 "	149	614	763
	South Sea Islands .....	.....	.....	.....	24	24 "	.....	35	35
	New Caledonia	2	.....	2	23	25 "	4	62	66
	Norfolk Island .....	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	10	10
		6,062	.....	6,062	1,916	7,978 pkgs.	2,491	5,263	7,754
Copper (Old)	Great Britain .....	.....	.....	.....	9,861	9,861 cwt.	.....	16,534	16,534
	Hong Kong .....	.....	.....	.....	1,578	1,578 "	.....	12,374	12,374
	Singapore .....	.....	.....	.....	30	30 "	.....	80	80
		.....	.....	.....	11,469	11,469 cwt.	.....	28,988	28,988
Copper	Great Britain	255	.....	255	.....	255 tons	18,905	.....	18,905
Copper (Ore)	Great Britain	400	.....	400	21,665	22,065 cwt.	1,800	13,000	14,800
	Victoria	55	.....	55	.....	55 "	85	.....	85
	.....	455	.....	455	21,665	22,120 cwt.	1,885	13,000	14,885
Cordage and Rope	Great Britain .....	.....	.....	.....	464	464 pkgs.	.....	410	410
	Victoria .....	.....	.....	.....	435	435 "	.....	557	557
	New Zealand .....	.....	.....	.....	421	421 "	.....	1,254	1,254
	Tasmania .....	.....	.....	.....	66	66 "	.....	378	378
	South Australia .....	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	13	13
	Queensland .....	.....	.....	.....	758	758 "	.....	2,077	2,077
	Norfolk Island .....	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	6	6
	New Caledonia .....	.....	.....	.....	92	92 "	.....	143	143
South Sea Islands	101	101 "	307	307	
		2,345	2,345 pkgs.	5,145	5,145

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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EXPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE IN STERLING.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Cordials	Great Britain				89	89 pkgs.	£ 50	£ 50	
	Victoria	1		1		1 "	2	2	
	Queensland	10		10	4	14 "	29	37	
	New Zealand	7		7		7 "	14	14	
	South Sea Islands				10	10 "	16	16	
	Hong Kong				765	765 "	100	100	
		18		18	868	886 pkgs.	61	158	219
Corks and Bungs	Queensland				106	106 pkgs.		930	930
	New Zealand				17	17 "		93	93
	New Caledonia				4	4 "		35	35
					127	127 pkgs.		1,058	1,058
Cotton	Great Britain	76		76	158	234 bales	1,906	1,190	3,096
	Victoria				4	4 "		87	87
	Queensland				13	13 "		274	274
	South Sea Islands				5	5 "		133	133
		76		76	180	256 bales	1,906	1,684	3,590
Cotton Waste	Queensland				4	4 bales		20	20
	New Zealand				19	19 "		177	177
	Tasmania				2	2 "		41	41
					25	25 bales		238	238
Curiosities (Objects of)	Great Britain	16		16	4	20 pkgs.	270	20	290
	Victoria				2	2 "		20	20
	Queensland				2	2 "		1	1
		16		16	8	24 pkgs.	270	41	311
Cutlery	Queensland				11	11 pkgs.		230	230
	New Zealand				2	2 "		70	70
	South Sea Islands				15	15 "		627	627
	New Caledonia				2	2 "		18	18
						30	30 pkgs.		945	945
Drugs and Medicines	Great Britain				4	4 pkg.		40	40
	Victoria	81		81	162	243 pkgs.	586	1,198	1,784
	Queensland	9		9	1,806	1,815 "	35	23,087	23,122
	New Zealand	20		20	342	362 "	90	3,014	3,104
	Tasmania				3	3 "		9	9
	South Sea Islands				26	26 "		161	161
	New Caledonia				17	17 "		80	80
	United States				18	18 "		80	80
	Shanghai				3	3 "		30	30
		110		110	2,381	2,491 pkgs.	711	27,699	28,410
Earthenware & China	Great Britain				1	1 pkg.		7	7
	Queensland	51		51	617	668 pkgs.	28	5,506	5,534
	New Zealand	51		51	81	132 "	99	887	986
	South Sea Islands				36	36 "		385	385
	New Caledonia				21	21 "		112	112
	Norfolk Island				1	1 "		5	5
	Panama				1	1 "		14	14
		102		102	758	860 pkgs.	127	6,916	7,043
Eggs	Queensland	14		14		14 pkgs.	69		69
	New Zealand	447		447		447 "	2,975		2,975
	Victoria	167		167		167 "	1,596		1,596
		628		628		628 pkgs.	4,640		4,640
Felt	Queensland				6	6 pkgs.		26	26
	New Zealand				4	4 "		64	64
					10	10 pkgs.		90	90
Fish	Victoria	12,391		12,391	173	12,564 pkgs.	8,288	351	8,639
	Queensland	260		260	585	845 "	238	1,400	1,638
	New Zealand	126		126	124	250 "	120	289	409
	South Sea Islands				20	20 "		22	22
	New Caledonia				6	6 "		36	36
	South Australia				148	148 "		72	72
	Hong Kong	1		1		1 "	8		8
		12,778		12,778	1,056	13,834 pkgs.	8,654	2,170	10,824

STATISTICS OF

EXPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE IN STERLING.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Fibre ...	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	4	4 pkgs.	£	£	£
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	360	360 "	.....	17	17
		.....	.....	.....	364	364 pkgs.	.....	243	243
Flax ...	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	260	260
		.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	3	3
Flour ...	Victoria	151	.....	151	90	241 cwt.	124	65	189
	Queensland	79,944	.....	79,944	87,045	166,989 "	68,543	80,744	149,287
	New Zealand	4,102	.....	4,102	17,952	22,054 "	3,604	15,476	19,080
	Tasmania	124	.....	124	4,800	4,924 "	136	2,636	2,772
	South Australia	.....	.....	.....	700	700 "	.....	600	600
	New Caledonia	400	.....	400	2,240	2,640 "	338	2,331	2,669
	South Sea Islands	328	.....	328	4,378	4,706 "	279	4,312	4,591
	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	5,600	5,600 "	.....	5,600	5,600
	Petropaulovski	.....	.....	.....	12,858	12,858 "	.....	13,456	13,456
	Western Australia	25	.....	25	200	225 "	20	200	220
	Mauritius	.....	.....	.....	7,000	7,000 "	.....	5,350	5,350
	Timor	.....	.....	.....	100	100 "	.....	75	75
	Singapore	.....	.....	.....	4,000	4,000 "	.....	3,300	3,300
Java	.....	.....	.....	400	400 "	.....	350	350	
Norfolk Island	6	.....	6	90	96 "	5	88	93	
		85,080	.....	85,080	147,453	232,533 cwt.	73,049	134,583	207,632
Fruit { Dried	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	658	658 cwt.	.....	2,600	2,600
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	3,635	3,635 "	.....	10,781	10,781
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	2,694	2,694 "	.....	4,173	4,173
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	24	24 "	.....	77	77
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	8	8 "	.....	33	33
	Norfolk Island	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	6	6
	Panama	.....	.....	.....	14	14 "	.....	29	29
			7,037	7,037 cwt.	17,699	17,699
	Green	Victoria	49,684	49,684	49,684 pkgs.	30,456	30,456
		Queensland	20,694	20,694	108	20,802 "	12,515	43	12,558
New Zealand		4,307	.....	4,307	57	4,364 "	2,814	30	2,844
Tasmania		1,533	.....	1,533	.....	1,533 "	716	.....	716
South Australia		250	.....	250	.....	250 "	147	.....	147
Timor		.....	.....	.....	25	25 "	.....	15	15
Petropaulovski		100	.....	100	.....	100 "	60	.....	60
		76,568	.....	76,568	190	76,758 pkgs.	46,708	88	46,796
Furniture	Great Britain	21	.....	21	34	55 pkgs.	480	581	1,061
	Victoria	51	.....	51	87	138 "	493	808	1,301
	Queensland	134	.....	134	878	1,012 "	928	5,478	6,406
	New Zealand	47	.....	47	275	322 "	265	1,817	2,082
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	9	9 "	.....	50	50
	United States	4	.....	4	.....	4 "	40	.....	40
	Petropaulovski	.....	.....	.....	11	11 "	.....	300	300
	South Sea Islands	32	.....	32	77	109 "	80	199	279
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	23	23 "	.....	149	149
		289	.....	289	1,394	1,683 pkgs.	2,286	9,382	11,668
Glass (Plate)	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	19	19
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	602	602 "	.....	2,819	2,819
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	45	45 "	.....	548	548
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	3	3
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	8	8
Norfolk Island	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	10	10	
		.....	.....	.....	654	654 pkgs.	.....	3,407	3,407
Glassware	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	75	75
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	54	54 "	.....	117	117
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	148	148 "	.....	946	946
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	120	120 "	.....	513	513
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	43	43
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	19	19 "	.....	78	78
Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	170	170 "	.....	204	204	
		.....	.....	.....	518	518 pkgs.	.....	1,976	1,976
Glass (Looking)	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	3	3 pkgs.	.....	142	142
	New Zealand	1	1 "	12	12	
	New Caledonia	1	1 "	8	8	
		5	5 pkgs.	162	162	

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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EXPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE IN STERLING.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Glue ...	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	£	£	£
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	12	12 pkgs.	.....	69	69
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	8	8 "	.....	17	17
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	61	61
	South Australia	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	3	3
					29	29 pkgs.	.....	152	152
Gold ...	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	46,245½	46,245½ ozs.	.....	185,092	185,092
	Point de Galle	8,607¼	.....	8,607¼	12,895	21,002¼ "	34,596	49,580	84,176
		8,607¼	.....	8,607¼	58,640½	67,247¾ ozs.	34,596	234,672	269,268
		ozs. dwt.	.....	ozs. dwt.	ozs. dwt.	ozs. dwt.	.....	.....	.....
	Great Britain	1 12	.....	1 12	45,339 10	45,341 2	5	180,078	180,083
Dust	Point de Galle	14,449 0	.....	14,449 0	1278 0	15,727 0	54,671	4,800	59,471
	Hong Kong	6317 0	.....	6317 0	.....	6,317 0	23,071	.....	23,071
	Panama	2 10	.....	2 10	.....	2 10	10	.....	10
	Shanghai	23 0	.....	23 0	.....	23 0	80	.....	80
		20793 2	.....	20793 2	46617 10	67,410 12	77,837	184,878	262,715
Barley	Victoria	10,767	.....	10,767	8,603	19,370 bushels	2,187	1,309	3,496
	New Zealand	184	.....	184	.....	184 "	46	.....	46
	Queensland	912	.....	912	63	975 "	224	6	230
	South Australia	333	.....	333	.....	333 "	73	.....	73
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	368	368 "	.....	88	88
	12,196	.....	12,196	9,034	21,230 bushels	2,530	1,403	3,933	
Beans and Peas	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	120	120 bushels	.....	75	75
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	195	195 "	.....	158	158
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	461	461 "	.....	314	314
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	16	16 "	.....	6	6
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	568	568 "	.....	303	303
	.....	.....	.....	1,360	1,360 bushels	.....	856	856	
Maize	Victoria	593,921	2,830	596,751	.....	596,751 bushels	125,499	.....	125,499
	Queensland	192,893	.....	192,893	.....	192,893 "	39,487	.....	39,487
	New Zealand	94,708	1,950	96,658	.....	96,658 "	21,307	.....	21,307
	South Australia	5,086	.....	5,086	.....	5,086 "	1,256	.....	1,256
	Tasmania	3,166	.....	3,166	.....	3,166 "	642	.....	642
	South Sea Islands	120	300	420	.....	420 "	100	.....	100
	889,894	5,080	894,974	.....	894,974 bushels	188,291	.....	188,291	
Oats	Queensland	5,180	.....	5,180	1,333	6,513 bushels	1,483	312	1,795
	New Zealand	2,424	.....	2,424	.....	2,424 "	458	.....	458
	South Australia	1,100	.....	1,100	.....	1,100 "	336	.....	336
	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	1,020	1,020 "	.....	263	263
		8,704	.....	8,704	2,353	11,057 bushels	2,277	575	2,852
Rice	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	4,040	4,040 cwt.	.....	4,703	4,703
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	1,293	1,293 "	.....	1,448	1,448
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	386	386 "	.....	409	409
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	1,178	1,178 "	.....	1,225	1,225
	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	60	60 "	.....	60	60
	.....	.....	.....	6,957	6,957 cwt.	.....	7,845	7,845	
Wheat	Victoria	80	.....	80	15,211	15,291 bushels	32	4,121	4,153
	Queensland	615	.....	615	37	652 "	184	15	199
	New Zealand	2,000	.....	2,000	8,919	10,919 "	800	2,590	3,390
	Tasmania	8,000	.....	8,000	11,808	19,808 "	400	3,808	4,208
	Western Australia	.....	.....	.....	1,550	1,550 "	.....	460	460
	Petropaulovski	3,420	.....	3,420	11,000	14,420 "	780	2,750	3,530
	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	5,250	5,250 "	.....	2,625	2,625
	Bourbon	.....	.....	.....	4,000	4,000 "	.....	1,000	1,000
		14,115	.....	14,115	57,775	71,890 bushels	2,196	17,369	19,565
Grindery	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	4	4 pkgs.	.....	67	67
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	56	56 "	.....	1,169	1,169
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	37	37 "	.....	777	777
		.....	.....	.....	97	97 pkgs.	.....	2,013	2,013

STATISTICS OF
EXPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE IN STERLING.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Guano	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	234	234 tons	£	1,487	1,487
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	25	25 "	.....	175	175
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	1½	1½ "	.....	46	46
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	4½	4½ "	.....	66	66
					265	265 tons	.....	1,774	1,774
Gum	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	7,638	7,638 cwt.	.....	7,719	7,719
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	20	20 "	.....	15	15
					7,658	7,658 cwt.	.....	7,734	7,734
Haberdashery	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	4	4 pkgs.	.....	10	10
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	17	17
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	7	7 "	.....	180	180
					14	14 pkgs.	.....	207	207
Hardware	Great Britain	57	.....	57	58	115 pkgs.	298	434	732
	Victoria	139	.....	139	169	308 "	502	1,194	1,696
	Queensland	410	.....	410	21,960	22,370 "	1,192	78,721	79,913
	New Zealand	183	.....	183	1,080	1,213 "	346	6,388	6,734
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	11	11 "	.....	11	11
	South Australia	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	50	50
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	694	694 "	.....	2,679	2,679
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	1,245	1,245 "	.....	7,128	7,128
	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	416	416 "	.....	516	516
	Western Australia	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	5	5
	Point de Galle	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	1	1
	Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	7	7 "	.....	50	50
	Norfolk Island	.....	.....	.....	8	8 "	.....	53	53
		789	.....	789	25,601	26,390 pkgs.	2,338	97,230	99,568
Hats, Caps, & Bonnets	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	13	13 pkgs.	.....	377	377
	Victoria	7	.....	7	26	33 "	48	371	419
	Queensland	9	.....	9	126	135 "	196	4,099	4,295
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	38	38 "	.....	664	664
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	74	74
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	41	41
		16	.....	16	209	225 pkgs.	244	5,626	5,870
Hay	Victoria	80	.....	80	.....	80 cwt.	16	.....	16
	Queensland	34,025	.....	34,025	684	34,709 "	10,430	186	10,616
	New Zealand	3,084	.....	3,084	.....	3,084 "	2,390	.....	2,390
	South Sea Islands	200	300	500	.....	500 "	123	.....	123
	Bourbon	.....	40	.....	.....	40 "	20	.....	20
	Point de Galle	80	.....	80	.....	80 "	24	.....	24
	Petropaulovski	320	.....	320	.....	320 "	146	.....	146
		42,789	340	43,129	684	43,813 cwt.	13,149	186	13,335
Hide Cuttings	Great Britain	433	.....	433	.....	433 pkgs.	1,653	.....	1,653
Honey	Great Britain	6,746	.....	6,746	.....	6,746 lbs.	111	.....	111
	Victoria	25,254	.....	25,254	.....	25,254 "	364	.....	364
	Queensland	9,005	.....	9,005	.....	9,005 "	162	.....	162
	New Zealand	500	.....	500	.....	500 "	6	.....	6
		41,505	.....	41,505	.....	41,505 lbs.	643	.....	643
Hoofs and Bones	Great Britain	234½	.....	234½	.....	234½ tons.	1,406	.....	1,406
Hops	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	334	334 pkgs.	.....	2,781	2,781
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	94	94 "	.....	571	571
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	164	164 "	.....	1,734	1,734
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	60	60
		.....	.....	.....	596	596 pkgs.	.....	5,146	5,146
Horns	Great Britain	245,757	.....	245,757	.....	245,757 No.	1,784	.....	1,784
Horsehair	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	600	600 lbs.	.....	21	21
	Queensland	210	.....	210	260	470 "	6	18	24
		210	.....	210	860	1,070 lbs.	6	39	45
Hosiery and Gloves	Queensland	1	1 pkg.	14	14
	Victoria	2	2 pkgs.	49	49
		3	3 pkgs.	63	63

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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EXPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE IN STERLING.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Houses (Wooden)...	South Sea Islands ...	2	.....	2	.....	2 No.	£ 45	.....	£ 45
Ice	Victoria ...	23	.....	23	.....	23 pkgs.	115	.....	115
	Queensland	29	.....	29	.....	29 "	135	.....	135
	South Australia	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	6	.....	6
		53	.....	53	.....	53 pkgs.	256	.....	256
India Rubber Goods	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 pkgs.	.....	11	11
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 "	.....	62	62
		.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	73	73
Instruments	Musical	Great Britain	6	6 pkgs.	300	300
		Victoria	18	18 "	568	568
		Queensland	58	58 "	1,773	1,773
		New Zealand	2	2 "	110	110
		Tasmania	1	1 "	25	25
	South Australia	.....	.....	.....	16	16 "	.....	400	400
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	16	16
	Petropaulovski	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	60	60
			104	104 pkgs.	3,252
	Scientific	Great Britain	8	8 pkgs.	364	364
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	52	52	
Queensland	.....	.....	.....	20	20 "	.....	574	574	
New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	8	8	
		.....	.....	.....	.....	36	36 pkgs.	.....	998
Iron (Galvanized)	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	10	10 pkgs.	.....	114	114
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	429	429 "	.....	5,695	5,695
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	93	93 "	.....	1,137	1,137
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	15	15
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	13	13 "	.....	171	171
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	23	23 "	.....	297	297
		.....	.....	.....	.....	570	570 pkgs.	.....	7,429
Iron and Steel	Great Britain	200	.....	200	131	331 cwt.	60	81	141
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	2,544	2,544 "	.....	518	518
	Queensland	239	.....	239	10,767	11,006 "	149	7,875	8,024
	New Zealand	120	.....	120	984	1,104 "	60	811	871
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	536	536 "	.....	336	336
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	243	243 "	.....	271	271
	United States	.....	.....	.....	2,000	2,000 "	.....	450	450
	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	454	454 "	.....	257	257
			559	559	17,659	18,218 cwt.	269	10,599	10,868
Jewellery	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	600	600
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	229	229
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	40	40 "	.....	2,426	2,426
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	7	7 "	.....	612	612
	Point de Galle	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	219	219
		.....	.....	.....	.....	58	58 pkgs.	.....	4,086
Lard	Victoria	11	.....	11	.....	11 cwt.	24	.....	24
	Queensland	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	4	.....	4
	New Caledonia	4	.....	4	.....	4 "	9	.....	9
	South Australia	3	.....	3	.....	3 "	12	.....	12
	Mauritius	3	.....	3	.....	3 "	10	.....	10
		22	.....	22	.....	22 cwt.	59	.....	59
Lampware	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	15	15 pkgs.	.....	686	686
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	12	12 "	.....	253	253
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	30	30 "	.....	260	260
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	12	12 "	.....	145	145
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	8	8
Point de Galle	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	20	20	
		.....	.....	.....	.....	72	72 pkgs.	.....	1,372
Lead	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	7	7 cwt.	.....	10	10
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	3,192	3,192 "	.....	2,400	2,400
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	584½	584½ "	.....	808	808
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	11	11 "	.....	13	13
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	4	4
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	19	19 "	.....	27	27
Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	693	693 "	.....	595	595	
		.....	.....	.....	4,509½	4,509½ cwt.	.....	3,857	3,857

STATISTICS OF

EXPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE IN STERLING.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Unmanufactured	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	422	422 pkgs.	£ 7,243	£ 7,243	£ 7,243
	Victoria	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	60	.....	60
	Queensland	553	.....	553	94	647 "	7,684	1,174	8,858
	New Zealand	256	.....	256	39	295 "	5,807	868	6,675
	Tasmania	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	5	.....	5
	Norfolk Island	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	20	.....	20
	New Caledonia	4	.....	4	4	8 "	28	30	58
	Hong Kong	36	.....	36	23	59 "	30	11	41
	Mauritius	3	.....	3	.....	3 "	80	.....	80
	Calcutta	4	.....	4	.....	4 "	20	.....	20
Shanghai	4	.....	4	.....	4 "	60	.....	60	
		863	.....	863	582	1,445 pkgs.	13,794	9,326	23,120
Leather	Boots and Shoes	Great Britain	3	3	11	14 pkgs.	5	227	232
		Victoria	9	9	389	398 "	250	4,490	4,740
		Queensland	383	383	1,835	2,218 "	10,450	36,663	47,113
		New Zealand	85	85	284	369 "	2,019	5,686	7,705
		South Australia	6	6 "	490	490
		New Caledonia	8	8 "	150	150
		South Sea Islands	23	23 "	298	298
		Norfolk Island	2	2 "	22	22
		480	.....	480	2,558	3,038 pkgs.	12,724	48,026	60,750
Saddlery	Great Britain	5	.....	5	.....	5 pkgs.	91	.....	91
	Victoria	6	.....	6	16	22 "	89	142	231
	Queensland	299	.....	299	549	848 "	4,206	8,971	13,177
	New Zealand	41	.....	41	39	80 "	1,026	1,553	2,579
	Tasmania	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	20	.....	20
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	41	41
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	10	10
	Norfolk Island	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	27	27
Petropaulovski	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	20	20	
		352	.....	352	613	965 pkgs.	5,432	10,764	16,196
Lime	Victoria	20	.....	20	217	237 pkgs.	35	20	55
	New Zealand	166	.....	166	.....	166 "	39	.....	39
		186	.....	186	217	403 pkgs.	74	20	94
Lime-juice	Queensland	53	.....	53	4,468	4,521 galls.	8	552	560
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	20	20 "	.....	3	3
		53	.....	53	4,488	4,541 galls.	8	555	563
Linen and Drapery	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	13	13 pkgs.	.....	421	421
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	194	194 "	.....	7,859	7,859
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	3,571	3,571 "	.....	13,893	13,893
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	437	437 "	.....	20,019	20,019
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	751	751 "	.....	20,338	20,338
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	188	188 "	.....	5,975	5,975
	Norfolk Island	.....	.....	.....	9	9 "	.....	46	46
		.....	.....	.....	5,163	5,163 pkgs.	.....	68,551	68,551
Live Stock	Horses	Victoria	66	66	66 No.	5,147	5,147
		Queensland	1,239	1,239	2	1,241 "	16,253	100	16,353
		New Zealand	20	20	20 "	348	348
		Tasmania	1	1	1 "	10	10
		South Sea Islands	8	7	15	1	16 "	285	20	305
		Calcutta	70	70	70 "	750	750
		Hong Kong	15	15	15 "	1,300	1,300
		Shanghai	8	8	8 "	1,900	1,900
		Point de Galle	1	1	1 "	20	20
				1,428	1,435	3	1,438 No.	26,013	120	26,133
Horned Cattle	Queensland	27	.....	27	.....	27 No.	213	.....	213
	New Zealand	1,202	.....	1,202	.....	1,202 "	6,615	.....	6,615
	Victoria	200	.....	200	.....	200 "	1,000	.....	1,000
	Tasmania	1,145	.....	1,145	.....	1,145 "	7,220	.....	7,220
	China	.....	2	2	.....	2 "	12	.....	12
		2,574	2	2,576	.....	2,576 No.	15,060	.....	15,060

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

EXPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE IN STERLING.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						£
Live Stock —contd.	Sheep ...	Victoria ...	362	362	362 No.	395	395
		Queensland ...	291	291	291 "	278	278
		New Zealand ...	922	922	4	926 "	894	200	1,094
		Tasmania ...	3,703	3,703	3,703 "	3,497	3,497
		South Sea Islands ...	100	100	100 "	50	50
		New Caledonia ...	172	172	172 "	151	151
	Bourbon ...	28	.....	28	.....	28 "	40	.....	40
			5,578	5,578	4	5,582 No.	5,305	200	5,505
	Pigs ...	Victoria ...	972	972	972 No.	1,700	1,700
		New Zealand ...	477	477	477 "	687	687
		Queensland ...	54	54	54 "	118	118
		South Australia ...	70	70	70 "	85	85
			1,573	1,573	1,573 No.	2,590	2,590
	Dogs ...	Queensland ...	5	5	5 No.	5	5
		New Zealand ...	3	3	3 "	20	20
		8	.....	8	.....	8 No.	25	.....	25
Elephant ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 No.	.....	132	132
Alpacas ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	16	16 No.	.....	70	70
Goats ...	Queensland ...	2	.....	2	.....	2 No.	.....	3	3
Maccaroni & Vermicelli	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	40	40 pkgs.	.....	124	124
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	8	8 "	.....	20	20
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	24	24 "	.....	35	35
			72	72 pkgs.	179	179
Machinery ...	Great Britain ...	1	.....	1	.....	1 pkg.	10	.....	10
	Victoria ...	28	.....	28	53	81 pkgs.	138	691	829
	Queensland ...	676	.....	676	963	1,639 "	5,071	7,662	12,733
	New Zealand ...	40	.....	40	147	187 "	255	632	887
	Tasmania ...	2	.....	2	5	7 "	34	39	73
	South Sea Islands ...	9	.....	9	8	17 "	40	616	656
	Point de Galle ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	20	20
		756	.....	756	1,177	1,933 pkgs.	5,548	9,660	15,208
Machines (Weighing)	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	32	32 No.	.....	268	268
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	8	8 "	.....	31	31
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	6	6
		.....	.....	.....	41	41 No.	.....	305	305
Malt ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	241	241 bushels	.....	155	155
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	290	290 "	.....	156	156
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	1,107	1,107 "	.....	567	567
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	88	88 "	.....	42	42
		.....	.....	.....	1,726	1,726 bushels	.....	920	920
Matches ...	Great Britain ...	.....	.....	.....	14	14 pkgs.	.....	250	250
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	372	372 "	.....	3,320	3,320
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	300	300 "	.....	2,458	2,458
	New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	6	6 "	.....	43	43
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	35	35 "	.....	198	198
	Norfolk Island ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	6	6
		.....	.....	.....	728	728 pkgs.	.....	6,275	6,275
Marble ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 pkgs.	.....	34	34
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	43	43 "	.....	223	223
	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	9	9
			52	52 pkgs.	266	266
Matting and Rugs ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 pkg.	.....	26	26
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	121	121 pkgs.	.....	772	772
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	112	112 "	.....	351	351
	Norfolk Island ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	2	2
			235	235 pkgs.	1,151	1,151

STATISTICS OF

EXPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE IN STERLING.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Metal (Old) ...	Victoria ...				264	264 cwt.	£	1,133	1,133
	Great Britain ...				400	400 "		1,007	1,007
	Queensland ...				52	52 "		139	139
	New Zealand ...				98	98 "		511	511
	Hong Kong ...				828	828 "		2,341	2,341
					1,642	1,642 cwt.		5,131	5,131
Millinery ...	Great Britain ...				3	3 pkgs.		110	110
	Victoria ...				1	1 "		5	5
	Queensland ...				17	17 "		681	681
	New Zealand ...				3	3 "		32	32
	South Australia ...				1	1 "		2	2
					25	25 pkgs.		830	830
Missionary Store ...	South Sea Islands ...				707	707 pkgs.		710	710
	New Caledonia ...				1	1 "		5	5
					708	708 pkgs.		715	715
Molasses and Treacle	Great Britain ...	17,222		17,222		17,222 cwt.	17,182		17,182
	Queensland ...	453		453	74	527 "	464	73	537
	New Zealand ...	442		442	26	468 "	445	36	481
	Victoria ...	1,912		1,912		1,912 "	1,832		1,832
	Tasmania ...	50		50		50 "	55		55
	South Sea Islands ...	106		106	1	107 "	106	1	107
			20,185		20,185	101	20,286 cwt.	20,084	110	20,194
Nails ...	Victoria ...				88	88 pkgs.		415	415
	Queensland ...				1,331	1,331 "		1,678	1,678
	New Zealand ...				596	596 "		834	834
	South Sea Islands ...				112	112 "		153	153
	New Caledonia ...				85	85 "		125	125
	Hong Kong ...				44	44 "		232	232
						2,256	2,256 pkgs.		3,437	3,437
Oakum	Victoria ...				10	10 pkgs.		40	40
	Queensland ...				41	41 "		68	68
	New Zealand ...				25	25 "		64	64
	New Caledonia ...				16	16 "		20	20
	South Sea Islands ...				19	19 "		22	22
					111	111 pkgs.		214	214
Oars ...	Queensland ...	34		34	220	254 No.	14	287	301
	New Zealand ...	434		434	531	965 "	182	170	352
	Tasmania ...				158	158 "		78	78
	South Sea Islands ...				56	56 "		28	28
	New Caledonia ...				91	91 "		51	51
		468		468	1,056	1,524 No.	196	614	810
Oatmeal and Pearl Barley	Queensland ...				462	462 cwt.		569	569
	New Zealand ...				664	664 "		812	812
					1,126	1,126 cwt.		1,381	1,381
Sperm	Great Britain ...				4½	4½ tuns		180	180
Black	Great Britain ...				47½	47½ tuns		1,970	1,970
	Tasmania ...				1	1 "		28	28
	New Zealand ...				2	2 "		102	102
					50½	50½ tuns		2,100	2,100
Cocoanut	Great Britain ...				444½	444½ tuns		14,763	14,763
	Victoria ...				34	34 "		1,028	1,028
					478½	478½ tuns		15,791	15,791
Oil ... Colza	New Zealand ...				956	956 galls.		236	236

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EXPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE IN STERLING.					
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.			
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.								
Oil—contd.	Kerosene	Great Britain	400	400	400 galls.	50	50		
		Victoria	242	242 "	53	53		
		Queensland	452	452	23,914	24,366 "	105	4,692	4,797		
		New Zealand	560	560	4,928	5,488 "	130	1,121	1,251		
		New Caledonia	248	248 "	47	47		
		South Sea Islands	615	615 "	128	128		
		Hong Kong	1,576	1,576 "	350	350		
		Shanghai	2,000	2,000 "	330	330		
		United States	16	16 "	3	3		
	1,412	1,412	33,539	34,951 galls.	285	6,724	7,009
	Palm	Victoria	5	5 tons	193	193		
	Linseed	Queensland	68	68 galls.	18	18		
	Other	Victoria	364	364 galls.	87	87		
		Queensland	7,170	7,170 "	1,732	1,732		
		New Zealand	1,810	1,810 "	393	393		
Tasmania		.....	.....	.....	881	881 "	.....	226	226
South Sea Islands		.....	.....	.....	195	195 "	.....	47	47
New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	231	231 "	.....	61	61	
.....	10,651	10,651 galls.	2,546	2,546		
Oilcloth	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	2	2 pkgs.	.....	20	20
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	28	28
	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3 pkgs.	.....	48	48
Oilmen's Stores	Great Britain	11	.....	11	2	13 pkgs.	200	40	240		
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	693	693 "	.....	1,290	1,290
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	18,957	18,957 "	.....	39,971	39,971
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	4,375	4,375 "	.....	7,457	7,457
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	73	73 "	.....	340	340
	South Australia	.....	.....	.....	31	31 "	.....	113	113
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	951	951 "	.....	2,493	2,493
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	585	585 "	.....	1,281	1,281
	Point de Galle	.....	.....	.....	13	13 "	.....	12	12
Norfolk Island	.....	.....	.....	11	11 "	.....	25	25	
.....	11	11	25,691	25,702 pkgs.	200	53,022	53,222	
Onions	Victoria	375	.....	375	.....	375 cwt.	357	.....	357
	Queensland	3,264	.....	3,264	.....	3,264 "	2,782	.....	2,782
	New Zealand	2,185	.....	2,185	.....	2,185 "	1,603	.....	1,603
	New Caledonia	38	.....	38	.....	38 "	34	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,862	.....	5,862 cwt.	4,776	.....	4,776
Opium	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	1,106	1,106 lbs.	.....	3,380	3,380
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	2,461	2,461 "	.....	3,444	3,444
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	23	23 "	.....	30	30
	Point de Galle	.....	.....	.....	376	376 "	.....	560	560
	Hong Kong	.....	.....	.....	608	608 "	.....	560	560
.....	4,574	4,574 lbs.	7,974	7,974		
Paint	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	13	13 cwt.	.....	24	24
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	71	71 "	.....	150	150
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	644	644 "	.....	1,215	1,215
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	192	192 "	.....	354	354
	South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	83	83 "	.....	163	163
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	26	26 "	.....	56	56
	Norfolk Island	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	2	2
.....	1,030	1,030 cwt.	1,964	1,964		
Painters' Materials	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	4	4 pkgs.	.....	14	14
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	7	7 "	.....	35	35
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	95	95 "	.....	588	588
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	18	18 "	.....	170	170
.....	124	124 pkgs.	807	807		
Paperhangings	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	7	7 pkgs.	.....	44	44
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	29	29
	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11 pkgs.	.....	73	73

STATISTICS OF

EXPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE IN STERLING.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Pepper and Spices	Victoria	82			82	82 pkgs.	£	200	200
	Queensland	154			154	"		536	536
	New Zealand	93			93	"		424	424
	New Caledonia	10			10	"		29	29
	South Sea Islands	6			6	"		7	7
					345	345 pkgs.		1,196	1,196
Perfumery	Victoria	18		18	2	20 pkgs.	161	8	169
	Queensland				28	"		104	104
	New Zealand				25	"		101	101
	South Australia	3		3		3 "	40		40
		21		21	55	76 pkgs.	201	213	414
Photographic Materials	Victoria				2	2 pkgs.		44	44
	Queensland				34	"		184	184
	Shanghai				2	"		20	20
						38	38 pkgs.		248	248
Pictures and Paintings	Great Britain	2		2	43	45 pkgs.	14	1,230	1,244
	Victoria				11	"		80	80
	Queensland				41	"		198	198
	New Zealand				3	"		30	30
			2		2	98	100 pkgs.	14	1,538	1,552
Pipes	Queensland				157	157 pkgs.		481	481
	New Zealand				135	"		108	108
	New Caledonia				72	"		47	47
	South Sea Islands				37	"		40	40
						401	401 pkgs.		676	676
Iron	Queensland				37	37 No.		210	210
	Tasmania				80	"		50	50
					117	117 No.		260	260
Pitch, Tar, and Resin	Victoria				10	10 pkgs.		36	36
	Queensland	165		165	281	446 "	137	474	611
	New Zealand	179		179	49	228 "	175	83	258
	Tasmania				9	9 "		18	18
	South Sea Islands	3		3	42	45 "	2	71	73
	New Caledonia	10		10	6	16 "	12	11	23
			357		357	397	754 pkgs.	326	693	1,019
Plants and Seeds	Great Britain	338		338	223	561 pkgs.	504	80	584
	Victoria	1,111		1,111	56	1,167 "	3,453	124	3,577
	Queensland	681		681	107	788 "	1,981	324	2,305
	New Zealand	202		202	57	259 "	610	183	793
	Tasmania	16		16	2	18 "	32	4	36
	South Australia	21		21		21 "	69		69
	South Sea Islands	5		5	2	7 "	22	17	39
	New Caledonia	3		3	1	4 "	3	3	6
	Point de Galle	1		1		1 "	2		2
	Hong Kong				75	75 "		30	30
	United States	1	3	4		4 "	20		20
		2,379	3	2,382	523	2,905 pkgs.	6,696	765	7,461
Plate (Silver)	Great Britain				7	7 pkgs.		610	610
	Victoria				1	"		20	20
	Queensland				10	"		357	357
					18	18 pkgs.		987	987
Plated-ware	Great Britain				1	1 pkg.		140	140
	Queensland				1	"		10	10
	New Zealand				1	"		5	5
					3	3 pkgs.		155	155

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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EXPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE IN STERLING.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Potatoes	Victoria	812		812		812 cwt.	£ 231	£	231
	Queensland	43,062		43,062		43,062 "	14,729		14,729
	New Zealand	2,196		2,196		2,196 "	841		841
	New Caledonia	407		407		407 "	133		133
	South Sea Islands	120		120		120 "	52		52
	Petropaulovski	140		140		140 "	70		70
	Western Australia	180		180		180 "	60		60
Timor	140		140		140 "	30		30	
		47,057		47,057		47,057 cwt.	16,146		16,146
Poultry	Victoria	17		17		17 pkgs.	53		53
	Queensland	98		98		98 "	489		489
	New Zealand	75		75		75 "	183		183
		190		190		190 pkgs.	725		725
Printing Materials	Great Britain				3	3 pkgs.		55	55
	Victoria				38	38 "		420	420
	Queensland				157	157 "		1,466	1,466
	New Zealand				52	52 "		623	623
	Tasmania				7	7 "		65	65
					257	257 pkgs.		2,629	2,629
Beef	Great Britain	261		261	689	950 cwt.	261	695	956
	Victoria	9,634		9,634	129	9,763 "	9,674	193	9,867
	Queensland	144		144		144 "	140		140
	New Zealand	4,783	92	4,875		4,875 "	4,984		4,984
	South Australia	438		438	100	538 "	439	100	539
	Tasmania	1,623		1,623	255	1,878 "	1,689	260	1,949
	South Sea Islands	1,030	90	1,120	66	1,186 "	1,147	64	1,211
	Western Australia	1,335		1,335		1,335 "	1,357		1,357
	Foo Choo Foo				8	8 "		80	80
	Mauritius	4,134		4,134		4,134 "	4,284		4,284
	New Caledonia	58		58		58 "	64		64
	Shanghai	150		150		150 "	175		175
	Petropaulovski	3,258	462	3,720		3,720 "	3,473		3,473
	Valparaiso				561	561 "		562	562
	Timor	60		60		60 "	60		60
Lord Howe's Island	10		10		10 "	10		10	
Singapore	255		255		255 "	250		250	
		27,173	644	27,817	1,808	29,625 cwt.	28,007	1,954	29,961
Pork	Queensland	4		4	14	18 cwt.	6	34	40
	New Zealand	341		341	419	760 "	656	1,071	1,727
	Victoria	842		842	59	901 "	1,400	173	1,573
	South Australia	12		12		12 "	30		30
	Mauritius	20		20		20 "	30		30
	New Caledonia				4	4 "		13	13
	South Sea Islands	8		8	19	27 "	23	41	64
Western Australia				80	80 "		284	284	
		1,227		1,227	595	1,822 cwt.	2,145	1,616	3,761
Hams	Victoria	2		2	43	45 cwt.	6	218	224
	Queensland	3		3	201	204 "	28	1,216	1,244
	New Zealand	8		8	132	140 "	42	656	698
	South Sea Islands				8	8 "		50	50
	New Caledonia				9	9 "		46	46
Bourbon		12	12		12 "	60		60	
		13	12	25	393	418 cwt.	136	2,186	2,322
Bacon	Victoria	331	39	370	30	400 cwt.	1,781	143	1,924
	Queensland	292		292	181	473 "	1,204	834	2,038
	New Zealand	540	10	550	159	709 "	2,679	714	3,393
	South Australia	102		102		102 "	263		263
		1,265	49	1,314	370	1,684 cwt.	5,927	1,691	7,618
Tongues	Great Britain				4	4 cwt.		10	10
	Queensland	2		2		2 "	3		3
	New Zealand	7		7		7 "	11		11
		9		9	4	13 cwt.	14	10	24

STATISTICS OF

EXPORTS—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE IN STERLING.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Provisions— <i>continued.</i> Meats (Preserved)	Great Britain...				578	578 pkgs.	£ 2,638	£ 2,638	
	Victoria	11		11	3	14 "	38	27	
	Queensland...	31		31	5	36 "	149	28	
	New Zealand	101		101	96	197 "	221	369	
	South Sea Islands...	3		3	5	8 "	25	17	
	New Caledonia				1	1 "		10	
	Panama	4		4		4 "	20	20	
	Shanghai	1		1		1 "	20	20	
	Petropaulovski		8	8		8 "	35	35	
	Hong Kong	1		1		1 "	20	20	
Point de Galle				1	1 "		5		
		152	8	160	689	849 pkgs.	528	3,094	
Quicksilver	Queensland...				2	2 botls.		40	
Rags	Great Britain				332	332 pkgs.		507	
Rattans and Canes	Queensland...				124	124 pkgs.		51	
	New Zealand				202	202 "		83	
					326	326 pkgs.		134	
Safes (Iron)	Victoria				7	7 No.		111	
	Queensland...				25	25 "		646	
	New Zealand				17	17 "		402	
	Hong Kong,				4	4 "		100	
					53	53 No.		1,259	
Salt	Queensland...				20,856	20,856 cwt.		4,520	
	New Zealand				5,797	5,797 "		1,079	
	South Sea Islands...				243	243 "		56	
	New Caledonia				132	132 "		31	
	Western Australia...				200	200 "		40	
	Norfolk Island				188	188 "		50	
	Singapore				2,000	2,000 "		500	
					29,416	29,416 cwt.		6,276	
Saltpetre	Queensland...				22	22 cwt.		50	
	New Zealand				3	3 "		10	
					25	25 cwt.		60	
Shale (Kerosene)	Victoria	149		149		149 tons.	270	270	
	Shanghai	50		50		50 "	225	225	
	Hong Kong	1		1		1 "	5	5	
	United States	2		2		2 "	5	5	
		202		202		202 tons.	505	505	
Shell (Pearl)...	Great Britain				160	160 cwt.		100	
Shell (Tortoise)	Great Britain				6,348	6,348 lbs.		3,230	
Ship Chandlery	Great Britain	14		14		14 pkgs.	550	550	
	Victoria				19	19 "	71	71	
	Queensland...				220	220 "	732	732	
	New Zealand				67	67 "	284	284	
	Point de Galle				31	31 "	60	60	
	New Caledonia				6	6 "	45	45	
		14		14	343	357 pkgs.	550	1,192	
Shooks and Staves	Queensland...	339		339	566	905 pkgs.	306	998	
	New Caledonia	101		101		101 "	50	50	
	South Sea Islands...	626		626	8	634 "	661	686	
		1,066		1,066	574	1,640 pkgs.	1,017	1,734	
Silks	Victoria				3	3 pkgs.		150	
	Queensland...				1	1 "		13	
	New Zealand				1	1 "		3	
					5	5 pkgs.		166	

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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EXPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE IN STERLING.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.							
Skins	Horned Cattle	Great Britain	134,062	.....	134,062	36,759	170,821 No.	£ 80,013	£ 18,680	£ 98,693
		Victoria	260	.....	260	.....	260 "	91	.....	91
		New Zealand	26	.....	26	.....	26 "	15	.....	15
		Tasmania	2,707	.....	2,707	50	2,757 "	1,673	40	1,713
			137,055	.....	137,055	36,809	173,864 No.	81,792	18,720	100,512
		Opossum	Great Britain	6	6	6 pkgs.	83	83
		Sheep	Great Britain	489	489	52	541 pkgs.	4,590	725	5,315
		Other	Great Britain	6	6	2	8 pkgs.	95	14	109
			Victoria	2	2	2 "	7	7
			Queensland	4	4 "	33	33
	Tasmania		19	.....	19	.....	19 "	13	.....	13
		Hong Kong	45	.....	45	.....	45 "	30	.....	30
			72	.....	72	6	78 pkgs.	145	47	192
Slates	New Zealand	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	6,000	6,000 No.	.....	78	78
			.....	.....	.....	2,627	2,627 "	.....	25	25
			.....	.....	.....	8,627	8,627 No.	.....	103	103
Soap	Victoria	Queensland	20	.....	20	.....	20 cwt.	28	.....	28
		New Zealand	1,485	.....	1,485	406	1,891 "	2,568	646	3,214
		Tasmania	1,021	.....	1,021	74	1,095 "	1,751	108	1,859
		South Australia	20	.....	20	.....	20 "	25	.....	25
		New Caledonia	200	.....	200	320	520 "	300	235	535
		South Sea Islands	153	.....	153	.....	153 "	262	.....	262
		Norfolk Island	156	.....	156	10	166 "	272	21	293
			17	.....	17	.....	17 "	29	.....	29
		3,072	.....	3,072	810	3,882 cwt.	5,235	1,010	6,245	
Specimens of Colonial Produce for the Exhibition of Paris, for the year 1867	Great Britain	Victoria	136	.....	136	.....	136 pkgs.	10,175	.....	10,175
			197	.....	197	.....	197 "	4,680	.....	4,680
			333	.....	333	.....	333 pkgs.	14,855	.....	14,855
Specimens of Natural History	Great Britain	Victoria	19	.....	19	5	24 pkgs.	173	65	238
		Point de Galle	7	.....	7	.....	7 "	29	.....	29
		South Australia	1	.....	1	.....	1 "	5	.....	5
			1	.....	1	.....	1 "	10	.....	10
		28	.....	28	5	33 pkgs.	217	65	282	
Brandy	Great Britain	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	962	962 galls.	.....	473	473
		Queensland	.....	.....	.....	8,589	8,589 "	.....	3,177	3,177
		New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	66,325	66,325 "	.....	29,324	29,324
		Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	14,004	14,004 "	.....	6,006	6,006
		South Australia	.....	.....	.....	1,754	1,754 "	.....	815	815
		South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	1,692	1,692 "	.....	789	789
		New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	2,009	2,009 "	.....	936	936
		United States	.....	.....	.....	18	18 "	.....	12	12
		Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	44	44 "	.....	25	25
		Chili	.....	.....	.....	32	32 "	.....	21	21
		Callao	.....	.....	.....	313	313 "	.....	130	130
		Panama	.....	.....	.....	25	25 "	.....	14	14
				95,767	95,767 galls.	41,722	41,722
Rum	Victoria	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	23,655	23,655 galls.	.....	4,026	4,026
		New Zealand	310	.....	310	38,179	38,489 "	50	7,558	7,608
		Tasmania	62	.....	62	39,137	39,199 "	10	7,133	7,143
		Western Australia	.....	.....	.....	578	578 "	.....	100	100
		New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	462	462 "	.....	75	75
		South Sea Islands	102	.....	102	191	293 "	19	48	67
				474	474	103,515	103,989 galls.	79	19,186	19,265
Spirits	Geneva	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	8	8 galls.	.....	2	2
		Queensland	.....	.....	.....	32,025	32,025 "	.....	7,412	7,412
		New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	5,126	5,126 "	.....	1,241	1,241
		Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	985	985 "	.....	196	196
		New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	2,125	2,125 "	.....	516	516
		South Sea Islands	.....	.....	.....	4,054	4,054 "	.....	959	959
		.....	.....	.....	44,323	44,323 galls.	.....	10,326	10,326	

STATISTICS OF

EXPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE IN STERLING.					
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.			
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.								
Spirits —contd.	Gin	Queensland	3,514	3,514 galls.	£	1,357	1,357		
		New Zealand	1,712	1,712 "	613	613		
		New Caledonia	96	96 "	15	15		
		South Sea Islands...	1	1 "	1	1		
		Calcutta	30	30 "	9	9		
						5,353	5,353 galls.	1,995	1,995		
	Whisky	Queensland	6,516	6,516 galls.	2,412	2,412		
		New Zealand	884	884 "	282	282		
		Tasmania	45	45 "	26	26		
		South Sea Islands...	7	7 "	6	6		
						7,452	7,452 galls.	2,726	2,726		
	Liqueurs...	Victoria	219	219 galls.	120	120		
		Queensland	870	870 "	733	733		
		New Zealand	335	335 "	378	378		
		New Caledonia	163	163 "	90	90		
		South Sea Islands...	122	122 "	103	103		
						1,709	1,709 galls.	1,424	1,424		
	Perfumed...	Queensland	28	28 galls.	67	67		
		New Zealand	83	83 "	186	186		
		Tasmania	20	20 "	18	18		
					131	131 galls.	.....	271	271		
All other...	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	926	926 galls.	.....	266	266
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	141	141 "	.....	73	73
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	33	33 "	.....	6	6
					1,100	1,100 galls.	.....	345	345		
Starch and Blue	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	3,478	3,478 pkgs.	.....	4,018	4,018
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	328	328 "	.....	607	607
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	146	146 "	.....	242	242
	South Australia	.....	.....	.....	811	811 "	.....	650	650
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	7	7 "	.....	9	9
	South Sea Islands...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	4	4
	Shanghai	.....	.....	.....	3	3 "	.....	15	15
						4,775	4,775 pkgs.	5,545	5,545		
Stationery and Books	Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	28	28 pkgs.	.....	661	661
	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	85	85 "	.....	1,490	1,490
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	664	664 "	.....	9,123	9,123
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	288	291 "	27	4,217	4,244
	South Australia	.....	.....	.....	5	6 "	16	96	112
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	20	20
	South Sea Islands...	.....	.....	.....	43	43 "	.....	317	317
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	8	8 "	.....	55	55
	Point de Galle	.....	.....	.....	7	7 "	.....	62	62
	Norfolk Island	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	15	15
					4	4	1,133	1,137 pkgs.	43	16,056	16,099
Paper and Documents	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	43	43 pkgs.	.....	392	392
	Queensland	.....	.....	.....	190	190 "	.....	1,932	1,932
	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	88	88 "	.....	947	947
	Tasmania	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	37	37
	New Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	5	5 "	.....	14	14
					328	328 pkgs.	.....	3,322	3,322		
Stones	Building	Queensland	189	189	189 tons	306	306		
		New Zealand	87	87	87 "	293	293		
		South Sea Islands...	43	43	43 "	165	165		
						319	319	319 tons	764	.....	764
Grind	Queensland	10	218	228 No.	5	180	185		
	New Zealand	12	40	52 "	4	19	23		
	New Caledonia	14	39	53 "	4	21	25		
	South Sea Islands...	.....	.....	.....	25	25 "	.....	6	6
					36	36	322	358 No.	13	226	239

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

EXPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE IN STERLING.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Stones— <i>contd.</i>	Whet ...	Great Britain ...	7	.....	7	.....	7 pkgs.	£ 90	£ 90
		Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	1
		New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	2
			7	7	2	9 pkgs.	90	3	93
	Tomb ...	Queensland ...	4	4	4 pkgs.	23	23
		New Zealand ...	9	9	9 "	73	73
South Sea Islands ...		2	.....	2	.....	2 "	20	.....	20
		15	.....	15	.....	15 pkgs.	116	.....	116
Stoves	Queensland ...	100	.....	100	140	240 pkgs.	609	419	1,028
	New Zealand ...	1	.....	1	18	19 "	12	89	101
	South Sea Islands ...	19	.....	19	5	24 "	13	21	34
			120	120	163	283 pkgs.	634	529	1,163
Sugar...	Refined ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	120	120 cwt.	.....	210	210
		Queensland ...	24,932	24,932	377	25,309 "	48,656	1,028	49,684
		New Zealand ...	28,269	28,269	260	28,529 "	28,254	633	28,887
		Tasmania	45	45 "	100	100
		New Caledonia ...	181	181	19	200 "	491	45	536
		South Sea Islands ...	95	95	70	165 "	275	177	452
	Valparaiso ...	200	.....	200	.....	200 "	500	.....	500
			53,677	53,677	891	54,568 cwt.	78,176	2,193	80,369
	Unrefined	Victoria	9,370	9,370 cwt.	15,706	15,706
		Queensland	36,874	36,874 "	60,395	60,395
		New Zealand	12,900	12,900 "	20,955	20,955
		Tasmania	4,408	4,408 "	6,991	6,991
		Norfolk Island	16	16 "	24	24
New Caledonia ...		.....	.....	.....	888	888 "	.....	1,528	1,528
South Sea Islands ...		.....	.....	.....	813	813 "	.....	1,413	1,413
Lord Howe's Island ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	4	4	
Valparaiso ...	.....	.....	.....	256	256 "	.....	384	384	
		.....	.....	.....	65,527	65,527 cwt.	.....	107,400	107,400
Sulphur	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	228	228 cwt.	.....	170	170
	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	2	2
	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	17	17 "	.....	29	29
		.....	.....	.....	246	246 cwt.	.....	201	201
Sundries	Great Britain ...	77	.....	77	63	140 pkgs.	706	826	1,532
	Victoria ...	196	.....	196	48	244 "	200	360	560
	Queensland ...	846	.....	846	505	1,351 "	1,213	2,418	3,631
	New Zealand ...	62	.....	62	168	230 "	94	925	1,019
	Tasmania ...	115	.....	115	1	116 "	29	4	33
	South Australia ...	2	.....	2	.....	2 "	10	.....	10
	New Caledonia ...	5	.....	5	49	54 "	11	92	103
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	1	1	54	55 "	5	293	298
	Hong Kong ...	.....	.....	.....	33	33 "	.....	108	108
	Point de Galle ...	1	.....	1	31	32 "	2	491	493
	United States ...	.....	1	1	.....	1 "	10	.....	10
	Petropaulovski ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	50	50
			1,304	2	1,306	956	2,262 pkgs.	2,280	5,567	7,847
Tallow	Great Britain ...	9,882	.....	9,882	2,874	12,756 cwt.	16,348	4,898	21,246
	Victoria ...	11,307	.....	11,307	124	11,431 "	23,932	154	24,086
	Queensland ...	60	.....	60	.....	60 "	66	.....	66
	New Zealand ...	513	.....	513	.....	513 "	883	.....	883
	Tasmania ...	3,020	.....	3,020	.....	3,020 "	5,057	.....	5,057
	South Australia ...	1,423	.....	1,423	.....	1,423 "	2,735	.....	2,735
	Western Australia ...	320	.....	320	.....	320 "	600	.....	600
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	8	8 "	.....	16	16
	Bourbon ...	.....	20	20	.....	20 "	35	.....	35
	Petropaulovski ...	385	.....	385	.....	385 "	770	.....	770
Manila ...	196	.....	196	.....	196 "	350	.....	350	
Mauritius ...	600	.....	600	.....	600 "	1,050	.....	1,050	
		27,706	20	27,726	3,006	30,732 cwt.	51,826	5,068	56,894	
Tarpawlings ...	Queensland ...	7	.....	7	61	68 pkgs.	55	936	991

STATISTICS OF

EXPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE IN STERLING.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Tanks (Iron)...	New Zealand				1	1 No.	£ 5	£ 5	
	Queensland	3		3	68	71 "	18	319	
	South Sea Islands				11	11 "		46	
	Shanghai				1	1 "		4	
		3		3	81	84 No.	18	374	
Tea	Great Britain				6,230	6,230 lbs.		509	
	Victoria				1,414,876	1,414,876 "		122,142	
	Queensland				816,528	816,528 "		73,350	
	New Zealand				441,745	441,745 "		40,270	
	Tasmania				53,548	53,548 "		4,709	
	South Sea Islands				4,328	4,328 "		440	
	New Caledonia				2,950	2,950 "		286	
Norfolk Island				256	256 "		17		
					2,740,461	2,740,461 lbs.		241,723	
Thorley's Food	Queensland				11	11 pkgs.		20	
Cedar	Victoria	1,316,351		1,316,351		1,316,351 feet	9,400	9,400	
	Queensland	6,000		6,000		6,000 "	74	74	
	New Zealand	31,078		31,078		31,078 "	587	587	
	Tasmania	81,503		81,503		81,503 "	667	667	
	South Australia	308,106		308,106		308,106 "	3,024	3,024	
	South Sea Islands	27,248		27,248		27,248 "	87	87	
	New Caledonia	1,727		1,727		1,727 "	39	39	
	Western Australia	9,600		9,600		9,600 "	90	90	
		1,781,613		1,781,613		1,781,613 feet	13,968	13,968	
Hardwood	Great Britain	28,000		28,000		28,000 feet	250	250	
	Queensland	47,061		47,061		47,061 "	576	576	
	New Zealand	353,532		353,532		353,532 "	3,992	3,992	
	New Caledonia	68,388		68,388		68,388 "	660	660	
	South Sea Islands	89,072	25,000	114,072		114,072 "	1,135	1,135	
	Calcutta	105,000		105,000		105,000 "	1,400	1,400	
		691,053	25,000	716,053		716,053 feet	8,013	8,013	
Pine	Victoria	5,000		5,000		5,000 feet	75	75	
	Queensland				32,400	32,400 "		346	
	New Zealand				2,904	2,904 "		84	
	Tasmania	800		800		800 "	15	15	
New Caledonia				35,508	35,508 "		355		
		5,800		5,800	70,812	76,612 feet	90	785	
Treenails	Great Britain	97,562		97,562		97,562 No.	339	339	
	Shanghai	2,000		2,000		2,000 "	10	10	
		99,562		99,562		99,562 No.	349	349	
Spars	Queensland	1		1	1	2 No.	3	13	
	New Zealand	68		68		68 "	143	143	
		69		69	1	70 No.	146	156	
Spokes and Felloes	Victoria	55,101		55,101		55,101 No.	471	471	
	Queensland	8,025		8,025		8,025 "	120	120	
	New Zealand	27,769		27,769		27,769 "	595	595	
	South Australia	61,787		61,787		61,787 "	429	429	
		152,682		152,682		152,682 No.	1,615	1,615	
Stocks and Naves	Victoria	8		8		8 pairs	5	5	
	Queensland	20		20		20 "	10	10	
	New Zealand	438		438		438 "	179	179	
	South Australia	136		136		136 "	43	43	
		602		602		602 pairs	237	237	
Shingles	Queensland	150		150		150 bndls.	25	25	
	New Zealand	1,450		1,450		1,450 "	125	125	
	New Caledonia	2,380		2,380		2,380 "	211	211	
	South Sea Islands	50		50		50 "	8	8	
		3,980		3,980		3,980 bndls.	369	369	
Laths	Victoria	3		3		3 bndls.	1	1	

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

EXPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE IN STERLING.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.							
Timber—contd.	Palings ...	Queensland ...	7,200	.....	7,200	.....	7,200 No.	£ 50	.....	£ 50
		New Zealand ...	52,135	.....	52,135	.....	52,135 "	332	.....	332
		New Caledonia	2,000	2,000 "	15	15
			59,335	.....	59,335	2,000	61,335 No.	382	15	397
	Posts and Rails ...	New Zealand ...	500	.....	500	.....	500 No.	20	.....	20
	All other...	New Zealand ...	7,000	.....	7,000	.....	7,000 feet	80	.....	80
Tin ...	Victoria ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	30	30 cwt.	.....	53	53
		Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	24	24 "	.....	56	56
			.....	.....	.....	54	54 cwt.	.....	109	109
Tinware	Queensland ...	New Zealand ...	19	.....	19	8	27 pkgs.	93	46	139
		New Zealand ...	1	.....	1	4	5 "	2	117	119
		New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	5	5
		South Sea Islands ...	14	.....	14	.....	14 "	50	.....	50
			34	.....	34	13	47 pkgs.	145	168	313
Tobacco	Manufactured ...	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	137,647	137,647 lbs.	.....	11,563	11,563
		Queensland ...	2,122	.....	2,122	219,875	221,997 "	138	20,646	20,784
		New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	117,214	117,214 "	.....	8,946	8,946
		South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	783	783 "	.....	80	80
		Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	14,437	14,437 "	.....	1,320	1,320
		New Caledonia ...	110	.....	110	32,135	32,245 "	15	3,215	3,230
		South Sea Islands ...	2,500	.....	2,500	68,423	70,923 "	200	7,157	7,357
		Western Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	3,958	3,958 "	.....	250	250
		Shanghai ...	.....	.....	.....	1,882	1,882 "	.....	80	80
		Fisheries ...	.....	.....	.....	1,064	1,064 "	.....	105	105
		Hong Kong ...	.....	.....	.....	330	330 "	.....	16	16
		Bourbon ...	.....	.....	.....	294	294 "	.....	14	14
		Valparaiso ...	.....	.....	.....	338	338 "	.....	25	25
		Norfolk Island ...	.....	.....	.....	297	297 "	.....	15	15
		Java ...	.....	.....	.....	917	917 "	.....	25	25
		United States ...	.....	.....	.....	260	260 "	.....	15	15
		Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	347	347 "	.....	9	9
				4,732	4,732	600,201	604,933 lbs.	353	53,481	53,834
		Snuff	Queensland	24	24 lbs.	11	11
Cigars	Victoria ...	Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	7,702	7,702 lbs.	.....	2,120	2,120
		Queensland ...	.....	.....	.....	7,686	7,686 "	.....	2,824	2,824
		New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	4,274	4,274 "	.....	1,258	1,258
		South Australia ...	.....	.....	.....	5,263	5,263 "	.....	1,560	1,560
		Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	540	540 "	.....	130	130
		New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	1,103	1,103 "	.....	331	331
		South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	538	538 "	.....	191	191
		Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	160	160 "	.....	60	60
					27,266	27,266 lbs.	.....	8,474	8,474	
Toys and Fancy Goods	Great Britain	Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	8	8 pkgs.	.....	242	242
		Victoria ...	.....	.....	.....	23	23 "	.....	515	515
		Queensland ...	1	.....	1	561	562 "	10	13,304	13,314
		New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	210	210 "	.....	7,380	7,380
		Tasmania ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2 "	.....	14	14
		New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	41	41 "	.....	404	404
		South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	53	53
		Point de Galle ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1 "	.....	2	2
		1	.....	1	850	851 pkgs.	10	21,914	21,924	
Turnery & Wood-ware	Great Britain	Victoria ...	11	.....	11	.....	11 pkgs.	21	.....	21
		Victoria ...	166	.....	166	49	215 "	101	164	265
		Queensland ...	643	.....	643	534	1,177 "	1,796	978	2,774
		New Zealand ...	413	.....	413	268	681 "	403	484	887
		South Australia ...	11	.....	11	.....	11 "	33	.....	33
		Tasmania ...	57	.....	57	5	62 "	14	2	16
		New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4 "	.....	4	4
		South Sea Islands ...	197	52	249	170	419 "	458	147	605	
		Lord Howe's Island ...	20	.....	20	.....	20 "	16	.....	16
		1,518	52	1,570	1,030	2,600 pkgs.	2,842	1,779	4,621		
Turpentine & Varnish	Queensland	New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	465	465 galls.	.....	160	160
		New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	452	452 "	.....	145	145
		New Caledonia ...	.....	.....	.....	110	110 "	.....	32	32
		South Sea Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	100	100 "	.....	20	20
		Point de Galle ...	.....	.....	.....	198	198 "	.....	16	16
					1,325	1,325 galls.	.....	373	373	

STATISTICS OF
EXPORTS—continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE IN STERLING.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Twine and Thread ...	Queensland ...				20	20 pkgs.	£	£ 178	£ 178
	New Zealand ...				3	3 "		28	28
	South Sea Islands ...				2	2 "		60	60
	Point de Galle ...				1	1 "		20	20
					26	26 pkgs.		286	286
Vinegar ...	Victoria ...				1,260	1,260 galls.		80	80
	Queensland ...	532		532	5,170	5,702 "	75	617	692
	New Zealand ...				2,921	2,921 "		280	280
	South Australia ...				18	18 "		3	3
	New Caledonia ...				44	14 "		7	7
	South Sea Islands ...	5		5	9	14 "	1	2	3
		537		537	9,422	9,959 galls.	76	989	1,065
Whalebone ...	Great Britain ...				398	398 cwt.		3,000	3,000
Whiting and Chalk ...	Queensland ...				42	42 pkgs.		56	56
	New Zealand ...				41	41 "		54	54
	New Caledonia ...				3	3 "		3	3
					86	86 pkgs.		113	113
Wine ...	Great Britain ...	906		906	19,429	20,335 galls.	662	7,938	8,600
	Victoria ...	183		183	15,107	15,290 "	122	6,197	6,319
	Queensland ...	2,417		2,417	57,671	60,088 "	1,497	26,706	28,203
	New Zealand ...	2,153		2,153	15,586	17,739 "	1,304	6,643	7,947
	South Australia ...	14		14	30	44 "	17	20	37
	Tasmania ...	27		27	1,918	1,945 "	9	710	719
	New Caledonia ...	116		116	8,879	8,995 "	88	3,500	3,588
	South Sea Islands ...	142		142	4,334	4,476 "	74	1,169	1,243
	Point de Galle ...				150	150 "		150	150
	Calcutta ...	4		4	146	150 "	2	140	142
	Hong Kong ...	92		92		92 "	72		72
	Panama ...				4	4 "		2	2
		6,054		6,054	123,254	129,308 galls.	3,847	53,175	57,022
Wire ...	Victoria ...				3	3 pkgs.		10	10
	Queensland ...				675	675 "		1,005	1,005
	New Zealand ...				31	31 "		50	50
	New Caledonia ...				31	31 "		45	45
	South Sea Islands ...				12	12 "		25	25
					752	752 pkgs.		1,135	1,135
Wool ...	Great Britain ...	21658034		21658034	6250361	27908395 lbs.	1855740	552,754	2408494
	Victoria ...	5,600		5,600		5,600 "	540		540
	Point de Galle ...				800	800 "		60	60
		21663634		21663634	6251161	27914795 lbs.	1856280	552,814	2409094
Woollens ...	Victoria ...	44		44	18	62 pkgs.	2,698	875	3,573
	Queensland ...	7		7	22	29 "	88	1,015	1,103
	New Zealand ...	15		15	11	26 "	733	449	1,182
	Tasmania ...	1		1	4	5 "	100	175	275
	New Caledonia ...				7	7 "		196	196
	Petropaulovski ...	2		2		2 "	200		200
		69		69	62	131 pkgs.	3,819	2,710	6,529
Woolpacks ...	Queensland ...				255	255 pkgs.		4,007	4,007
	New Zealand ...				40	40 "		550	550
	Tasmania ...				10	10 "		195	195
	New Caledonia ...				1	1 "		8	8
	Norfolk Island ...				1	1 "		15	15
					307	307 pkgs.		4,775	4,775
Zinc ...	Queensland ...				21	21 cwt.		48	48
	New Zealand ...				7	7 "		14	14
	South Sea Islands ...				41	41 "		353	353
					69	69 cwt.		415	415
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS ...							£6057585	2454629	8512214

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD.

IMPORTS.

No. 40.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Total Value of IMPORTS into the Colony, distinguishing the Countries from whence Imported.

YEAR.	From Great Britain.	FROM BRITISH COLONIES.							From South Sea Islands.	From Fisheries.	From United States of America.	From Foreign States.	GENERAL TOTAL.
		Victoria.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	Other British Possessions.	Total.					
1857	£ 3,864,901	£	£	£	£ 131,906	£	£ 1,514,200	£ 1,646,106	£ 41,804	£ 31,434	£ 274,645	£ 870,518	£ 6,729,408
1858	3,770,714	.....	.....	.....	157,653	.....	973,496	1,131,149	48,381	13,840	355,898	739,384	6,059,366
1859	3,636,505	692,157	87,197	92,705	130,521	98,376	350,805	1,451,761	53,820	9,837	201,102	1,244,028	6,597,053
1860	4,160,307	870,780	140,357	105,153	140,436	489,818	248,403	1,994,947	45,108	10,995	423,101	884,827	7,519,285
1861	3,062,435	875,644	272,583	92,792	135,972	601,902	359,748	2,338,641	38,409	11,396	254,999	685,675	6,391,555
1862	4,814,264	1,023,250	325,769	96,600	378,009	632,894	612,071	3,068,593	64,234	27,608	196,601	1,163,345	9,334,645
1863	4,541,485	798,240	309,133	85,591	278,772	678,052	522,281	2,672,069	88,224	9,431	220,462	787,905	8,319,576
1864	3,856,161	1,942,001	611,993	89,890	715,278	1,011,884	535,258	4,906,304	46,447	23,937	308,249	694,944	9,836,042
1865	4,349,371	1,195,265	478,744	85,913	1,185,154	774,357	552,361	4,271,794	29,194	11,934	239,096	1,027,206	9,928,595
1866	3,352,768	1,399,511	218,148	56,204	1,161,677	614,983	517,423	3,967,946	12,126	3,318	381,760	1,149,153	8,867,071

EXPORTS.

No. 41.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Total Value of EXPORTS from the Colony, distinguishing the Countries to which Exported.

YEAR.	To Great Britain.	TO BRITISH COLONIES.							To South Sea Islands.	To Fisheries.	To United States of America.	To Foreign States.	GENERAL TOTAL.
		Victoria.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	Other British Possessions.	Total.					
1857	£ 1,987,703	£	£	£	£ 377,165	£	£ 1,311,545	£ 2,088,710	£ 42,436	£ 15	£ 7,204	£ 285,884	£ 4,011,952
1858	1,238,621	.....	.....	.....	443,843	.....	2,117,966	2,561,809	71,238	.....	23,194	291,415	4,186,277
1859	1,868,092	1,406,045	62,775	55,624	369,589	43,730	213,174	2,150,937	50,334	329	23,686	674,671	4,768,049
1860	1,482,717	1,501,536	68,108	49,293	442,861	583,047	421,176	3,066,021	37,814	126	8,835	476,507	5,072,020
1861	2,037,550	1,175,082	47,739	37,844	465,408	643,426	656,162	3,025,661	32,875	409	11,811	486,533	5,594,839
1862	2,143,497	1,306,433	191,007	40,319	638,656	926,082	1,622,715	4,725,212	62,145	303	9,864	161,541	7,102,562
1863	2,287,357	573,340	115,588	26,890	638,915	1,070,895	2,033,473	4,459,101	67,513	.....	17,219	105,649	6,936,839
1864	2,559,380	992,476	57,952	29,363	1,043,040	1,309,675	1,946,556	5,379,062	72,011	.....	17,127	89,637	8,117,217
1865	3,319,628	1,237,068	59,414	30,732	840,345	1,388,301	1,117,348	4,673,208	77,670	.....	22,227	98,437	8,191,170
1866	3,162,615	1,476,635	50,242	52,529	584,809	1,172,836	1,727,362	5,064,413	72,091	495	29,760	182,840	8,512,214

STATISTICS OF

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

No. 42.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Value of IMPORTS into and EXPORTS from the Colony, the Produce and Manufacture of the United Kingdom, British Colonies, and Foreign States.

YEAR.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.				
	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions.	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States.	TOTAL.	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales.	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions.	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1857	3,797,350	1,640,520	1,291,538	6,729,408	2,915,411		1,096,541*		4,011,952
1858	3,438,846	1,467,849	1,152,671	6,059,366	2,769,136		1,417,141*		4,186,277
1859		6,597,053*		6,597,053	3,869,916		898,133*		4,768,049
1860		7,519,285*		7,519,285	3,731,842		1,340,178*		5,072,020
1861		6,391,555*		6,391,555	4,000,269		1,594,570*		5,594,839
1862		9,334,645*		9,334,645	4,919,772		2,182,790*		7,102,562
1863		8,319,576*		8,319,576	4,586,687		2,350,152*		6,936,839
1864		9,836,042*		9,836,042	5,746,678		2,370,539*		8,117,217
1865		9,928,595*		9,928,595	5,577,434		2,613,736*		8,191,170
1866		8,867,071*		8,867,071	6,057,585		2,454,629*		8,512,214

* The Customs Returns do not afford the means of classifying the Imports and Exports under the separate heads.

N.B.—These Returns do not include the overland traffic between New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia—See pp. 104 to 119. The Overland Traffic with Queensland could not be ascertained.

IMPORT OF GRAIN, &c.

No. 43.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of GRAIN, &c., Imported into the Colony.

YEAR.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley, Oats, Malt, and Hops.	Flour and Bread.	Rice.	Pollard, Bran, Gram, and Dholl.	Peas, Beans, and Rye.	Arrowroot, Sago, Pearl Barley, and Oatmeal.	Potatoes and Yams	TOTAL.
	Bushels.	Bushels		lbs.	lbs.				Tons.	£
1857	260,364	2,335	{ 116,552 pkgs. 2,227 pkcts. }	21,161,000	2,584,512	37,158 bush.	{ 1,097 brls. 40 bush. }	{ 2,399 cwt. 5,911 brls. }	3,841½	449,597
1858	228,942	30	{ 221,566 bush. 2,353 pkcts. }	18,990,000	7,123,200	63,762 "	{ 5,168 " 510 brls. }	{ 2,185 cwt. 1,821 casks }	3,392	500,924
1859	289,370	14,216	{ 174,448 bush. 689 pkcts. }	6,604,300	10,799,712	52,860 "	{ 623 " 5,779 bush. }	{ 2,483 cwt. 3,566 casks }	3,394	341,718
1860	763,563	1,100	{ 110,776 bush. 1,560 pkcts. }	20,786,000	8,872,640	17,726 "	{ 497 brls. 1,066 bush. }	{ 4,354 cwt. 3,462 casks }	3,561½	630,662
1861	577,314	973½	{ 117,851 bush. 883 pkcts. }	30,296,000	11,992,960	{ 60,538 " 50½ tons. }	{ 4,029 " 100 brls. }	{ 664½ cwt. 414 pkgs. 1,481 casks }	3,623	583,425
1862	446,640	588	{ 175,543 bush. 1,075 pkcts. }	29,346,000	9,078,720	{ 214,244 bush. 213 tons. }	{ 346 bush. 470 brls. 68 pkgs. }	{ 3,293 cwt. 2,486 casks 29 cases }	4,055¼	558,386
1863	612,366	4,521	107,359 bush.	28,498,000	10,795,680	142,544 bush.	{ 4,035 bush. 835 brls. }	{ 3,926 cwt. 5,480 casks 435 pkgs. }	7,030½	577,126
1864	1,163,914	63	{ 101,374 " 2,048 pkcts. }	47,226,500	14,594,160	66,979 "	{ 196 bush. 1,088 brls. }	{ 1,980 cwt. 2,974 casks 2,332 cwt. }	9,598	1,102,798
1865	692,826	610	{ 45,599 bush. 1,341 pkcts. }	48,644,000	5,747,840	103,213 "	664 "	{ 1,799 casks 813 cases }	5,967½	943,773
1866	1,093,081	4,509	{ 179,067 bush. 1,001 cwt. }	59,664,000	6,216,963	24,353 "	{ 1,699 " 594 sacks 342 cases }	{ 3,830 cwt. 4,884 pkgs. 611 cases }	9,904 2 pkgs.	1,042,341

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

EXPORT OF GRAIN, &c.—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 44.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of GRAIN, &c., Exported from the Colony.

YEAR.	WHEAT.	MAIZE.	BARLEY, OATS, AND MALT.	FLOUR AND BREAD.	POTATOES.	VALUE.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Pounds.	Tons.	£
1857	3,680	151,197	31,383	1,254,400	661 $\frac{1}{2}$	86,506
1858	.....	129,051	32,647	911,008	494	61,773
1859	20,458	404,505	27,993	1,115,408	2,508	100,900
1860	3,277	559,226	5,057	3,484,208	338 $\frac{1}{2}$	150,465
1861	3	132,429	16,150	5,142,592	1,049	84,986
1862	5,147	461,108	31,619	6,924,960	770	153,061
1863	2,179	694,913	18,059	5,293,700	1,110 $\frac{1}{2}$	185,740
1864	8,526	523,308	15,535	6,071,500	1,440 $\frac{1}{4}$	197,453
1865	694	1,109,392	20,096	7,536,816	2,215	295,719
1866	14,115	894,974	20,950	875,600	2,353	287,895

1866.—The Estimated Total Value of Grain, &c., Exported, was £452,166.

IMPORT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

No. 45.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of BUTTER and CHEESE Imported into the Colony.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	YEAR.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1857	1,173,480	50,025	1862	462,028	18,859
1858	642,544	28,395	1863	855,344	32,041
1859	1,517,376	29,414	1864	550,256	22,704
1860	587,524	29,291	1865	315,616	13,564
1861	309,792	14,358	1866	382,256	14,533

EXPORT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 46.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of BUTTER and CHEESE Exported from the Colony.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	YEAR.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1857	280,908	12,547	1862	491,624	19,091
1858	136,990	6,121	1863	647,360	22,550
1859	405,160	18,907	1864	1,212,848	43,261
1860	623,559	33,527	1865	1,381,632	61,822
1861	599,536	20,754	1866	1,529,808	91,640

1866.—The Estimated Total Value Exported was £94,885.

IMPORT OF LIVE STOCK.

No. 47.—DECENNIAL RETURN of LIVE STOCK Imported into the Colony.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.					VALUE.	YEAR.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.					VALUE.
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Hogs.			Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Hogs.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1857	30	52	75	.....	.....	9,094	1862	96	10	4,429	.....	10	20,247
1858	41	50	211	.....	.....	13,222	1863	64	24	1,643	.....	.....	20,176
1859	65	95	248	2	6	27,170	1864	74	12	406	.....	72	16,836
1860	121	97	526	2	10	35,954	1865	106	6	1,284	.....	119	15,094
1861	91	51	4,640	.....	70	26,293	1866	135	1	239	2	4	15,056

1858.—Imported in addition to the above, 280 Alpacas; Value, £15,000.

STATISTICS OF

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 48.—DECENNIAL RETURN of LIVE STOCK Exported from the Colony.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.					VALUE.	YEAR.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.					VALUE.
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Mules and Asses.	Hogs.			Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Mules and Asses.	Hogs.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1857	1,039	558	14,361	.....	20	28,185	1862	1,263	708	38,485	.....	75	62,057
1858	1,865	850	19,977	.....	19	75,016	1863	2,896	8,653	8,898	.....	156	109,821
1859	2,321	8,847	11,675	10	24	73,834	1864	3,936	18,498	21,618	.....	595	166,552
1860	1,689	885	11,914	3	35	54,804	1865	2,587	10,254	9,171	.....	2,652	113,203
1861	1,479	644	11,498	.....	68	49,280	1866	1,435	2,576	5,578	.....	1,573	48,968

1866.—The Estimated Total Value of Live Stock Exported was £49,518.

IMPORT OF SALT MEAT.

No. 49.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of SALT MEAT Imported into the Colony.

YEAR.	BEEF, PORK, BACON, HAMS, &c.	PRESERVED MEATS.	VALUE.	YEAR.	BEEF, PORK, BACON, HAMS, &c.	PRESERVED MEATS.	VALUE.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	£		Quantity.	Quantity.	£
1857	8,408½ cwt.	912 packages	33,866	1862	4,903½ cwt.	661 cases	25,170
1858	3,565 "	1,441 cases	21,377	1863	7,951 "	1,890 "	38,503
1859	6,673½ "	1,569 "	35,071	1864	13,827½ "	481 "	44,765
1860	11,820½ "	178 "	36,943	1865	5,255 "	315 "	18,792
1861	4,772½ "			1866	8,615 "	197 "	27,123
	{ 27 crates and 800 carcasses of mutton }	324 "	19,959				

1866.—Imported also 1,918 pkgs. Preserved Provisions; stated Value, £5,108.

EXPORT OF SALT MEAT—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 50.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of SALT MEAT Exported from the Colony.

YEAR.	BEEF, PORK, AND MUTTON.	BACON AND HAMS.	TONGUES.	PRESERVED MEATS.	VALUE.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	£
1857	3,314 casks	236 packages	20 kegs.	46 packages	14,426
1858	2,822 "	{ 90 "	3 barrels	.....	11,031
		{ 16 cwt. "			
1859	13,241 cwt.	635½ "	20 cwt.	60 packages	21,589
1860	16,077 "	378½ "	5 "	18 "	22,478
1861	12,391 "	1,056 "	79 "	5 "	18,513
1862	11,881 "	1,383½ "	79 "	20 "	18,488
1863	18,703 "	898 "	188 "	67 "	25,754
1864	21,818 "	1,368 "	71 "	95 "	28,270
1865	23,332 "	3,409 "	109 "	182 "	35,659
1866	29,044 "	1,339 "	9 "	160 "	36,757

1866.—The Estimated Total Value of Salt Meat Exported was £47,308.

N.B.—Imported in 1866, in addition to the Quantities of Provisions, &c., stated in the foregoing Decennial Tables, 5,146 packages Chinese Provisions, unclassified; stated Value, £3,732.

Exported in 1866, in addition to the Quantities of Provisions, &c., stated in the foregoing Decennial Tables, 423 packages Chinese Provisions, unclassified; stated Value, £1,123.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—SEAWARD—*continued.*

IMPORT OF HIDES AND LEATHER.

No. 51.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of HIDES and LEATHER Imported into the Colony.

YEAR.	HIDES.				LEATHER.		VALUE.
	HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP AND GOAT.	KANGAROO AND OPOSSUM.	ALL OTHER.	MANUFACTURED (Boots and Shoes.)	UNMANUFACTURED.	
1857	Quantity. 2,921 No.	Quantity. 7,437 No.	Quantity. 8 cases	Quantity. 11 cases	Quantity. 16,139 trunks	Packages. 66	£ 409,284
1858	9,809 "	{ 234 bundles 3,943 No.	2 "	.....	12,851 "	159	327,021
1859	8,754 No. & 2 casks	761 bundles	11 bundles	19 No.	12,662 "	181	298,862
1860	24,332 No.	1,295 "	14 "	46 pkgs.	18,823 "	215	410,031
1861	24,853 "	1,942 " & 2 cases	7 cases	5 "	15,463 "	570	352,339
1862	23,042 "	1,226 "	6 "	26 " &c.	17,716 "	556	403,505
1863	12,231 "	1,909 "	494 No.	41 " "	14,705 "	177	278,812
1864	32,638 "	1,775½ "	13 cases	104 " "	19,450 "	214	397,793
1865	30,103 "	2,250 "	12 "	255 " &c.	20,553 "	204	422,288
1866	37,713 "	1,896 "	35 "	88 "	11,378 "	195	194,865

EXPORT OF HIDES AND LEATHER—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 52.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of HIDES and LEATHER Exported from the Colony.

YEAR.	HIDES.				LEATHER.		VALUE.
	HORNED CATTLE.	KANGAROO.	SHEEP AND GOAT.	ALL OTHER.	MANUFACTURED (Boots and Shoes.)	UNMANUFACTURED.	
1857	Quantity. 107,468 No.	Quantity.	Quantity. 128 pkgs.	Quantity.	Quantity. 17 trunks	Quantity. 474 pkgs.	£ 122,653
1858	80,411 " & 364 casks	.....	99 "	54 pkgs.	36 "	402 "	61,844
1859	126,193 "	2 pkgs.	349 "	367 "	24 pkgs.	511 "	98,542
1860	99,178 "	.....	99 "	784 "	59 "	345 "	90,554
1861	106,068 "	.....	50 "	519 "	188 "	2,439 "	100,459
1862	126,805 "	.....	26 "	239 "	197 "	844 "	105,458
1863	149,964 "	.....	157 "	17 "	224 "	1,257 "	119,004
1864	178,278 "	.....	87 "	10 "	375 "	1,048 "	129,122
1865	128,983 "	.....	187 "	21 "	244 "	1,206 "	93,110
1866	137,055 "	.....	489 "	72 "	480 "	863 "	113,045

1866.—The Estimated Total Value Exported was £206,168.

1866.—Exported in addition to the above, the produce of the Colony, 444 pkgs. Saddlery and Harness; Estimated Value, £5,432.

EXPORT OF WOOL—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 53.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Wool Exported from the Colony.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	YEAR.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1857	17,044,201	1,275,067	1862	13,482,139	1,233,818
1858	13,553,835	1,126,486	1863	14,791,849	1,262,274
1859	16,988,016	1,458,005	1864	18,414,530	1,628,493
1860	12,809,362	1,123,699	1865	18,764,482	1,624,114
1861	12,745,891	1,396,426	1866	21,663,634	1,856,280

1866.—The Estimated Total Value Exported was £2,409,094.

EXPORT OF TALLOW—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 54.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of TALLOW Exported from the Colony.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	YEAR.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
	cwt.	£		cwt.	£
1857	37,574	82,134	1862	71,281	104,030
1858	29,085	53,186	1863	17,709	31,221
1859	17,376	37,275	1864	61,056	100,654
1860	13,647	28,794	1865	75,810	122,270
1861	60,638	60,816	1866	27,726	51,826

1866.—The Estimated Total Value Exported was £56,894.

STATISTICS OF

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

IMPORT OF TIMBER.

No. 55.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of TIMBER Imported into the Colony.

YEAR.	DEALS AND BATTENS.	PINE, &c.	WROUGHT.	SHINGLES.	LATHS.	PALINGS.	SANDAL-WOOD.	VALUE.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	£
1857	2,215,667 feet	5,715,912 feet 8,000 pieces 164,447 spars	.....	3,978,570	178,387	746,981	346	409,142
1858	138,238 „ 275,334 No.	10,250,054 feet 173 spars 6,472,054 feet 685 spars	.....	3,209,973	675,439	520,094	103	146,823
1859	129,226 „	4,400 posts and rails 1,385 pieces cedar 11 boat knees 69,630 pickets 7,153,646 feet 344,766 feet cedar	.....	2,421,300	1,092,000	572,051	66	96,668
1860	79,700 „	612 spars 4,090 posts and rails 750 pickets 20 tons firewood 4,014,774 feet 37,200 „ cedar 8,980 „ oak 139 spars	.....	1,802,100	479,420	382,326	3½	106,397
1861	285,564 „	25,500 posts and rails 2 logs teak 43,750 pieces timber 24 „ gum 169 „ pine 28 tons firewood 4,613,337 feet 144,281 pieces 1,000 vine poles 367 spars 85 tons firewood	.....	2,008,100	60,500	569,156	152	68,271
1862	34,298 „ 156,800 feet	8,385,999 feet 3,031 spars 0,579,111 feet 78 spars 13 logs 6,380,160 feet 211 spars 4,899,750 feet 119 spars	.....	902,766	268,700	521,749	233	72,993
1863	208,410 No. 156,190 feet	.....	.....	1,311,200	277,321	658,127	7	88,832
1864	33,440 No. 82,061 feet	.....	.....	2,759,236	41,249	623,233	31	91,044
1865	19,423 No. 67,056 feet	.....	.....	1,662,000	29,000	685,901	1	71,815
1866	49,652 No.	.....	.....	1,114,700	58,000	431,457	2	23,027

EXPORT OF TIMBER—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 56.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of TIMBER Exported from the Colony.

YEAR.	CEDAR.	HARDWOOD, &c.	WROUGHT.	SHINGLES.	LATHS.	PALINGS.	TRENNAILS AND SPOKES.	VALUE.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	No.	Quantity.	No.	No.	£
1857	3,047,656 feet	198,188 feet 24,855 pieces 500 posts and rails 490,694 feet 4 logs 2,300 felloes 695,695 No.	.....	30,000	.....	3,630	239,446	48,734
1858	2,514,851 „	430 pairs stocks 6,021 posts and rails 3,240 battens 331,733 feet 3 spars	.....	563 bndls.	140,000 pkgs.	.....	165,357	36,645
1859	2,159,690 „	424 pairs stocks 763 posts and rails 1,001 feet battens 351,000 feet, all other 86,610 feet	2 houses	374,000 No.	483 bndls.	51,650	330,628	47,154
1860	2,061,813 „	200 stocks, &c. 642 posts and rails 767,494 feet, all other 1,000,201 feet 176 spars, &c.	5 houses	1,173 bndls.	.....	28,900	213,639	28,186
1861	940,571 „	1,000 posts and rails 1,679,011 feet 450 posts and rails 546 stocks and naves 184 spars	2 houses	8,813 „	60 bndls.	50,600	91,345	19,554
1862	473,143 „	2,767,029 feet 71 spars 581 pairs stocks and naves 4,580 posts and rails 2,979,528 feet	6 houses	400,300 „	.....	77,956	712,097	25,318
1863	1,502,777 „	118 spars 990 pairs stocks and naves 728,353 feet	.....	11,879 „	7,662 bndls.	109,894	230,399	42,190
1864	604,046 „	602 pairs stocks and naves 500 posts and rails 69 spars	.....	16,735 „	4,225 „	156,155	210,460	37,772
1865	595,889 „	.....	.....	144,262 „	763 „	66,675	442,504	36,105
1866	1,781,613 „	.....	2 houses	3,930 „	3 „	59,335	252,244	25,315

1866.—The Estimated Total Value of Timber Exported was £26,125.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SEAWARD—*continued.*

EXPORT OF COAL—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 57.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of COAL Exported from the Colony.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	YEAR.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
	Tons	£		Tons.	£
1857	96,457	45,960	1862	308,782	245,422
1858	113,649	89,200	1863	298,038	220,181
1859	173,935	132,984	1864	372,466	212,488
1860	233,877	183,761	1865	382,968	214,158
1861	207,780	160,965	1866	540,905	300,588

EXPORT OF GOLD AND COIN—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 58.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity of GOLD and COIN Exported from the Colony.

YEAR.	GOLD.			COIN. (Sovereigns and Half-sovereigns.)		TOTAL VALUE. £
	Quantity.			Boxes.	Value.	
	ozs.	dwt.	grs.			
1857	48,982	6	0	198	796,601	983,850
1858	22,660	4	0	193	904,310	994,960
1859	55,350	0	0	331	1,482,137	1,698,078
1860	77,905	4	12	343	1,577,386	1,876,049
1861	69,692	10	0	358	1,629,926	1,890,908
1862	104,000	15	0	518	2,318,972	2,715,037
1863	150,086	0	0	397	1,774,134	2,361,949
1864	78,169	0	0	553	2,647,516	2,952,471
1865	86,174	15	0	507	2,322,026	2,647,668
1866	29,400	7	0	624	2,812,458	2,924,891

This return includes the Gold received at the Mint from other Colonies for the purpose of being converted into Bars and Coin. (See Mint Return.)

GOLD AND COIN EXPORTED.

No. 59.—RETURN shewing the Total Quantity and Value of GOLD DUST and COIN Exported from the Colony in the Year 1866, and the Countries to which the same have been sent.

	QUANTITY.		VALUE.	COUNTRIES.		QUANTITY.		VALUE.	COUNTRIES.
	ozs.	dwt.	£			boxes.	£		
Gold	91,586	12	365,175	Great Britain.	Coin	23	103,000	Great Britain.	
	36,729	5	143,647	Point de Galle.		188	899,278	Victoria.	
	2	10	10	Panama.		26	125,250	Queensland.	
	23	0	80	Shanghai.		34	171,493	New Zealand.	
	6,317	0	23,071	Hong Kong.		346	1,452,750	Point de Galle.	
	134,658	7	531,983*		11	41,866	Panama.		
					4	20,000	Mauritius.		
					2	1,800	South Sea Islands.		
					634	2,815,437†			

* Gold... .. 531,983
† Coin... .. 2,815,437

Total Value... .. £3,347,420

STATISTICS OF

WHALE FISHERIES.

No. 60.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the SHIPS and VESSELS engaged in the FISHERIES that have visited Port Jackson; distinguishing those that are Colonial, British, or Foreign, with the Tonnage of each description, and Estimated Value of the Cargoes disposed of by the last-mentioned class, for payment for Repairs, Refitting, and Refreshment.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS.						DESCRIPTION AND VALUE OF CARGO DISPOSED OF BY FOREIGN SHIPS.			
	COLONIAL.		BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		SPEERM OIL.	BLACK OIL.	WHALEBONE.	VALUE.
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	Tuns.	Tuns.	Cwt.	£
1857	20	4,417	.....	.....	10	3,191	59	0½	.....	4,320
1858	17	3,559	.....	.....	3	1,236	7	.....	.....	600
1859	9	1,861	.....	.....	9	3,246	259	7½	27	16,870
1860	7	1,185	1	116	4	1,592	63	30	13½	5,010
1861	5	722	.....	.....	8	3,042	29½	106½	2½	5,237
1862	9	1,540	.....	.....	8	2,840	465	73	11	16,732
1863	6	1,131	.....	.....	5	1,607	50	17	.....	5,280
1864	3	822	.....	.....	7	2,383	183	111	120	20,850
1865	2	318	.....	.....	1	351	125	.....	.....	6,840
1866	3	704	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FISHERIES.

No. 61.—DECENNIAL RETURN of FISHERIES, shewing the Number of Vessels employed, and the Quantity of Oil, &c., obtained, and its Value.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF SHIPS EMPLOYED.	DESCRIPTION OF FISH, QUANTITY, AND VALUE.								TOTAL VALUE.
		SPEERM OIL.		BLACK OIL.		WHALEBONE.		TORTOISE-SHELL.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Tuns.	£	Tuns.	£	Tons cwt.	£	lbs.	£	£
1857	30	366	28,580	59	2,690	0 8	66	88	98	31,434
1858	20	177	12,598	25	1,000	1 0	250	.....	.....	13,848
1859	18	44	3,400	126½	5,740	1 7	400	.....	.....	9,540
1860	12	72½	5,100	93½	2,878	0 12	313	22	22	8,012
1861	13	103	7,320	124	3,600	3 10	90	.....	.....	11,010
1862	17	565	17,812	285	9,000	0 11	390	100	51	27,253
1863	11	88	7,155	56½	2,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,295
1864	10	183	13,370	111	4,730	6 0	2,750	.....	.....	20,850
1865	3	129	7,050	75	4,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,850
1866	3	.....	.....	60	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000

SHIPPING.

SHIPPING INWARDS.

No. 62.—NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS ENTERED in the Colony of New South Wales, from each Country, in the Year 1866.

COUNTRIES WHENCE ARRIVED.	BRITISH.									FOREIGN.									TOTAL.										
	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.				
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Batavia	5	1461	52	...	...	...	5	1461	52	1	306	13	...	...	...	1	306	13	6	1767	65	...	...	...	6	1767	65
Bourbon	1	243	10	...	...	...	1	243	10	10	3468	137	...	...	...	10	3468	137	11	3711	147	...	...	...	11	3711	147
Callao .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	310	23	...	...	...	1	310	23	1	310	23	...	...	...	1	310	23
Chili	33	12319	413	...	...	...	33	12319	413	11	5032	137	...	...	...	11	5032	137	44	17351	550	...	...	...	44	17351	550
China	12	4263	151	4	1080	45	16	5343	196	6	1215	57	1	813	20	7	2028	77	18	5478	208	5	1893	65	23	7371	278		
Ceylon	13	8867	2069	...	...	...	13	8867	2069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8867	2069	...	...	...	13	8867	2069
Fijis	2	246	12	...	...	...	2	246	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	246	12	...	...	...	2	246	12
France .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3380	109	...	...	...	7	3380	109	7	3380	109	...	...	...	7	3380	109
Great Britain	83	73020	2190	...	...	...	83	73020	2190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	73020	2190	...	...	...	83	73020	2190
Howe's Island	1	43	5	...	...	...	1	43	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	43	5	...	...	...	1	43	5
India	1	173	9	1	1084	25	2	1257	34	1	457	15	...	...	...	1	457	15	2	630	24	1	1084	25	3	1714	49
Java	4	1111	49	...	...	...	4	1111	49	2	786	33	...	...	...	2	786	33	6	1897	82	...	...	...	6	1897	82
Labrador	1	130	7	...	...	...	1	130	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	130	7	...	...	...	1	130	7
Manila	5	1753	60	...	...	...	5	1753	60	2	893	31	...	...	...	2	893	31	7	2646	91	...	...	...	7	2646	91
Mauritius	24	8039	315	3	2208	58	27	10247	373	1	287	11	...	...	...	1	287	11	25	8326	326	3	2208	58	28	10534	384
New Caledonia	9	1229	74	3	427	20	12	1656	94	3	549	33	...	...	...	3	549	33	12	1778	107	3	427	20	15	2205	127
New Hebrides	3	302	35	...	...	...	3	302	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	302	35	...	...	...	3	302	35
New Zealand	160	43839	2497	271	68786	2493	431	112625	4990	1	143	6	7	1865	62	8	2008	68	161	43932	2503	278	70651	2555	439	114633	5058		
Norfolk Island	2	183	17	...	...	...	2	183	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	183	17	...	...	...	2	183	17
Panama	1	1068	93	...	...	...	1	1068	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1068	93	...	...	...	1	1068	93
Queensland	346	118016	9526	75	15770	699	421	133786	10225	1	711	17	2	553	23	3	1264	40	347	118727	9543	77	16323	722	424	135050	10265		
Spain	1	233	10	...	...	...	1	233	10	1	344	13	...	...	...	1	344	13	2	627	23	...	...	...	2	627	23
South Australia	56	19427	615	64	26152	820	120	45579	1435	5	1460	47	1	216	10	6	1676	57	61	20837	662	65	26368	830	126	47255	1492		
South Sea Islands	32	5608	277	...	...	...	32	5608	277	1	637	42	...	...	...	1	637	42	33	6245	319	...	...	...	33	6245	319
Tahiti	2	436	21	...	...	...	2	436	21	1	113	6	...	...	...	1	113	6	3	549	27	...	...	...	3	549	27
Tasmania	61	15354	1001	13	3629	215	74	18933	1216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	15354	1001	13	3629	215	74	18933	1216
Torres Straits	1	179	12	...	...	...	1	179	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	179	12	...	...	...	1	179	12
United States	34	16280	471	...	...	...	34	16280	471	19	9246	249	...	...	...	19	9246	249	53	25526	720	...	...	...	53	25526	720
Vancouver's Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	541	12	...	...	...	1	541	12	1	541	12	...	...	...	1	541	12
Victoria	236	99379	6480	395	120131	4170	631	219510	10650	8	3476	95	43	20161	589	51	23637	684	244	102855	6575	438	140292	4759	682	243147	11334		
Whaling	3	704	65	...	...	...	3	704	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	704	65	...	...	...	3	704	65
Western Australia	1	170	10	...	...	...	1	170	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	170	10	...	...	...	1	170	10
TOTAL	1133	434125	26546	829	239267	8545	1962	673392	35091	83	33354	1086	54	23608	704	137	56962	1790	1216	467479	27632	883	262875	9249	2099	730354	36881		

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

STATISTICS OF

SHIPPING—continued.

VESSELS INWARDS.

No. 63.—NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS of EACH NATION ENTERED at Ports in the Colony of New South Wales, in the Year 1866.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	ENTERED.								
	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Great Britain	231	145,421	7,824	93	51,088	1,554	324	196,509	9,378
British Possessions	899	289,164	18,711	735	187,808	6,974	1,634	476,972	25,685
French	29	11,198	425	9	3,994	131	38	15,192	556
United States	14	6,733	165	11	6,770	161	25	13,493	326
Denmark	2	883	13	6	1,165	40	8	1,548	67
Swedish	1	183	7	5	1,737	62	7	2,565	88
Norwegian	1	310	23	1	341	9	2	486	16
Italian	1	310	23	1	341	11	2	651	84
Hamburgh	13	5,426	168	1	203	9	14	5,629	177
Dutch	7	3,671	106	5	3,099	91	12	6,770	197
Batavia				1	778	16	1	778	16
Bremen	3	944	30				3	944	30
New Caledonia	1	61	9				1	61	9
Prussia	5	1,439	54				5	1,439	54
Belgian	1	331	9				1	331	9
Tabiti (S. S. I.)	1	113	6				1	113	6
German	3	404	25	13	5,012	156	16	5,416	181
Chilian	3	1,142	33	1	206	9	4	1,348	42
Papeeta (S. S. I.)	1	109	10				1	109	10
TOTAL	1,217	467,550	27,649	882	262,504	9,232	2,099	730,354	36,881

VESSELS INWARDS.

No. 64.—TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS ENTERED at EACH PORT in the Colony of New South Wales, in the Year 1866.

NAMES OF PORTS.	BRITISH.									FOREIGN.									TOTAL.								
	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Sydney	1075	415668	25785	51	14979	670	1126	430647	26455	83	33354	1086	1	203	9	84	33557	1095	1158	449022	26871	52	15182	679	1210	464204	27550
Newcastle	29	11093	308	717	211848	7138	746	222941	7446				53	23405	695	53	23405	695	29	11093	308	770	235253	7833	799	246346	8141
Grafton	7	738	41	21	2215	120	28	2953	161										7	738	41	21	2215	120	28	2953	161
Eden	13	5718	364	18	7988	492	31	13706	856										13	5718	364	18	7988	492	31	13706	856
Richmond	9	1008	48	22	2137	125	31	3145	173										9	1008	48	22	2137	125	31	3145	173
TOTAL	1133	434225	26546	829	239167	8545	1962	673392	35001	83	33354	1086	54	23608	704	137	56962	1790	1216	467579	27632	833	262775	9249	2099	730354	36881

VESSELS INWARDS.

No. 65.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS Entered Inwards.

YEAR.	FROM GREAT BRITAIN.		FROM BRITISH COLONIES.												FROM SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.		FROM FISHERIES.		FROM UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.		FROM FOREIGN STATES.		TOTAL.				
	No.	Tons.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Western Australia.	Queensland.	Other British Possessions.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1857	132	113,436				94	14,193							716	170,337	28	3,437	30	7,608	23	14,212	72	28,190	1,100	351,413		
1858	101	81,553				130	20,348							732	167,927	33	4,676	20	4,795	34	22,543	91	46,642	1,141	348,984		
1859	107	77,364	624	136,404	35	7,134	86	16,850	165	36,822			14	3,446	21	8,102	39	5,286	19	5,316	23	12,141	117	54,256	1,250	363,121	
1860	101	78,774	650	158,205	58	12,353	112	20,698	137	34,382				158	36,869	36	21,450	39	6,999	12	2,893	33	18,542	88	36,670	1,424	427,835
1861	74	55,315	528	120,029	73	18,475	88	16,840	198	45,145	2	557	183	39,755	51	28,543	29	3,494	13	3,764	28	14,368	60	20,011	1,327	366,236	
1862	111	81,114	462	127,434	101	28,535	63	10,951	334	86,647	2	319	219	45,143	38	17,786	28	4,152	17	4,380	20	11,690	98	36,686	1,493	454,837	
1863	112	86,755	359	102,677	92	25,006	57	11,043	456	127,767	1	895	236	56,689	47	22,536	37	5,496	11	2,738	25	13,738	61	24,487	1,494	479,827	
1864	102	80,166	447	141,514	139	37,934	89	16,760	562	179,792	2	340	323	89,019	47	17,546	28	3,457	10	3,205	26	12,440	74	24,945	1,849	607,168	
1865	78	70,968	589	196,702	146	42,747	74	19,208	439	121,145	1	474	395	121,945	47	18,958	23	3,054	3	669	24	11,266	93	28,752	1,912	635,888	
1866	83	73,020	682	243,147	126	47,255	74	18,983	439	114,633	1	170	424	35,050	44	19,627	33	6,245	3	704	53	25,526	137	45,994	2,099	730,354	

SHIPPING—continued.

VESSELS OUTWARDS.

No. 66.—NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS CLEARED, in the Colony of New South Wales, to each Country, in the Year 1866.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH DEPARTED.	BRITISH.									FOREIGN.									TOTAL.								
	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Batavia										2	727	31				2	727	31	2	727	31				2	727	31
Bombay	4	3841	469				4	3841	469	1	287	11				1	287	11	5	4128	480				5	4128	480
Bourbon										6	1775	77				6	1775	77	6	1775	77				6	1775	77
Calcutta	5	6109	150				5	6109	150							5	6109	150	5	6109	150				5	6109	150
Callao	3	3274	87	7	7696	189	10	10970	276							3	3274	87	7	7696	189				10	10970	276
Ceylon	16	12452	2033				16	12452	2033	1	367	13				17	12819	2046	17	12819	2046				17	12819	2046
Chili	18	8734	265	2	1066	31	20	9800	296	8	2797	97	2	721	27	10	3518	124	26	11531	362	4	1787	58	30	13318	420
China	92	49843	1556	1	333	11	93	50176	1567	37	14462	467				37	14462	467	129	64305	2023	1	333	11	130	64638	2034
Great Britain	39	35394	1186	1	33	6	40	35427	1192	1	711	17				1	711	17	40	36105	1203	1	33	6	41	36138	1209
Howe's Island	1	42	5				1	42	5							1	42	5	1	42	5				1	42	5
Java	8	3676	116	1	255	10	9	3931	126	14	6518	203				14	6518	203	22	10194	319	1	255	10	23	10449	329
Japan	1	294	10				1	294	10							1	294	10	18	9024	272				18	9024	272
India	14	6891	209				14	6891	209	4	2133	63				4	2133	63	18	9024	272				11	3836	131
Mauritius	9	2956	102				9	2956	102	2	880	29				2	880	29	11	3836	131				11	3836	131
Manila	1	233	9				1	233	9							1	233	9	1	233	9				1	233	9
New Zealand	380	109177	4801	23	6162	225	403	115339	5026	7	1836	60				7	1836	60	387	111013	4861	23	6162	225	410	117175	5086
New Caledonia	11	1367	86				11	1367	86	3	633	35				3	633	35	14	2000	121				14	2000	121
Norfolk Island	3	243	22				3	243	22							3	243	22	3	243	22				3	243	22
Panama	3	2836	230				3	2836	230							3	2836	230	3	2836	230				3	2836	230
Peru	1	1037	25	1	730	21	2	1767	46	2	867	26				2	867	26	3	1904	51	1	730	21	4	2634	72
Queensland	373	117703	9899	10	1806	105	383	119509	10004							373	117703	9899	10	1806	105	383	119509	10004			
Rio de Janeiro	1	369	9	1	199	11	2	568	20							1	369	9	1	199	11	2	568	20			
Russia	31	12683	481	2	674	22	33	13357	503	7	2714	87	1	300	12	8	3014	99	38	15397	568	3	974	34	41	16371	602
South Australia	189	62953	2244	10	2701	104	199	65654	2348	3	632	28				3	632	28	192	63585	2272	10	2701	104	202	66286	2376
South Sea Islands	40	8390	428	8	1812	148	48	10202	576	6	2408	103				6	2408	103	46	10798	531	8	1812	148	54	12610	679
Tahiti	4	719	35				4	719	35	7	1678	65				7	1678	65	11	2397	100				11	2397	100
Tasmania	86	20152	1216	12	3541	241	98	23693	1457	2	364	16				2	364	16	88	20516	1232	12	3541	241	100	24057	1473
United States	47	23572	728				47	23572	728	20	11948	278	2	724	24	22	12672	302	67	35520	1006	2	724	24	69	36244	1030
Victoria	624	193726	9954	31	11321	603	655	205047	10557	4	1374	42				4	1374	42	628	195100	9996	31	11321	603	659	206421	10599
Western Australia	3	530	26				3	530	26							3	530	26							3	530	26
TOTAL	2007	689196	36381	110	38329	1727	2117	727525	38108	137	55111	1748	5	1745	63	142	56856	1811	2144	744307	38129	115	40074	1790	2259	784381	39919

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

STATISTICS OF

SHIPPING—continued.

VESSELS OUTWARDS.

No. 67.—NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS of EACH NATION CLEARED at Ports in the Colony of New South Wales, in the Year 1866.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	CLEARED.								
	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Great Britain	349	194,785	9,967	23	11,993	410	372	206,778	10,377
British Possessions	1,657	494,119	26,406	91	27,334	1,356	1,748	521,453	27,762
French	33	13,349	480	2	705	27	35	14,054	507
United States	27	15,339	348	1	472	12	28	15,711	360
Prussian	4	1,274	41	.....	.....	.....	4	1,274	41
Italian	1	341	11	.....	.....	.....	1	341	11
Dutch	12	6,550	204	.....	.....	.....	12	6,550	204
German	17	5,035	185	.....	.....	.....	17	5,035	185
Russian	1	635	16	.....	.....	.....	1	635	16
Swedish	5	1,737	62	.....	.....	.....	5	1,737	62
Chilian	4	1,065	41	1	316	12	5	1,381	53
Norwegians	2	486	16	.....	.....	.....	2	486	16
Hamburgh	14	5,708	183	1	252	12	15	5,960	195
Bremen	3	944	32	.....	.....	.....	3	944	32
Denmark	8	1,759	73	.....	.....	.....	8	1,759	73
New Caledonia	1	61	8	.....	.....	.....	1	61	8
Tahiti	2	222	17	.....	.....	.....	2	222	17
TOTAL	2,140	743,309	38,090	119	41,072	1,829	2,259	784,381	39,919

VESSELS OUTWARDS.

No. 68.—TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE and CREWS of VESSELS CLEARED at each Port in the Colony of New South Wales, in the Year 1866.

NAMES OF PORTS.	BRITISH.									FOREIGN.									TOTAL.								
	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Sydney	989	389,075	25,046	98	33,418	1,391	1,087	422,493	26,437	81	31,028	1,047	5	1,745	63	86	32,778	1,110	1,070	420,103	26,093	103	35,163	1,454	1,173	455,266	27,547
Newcastle	936	284,492	10,454	.....	.....	.....	936	284,492	10,454	56	24,083	701	.....	.....	.....	56	24,083	701	992	308,575	11,155	.....	.....	.....	992	308,575	11,155
Grafton	36	3,912	209	.....	.....	.....	36	3,912	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	3,912	209	.....	.....	.....	36	3,912	209
Eden	19	8,895	520	12	4,911	336	31	13,806	856	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	8,895	520	12	4,911	336	31	13,806	856
Richmond	27	2,822	152	.....	.....	.....	27	2,822	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	2,822	152	.....	.....	.....	27	2,822	152
TOTAL	2,007	689,196	36,381	110	38,329	1,727	2,117	727,525	38,108	137	55,111	1,748	5	1,745	63	142	56,856	1,811	2,144	744,307	38,129	115	40,074	1,790	2,259	784,381	39,919

VESSELS OUTWARDS.

No. 69.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS Entered Outwards.

YEAR.	TO GREAT BRITAIN.		TO BRITISH COLONIES.															TO SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.		TO FISHERIES.		TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.		TO FOREIGN STATES.		TOTAL.	
			Victoria.		South Australia.		Tasmania.		New Zealand.		Western Australia.		Queensland.		Other British Possessions.												
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1857	33	33,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	14,979	.....	.....	.....	.....	834	216,090	37	5,394	29	7,459	9	5,178	155	94,987	1,204	377,147
1858	27	20,754	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	20,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	867	213,921	15	3,675	39	5,599	10	4,347	165	97,704	1,254	366,825
1859	48	42,407	603	131,922	57	12,633	80	14,525	178	42,054	1	97	12	3,395	50	34,177	49	7,871	18	4,348	22	11,792	181	81,794	1,299	387,015	
1860	81	23,881	607	131,645	69	14,741	85	16,382	135	35,219	.....	.....	157	34,881	69	45,815	36	5,277	13	2,946	16	8,094	220	112,603	1,438	431,484
1861	31	26,921	555	119,762	81	20,949	91	17,052	182	45,253	.....	.....	192	41,243	68	42,278	39	5,989	14	3,441	33	16,126	105	40,446	1,391	379,460
1862	32	28,018	550	123,325	117	31,964	73	11,855	197	55,450	3	1,171	235	44,410	59	33,565	47	9,258	14	3,695	21	11,765	220	112,850	1,568	467,356	
1863	33	30,060	489	120,038	120	35,291	69	12,932	336	109,744	1	171	252	53,345	67	45,613	49	11,266	6	1,597	33	16,188	148	75,168	1,603	511,373	
1864	37	33,066	455	162,834	206	54,753	86	16,365	453	151,138	4	655	284	75,857	78	51,601	42	8,616	2	490	29	15,063	166	76,619	1,842	647,057	
1865	45	39,360	670	197,463	172	52,359	92	21,839	435	121,170	2	355	397	121,846	54	28,661	45	8,519	.....	.....	39	20,296	169	78,426	2,120	690,294
1866	41	36,138	659	206,421	202	66,286	100	24,057	410	117,175	3	530	383	119,509	42	27,147	54	12,610	69	36,244	296	138,234	2,259	784,381	

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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SHIPPING—continued.

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED.

No. 70.—RETURN of the Number of VESSELS BUILT and REGISTERED in the Colony, in the Year 1866.

VESSELS BUILT.			VESSELS REGISTERED.			
Description.	Number.	Tons.	Description.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
			Reg. de novo :—			
			Ships	3	1,680*	41
			Barques	24	6,527	218
Brigs	1	169	Brigs	13	2,480	110
			Brigantines	6	663	38
Brigantines	4	486	Schooners	8	666	38
			Ketches	3	88	7
Schooners	18	1,198	Steamers	7	1,180	55
			New Vessels :—			
Ketches	7	186	Brigs	1	159	6
			Brigantines	4	486	29
Cutters	1	19	Schooners	18	1,198	72
			Ketches	7	186	18
Steamers	12	983	Cutters	1	19	2
			Steamers	12	983	56
TOTAL	43	3,031	TOTAL	107	16,315	690

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED.

No. 71.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of VESSELS BUILT and REGISTERED in the Colony.

YEAR.	VESSELS BUILT.		VESSELS REGISTERED.		YEAR.	VESSELS BUILT.		VESSELS REGISTERED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1857	10	304	45	4,471	1862	13	1,911	69	13,388
1858	12	376	46	4,585	1863	27	3,072	72	12,433
1859	15	789	60	7,200	1864	40	3,814	102	20,238
1860	17	1,135	52	7,212	1865	37	3,109	74	12,708
1861	13	747	56	6,487	1866	43	3,031	107	16,315

BORDER CUSTOMS.

IMPORTS *via* ALBURY.

No. 72.—RETURN shewing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported into the Colony, from VICTORIA, *via* ALBURY, in the Year 1866.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
		£			£
Agricultural Implements ...	124 pkgs.	677	Live Stock—Cattle ...	168 No.	500
Anvils ...	4 No.	9	" Sheep ...	900 "	900
Apparel ...	35 pkgs.	1,253	Linen and Drapery ...	549 pkgs.	22,255
Arrowroot and Sago ...	15 cwt.	27	Matches ...	56 cases	353
Ammunition—Gunpowder ...	1,796 lbs.	54	Machinery ...	66 "	1,142
" Shot ...	14 cwt.	50	" Weighing ...	4 "	41
Alkali—Soda ...	46 "	28	Malt ...	306 bshls.	176
Bags and Sacks ...	65 bales	991	Manure—Bonedust ...	90 cwt.	45
Bark ...	398 cwt.	75	Matting and Rugs ...	23 bales	38
Baskets ...	8 pkgs.	18	Millinery ...	6 cases	98
Bedding ...	9 bales	24	Molasses ...	16cwt. 2qrs. 10lbs.	21
Bellows—Blacksmiths' ...	6 No.	22	Nails ...	215 kegs	302
Beer—In Wood ...	7,150 galls.	1,020	" Oakum ...	1 bale	2
" In Bottles ...	5,264 "	1,622	Oatmeal ...	24 casks	52
Blacking ...	5 pkgs.	19	Oil—Chinese ...	46 galls.	22
Blankets and Counterpanes ...	39 bales	641	" Linseed ...	311 "	84
Beeswax ...	1 pkg.	1	" Kerosene ...	3,131 "	600
Bran ...	28 bshls.	2	Opium ...	8½ lbs.	18
Brick—Bath ...	3 pkgs.	5	Oil Stores ...	649 pkgs.	1,993
Brushware ...	37 "	118	Onions ...	79 cwt.	65
Butter and Cheese ...	54½ cwt.	335	Paint ...	96½ "	150
Candles ...	20,431 lbs.	1,206	Paperhanging ...	8 pkgs.	89
Canvas ...	7 bales	36	Peas—Split ...	3 brls.	6
Carpeting and Rugs ...	9 "	64	Pepper and Spices ...	19 pkgs.	55
Carriages ...	16 No.	671	Pipes—Tobacco ...	10 cases	27
Carriage Materials ...	16 pkgs.	47	Pickles and Sauces ...	110 "	163
Cement ...	7 brls.	7	Pitch, Tar, and Resin ...	32 brls.	52
Chocolate and Cocoa ...	1 case	7	Plants and Seeds ...	68 pkgs.	361
Coffee ...	125cwt. 2qrs. 0 lbs.	694	Plated-ware ...	7 cases	129
Confectionery ...	328 cases	177	Potatoes ...	1,259 cwt.	743
Corks and Bungs ...	11 bales	66	Pictures ...	7 cases	72
Cordage and Rope ...	30 pkgs.	130	Pork ...	0½ cwt.	7
Cutlery ...	4 cases	41	Provisions—Bacon ...	2 "	19
Copper Boilers ...	2 No.	3	" Hams ...	3 "	13
Drugs and Medicines ...	149 pkgs.	1,304	" Preserves ...	1 pkg.	14
Earthenware and China ...	96 "	743	" Chinese ...	8 pkgs.	12
Fish—Salt and Dried ...	113 "	239	Photographic Materials ...	7 "	70
Flour ...	42 tons	207	Silver—Quick ...	5 bottles	51
Fruits—Dried ...	253cwt. 3qrs. 17lbs.	696	Saddlery ...	84 pkgs.	1,394
" Green ...	95 cases	117	Salt—Fine ...	2,454 cwt.	460
" Bottled ...	9 "	11	" Rock ...	3,251 "	642
Furniture ...	146 pkgs.	744	" Petre ...	2 "	5
Fuse ...	1 "	1	Shooks and Staves ...	6,690 No.	206
Felt ...	1 "	5	Silks ...	1 pkg.	14
Glass-ware ...	76 "	96	Soap ...	583 cwt.	924
Grain—Wheat ...	4,696 bshls.	1,896	Straw ...	7 "	1
" Barley ...	162 "	58	Soda and Sedlitz Waters ...	83 pkgs.	164
" Oats ...	4,385 "	1,525	Starch and Blue ...	63 cases	85
" Maize ...	60 "	31	Spirits—Brandy ...	4,140½ galls.	3,110
" Rice ...	583½ cwt.	745	" Rum ...	4,495 "	2,179
Glue ...	2 pkgs.	11	" Geneva ...	2,565½ "	796
Grindery ...	3 "	8	" Whisky ...	418½ "	295
Haberdashery ...	11 cases	566	" Cordials ...	81½ "	138
Hardware ...	777 pkgs.	4,728	" Perfumed ...	5½ "	21
Hats and Caps ...	5 cases	247	" All other ...	43½ "	82
Hay ...	493 cwt.	183	Stationery—Books ...	16 cases	229
Hops ...	3,426 lbs.	251	" Paper ...	76 "	500
Horsehair ...	13 pkgs.	31	Stones—Grinding ...	25 No.	8
Honey ...	3½ cwt.	10		cwt. qrs. lbs.	
Hosiery and Gloves ...	4 cases	178	Sugar—Raw ...	3,786 3 17	6,658
Instruments—Musical ...	8 "	188	" Refined ...	385 1 22	1,409
Iron—Galvanized ...	29 pkgs.	189	Sundries ...	311 pkgs.	1,639
" and Steel ...	711 cwt.	769	Sulphur ...	57 cases	128
" Tanks ...	15 No.	92	Tea ...	50,998 lbs.	4,795
" Pipes ...	7 bdles.	20	Tobacco—Sheepwash ...	67 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs.	250
Jewellery ...	4 cases	29	" Manufactured ...	21,084 lbs.	2,717
Lamps, &c. ...	14 pkgs.	64	" Cigars ...	186½ "	108
Lead ...	17 rolls	58	Toys, &c. ...	84 cases	1,079
Leather—Unmanufactured ...	63 pkgs.	677	Timber—Cedar ...	2,848 feet	78
" Manufactured ...	263 cases	3,877	" Deals ...	864 "	14
Lime-juice ...	115 galls.	15	" Pine ...	21,229 "	249

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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BORDER CUSTOMS—*continued.*IMPORTS *via* ALBURY—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Timber—All other	65,235 feet	£ 468	Vinegar	1,264 galls.	139
" Shingles	81,700 No.	80	Vermicelli and Maccaroni	4 pkgs.	19
" Palings	10,900 "	37	Watches and Clocks	1 case	28
" Laths	18,100 "	10	Whiting and Chalk	20 casks	21
" Doors	195 "	91	Wire	141 bdls.	431
" Sashes	41 pkgs.	76	Wine	3,218½ galls.	1,951
" Gum	5,250 feet	39	Woolpacks and Bagging	60 bdls.	572
Tinware	12 casks	60	Woolens	18 bales	563
Turnery and Woodware	99 pkgs.	271	Zinc	9 cases	17
Turpentine and Varnish	123 galls.	40			
Tallow	7 cwt.	5			
Twine and Thread	2 pkgs.	3			
Umbrellas and Parasols	1 pkg.	9			
			TOTAL		£ 96,796

EXPORTS *via* ALBURY.

No. 73.—RETURN shewing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Exported from the Colony to VICTORIA, *via* ALBURY, in the Year 1866.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
		£			£
Agricultural Implements	1 pkg.	15	Live Stock—Horses	539 No.	2,744
Bags and Sacks	4 bales	47	" Cattle	9,101 "	47,598
Beer—in Wood	460 galls.	64	" Pigs	1,531 "	1,789
" in Bottle	88 "	33	" Sheep	21,975 "	17,779
Brushware	2 pkgs.	2	Machinery	1 case	15
Bank Notes	4,104 No.	4,104	Matting, &c.	3 bales	6
Butter and Cheese	362 lbs.	29	Potatoes	150½ cwt.	128
Bran	2,123 bshls.	172	Pollard	19 tons	16
Bricks	14,500 No.	75	Plants and Seeds	6 pkgs.	23
Bacon	5 cwt. 0 qrs. 23 lbs.	30	Salt	15 tons	150
Candles	300 lbs.	15	Soap	3 cwt.	7
Coffee	460 "	32	Skins—Hides	863 No.	253
Cask	1 No.	3	" Sheep	747 hndls.	1,008
Flour	103½ tons	2,422	Spirits—Brandy	236¾ galls.	179
Fruit—Dried	2 cwt. 0 qr. 6 lbs.	4	" Geneva	229¾ "	81
" Green	359 cases	296	" Rum	248 "	134
Furniture	1 pkg.	5	" Whisky	38¾ "	31
Fancy Goods, &c.	2 cases	87	" Cordials	3¾ "	8
Glass-ware	4 pkgs.	12	Sulphur	40 brls.	82
Gold	oz. dwts. grs. 949 8 12	3,770	Sugar—Raw	166cwt. 2qrs. 18lbs.	302
Grain—Wheat	165 bshls.	72	Sundries	111 pkgs.	252
" Oats	23½ "	10	Stationery—Books	2 "	20
" Rice	4 cwt.	7	Tobacco—Sheepwash	70 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs.	257
Hard-ware	2 pkgs.	15	" Manufactured	1,504 lbs.	213
Hay	10 cwt.	4	Turnery—Woodware	2 pkgs.	8
Hoofs, Horns, and Bones—Horns	4,000 No.	2	Tinware	3 "	5
" " Bones	6½ tons	19	Tea	2,996 lbs.	327
Honey	6 cwt.	15	Timber—Pine	1,425 feet	26
Iron, &c.	1 ton	20	Wine	777 galls.	423
" Tank	1 No.	20	Wool	663,280 lbs.	35,158
Leather—Manufactured	5 cases	4	Woolpacks	163 No.	87
Lime	126 bshls.	18			
Linen and Drapery	13 pkgs.	135	TOTAL		£ 120,635

BORDER CUSTOMS—continued.

IMPORTS *via* COROWA.

No. 74.—RETURN shewing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported into the Colony, from VICTORIA, *via* COROWA, in the Year 1866.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Agricultural Implements	25 pkgs.	431 2 0	Malt	105 bushls.	60 0 0
Alkali and Soda	15cwt. 17lbs.	14 14 5	Metal—Galvanized	7tons 11cwt. 2qrs. 24lbs.	308 9 1
Anvils	1 No.	1 11 0	" Ridging	3 pkgs.	4 13 0
Apparel and Slops	13 pkgs.	550 18 0	Molasses	24cwt. 2qrs. 15lbs.	33 7 2
Arrowroot and Sago	4cwt. 1qr. 10lbs.	11 0 1	Nails	45cwt. 2qrs. 9lbs.	83 16 1
Ammunition—Shot	3cwt. 3qrs. 10lbs.	7 2 0	Oatmeal	36cwt. 2qrs. 12lbs.	55 4 6
" Blasting-powder	1 pkg.	1 10 0	Oil—Linseed	301 galls.	85 4 9
" Gun-powder	6 lbs.	0 8 0	" Olive	104½ "	61 19 0
Bags and Sacks	13 pkgs.	210 8 0	" Caster	63½ "	27 13 0
Baskets	2 pkgs.	7 19 0	" Kerosene	2,034 "	473 0 11
Beer, in Wood	4,315 galls.	612 10 0	" All other	5 "	1 18 0
" in Bottle	2,132 "	720 19 6	Pearl Barley	1qr. 14lbs.	0 18 6
Blacking	2 pkgs.	3 13 6	Oilcloth	2 pkgs.	6 5 0
Blankets and Rugs	4 "	55 0 0	Oilmen's Stores	259 "	798 2 6
Boats	1 No.	8 0 0	Onions	19cwt. 1qr. 3lbs.	37 18 0
Bedding	6 pkgs.	19 5 0	Paints	32cwt. 2qr. 14lbs.	48 10 3
Bellows—Smiths'	1 "	3 16 0	" Paperhangings	1 pkg.	4 12 6
Bluestone	5cwt. 1qr. 6lbs.	16 15 0	" Pepper and Spices	6cwt. 3qrs. 17lbs.	31 1 0
Bran	6,486 bushls.	484 8 1	" Pickles and Sauces	57 pkgs.	101 9 0
Bricks—Common	4,350 No.	9 0 0	" Pipes—Tobacco	4 "	7 11 6
Butter and Cheese	1,562 lbs.	122 19 5	" Pitch, Tar, and Resin	18 "	41 6 9
Candles	7tons 14cwt. 2qr. 27lbs.	965 19 3	" Plants and Seeds	4 "	3 10 0
Carriages	4 No.	145 10 0	Potatoes	36tons 3cwt. 1qr. 6lbs.	549 9 1
Carriage Materials	8 pkgs.	47 19 0	Provisions—Bacon	356 lbs.	21 16 0
Carts, Drays, &c.	5 No.	60 10 0	" Hams	804 "	54 5 0
Chicory	14 lbs.	0 8 9	Saddlery and Harness	31 pkgs.	418 12 1
Chocolate and Cocoa	35 "	2 10 0	Salt	46tons 12cwt. 2qrs. 27lbs.	495 17 10
Coffee	7,741 "	452 0 9	" Rock	18tons 15cwt.	191 1 0
Confectionery and Preserves	147 pkgs.	405 17 9	Casks—Empty	14 No.	14 15 0
Cordage and Rope	25 "	79 6 3	Soap	189cwt. 2qrs. 19lbs.	405 1 0
Corks and Bungs	1 pkg.	1 0 0	Starch and Blue	9cwt. 1qr. 8lbs.	37 4 6
Cutlery	1 "	17 0 0	Spirits—Brandy	1,695½ galls.	1,151 14 0
Drugs and Medicines	31 pkgs.	170 10 3	" Rum	895½ "	336 18 0
Earthenware and China	30 "	184 0 3	" Geneva	1,005½ "	396 16 6
Flour and Bread	617,460 lbs.	6,751 14 0	" Whisky	185½ "	113 7 6
Fruit—Bottled	4 pkgs.	8 10 0	" Perfumed	2½ "	6 14 0
" Green	4 "	4 10 0	" Cordials	53½ "	68 10 0
" Dried	102cwt. 1qr. 12lbs.	305 17 7	" All other	22 "	14 0 0
Furniture	43 pkgs.	217 9 9	Stationery	50 pkgs.	588 9 8
Glass—Window	11 "	32 10 9	Sugar—Raw	143tons 3cwt. 2qrs. 5lbs.	6,130 19 3
Glass-ware	14 "	33 11 0	" Refined	1ton 19cwt. 3qrs. 9lbs.	111 2 0
Grain—Wheat	1,038 bushls.	407 11 3	Sundries	419 pkgs.	2,609 0 6
" Barley	39 "	14 10 0	Tea	30,841 lbs.	3,102 17 0
" Oats	5,054½ "	1,559 16 7	Timber—Cedar	60 feet	1 10 0
" Rice	48cwt. 1qr. 12lbs.	86 13 0	" Shingles	8,000 No.	12 0 0
" Beans	4 bushls.	4 0 0	" Gum	600 feet	7 10 0
" Peas	4 "	4 0 0	" Pine	2,134 "	47 1 0
" Maize	32 "	13 4 11	" All other	566 "	7 11 6
" Pollard	1,163 "	99 18 9	Tinware	3 pkgs.	9 5 0
Hardware and Ironmongery	221 pkgs.	969 15 10	Tobacco—Manufactured	6,365 lbs.	964 7 8
Hay, &c.	98tons 7cwt. 2qrs. 23lbs.	625 19 0	" Cigars	342 "	150 0 0
Hops	1,246 lbs.	95 6 4	" Snuff	16 "	5 0 0
Instruments—Musical	4 No.	167 0 0	Toys and Fancy Goods	40 pkgs.	518 8 2
Iron Tanks	16 "	82 0 0	Turpentine and Varnish	25½ galls.	10 0 6
Iron Pipes	2 pkgs.	9 4 0	Twine and Thread	3 pkgs.	6 6 0
Iron and Steel	22tons 19cwt. 2qrs. 11b.	605 2 11	Vegetables	3 "	9 1 0
Leather—Manufactured	87 pkgs.	1,081 5 9	Vinegar	271 galls.	52 8 6
" Unmanufactured	12 "	63 7 6	Watches and Clocks	2 pkgs.	3 8 0
Lime-juice	7 galls.	2 10 0	Whiting and Chalk	31cwt. 1qr. 3lbs.	19 0 6
Linen and Drapery	178 pkgs.	5,578 16 9	Wire	16tons 10cwt.	462 12 0
Live Stock—Horses	16 No.	115 0 0	Wine	1,133½ galls.	635 2 6
" Cattle	2,113 "	6,076 10 0	Woolpacks	33 pkgs.	473 17 0
Matches	29 pkgs.	160 11 6	Woolens	2 "	37 10 0
Machinery—Weighing	4 "	28 10 0	Zinc	1 "	0 7 6
			TOTAL		£53,657 15 10

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

BORDER CUSTOMS—continued.

EXPORTS *via* COROWA.

No. 75.—RETURN shewing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Exported from the Colony to VICTORIA, *via* COROWA, in the Year 1866.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Apparel and Slops ...	1 pkg.	6 10 0	Skins—Hides ...	821 No.	257 1 0
Beer—in Wood ...	500 galls.	85 0 0	" Sheep ...	180 "	18 1 0
" in Bottle ...	46 "	18 0 0	Spirits—Brandy ...	193½ galls.	202 10 0
Bones ...	8 tons 10 cwt.	23 12 6	" Rum ...	29 "	6 10 0
Bran ...	97 bushls.	7 0 0	" Geneva ...	243½ "	116 15 0
Bricks—Common ...	13,000 No.	26 0 0	" Whisky ...	129 "	92 0 0
Confectionery and Preserves ...	1 pkg.	0 16 0	" Cordials ...	3½ "	6 0 0
Flour ...	5,200 lbs.	52 5 0	Sugar—Raw ...	7 cwt. 1 qr. 9lbs.	21 0 0
Fruit—Green ...	52,480 "	328 0 0	Sundries ...	1 pkg.	20 0 0
" Dried ...	8 cwt. 1 qr. 1 lb.	25 10 0	Tea ...	540 lbs.	64 0 0
Grain—Wheat ...	14,259½ bushls.	6,385 4 1	Timber—Pine ...	9,768 feet	103 4 6
Hay ...	6 tons 15 cwt.	50 5 0	" Gum ...	3,126 "	28 11 0
Leather—Manufactured ...	3 pkgs.	30 0 0	Tobacco—Manufactured ...	1,363 lbs.	191 6 0
" Unmanufactured ...	1 "	4 0 0	" Cigars ...	47½ "	25 0 0
Linen and Drapery ...	3 "	125 0 0	Toys and Fancy Goods ...	2 pkgs.	18 10 0
Live Stock—Horses ...	404 No.	2,185 0 0	Wine ...	55 galls.	29 0 0
" Cattle ...	1,170 "	5,930 0 0	Wool ...	536 tons 15 cwt. 2 qrs. 13lbs	90,322 17 0
" Sheep ...	16,390 "	9,491 15 0			
" Pigs ...	518 "	450 0 0			
Machinery—Mills, &c. ...	1 pkg.	100 0 0	TOTAL ...		£116,857 3 1
Onions ...	1 cwt. 2 qrs.	3 0 0			
Provisions—Pork ...	3 cwt. 2 qrs.	8 0 0			

IMPORTS *via* MOAMA.

No. 76.—RETURN shewing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported into the Colony from VICTORIA, *via* MOAMA, in the Year 1866.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
		£			£
Acids ...	62 pkgs.	248	Canvas ...	29 pkgs.	110
Agricultural Implements ...	121 "	433	Carpeting ...	10 "	39
Alkali and Soda ...	68 cwt.	89	Carriages ...	2 No.	105
Anvils ...	15 No.	31	" Materials ...	50 pkgs.	178
Apparel and Slops ...	390 pkgs.	2,639	Carts, Drays, &c. ...	104 "	475
Apothecaries' Ware ...	8 "	15	Cement ...	199 brls.	212
Arrowroot and Sago ...	30 "	88	Chocolate and Cocoa ...	262 lbs.	15
Arms—Guns ...	9 "	45	Cider ...	45 galls.	5
Ammunition—Gunpowder ...	4,130 lbs.	134	Coffee and Chicory ...	21,433 lbs.	715
" Shot ...	24 cwt.	40	Confections and Preserves ...	272 pkgs.	917
" Cartridges ...	Nil		Cordage and Rope ...	148 "	887
" Percussion Caps ...	Nil		Corks and Bungs ...	25 "	189
Arsenic ...	10 cwt.	37	Cottons ...	3 "	5
Bark—Tanning ...	55 "	35	Cutlery ...	38 "	309
" Building ...	10 "	3	Drapery ...	1,069 "	31,291
Baskets ...	16 pkgs.	52	Drugs, &c. ...	220 "	1,556
Bedding ...	115 "	494	Dyers' Materials ...	3 "	11
Beer, in Wood ...	31,136 galls.	3,114	Earthenware and China ...	157 "	1,060
" Bottle ...	16,866 "	4,217	Earthen Pipes and Tiles ...	Nil	
Bellows ...	20 No.	92	Eggs ...	15 pkgs.	34
Blacking ...	19 pkgs.	68	Felt ...	4 "	14
Blankets and Counterpanes ...	11 "	162	Fireworks ...	3 "	6
Boats ...	1 No.	20	Fuze ...	3 "	16
" Oars ...	4 "	3	Fish—Fresh, Salted, Dried, and Preserved ...	290 "	876
Brass-ware ...	11 pkgs.	101	Flour ...	1,379 tons	23,080
Bricks—Common ...	9,000 No.	14	" Bread ...	5 "	1,404
" Fire ...	1 pkg.	1	" Biscuits ...	83 cwt.	456
" Bath ...	15 pkgs.	13	Fruit—Bottled... ..	182 pkgs.	326
Brush-ware ...	65 "	180	" Green ...	933 "	1,078
Butter and Cheese ...	12 tons	1,561	" Dried ...	783 cwt.	2,549
Candles ...	20,465 lbs.	1,290			
Candlewick ...	2 pkgs.	6			

STATISTICS OF

BORDER CUSTOMS—continued.

IMPORTS *via* MOAMA—continued.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
		£			£
Furniture	638 pkgs.	2,440	Pictures and Paintings	8 pkgs.	67
Glass—Window	64 "	326	Pipes—Tobacco	39 "	73
" Ware	139 "	559	Pitch, Tar, and Resin	255 "	365
" Looking	13 "	90	Plants and Seeds	151 "	343
Glue	2 cwt.	6	Plate—Silver	7 "	137
Grain—Wheat	680 bshls.	243	Plated-ware	2 "	25
" Barley	579 "	373	Potatoes	415 tons	3,459
" Oats	11,743 "	3,649	Printing Materials	6 pkgs.	14
" Rice	29 tons	750	Poultry	6 pkgs.	17
" Beans	51 cwt.	39	Provisions—Beef	484 cwt.	1,027
" Peas	102 "	103	" Mutton	107 "	269
" Maize	24,080 bshls.	7,135	" Pork	9 "	37
" Pollard and Bran	5,553 "	796	" Bacon	91 "	652
Grindery	13 pkgs.	99	" Hams	54 "	372
Guano	10 cwt.	8	" Preserved	4 "	23
Hardware and Ironmongery	1,366 pkgs.	10,499	Photographic Materials	5 pkgs.	49
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	22 "	171	Saddlery and Harness	189 "	2,165
Hay and Chaff	651 tons	5,848	Salt	279 tons	1,247
Hoofs, Horns, and Bones	2 pkgs.	4	" Rock	30 "	183
Hollow-ware	386 "	1,072	Saltpetre	6 pkgs.	14
Hops	7,906 lbs.	727	Sarsaparilla	38 "	105
Horsehair	5 cwt.	19	Sashes and Doors	121 "	321
Honey	10 "	38	Shooks and Staves	10 "	45
Hosiery and Gloves	14 pkgs.	44	Skins—Sheep	212 No.	25
Instruments—Musical	17 "	525	" Kangaroo	12 "	9
" Surgical	1 "	9	" Horned Cattle	51 "	23
" Scientific	3 "	17	Slates	6,000 "	90
India-rubber Goods	4 "	9	Soap	900 cwt.	1,358
Iron—Tanks	92 No.	328	Soda and Seltzer Water	62 pkgs.	140
" Pipes	10 tons	181	Spirits—Brandy	9,353 galls.	3,274
" Wire	1,124 "	19,253	" Rum	3,390 "	593
" Galvanized	117 "	3,057	" Whisky	2,149 "	325
" and Steel	4 "	1,025	" Geneva	4,516 "	907
" Castings	16 "	719	" Perfumed	52 "	106
Jewellery	15 pkgs.	216	" Cordials	745 "	745
Kegs—Empty	268 No.	91	" All other	223 "	29
Lamps	7 "	20	Starch and Blue	88 pkgs.	158
Lead—Sheet	8 tons	178	Stationery	206 "	1,422
" Piping	4 "	108	Stones—Grind	34 "	50
Leather—Unmanufactured	92 pkgs.	1,081	" Sharpening	17 "	62
" Boots and Shoes	306 "	5,092	" Flag	2 "	15
Lime	124 tons	497	" Drip	1 "	5
Lime-juice	1,860 galls.	288	Stills	4 No.	67
Live Stock—Horses	Nil.	.....	Sugar—Raw	8,249 cwt.	15,673
" Cattle	Nil.	.....	" Refined	500 "	1,257
" Sheep	305 No.	1,527	Sundries—Free Goods	680 pkgs.	7,425
" Pigs	Nil.	.....	Tallow	1 pkg.	3
" Dogs	1 No.	2	Tarpaulins and Tents	70 pkgs.	736
" Poultry	2 crates	13	Tea	134,275 lbs.	11,123
" Birds	2 "	14	Telegraph Materials	12 pkgs.	192
Matches	100 pkgs.	874	Timber—Cedar	4,300 feet	439
Machinery	269 "	1,444	" Deal	40,740 "	1,284
" Weighing	18 "	154	" Red Gum	41,300 "	575
" Mills	9 "	175	" Oak	11 tons	156
Malt	920 bshls.	508	" Pine	62,000 feet	986
Marble	15 pkgs.	167	" Pieces	1,072 No.	242
Matting and Rugs	10 "	22	" Palings	59 bdls.	99
Millinery	2 "	14	" Shingles	213,800 No.	219
Molasses	46 cwt.	37	" Battens	6,500 "	56
Nails	462 pkgs.	693	" Spars	200 "	7
Oakum	3 cwt.	5	" Laths	396 bdls.	123
Oatmeal	144 "	211	Tinware	36 pkgs.	102
" Groats	18 "	75	Tobacco and Snuff	47,859 lbs.	4,789
" Pearl Barley	30 "	46	" Cigars	851 "	639
Oil—Sperm and Colza	1,048 galls.	261	Toys and Fancy Goods	107 pkgs.	1,196
" Linseed	840 "	177	Turnery and Wood-ware	222 "	889
" China	19 "	7	Turpentine and Varnish	660 galls.	166
" Olive	1,453 "	297	Twine and Thread	34 pkgs.	136
" Castor	900 "	197	Umbrellas and Parasols	5 "	14
" Coconut	2 tuns	41	Vegetables—Fresh	96 "	174
" Kerosene	4,499 galls.	1,149	" Preserved	6 "	19
Oilcloth	29 pkgs.	163	Vinegar	1,610 galls.	403
Oilmen's Stores	813 "	2,006	" Raspberry	401 "	168
Onions	20 tons	381	Watches and Clocks	12 pkgs.	43
Opium	103 lbs.	93	Whiting and Chalk	30 "	79
Paints	216 pkgs.	310	Wine	6,031 galls.	4,525
Painters' Materials	37 "	71	Woolpacks and Bagging	407 pkgs.	6,380
Paperhangings	74 "	280	Zinc	109 "	579
Peas—Split	54 cwt.	59			
Pepper and Spices	88 pkgs.	209			
Pickles and Sauces	417 "	764			
			TOTAL		£ 244,624

BORDER CUSTOMS—*continued.*EXPORTS *via* MOAMA.

No. 77.—RETURN shewing the Quantity and Value of Articles Exported from the Colony to VICTORIA, *via* MOAMA, in the Year 1866.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
		£			£
Agricultural Implements	2 pkgs.	7	Live Stock—Birds		
Apparel and Slops	71 "	209	" Poultry		
Aerated Waters, &c.	13,000 doz.	1,385	Machinery	2 pkgs.	17
Bags and Sacks	30 pkgs.	18	Milk	24,820 quarts	621
Beef	208 cwt.	388	Nails	5 pkgs.	6
Beer—In wood			Pictures and Paintings	2 "	51
" In bottles	76 galls.	21	Salt		
Bedding	8 pkgs.	24	Skins—Sheep	156 bales	1,518
Bottles—Glass	1 pkg.	3	Spirits—Brandy	37 galls.	13
Bran			" Rum		
Butter and Cheese	8 cwt.	66	" Whisky		
Casks	15 No.	6	" Geneva	31 galls.	5
Drapery	6 pkgs.	180	" Perfumed		
Eggs	35 "	10	" All other		
Firewood	30 tons	18	Stationery	2 pkgs.	41
Fish—Fresh	25 "	705	Sugar—Raw		
Flour	1 ton	15	Timber—Sleepers	434 No.	371
Fruit—Green	30 pkgs.	18	" Red Gum	80,100 feet	809
" Dried			" Pine	5,500 "	557
Furniture	26 pkgs.	181	" Palings	4 bdls.	10
Grain			" Myall	269 tons	844
Hair—Cow	4 cwt.	8	Tinware	1 pkg.	2
Hay and Chaff	16 tons	91	Tobacco—Unmanufactured		
Hides	1,021 No.	459	" Manufactured	430 lbs.	44
Instruments—Musical	3 pkgs.	157	Tea		
Iron—Galvanized	6 cwt.	10	Vegetables—Fresh	26 pkgs.	56
Leeches	246,000 No.	99	Vinegar		
Leather—Unmanufactured	20 cwt.	101	Wine	50 galls.	38
" Boots and Shoes	52 pkgs.	105	Wool	8,233,087 lbs.	514,569
Live Stock—Cattle	14,755 No.	88,201	Woolpacks		
" Horses	318 "	3,182			
" Sheep	120,313 "	96,253			
" Pigs					
			TOTAL		£ 711,492

BORDER CUSTOMS—continued.

IMPORTS *via* SWAN HILL CROSSING.

No. 78.—RETURN shewing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported into the Colony, from VICTORIA, (with the exception of two Articles from South Australia), *via* SWAN HILL CROSSING, in the Year 1866.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
		£			£
Agricultural Implements ...	2 pkgs.	8	Oil—Kerosene ...	78 galls.	17
Apparel and Slops ...	7 "	23	Oilmen's Stores ...	27 cases	134
Gunpowder ...	124 lbs.	12	Onions ...	1 ton	12
Beer—In Wood ...	95 galls.	15	Paints ...	1 "	14
" In Bottle ...	138 "	70	Paperhangings ...	6 pkgs.	18
Bran ...	76 bushels	10	Pepper and Spices ...	3 "	3
Butter and Cheese ...	4 cwt.	24	Pickles and Sauces ...	5 cases	8
Candles—Sperm ...	475 lbs.	25	Pipes—Tobacco ...	2 "	9
Carriage Materials ...	2 pkgs.	5	Pitch, Tar, and Resin ...	5 barrels	13
Carts, Drays, and Waggons ...	3 No.	30	Plants and Seeds ...	6 pkgs.	9
Chocolate and Cocoa ...	1 cwt.	3	Plated-ware ...	1 case	5
Coffee ...	2 "	12	Potatoes ...	6 tons	96
Confections and Preserves ...	9 pkgs.	33	Provisions—Hams ...	3 cwt.	23
Cordage and Rope ...	1 pkg.	2	Saddlery and Harness ...	12 pkgs.	52
Cutlery ...	3 pkgs.	25	Salt ...	9 tons	30
Drugs and Medicine ...	7 "	39	Soap ...	12 cwt.	24
Earthenware and China ...	5 "	49	Soda ...	1 ton	2
Fish—Salt and Dried ...	5 "	9	Specimens of Natural History ...	1 case	5
Flour ...	* 75 tons	1,632	Spirits—Brandy ...	16 galls.	23
Fruit—Green ...	41 cases	41	" Rum ...	3 "	4
" Dried ...	11 cwt.	43	" Geneva ...	5 "	5
Furniture ...	13 pkgs.	63	" Whisky ...	2 "	2
Grain—Oats ...	261 bushels	117	" Perfumed ...	1 gall.	2
" Rice ...	1 ton	5	Stationery ...	1 case	1
" Maize ...	349 bushels	139	Stones—Grind ...	1 No.	2
Hardware ...	75 pkgs.	322	Sugar—Unrefined ...	114cwt. 2qrs. 26lbs.	220
Hay ...	7 tons	100	" Refined ...	5 cwt.	14
Hops ...	3 pockets	11	Sundries ...	17 pkgs.	65
Instruments—Musical ...	1 case	15	Tarpawlings ...	2 bales	4
Lamps ...	2 cases	5	Tea ...	1,341 lbs.	120
Lead Piping ...	1 ton	5	Timber—Deals ...	145 feet	29
Leather—Unmanufactured ...	1 pkg.	4	Tinware ...	1 cask	2
" Boots and Shoes ...	9 trunks	63	Tobacco—Manufactured ...	262 lbs.	64
Linen and Drapery ...	66 pkgs.	1,715	Toys and Fancy Goods ...	9 cases	158
Matches ...	2 cases	12	Turpentine and Varnish ...	5 galls.	2
Machinery ...	12 pkgs.	143	Vinegar ...	66 "	14
Matting and Rugs ...	1 bale	4	Whiting and Chalk ...	1 cask	2
Molasses ...	1qr. 9lbs.	1	Wire ...	35 bundles	83
Nails ...	5 kegs	9	Wine ...	† 82 galls.	50
Oakum ...	1 bundle	1	Woolpacks and Bagging ...	1 bale	24
Oatmeal ...	2 casks	3			
" Pearl Barley ...	2 cwt.	2			
Oil—Linseed ...	45 galls.	14			
			TOTAL ...	£	6,227

* Includes 40 tons of Flour imported from South Australia; stated value, £792.

† Includes 4 gallons imported from South Australia; stated value, £4.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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BORDER CUSTOMS—*continued.*EXPORTS *via* SWAN HILL CROSSING.No. 79.—RETURN shewing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Exported from the Colony to VICTORIA, *via* SWAN HILL CROSSING, in the Year 1866.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Live Stock—Cattle	2,621 No.	£ 15,700
„ Sheep	21,600 „	12,223
Skins—Horned Cattle	307 „	145
„ Sheep	155 bundles	1,132
Sundries	38 packages	125
Tallow	16 cwt.	16
Wool	2,878,895 lbs.	159,663
	TOTAL ...	£ 189,004

IMPORTS *via* EUSTON.No. 80.—RETURN shewing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported into the Colony *via* EUSTON, in the Year 1866.

ARTICLES.	COLONIES FROM WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
			£
Apparel	Victoria	15 pkgs.	445
Anvils	„	1 „	3
Arms and Ammunition—Guns	„	1 case	12
„ „ Shot	„	1 cwt.	3
„ „ Powder	„	30 lbs	3
„ „ „	South Australia	50 „	5
„ „ Shot	„	1 cwt.	5
Beer—In Wood	„	248 galls.	40
„ In Bottle	{ Victoria	368 galls.	136
	{ South Australia	880 „	287
		1,248 galls.	423
Bedding	South Australia	2 bales	4
Butter and Cheese	{ Victoria	195 lbs.	26
	{ South Australia	105 „	16
		300 lbs.	42
Candles	{ Victoria	300 lbs.	17
	{ South Australia	475 „	24
		775 lbs.	41
Carts, Drays, Waggons, and Barrows	Victoria	12 No.	407
Confections and Preserves	„	4 pkgs.	10
Coffee	South Australia	876 lbs.	76
Cordage and Rope	„	5 pkgs.	26
Cutlery	{ Victoria	1 pkg.	12
	{ South Australia	1 „	8
		2 pkgs.	20
Drugs and Medicines	{ Victoria	27 pkgs.	166
	{ South Australia	1 „	9
		28 pkgs.	175
Earthenware and China	{ Victoria	1 pkg.	10
	{ South Australia	2 pkgs.	67
		3 pkgs.	77
Flour	South Australia	453 tons	8,454
„ Bread	{ Victoria	2 cases	10
	{ „	11 casks	15
		13 cases, &c.	25
Fruit—Bottled	{ Victoria	3 cases	11
	{ South Australia	3 „	3
		6 cases	14

STATISTICS OF
BORDER CUSTOMS—*continued.*
IMPORTS *via* EUSTON—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	COLONIES FROM WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Fruit—Green	Victoria ... South Australia ...	3 pkgs.	£ 3
		9 „	7
		12 pkgs.	10
„ Dried	Victoria ... South Australia ...	4 cwt.	12
		28 „	93
		32 cwt.	105
Furniture	Victoria ... South Australia ...	6 cases	32
		4 „	11
		10 cases	43
Glass—Window	Victoria	4 cases	6
„ Glassware	„	2 pkgs.	2
Grain—Wheat	South Australia	48 bushels	9
„ Barley	„	112 „	34
„ Oats	Victoria ... South Australia ...	259 bushels	121
		202 „	79
		461 bushels	200
„ Rice	Victoria ... South Australia ...	4 cwt.	8
		27 „	43
		31 cwt.	51
„ Maize	Victoria	37 bushels	19
„ Pollard	Victoria ... South Australia ...	212 bushels	46
		255 „	40
		467 bushels	86
Hardware and Ironmongery	Victoria ... Australia ...	13 pkgs.	91
		13 „	83
		26 pkgs.	174
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	Victoria	1 pkg.	12
Hay	Victoria ... South Australia ...	1 ton	9
		18 tons	173
		19 tons	182
Instruments—Musical	Victoria	2 cases	99
Leather—Boots and Shoes	Victoria ... South Australia ...	30 trunks	486
		6 „	118
		36 trunks	604
Linen and Drapery	Victoria ... South Australia ...	55 pkgs.	2,786
		19 „	1,219
		74 pkgs.	4,005
Live Stock—Horses	Victoria	200 No.	2,166
Matches	„	3 cases	30
Metal—Galvanized	Victoria ... South Australia ...	1 case	26
		17 cases	221
		18 cases	247
Millinery	Victoria	1 case	2
Molasses	„	1 cwt. 1 qr.	2
Nails	Victoria ... South Australia ...	5 kegs	8
		6 „	12
		11 kegs	20
Oil—Linseed	Victoria	1 gall.	1
„ Castor	„	2 galls.	9
„ Kerosene	Victoria ... South Australia ...	52 galls.	17
		57 „	15
		109 galls.	32

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

BORDER CUSTOMS—continued.
IMPORTS *via* EUSTON—continued.

ARTICLES.	COLONIES FROM WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
			£
Oilmen's Stores	Victoria	39 pkgs.	74
	South Australia	236 "	497
		275 pkgs.	571
Onions	South Australia	2 cwt.	3
Paints	Victoria	1 cwt.	2
	South Australia	5 "	8
		6 cwt.	10
Pepper and Spices	Victoria	4 pkgs.	6
Perfumery	"	2 cases	33
Pickles and Sauces	Victoria	2 cases	4
	South Australia	4 "	6
		6 cases	10
Pipes—Tobacco	Victoria	1 case	1
	South Australia	5 cases	5
		6 cases	6
Pitch, Tar, and Resin	Victoria	3 barrels	5
	South Australia	17 "	29
		20 barrels	34
Potatoes	South Australia	8 tons	114
Provisions—Bacon	Victoria	3 cwt.	24
	South Australia	3 "	18
		6 cwt.	42
" Hams	Victoria	2 cwt.	22
Saddlery and Harness...	Victoria	3 pkgs.	56
	South Australia	1 pkg.	33
		4 pkgs.	89
Salt	South Australia	8 tons	38
Silks	Victoria	1 case	6
Soap	Victoria	3 cwt.	7
	South Australia	29 "	48
		32 cwt.	55
Spirits—Brandy	Victoria	253 galls.	272
	South Australia	224 "	280
		477 galls.	552
" Rum	Victoria	127 galls.	117
	South Australia	165 "	178
		292 galls.	295
" Geneva	Victoria	283 galls.	284
	South Australia	93 "	112
		376 galls.	396
" Gin	South Australia	73 galls.	87
" Whisky	Victoria	67 galls.	70
	South Australia	241 "	306
		308 galls.	376
" Cordials	Victoria	21 galls.	23
	South Australia	6 "	11
		27 galls.	34
" All other	South Australia	53 galls.	65

STATISTICS OF

BORDER CUSTOMS—*continued.*IMPORTS *via* EUSTON—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	COLONIES FROM WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Stationery—Books	{ Victoria South Australia	4 pkgs.	£ 6
		1 pkg.	1
		5 pkgs.	7
Sundries	{ Victoria South Australia	57 pkgs.	187
		55 "	410
		112 pkgs.	597
Sugar	{ Victoria South Australia	49½ cwt.	108
		784¼ "	1,211
		834 cwt.	1,319
Tarpawlings	South Australia	4 bales	55
Tea... ..	{ Victoria South Australia	817 lbs.	88
		6,586 "	667
		7,403 lbs.	755
Timber—Deals	South Australia	90 No.	18
" Pieces	{ Victoria South Australia	17,344 No.	91
		623 "	11
		17,967 No.	102
Tobacco	{ Victoria South Australia	3,859 lbs.	833
		995 "	238
		4,854 lbs.	1,071
Cigars	{ Victoria South Australia	338 lbs.	168
		40 "	20
		378 lbs.	188
Toys and Fancy Goods	Victoria	10 cases	380
		7 pkgs.	25
Turnery and Hardware	{ Victoria South Australia	57 galls.	17
		92 "	30
		149 galls.	47
Wire	Victoria	3 pkgs.	6
Wine	{ Victoria South Australia	137 galls.	84
		192 "	122
		329 galls.	206
Woolpacks... ..	{ Victoria South Australia	1 bale	12
		10 bales	180
		TOTAL	£ 26,278

EXPORTS *via* EUSTON.

No. 81.—RETURN shewing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Exported from the Colony *via* EUSTON, in the Year 1866.

ARTICLES.	COLONIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Live Stock—Horses	Victoria	81 No.	£ 890
" Cattle	"	3,100 "	16,250
" Sheep	"	8,400 "	4,400
Spirits—Brandy	"	4 galls.	8
" Geneva	"	9 "	13
Tea... ..	"	40 lbs.	4
Wool	"	176 bales	3,520
TOTAL	£	25,085	

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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BORDER CUSTOMS—continued.

IMPORTS *viâ* WENTWORTH.No. 82.—RETURN shewing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported into the Colony *viâ* WENTWORTH, in the Year 1866.

ARTICLES.	COLONIES FROM WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Acids	South Australia	4 pkgs.	£ 21
Agricultural Implements	"	2 "	8
Ammunition—Gunpowder	"	170 lbs.	17
Apparel and Slops	South Australia	15 pkgs.	155
	Victoria	7 "	249
		22 pkgs.	404
Anvils	South Australia	2 No.	2
Bellows—Smiths'	"	2 "	18
Beer—In Wood	"	5,606 galls.	653
" In Bottle	South Australia	5,876 galls.	1,353
	Victoria	205 "	59
		6,081 galls.	1,412
Bottles—Empty	South Australia	5 pkgs.	19
Bran	"	1,356 bushels	113
Brushware	"	1 pkg.	3
Butter and Cheese	"	12 cwt.	127
Candles	"	4,608 lbs.	488
Canvas	"	5 pkgs.	30
Carriages and Materials	"	28 "	111
Carts, Drays, and Materials	"	22 "	338
Confections and Preserves	"	83 "	231
Cordage and Rope	"	11 "	62
Corks and Bungs	"	3 "	39
Coffee	South Australia	7,640 lbs.	363
	Victoria	50 "	3
		7,690 lbs.	366
Drapery	South Australia	283 pkgs.	14,469
	Victoria	7 "	497
		290 pkgs.	14,966
Drugs	South Australia	99 pkgs.	1,234
	Victoria	7 "	31
		106 pkgs.	1,265
Earthenware and China	South Australia	31 pkgs.	294
Flour	"	810 tons	12,035
Fish—Dried	"	7 pkgs.	27
Fruit—Dried	South Australia	219 cwt.	708
	Victoria	7 "	17
		226 cwt.	725
" Fresh	South Australia	81 pkgs.	68
Furniture	South Australia	54 pkgs.	373
	Victoria	2 "	15
		56 pkgs.	388
Fuse	South Australia	1 pkg.	4
Glass	"	6 pkgs.	10
Glassware	"	14 "	71
Grain—Wheat	"	158 bushels	63
" Oats	"	1,929 "	675
" Barley	"	582 "	233
" Maize	"	118 "	47
" Rice	South Australia	88 cwt.	132
	Victoria	9 "	14
		97 cwt.	146
Hardware and Ironmongery	South Australia	709 pkgs.	4,398
	Victoria	67 "	329
		776 pkgs.	4,727
Hay and Chaff	South Australia	198 tons	1,585

STATISTICS OF
BORDER CUSTOMS—*continued.*
IMPORTS *via* WENTWORTH—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	COLONIES FROM WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.		
Hollow-ware	South Australia	70 pkgs.	£ 30		
		10 "	18		
	Victoria	80 pkgs.	48		
Hops	South Australia	3,298 lbs.	165		
		16 "	1		
	Victoria	3,314 lbs.	166		
Instruments—Musical	South Australia	4 pkgs.	170		
	Victoria	1 "	30		
Iron—Galvanized	South Australia	28 tons	851		
		2 "	64		
	Victoria	30 tons	915		
" Pipes " and Steel " and Tanks " and Wire	South Australia	37 pkgs.	56		
	"	173 "	185		
	"	65 No.	422		
	"	23 tons	420		
Leather—Unmanufactured	"	17 pkgs.	231		
" Boots and Shoes	South Australia	114 pkgs.	2,964		
		2 "	27		
	Victoria	116 pkgs.	2,991		
Lead—Piping	South Australia	2 pkgs.	8		
Lime-juice...	South Australia	30 galls.	12		
		21 "	5		
	Victoria	51 galls.	17		
Live Stock—Sheep	South Australia	21,900 No.	13,143		
		Malt	11 bush.	6	
Matches	South Australia	5 pkgs.	46		
		1 "	15		
	Victoria	6 pkgs.	61		
Machinery...	South Australia	14 pkgs.	86		
		Nails	66 "	79	
		Oars	3 "	9	
		Oatmeal	11 "	22	
		Oil—Kerosene	574 galls.	144	
		" Other descriptions...	240 "	64	
Oilmen's Stores	South Australia	1,609 pkgs.	4,429		
		62 "	191		
	Victoria	1,671 pkgs.	4,620		
Onions Paints Painters' Materials Paperhangings Photographic Materials Pickles and Sauces Pitch, Tar, and Resin Pipes—Tobacco Plants and Seeds Potatoes	South Australia	37 cwt.	40		
		3 pkgs.	12		
		2 "	3		
		3 "	97		
		4 "	55		
		14 "	22		
		33 "	37		
		2 "	9		
		9 "	20		
		48 tons	386		
		Salt	South Australia	43 tons	218
				2 "	8
			Victoria	45 tons	226
		Saddlery and Harness	South Australia	80 pkgs.	2,801
2 "	7				
Victoria	82 pkgs.		2,808		
Sashes and Doors...	South Australia	9 pkgs.	42		
		Soda and Seltzer Water	10 "	14	
Soap	South Australia	326 cwt.	490		
		10 "	17		
	Victoria	336 cwt.	507		

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

BORDER CUSTOMS—continued.

IMPORTS *via* WENTWORTH—continued.

ARTICLES.	COLONIES FROM WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Spirits—Brandy	South Australia	2,377 galls.	£ 1,427
	Victoria	46 "	31
		2,423 galls.	1,458
" Rum	South Australia	1,164 galls.	297
	Victoria	33 "	11
		1,197 galls.	308
" Geneva	South Australia	1,009 galls.	248
	Victoria	14 "	4
		1,023 galls.	252
" Whisky	South Australia	698 galls.	142
	Victoria	42 "	9
		740 galls.	151
" Liqueurs, Cordials, &c.	South Australia	170 galls.	128
" All other	"	16 "	12
Stones—Grind	"	2 No.	2
Stationery	South Australia	26 pkgs.	277
	Victoria	4 "	87
		30 pkgs.	364
Sugar—Raw	South Australia	11,712 cwt.	18,416
	Victoria	47 "	87
		11,759 cwt.	18,503
" Refined	South Australia	4 cwt.	12
Sundries	South Australia	1,537 pkgs.	5,715
	Victoria	32 "	55
		1,569 pkgs.	5,770
Tarpawlings and Tents	South Australia	11 pkgs.	340
Tea	South Australia	47,198 lbs.	4,724
	Victoria	556 "	57
		47,754 lbs.	4,781
Timber—Laths	South Australia	25 bndls.	12
" Palings	"	5,300 No.	59
" All other	"	58 loads	554
Tinware	"	3 pkgs.	48
Tobacco and Snuff	South Australia	14,413 lbs.	1,867
	Victoria	3,302 "	367
		17,715 lbs.	2,234
" Cigars	South Australia	108 lbs.	81
Treacle	"	3 cwt.	4
Twine and Thread	"	4 pkgs.	13
Vinegar	South Australia	43 galls.	25
	Victoria	3 "	1
		46 galls.	26
Wine	South Australia	1,921 galls.	1,082
	Victoria	26 "	14
		1,947 galls.	1,096
Watches and Clocks	South Australia	7 pkgs.	72
Woodware	South Australia	41 pkgs.	275
	Victoria	14 "	52
		55 pkgs.	327
Woolpacks and Bags	South Australia	122 pkgs.	1,888
	Victoria	3 "	39
		125 pkgs.	1,927
Zinc	South Australia	14 pkgs.	42
		TOTAL	£ 108,538

STATISTICS OF

BORDER CUSTOMS—*continued.*EXPORTS *via* WENTWORTH.No. 83.—RETURN shewing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Exported from the Colony *via* WENTWORTH, in the Year 1866.

ARTICLES.	COLONIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
			£
Apparel	South Australia	4 pkgs.	45
Bedding	"	1 "	5
Beef—Salt	"	4 cwt.	7
Carriages	"	1 No.	40
Fruit—Dried	Victoria	2 cwt.	5
Grain—Oats	"	3 "	4
Hay and Chaff	"	2 tons	14
Harness	South Australia	1 pkg.	18
Hides	"	114 No.	44
Leather—Boots and Shoes	"	3 pkgs.	50
Live Stock—Sheep	"	49,640 No.	34,687
Horned Cattle	"	4,300 "	31,256
Horses	"	205 "	1,113
Oilcloth	"	1 pkg.	6
Oilmen's Stores	Victoria	8 "	30
Press—Letter	South Australia	1 No.	35
Sheep Skins	"	34 bales	85
Soap	Victoria	6 cwt.	10
Spirits—Brandy	"	10 galls.	6
Sugar—Raw	"	25 cwt.	37
Sundries	"	4 pkgs.	54
Tallow	South Australia	9 casks	72
Tobacco—Manufactured	Victoria	224 lbs.	28
Wine—Colonial	"	130 galls.	66
Wool	South Australia	2,277,800 lbs.	170,835
		TOTAL ...	£ 238,552

SHIPPING *via* THE MURRAY, MURRUMBIDGEE, AND DARLING RIVERS.

VESSELS INWARDS.

No. 84.—RETURN of SHIPPING INWARDS in the Year 1866.

COLONY FROM WHENCE ARRIVED.	BRITISH.								
	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
*AT ALBURY— From Victoria	15	1,725	151	.....	.....	.....	15	1,725	151
*AT COROWA— From Victoria	39	3,611	364	2	166	25	41	3,777	389
*AT MOAMA— From Victoria	65	3,566	362	.....	.....	.....	65	3,566	362
*AT SWAN HILL CROSSING— From Victoria	25	1,828	152	1	50	5	26	1,878	157
*AT EUSTON— From Victoria	16	932	80	.....	.....	.....	16	932	80
From South Australia	10	1,278	79	.....	.....	.....	10	1,278	79
	26	2,210	159	.....	.....	.....	26	2,210	159
*AT WENTWORTH— From South Australia	53	4,033	346	.....	.....	.....	53	4,033	346
From Victoria	2	260	18	1	8	5	3	263	23
	55	4,293	364	1	8	5	56	4,301	369
TOTAL	225	17,233	1,552	4	224	35	229	17,457	1,587

* Customs Stations.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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BORDER CUSTOMS—*continued.*SHIPPING *via* THE MURRAY, MURRUMBIDGEE, AND DARLING RIVERS—*continued.*

VESSELS OUTWARDS.

No. 85.—RETURN of SHIPPING OUTWARDS in the Year 1866.

COLONY TO WHICH DEPARTED.	BRITISH.								
	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
*FROM ALBURY— To Victoria	10	1,135	97	1	84	8	11	1,219	105
*FROM COROWA— To Victoria	16	1,265	147	14	1,199	117	30	2,464	264
*FROM MOAMA— To Victoria	8	465	51	15	1,097	103	23	1,562	154
*FROM SWAN HILL CROSSING— To Victoria	57	3,624	207	8	416	37	65	4,040	244
*FROM EUSTON— To Victoria	16	932	80	.....	.....	.....	16	932	80
To South Australia	10	1,278	79	.....	.....	.....	10	1,278	79
	26	2,210	159	.....	.....	.....	26	2,210	159
*AT WENTWORTH— To South Australia	53	4,033	346	.....	.....	.....	53	4,033	346
To Victoria	2	260	18	1	8	5	3	268	23
	55	4,293	364	1	8	5	56	4,301	369
TOTAL	172	12,992	1,025	39	2,804	270	211	15,796	1,295

* Customs Stations.

PART IV.

MILLS AND MANUFACTURES.

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STATISTICS OF

MILLS.

No. 86.—RETURN of the Number of MILLS for Grinding and Dressing Grain, in the Colony, during the Year 1866.

DISTRICTS.	Steam.	Water.	Wind.	Horse.	TOTAL.	DISTRICTS.	Steam.	Water.	Wind.	Horse.	TOTAL.
OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bathurst	13	...	1	...	14	<i>Bligh—</i>					
Berrima	*2	...	...	...	2	Dubbo	1	...	...	...	1
Braidwood	3	1	...	...	4						
Broulee	1	...	...	...	1	<i>Clarence—</i>					
Camden, Narellan, and Picton	6	...	1	1	8	Grafton	1	...	...	...	1
Campbelltown	2	...	2	...	4						
Carcoar	3	...	...	...	3	<i>Lachlan—</i>					
Dowling ... ..	...	...	...	2	2	Binalong	2	...	...	1	3
Dungog	3	1	...	...	4	Gundagai North	2	...	...	...	2
Goulburn	6	...	...	...	6	Wagga Wagga North	1	...	...	...	1
Kiama	2	1	...	...	3	Young	3	...	...	...	3
Liverpool	1	...	1	...	2						
Maitland	8	...	...	1	9		8	...	...	1	9
Manning River	2	...	...	...	2	<i>Macleay—</i>					
Mudgee	4	...	...	...	4	Macleay	1	...	...	...	1
Muswellbrook and Merton...	1	...	...	...	1	<i>Monaro—</i>					
Newcastle	1	...	...	...	1	Bega	2	...	...	...	2
Orange	4	...	...	...	4	Bombala	1	...	...	...	1
Parramatta	2	...	...	...	2	Cooma	2	1	...	...	3
Paterson	2	1	...	...	3		5	1	...	...	6
Penrith	1	3	...	...	4	<i>Murrumbidgee—</i>					
Port Macquarie ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	Gundagai South	1	...	...	...	1
Port Stephens	1	1	...	...	2	Albury	2	...	...	...	2
Queanbeyan	3	...	1	...	4	Tumut	1	2	...	...	3
Raymond Terrace	1	...	...	...	1	Wagga Wagga South	1	1	...	...	2
Rylstone	1	...	...	...	1		5	3	...	...	8
Scone	1	...	...	...	1	<i>New England—</i>					
Shoalhaven	2	...	1	...	3	Armidale	3	...	...	...	3
Sydney	14	...	2	...	16	Tenterfield	1	1	...	...	2
Windsor	3	...	...	...	3	Wellingrove	3	...	...	...	3
Wollombi	3	...	...	...	3		7	1	...	...	8
Wollongong	3	...	...	...	3	TOTAL, PASTORAL DISTRICTS	28	5	...	1	34
Yass	3	...	...	...	3	TOTAL, SETTLED DISTRICTS	102	8	10	5	125
TOTAL	£ 102	8	10	5	125	GENERAL TOTAL ...	130	13	10	6	159

* Not working.

No. 87.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of MILLS for Grinding and Dressing Grain.

YEAR.	STEAM.	WATER.	WIND.	HORSE.	TOTAL.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1857	101	19	19	18	157
1858	110	23	23	13	169
1859	118	22	17	20	177
1860	134	24	20	15	193
1861	134	22	16	12	184
1862	131	19	12	19	181
1863	129	20	13	18	180
1864	135	16	12	11	174
1865	135	18	14	8	175
1866	130	13	10	6	159

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c.—continued.

No. 89.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c., in the Colony.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
CONNECTED WITH OR DEPENDENT UPON AGRICULTURE—										
Tobacco...	5	9	11	8	11	15	31	39	33	37
Bakeries (Steam)	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2
Reaping and Threshing Machines	30	*23	236	282	291	305	359	419	367	364
Hay-pressing Machines						1	170	203	156	197
Chaff-cutting Machines							281	346	349	392
Bone Manure							3	6	5	9
Wine Presses								1	96	116
Cotton Gins								2		1
Sugar-crushing Machines								1	1	3
Steam Plough								1	1	1
Millet Broom (Steam)										2
Mowing Machine										1
WORKING ON RAW MATERIALS THE PRODUCTION OF THE PASTORAL INTEREST—										
Woolen Cloth	5	3	5	8	8	5	5	5	5	5
Tanneries, &c.	49	50	67	69	76	83	92	94	104	115
Fellmongers, &c.							22	17	22	24
Salting and Meat-preserving Establishments	7	6	7	6	7	11	10	9	17	12
Boiling-down Establishments	23	17	6	20	38	35	39	57	52	45
Wool-washing Establishments							2	2	2	3
Sheep-washing Machines							2			
Wool-pressing Machines (Steam)						3	5	3	8	15
Soap and Candle	24	34	27	36	28	33	36	29	27	31
MANUFACTURE OF ARTICLES OF FOOD OF WHICH THE RAW MATERIAL IS NOT THE PRODUCE OF AGRICULTURE, AND OF ARTICLES OF DRINK—										
Distilleries and Sugar Refineries	3	4	3	5	7	7	17	16	7	16
Rectifying and Compounding... ..	2				2	2	2	1	1	1
Breweries	10	7	8	12	12	11	15	8	9	12
Coffee Mills (Steam)					2	3	6	5	9	8
BUILDING MATERIALS, AND PLASTIC MANUFACTURES—										
Brick-making, &c.	2	27	30	121	118	145	161	187	184	191
Limekilns							83	89	81	95
Saw-mills (Steam and Water)	26	23	42	48	61	54	62	57	62	64
Potteries	5	6	7	6	5	5	5	7	10	11
MACHINE MANUFACTORIES, BRASS, IRON, AND LEAD WORKS—										
Iron and Brass Foundries, &c.	10	9	7	15	13	15	22	22	21	27
Type Foundries					1	2	2	2	3	2
Engineering						4	13	18	21	28
Millwrights and Machinists							30	32	34	26
Boiler					3	4	9	16	14	25
MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, &c.—										
Quartz-crushing Machines	4	8	12	18	17	28	39	45	49	56
Stone-crushing Machines					1	1	6	4	2	8
Hat	1	2	1	2	2	3	5	6	7	7
Rope	8	5	3	3	2	3	4	4	5	5
Salt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dye	1	1	1	1	4	5	7	7	7	9
Gas	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	4
Ship and Anchor	4	5	4	4	6	5	6	6	7	7
Steam Vessels	46	38	51	51	50	48	66	104	100	100
Patent Slips	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4
Dry Docks	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Railways	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4
Fire Engines	8	7	7	9	9	9	17	20	23	20
Steam Engines			2	9			77	131	113	123
Bark-cutting Machines						1	24	26	27	37
Ice							1	2	1	3
Printing Presses (Steam)							8	7	7	6
Water Works							5	4	6	7
Gold-washing Machines						1				
Smelting Works					2	1		2	3	7
Chemical Works	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	2
Magathon				1	1					
Ship Builders							3	2	21	28
Boat Builders								5	31	53
Kerosene									1	5
Bark-pressing Machines									1	7
Glass										1
Washing Machines (Steam)										1
GENERAL TOTAL	£ 284	295	549	745	788	859	1,768	2,084	2,133	2,389

* The number returned from two districts only.

† Dry Docks—One returned in error for the Port of Newcastle.

STATISTICS OF

WOOLLENS MANUFACTURED.

No. 90.—RETURN of the Quantity of WOOLLENS Manufactured in the Colony, during the Year 1866.

POLICE DISTRICTS.	No. OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	CLOTH AND TWEEDS.
Hartley	1	Yards. 18,720
Parramatta	1	60,000
Penrith	2	17,000
Sydney	1	77,000
TOTAL	5	172,720

* One not worked.

No. 91.—DECENNIAL RETURN of WOOLLENS Manufactured.

YEAR.	No. OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	CLOTH AND TWEEDS.	YEAR.	No. OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	CLOTH AND TWEEDS.
1857	5	Yards. 81,360	1862	5 ^a	Yards. 128,720
1858	3	85,484	1863	5 ^a	64,650
1859	5 ^a	83,980	1864	5 ^a	91,800
1860	8	118,500	1865	5 ^a	145,707
1861	8 ^b	145,393	1866	5 ^a	172,720

* One not worked.

^b Three not worked.

SOAP AND CANDLES MANUFACTURED.

No. 92.—RETURN of the Quantity of SOAP and CANDLES Manufactured in the Colony, during the Year 1866.

DISTRICTS.	No. OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	SOAP.	CANDLES.
		Quantity.	Quantity.
OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS.			
Bathurst	2	Cwt. 1,640	Cwt. 1,160
Goulburn	1	200	150
Maitland	2	8,000	2,080
Molong	2	.....	10
Mudgee	1	600	300
Newcastle	1	5,200	800
Orange	1	300	.....
Parramatta	1	.....	4
Port Macquarie	1	40	6
Patrick's Plains	1	.....	260
Sydney	13	52,392	18,520
Liverpool	1	.....	15
TOTAL	27	68,372	23,305
PASTORAL DISTRICTS.			
The Clarence—Grafton	1	14	30
Wellingrove	2	50	5
	3	64	35
Macleay—Macleay	1	20
TOTAL, PASTORAL DISTRICTS	4	84	35
GENERAL TOTAL	31	68,456	23,340

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SOAP MANUFACTURED.

No. 93.—DECENNIAL RETURN of Soap Manufactured.

YEAR.	No. OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	QUANTITY.	YEAR.	No. OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	QUANTITY.
1857	24	Cwt. 37,228	1862	30	Cwt. 79,117
1858	20	52,046	1863	33	60,947
1859	22	32,768	1864	26	74,900
1860	33	57,080	1865	26	71,896
1861	26	49,863	1866	23	68,456

TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.

No. 94.—RETURN of the Quantity of TOBACCO Manufactured in the Colony, during the Year 1866.

DISTRICTS.	No. OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	QUANTITY.
OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS.		Cwt.
Dungog	3	574
Maitland	7	2,146
Paterson... ..	8	1,245
Port Macquarie	1	7
Wellombi	1	30
Port Stephens	2	70
Sydney	5	3,304
Wingham (Manning River)	5	250
TOTAL, OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS	32	7,626
PASTORAL DISTRICTS.		
The Clarence—Grafton	1	116
Monaro { Bega	3	3
{ Broulee	1	10
	4	13
TOTAL, PASTORAL DISTRICTS	5	129
GENERAL TOTAL	37	7,755

No. 95.—DECENNIAL RETURN of Tobacco Manufactured.

YEAR.	No. OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	QUANTITY.	YEAR.	No. OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	QUANTITY.
1857	5	Cwt. 1,346	1862	15	Cwt. 3,755
1858	9	1,373½	1863	31	4,808
1859	11	1,979	1864	39	8,619½
1860	8	1,697	1865	33	8,006
1861	11	1,587	1866	37	7,755

STATISTICS OF

REFINED SUGAR.

No. 96.—RETURN of REFINED SUGAR Manufactured in the Colony, during the Year 1866.

NAME OF ESTABLISHMENT.	WHERE SITUATED.	No. OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	QUANTITY.
Colonial Sugar Refining Company ...	Parramatta-street (Sydney) ...	1	Cwt. 106,500
Waterloo Sugar Refinery ...	Waterloo Estate (Do.) ...	1	4,000
	TOTAL ...	2	110,500

No. 97.—DECENNIAL RETURN of REFINED SUGAR Manufactured,

YEAR.	No. OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	QUANTITY.	YEAR.	No. OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	QUANTITY.
1857	1	Cwt. 166,000	1862	† 5	Cwt. 166,900
1858	2	155,000	1863	† 5	169,280
1859	2	174,000	1864	† 5	118,480
1860	* 3	113,600	1865	‡ 4	128,020
1861	† 5	128,920	1866	2	110,500

* One not worked.

† Three not worked.

‡ Two not worked.

TALLOW AND LARD.

No. 98.—RETURN of LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED, and the Quantity of TALLOW and LARD produced from the same, during the Year 1866.

DISTRICTS.	Bolling-down Establishments.	SHEEP SLAUGHTERED.	HORNED CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.	TALLOW PRODUCED.	Pigs SLAUGHTERED.	LARD PRODUCED.
OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS.	No.	No.	No.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	No.	lbs.
Maitland ...	*5	.....	1,258	601 0 26	.....	.....
Muswellbrook ...	†1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool ...	†1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parramatta ...	2	.....	150	110 0 0	.....	.....
Patrick's Plains ...	1	.....	‡298	†115 0 0	.....	.....
Sydney ...	||22	.....	.....	¶17,362 0 0	1,000	5,984
Wollombi ...	1	.....	10	5 0 0	.....	.....
Cassilis ...	§3	.....	40	14 0 0	.....	.....
TOTAL, SETTLED DISTRICTS...	36	.....	1,756	18,207 0 26	1,000	5,984
PASTORAL DISTRICTS.						
Macleay—Macleay ...	1	.....	12	8 0 0	26	300
Monaro—Eden ...	†1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Clarence { Grafton ...	†2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Richmond River ...	*5	.....	1,100	1,201 0 18	.....	.....
	7	.....	1,100	1,201 0 18	.....	.....
TOTAL, PASTORAL DISTRICTS...	9	.....	1,112	1,209 0 18	26	300
GENERAL TOTAL ...	45	.....	2,868	19,416 1 16	1,026	6,284

* Two closed.

† Closed.

‡ Includes 58 horses—producing 15 cwt. of tallow.

§ One closed.

¶ One establishment refused the

information. ¶ Produced from the refuse from butchers' shops, &c.

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TALLOW AND LARD—*continued.*

No. 99.—DECENNIAL RETURN of LIVE STOCK Slaughtered, &c.

YEAR.	Number of Boiling-down Establishments.	SHEEP SLAUGHTERED.	HORNED CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.	TALLOW PRODUCED.	PIGS SLAUGHTERED.	LARD PRODUCED.
		No.	No.	Cwt.	No.	lbs.
1857	23	48,341	25,111	40,597	.....	.....
1858	17	18,437	18,889	29,224	798	4,791
1859	6	650	4,784	11,105	200	1,800
1860	20	2,753	13,823	14,819	33	560
1861	38	6,901	30,528	43,353	175	3,070
1862	35	3,241	48,097	41,287	146	1,818
1863	39	7,574	30,335	57,594	894	4,090
1864	57	39,927	60,090	75,241	4,569	19,736
1865	52	10,006	44,103	73,703	2,763	10,182
1866	45	.....	2,868	19,416	1,026	6,284

COLONIAL SPIRITS.

No. 100.—RETURN of SPIRITS at PROOF, produced from MATERIAL distilled during the Years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866.

YEAR.	MATERIALS.	SPIRITS (RuM).
		Proof Gallons.
1860	Sugar... 2,208 0 0 Treacle... 24,641 0 0	172,879
1861	Sugar... 1,365 0 0 Treacle... 23,229 0 0	163,039
1862	Sugar... 676 0 0 Molasses (Foreign) and— Treacle (Colonial) } 19,063 0 0 Grain (Do.)... 26 0 0	115,334
1863	Sugar... 1,183 1 23 Treacle... 22,032 1 25 Grain... 427 1 0	142,995
1864	Sugar... 534 0 6 Treacle (Colonial)... 15,613 3 5 Molasses (Foreign)... 1,574 1 5 Grain... 121 3 14	*106,076
1865	Sugar... 29 0 0 Treacle... 3,412 0 0 Grain... 79 0 0	13,347
1866	Sugar... 140 2 23 Treacle... 1,351 2 10 Grain... 4 0 18	6,378

* Of this quantity, 43,957 Proof Gallons were distilled after the 28th May, 1864—the date when the Bonded Distilleries and Sugar Houses Act of 1862 came into practical operation at the Brisbane Distillery, the only establishment at work during the year.

PART. V.

PRODUCTION.

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STATISTICS OF

GOLD RECEIVED BY ESCORT.

No. 101.—RETURN shewing the Quantity and Value of Gold received by Escort from the several Gold Fields of the Colony, during the Year 1866, and the comparative Quality and Value of the Gold received from each of such Gold Fields, as assayed by the Mint.

DISTRICT.	NAME OF GOLD FIELD.	GOLD RECEIVED.		VALUE OF THE GOLD PER OUNCE.	TOTAL AMOUNT OF GOLD RECEIVED FROM EACH DISTRICT.	
		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
		Ounces.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Ounces.	£ s. d.
Western	Sofala	22,876·67	88,075 3 7	3 17 0	130,834·79	499,793 17 0
	Bathurst	26,899·39	101,657 5 11	3 15 7		
	Hargraves	6,404·79	25,138 16 0	3 18 6		
	Tambaroora	17,305·52	68,140 9 8	3 18 9		
	Mudgee	18,601·25	72,932 8 0	3 18 5		
	Orange	12,546·49	44,435 9 8	3 10 10		
	Stony Creek	9,457·35	37,002 18 11	3 18 3		
	Forbés	16,503·07	61,473 18 9	3 14 6		
	Weddin	240·26	937 6 6	3 18 0		
	Southern	Goulburn	2,540·17	9,790 4 9			3 17 1	88,810·34	345,436 8 8
Braidwood		46,165·77	179,469 8 8	3 17 9		
Adelong		11,247·62	43,959 9 0	3 18 2		
Tumut		1,291·31	5,052 6 9	3 18 3		
Tumberumba		2,354·21	9,171 10 11	3 17 11		
Burrangong		12,332·91	49,126 1 10	3 19 8		
Cooma		1,472·64	5,583 15 2	3 15 10		
Kiandra		3,487·04	13,192 12 8	3 15 8		
Gundagai		7,918·67	30,090 18 11	3 16 0		
Northern		Rocky River	6,093·70	24,070 2 4	3 19 0	21,844·34	83,044 14 11
	Nundle	6,936·93	26,418 2 10	3 16 2		
	Tamworth	4,079·46	15,297 18 6	3 15 0		
	Scone	669·66	2,113 1 5	3 3 1		
	Armidale	2,497·47	9,386 6 6	3 15 2		
	Timbarra	1,567·12	5,759 3 4	3 13 6		
	TOTAL	241,489·47	928,275 0 7	241,489·47	928,275 0 7

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MINES.

No. 102.—RETURN of COAL, COPPER, IRON, and other MINES in the Colony, and of the Quantity obtained from the same, and its Value, in the Year 1866.

WHERE SITUATED.		No. OF MINES.	NAME OF MINERAL SUBSTANCE.	QUANTITY PRODUCED, AND VALUE.	
				Quantity.	Value.
				Tons cwt. qrs.	£ s. d.
Berrima	Nattai	1	Coal		
Hartley	Coerwell	1	ditto	300 0 0	60 0 0
Campbelltown	Stanwell Park	1	ditto		
Newcastle	Waratah Coal Company	1	ditto	128,484 10 0	44,039 3 1
	Lambton Coal Company	1	ditto	151,650 0 0	60,000 0 0
	Burwood Colliery	1	ditto	21,241 0 0	7,451 0 0
	Wallsend Colliery	1	ditto	168,450 0 0	75,000 0 0
	New South Wales Co-operative Colliery	1	ditto	23,652 0 0	9,755 0 0
	Australian Agricultural Company (Pitt Town)	1	ditto	131,920 0 0	48,011 7 6
	Minmi Colliery	1	ditto	35,000 0 0	14,000 0 0
	Hartley Colliery (Lake Macquarie)	1	ditto		
Maitland	Cardiff Mines do.	1	ditto		
	Anvil Creek	1	ditto	12,000 0 0	4,200 0 0
	Stony Creek	1	ditto	1,092 0 0	436 16 0
	Alnwick	1	ditto	150 0 0	69 1 6
Brisbane Water.	Four-mile Creek	2	ditto	9,144 10 0	4,333 5 0
	Rath Lubie	1	ditto	678 0 0	237 16 0
Patrick's Plains.	Murray's Pit (Morisset's Point)	1	ditto		
Wollongong	Rix's Creek	1	ditto	500 0 0	350 0 0
	Osborne, Wallsend (Illawarra)	1	ditto	22,415 15 0	16,811 16 3
	Mount Pleasant	1	ditto	22,415 15 0	16,811 16 3
	Bellambi (Woonona—First Half-year only)	1	ditto	4,536 10 0	2,268 5 0
	Bulli	1	ditto	40,088 0 0	20,084 0 0
	American Creek	1	ditto	520 0 0	130 0 0
TOTALS		25		774,238 0 0	324,049 6 7
Albury	Tumberumba	1	Copper		
Bathurst	Cow Flat	1	ditto		
Berrima	New Sheffield (Nattai)	1	Iron		
Broulee	Moruya	1	Gold and Silver		
Camden	Burratorang	1	Kerosene		
Carcoar	Summer Hill	1	Shale		
Goulburn	Currowang (near Lake George)	1	Copper	947 0 0	
Hartley	Hartley Kerosene Oil and Paraffine Company (Mount Dixon)	1	ditto	1,500 0 0	6,000 0 0
	Western Kerosene Oil Company (Vale of Clwyd)	1	Shale	97 0 0	395 0 0
Orange	Cadiangullong Consolidated Copper Mine (Cadai)	1	Copper	227 0 0	15,890 0 0
	Leely	1	ditto	77 0 0	7,500 0 0
	Canoblas	1	ditto		
Wollongong	Carangara	1	ditto		
	American Creek	1	Kerosene	1,173 0 0	1,759 0 0
Yass	Yass River	1	Shale		
Bowning		1	Copper		
			Lead		

No. 103.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of COAL MINES, &c.

YEAR.	NUMBER.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	YEAR.	NUMBER.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
		Tons.	£ s. d.			Tons.	£ s. d.
1857	17	210,434	148,158 5 6	1862 ^d	33	476,522	305,234 13 6
1858	19	216,397	162,162 10 0	1863 ^e	20	433,889 $\frac{1}{4}$	236,230 10 7
1859 ^a	17	308,213	204,371 15 0	1864 ^f	25	549,012 $\frac{1}{2}$	270,171 11 0
1860 ^b	17	368,862	226,493 19 6	1865 ^f	24	585,525 $\frac{1}{2}$	274,303 13 9
1861 ^c	18	342,067 $\frac{1}{4}$	218,820 10 6	1866 ^g	25	774,238	324,049 6 7

^a 1859—Two Mines not worked.^b 1860—Three ditto.^c 1861—Four ditto.^d 1862—Two Mines not worked, and one not yet opened.^e 1863—Two ditto.^f 1864—Four ditto.^g 1866—Five ditto.

No. 104.—RETURN of AGRICULTURE in the OLD SETTLED COUNTIES, shewing the Number of Holders of Land Uncultivated, and the Produce of the same

COUNTIES. (Police Districts and parts of.)	No. of Holders of Land exceeding one Acre.		Total Extent of Holdings exceeding one Acre.		Extent of Land in Cultivation.		Extent of Land Enclosed but not in Cultivation.		Extent of Holdings Unenclosed.		CROPS.											
	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Wheat.		Maize.		Barley.			Oats.			Rye.	
											For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.		
		acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	
ABOYLE. Goulburn	641.	183	242564	78070	17274	5254	139359	16425	85931	56391	13350	95	793	5	566	179	149	1793	4	2321	50	
BATHURST. Eastern portion—Bathurst	167	206	32043	22247	4728	10550	13634	7566	13681	4181	9101	308	1736	123	131	45	99	148	55	2505	5	
South-western portion—Carcoar	150	90	133381	19363	4190	2557	22032½	5804	107158½	11002	4457	213	465	32	25	9	10	227	15	730½	...	
North-western portion—Orange	221	75	50129	15674	16438	2165	13532	5998	20159	7511	17195	40	370	...	16	...	...	163	1	576	...
	538	371	215553	57284	25356	15272	49198½	19368	140998½	22644	30753	561	2571	155	172	54	109	543	71	3861½	5	
BLIGH. Southern portion—Wellington	74	13	19284	2042	1512	253	5040	843	12732	946	1170	88	282	...	3	10	5	...	10	168	...	
Greater portion—Cassilis	89	22	161484	183308	824	...	10773	70	149837	188238	581	50	119	...	2	...	...	8	...	5	...
	163	35	180768	190350	2336	253	15813	913	162619	189184	1751	138	401	...	5	10	5	8	10	173	...	
BRISBANE. Western portion—Cassilis	30	7	80033	67590	57	5	6029	175	73947	67410	3	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	11	...
South-eastern portion—Muswellbrook and Merton	76	21	65104	45779	943	85	40135	19952	24026	25742	609	48	100	29	7	13	...	...	3	77	3
North-western portion—Murrurundi	153	4	19652	432	1450	...	5589	112	12613	320	465	308	334	...	11	36	...	32	...	190	...	
Eastern and north-eastern portion—Scene	109	20	161090	137511	1240½	54½	24018½	14972½	135830½	121997	1233½	38½	200½	...	4	6	6½	...	...	190	...
	368	52	325879	251312	3690½	631½	75771½	35211½	246416½	215469	2310½	394½	638½	29	23	55	6½	33	3	468	3	
CAMDEN. South-western portion—Berrima	398	189	97566	41300	4507	1957	61124	29254	31935	10089	873	87	163	11	92½	15	...	533½	2	979½	...	
Eastern portion—Kiama	304	476	32169½	31859½	2532½	2233½	22565	27924½	7072	1701½	481	57	1520½	281½	204	81½	4	250½	500½	90	6½	
North-western portion—Camden, Narellan, and Picton	164	344	63891	61908	3258½	7770½	51511½	43732½	9121	10405	3597	1519	1504½	48	269½	91½	42½	408½	251	1955	721½	
South-eastern portion—Shoalhaven	93	161	43194	7790	3140	2398	13452	4062	26602	1830	118	...	2470	...	60	12	2	43	...	4	1	
North-eastern portion—Wollongong	295	369	23499	24716	1669	1596	16939	22048	4891	1072	461	66	1002½	95	80	115	...	197½	599	127½	62½	
	1254	1539	260319½	167573½	15107	15955	165591½	127021	79621	24597½	5530	1729	6660	435½	706½	315½	48½	1433	1352½	3156	791½	
COOK. South-eastern portion—Camden, Narellan, and Picton	14	7	1343	480	210	101	822	209	311	170	82	...	109	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	114
Western portion—Hartley	30	73	13690	6844½	977	958	6135	3758½	6578½	2128	329½	743	95½	3	16½	3½	12	105½	...	364	...	
Eastern portion—Penrith	42	32	1734	1632	245	400	940	1020	549	212	4	81	362	...	...	8	4	3	4	64	...
Western portion—Rylstone	2	...	17396	...	...	...	494	...	16902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-eastern portion—Windsor	199	142	26366	10899	2960	2835	20879	6901	2527	1163	375	395	3820	9	30	19	...	260	...	290	...	
	337	254	60529	19855½	4392	4294	29270	11888½	26867	3673	790½	1219	4386½	12	51½	30½	16	368½	4	718	114	
CUMBERLAND. South-eastern portion—Campbelltown	87	96	20926	20897	2210½	2043	18715½	17634	...	1220	409	700	91	60	101½	104	31	127½	44	2285	107	
Central portion—Liverpool	102	133	27883½	51305	1149½	1655½	24917	41419½	1817	8230	137	125	246½	9	10½	29	7	41½	5	1799	5	
Central and Northern portion—Parramatta	702	376	31001½	10942	5644½	1638	24517½	7232	839½	2072	103	172	78	91½	109	20	27	40	5	2007	5	
South-western portion—Camden, Narellan, and Picton	58	79	17214	21980	866½	1716	16347½	20264	...	...	387½	468½	186	9	28	41½	...	84½	9	1086½	124½
Western portion—Penrith	161	340	38676	80129	2385	6044	35262	73815	1029	270	795	1445	2975	24	18	191	...	126	4	2347	10	
North-eastern portion—Metropolitan	1351	509	56855½	15725½	3411	1077	24434½	7129½	29010	7519½	5	...	123	210½	10	2	110½	4	314½	108	8	
North-western portion—Windsor	180	209	26640	17328	4146	5021	21860	11930	634	377	271	1499	3940	2	60	105	9	250	19	2010	20	
South-eastern portion—Wollongong	22	3	2723	207	115	...	557	207	2051	...	33	4	52	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...
	2663	1745	221919½	218513½	19928	10194½	166611½	179630½	35380½	19683½	2140½	4413½	7691½	406½	339	492½	184½	673½	402½	11643½	279½	
DURHAM. North-eastern portion—Dungog	31	55	28006	11733	1194	1813	4833	4414	21979	5506	891½	41½	1759½	...	63½	19	...	57	12	29	...	
Southern portion—Maitland	62	310	15396	17881½	1429½	6515½	13966½	8516½	...	2850	801	229	3035½	...	102½	10½	39½	10	23	193	5½	
South-western portion—Muswellbrook and Merton	45	19	61100	28038	617	138	28392	10662	32091	17238	345	32	118	39	4	16	1	4	10	66	1	
Midland and Northern portions—Paterson	101	113	121003	68677	3720	3472	77815	13981	39468	51224	2122	20	2194	2	594	20	24	12	92	44	...	
Southern portion—Patrick's Plains	91	130	2523	3520	1627	2120	896	1400	...	...	2262	193	658	17	42	42	2	41	29	144	5
South-eastern portion—Raymond Terrace	10	65	6299	6181	78	1520	2721	4152	3500	509	107	8	589	...	35	...	...	3	...	303	...
North-western portion—Scene	46	2	28104½	7097	523½	32	1448	8	26128	7057	500½	...	36½	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
	386	694	262431½	143127½	9194½	15610½	130071½	43133½	123166	84984	7029½	523½	3384½	58	841	107½	66½	127	166	784	11½	
GEORGIANA. Southern portion—Goulburn	103	25	15180	6842	1460	244	3164	518	10556	6080	840	35	25	...	75	9	...	294	...	176	...	
North-eastern portion—Hartley	Nil
North-eastern portion—Bathurst	30	18	7779	4315	613	153	2365	4162	4796	...	604	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	...
Western portion—Carcoar	22	16	15110	3082	688	472	2595	997	11827	1613	790	40	70	4	10	3	7	45	7	110	...	
	155	69	38069	14239	2766	369	8124	5677	27179	7693	2234	75	108	4	85	12	7	339	7	427	...	

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

VINEYARDS.

exceeding one Acre (exclusive of the Area for Pastoral purposes), the Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity Cultivated and during the Year ended 31st March, 1867.

Table with columns: CROPS (Millet, Potatoes, Tobacco, Sorghum and Imphee, Sugar Cane, For Green Food, For Hay, Vines, Gardens and Orchards, All other), PRODUCE (Wheat, Maize, Barley, Oats, Rye, Millet, Potatoes, Tobacco, Sorghum and Imphee, Sugar, Hay, Wine-making, Table use), and VINYARDS (No. of Acres, Wine produced, Brandy manufactured, No. of Acres, Quantity obtained, Unproductive). Rows contain numerical data for various agricultural categories.

COUNTIES. (Police Districts and parts of.)	No. of Holders of Land exceeding one Acre.		Total Extent of Holdings exceeding one Acre.		Extent of Land in Cultivation.		Extent of Land Enclosed but not in Cultivation.		Extent of Holdings Unenclosed.		CROPS.																						
	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Wheat.		Maize.		Barley.			Oats.			Rye.												
											For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.													
											acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	
GLoucester.																																	
South-western portion—Dungog	30	66	8033	12341	829	19483	1838	11784	5366	9214	6151	18221	77	144	22	51	2	35								
Southern portion—Newcastle	5	4	1543	1686	36	32	737	672	770	982	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midland and North-western portions—Port Stephens	218	75	452440	3800	1650	1705	8250	1900.	442540	195	961	.....	1433	.....	18	.....	16	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Southern portion—Raymond Terrace	46	71	14682	11358	354	1151	8847	9897	5481	870	69	10	719	5	14	9	52	13	211	4	.....	.....									
North-eastern portion—Manning River	107	48	10083	2090	3842	1070	3738	700	3003	260	302	.....	3781	.....	88	19	66	5	.....	.....	.....	.....							
	401	264	486781	31215	6211	59061	23410	142871	457160	11021	19471	10	78191	5	197	451	22	185	20	256	4	.....	.....	.....						
HUNTER.																																	
North-western portion—Musclebrook and Merton	20	7	14900	7614	382	187	9831	225	4687	7202	373	18	60	2	9	9								
North-eastern portion—Patrick's Plains	51	33	1199	526	1102	420	97	106	.....	.....	435	97	305	1	6	8	.....	.....	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....					
Western portion—Rylstone	4	.....	3322	.....	21	.....	2121	.....	1180	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern portion—Windsor	40	34	3862	4500	928	1100	1354	827	1580	2573	.....	97	1841	48	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Part of—Wollombi	12	2	1921	4000	100	31	582	29	1239	3940	56	.....	73	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	127	76	25204	16640	2533	1738	13985	1187	8686	13715	881	212	2280	49	94	17	9	27	.....	14	2	.....	.....	.....						
KING.																																	
South-western portion—Binalong	306	40	103140	19318	13922	521	26535	3664	62683	15133	12025	80	810	170	220	6	122	.....	750	2	.....	.....	.....	.....					
Southern portion—Yass	509	42	217209	117353	10467	588	47750	3212	158992	113553	6612	80	720	115	290	175	260	.....	1050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
	815	82	320349	136671	24389	1109	74285	6876	221675	128686	18637	110	1530	285	510	175	266	949	.....	1800	2	.....	.....	.....						
MACQUARIE.																																	
Central portion—Port Macquarie	149	42	33064	16776	2395	452	11001	3187	19668	13137	369	9	1999	5	18	19	1	40	14	17	.....	.....	.....	.....					
Southern portion—Manning River	267	140	31838	5675	7246	3822	10765	1257	13817	596	772	.....	9227	2	165	2	268	10	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Part of—Macleay	124	140	8480	3578	2792	2858	2152	197	3506	523	8	.....	5593	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	540	322	73372	26029	12433	7132	23948	4641	36991	14256	1149	9	16819	7	183	21	1	308	24	33	.....	.....	.....	.....					
MURRAY.																																	
Eastern portion—Braidwood	223	85	24738	14065	5781	2437	18975	1981	4982	9647	2070	487	79	.....	198	151	85	591	19	2024	.....	.....	.....	.....					
Greater portion—Queanbeyan	146	225	200803	233791	40304	5130	342071	41993	1625651	140494	5693	27	771	.....	107	16	11	3511	2	13783	3	.....	.....	.....						
Northern portion—Yass	144	8	66526	7829	3344	208	9540	850	53642	6771	1625	.....	460	40	75	26	8	305	.....	532	.....	.....	.....	.....					
	513	318	292067	452731	131554	7775	577224	70303	2211894	304674	9388	514	1310	40	330	193	104	12471	21	39343	3	.....	.....	.....						
NORTHUMBERLAND.																																	
South-eastern portion—Brisbane Water	227	54	30780	14664	15151	269	47121	1077	24552	13318	30	15	11983	59	.....	25	.....	16	461	44	.....	.....	.....	.....					
South-western portion—Windsor	61	46	7698	3072	1728	1139	2355	876	3615	1057	120	1	2722	.....	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Northern portion—Maitland	336	347	415764	564642	35963	97612	295471	45356	3430	1347	27501	900	96961	8	3951	94	85	126	711	319	121	.....	.....	.....						
North-eastern portion—Newcastle	130	67	30842	11267	581	610	5719	2737	24542	7900	91	.....	445	5	25	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
North-western portion—Patrick's Plains	97	101	3146	2736	2020	1436	1126	1300	.....	.....	1048	289	435	30	11	37	4	3	41	25	10	.....	.....	.....						
North-eastern portion—Raymond Terrace	37	78	2129	5549	979	1343	1101	3531	49	675	22	.....	1328	.....	8	12	.....	5	.....	146	8	.....	.....	.....						
Part of—Wollombi	116	83	24225	17400	3207	2436	9925	7579	11030	7385	8654	33	1749	2	53	4	.....	49	4	37	111	.....	.....	.....						
	1004	776	1403961	1111521	136829	169941	54489	62476	67218	31682	77651	1238	17574	104	4921	185	90	199	169	571	48	.....	.....	.....						
PHILLIP.																																	
Western portion—Mudgee	140	25	21457	15157	1977	1204	5947	5928	13533	8025	1766	80	570	136	20	16	75	30	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....					
Eastern portion—Rylstone	63	15	39194	2307	907	171	4564	89	33723	2047	643	9	184	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	203	40	60651	17464	2884	1375	10511	6017	47268	10072	2409	89	754	146	20	16	112	30	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....					
ROXBURGH.																																	
South-western portion—Bathurst	266	119	82557	15743	67241	4352	45151	3962	30681	7429	51411	695	1576	21	158	87	13	243	.....	2025	33	.....	.....	.....						
Northern portion—Rylstone	101	46	32540	5565	1247	638	6350	1462	24943	3465	558	27	392	4	9	2	.....	1	2	486	.....	.....	.....	.....					
Eastern portion—Hartley	17	7	651	4550	130	115	403	317	118	4118	46	141	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	384	172	115748	25858	81011	5105	519041	5741	55742	15012	57451	863	1973	25	167	89	18	248	2	2511	33	.....	.....	.....						
ST. VINCENT.																																	
South-western portion—Braidwood	139	97	39763	11402	6056	1663	17563	2996	16144	6743	1475	537	94	.....	169	171	90	509	.....	2694	.....	.....	.....	.....					
South-eastern portion—Broulee	40	41	11356	13727	1027	1192	3080	1205	7249	11320	192	6	1192	.....	31	1	.....	142	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	.....					
Northern portion—Shoalhaven	98	151	26945	16301	1952	4025	10191	3486	14802	3790	373	.....	3931	5	41	.....	53	30	81	2	.....	.....	.....	.....					
Part of—Dowling	127	39	26093	4247	799	240	19510	3689	5784	318	90	.....	490	30	23	40	.....	100	30	40	7	.....	.....	.....						
	404	328	104157	45677	9834	7120	50344	11376	43979	27181	2130	543	5707	35	2361	2111	91	804	50	2868	9	.....	.....	.....						
WELLINGTON.																																	
Northern portion—Mudgee	110	34	21401	279723	2540	9301	10878	323	7932	26719	2005	.....	751	.....	22	.....	100	.....	2061	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Western portion—Molong	11	7	41581	3776	199	133	17511	2200	2208	1443	1921	23	521	.....	2	.....	41	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Southern portion—Orange	111	37	36783	2087	13400	934	19981	1086	3407	67	12475	79	234	.....	2	.....	54	5	864	11	.....	.....	.....	.....					
North-western and Midland portions—Wellington	74	24	58810	506	1408	269	13485	213	43917	24	1105	79	258	2	3	.....	3	.....	157	5	.....	.....	.....	.....					
	306	102	1211574	343411	17547	22661	460951	3822	57515	28253	157771	181	12951	4	27	.....	1611	5	12734	171	.....	.....	.....	.....					
WESTMORELAND.																																	
Western portion—Bathurst	213	78	31973	11432	4618	2135	12419	6312	14936	2985	4130	336	219	25	40	25	36																

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

VINEYARDS—*continued.*

CROPS.												PRODUCE.														VINEYARDS.								
Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Sorghum and Imphee.			Sugar Cane.	Sown Grasses.		Vines.	Gardens and Orchards.			All other.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Sorghum and Imphee.	Sugar.	Hay.				Wine-making.		Table use.	Unproductive.			
			For Green Food.	For Hay.																				Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Sown Grasses.	No. of Acres.	Wine produced.	Brandy manufactured.		No. of Acres.	Quantity obtained.	
acs.	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	bushels	bushels	bshls	bushels	bshls	bshls	tons	lbs.	tons	lbs.	tons	tons	tons	tons	No. of Acres.	gallons	galls.	tons	acres			
...	56 3/4	13 1/2	...	...	...	27	23	7	10 1/2	...	...	5	3894	66550	1200	740	...	...	74 1/2	10700	...	...	...	...	1 1/2	80	40	7	800	...	...	...	...
...	91	10	...	...	...	800	...	10	6	...	...	...	8994	52500	300	360	...	...	135	7900	...	...	...	...	...	1	75	...	5	4	4	...	
...	32	1	...	...	3	9	210	99	33	4	...	...	575	12570	210	352	30	290	70	...	...	100	...	7	...	198	632	81	8410	225	4	2	14
...	53	4	...	...	...	81	...	4	7	2	...	...	1893	149820	1000	830	...	...	129	8020	...	...	...	...	...	4	900	...	...	...	...	...
...	232 1/2	28 1/2	917	233	120	59 1/2	11	15356	282585	2710	2282	30	290	408 1/2	26620	...	100	7	1 1/2	288	672	93	10185	225	9	6	18

PASTORAL DISTRICTS. (Police Districts and parts of.)	No. of Holders of Land exceeding one Acre.		Total Extent of Holdings exceeding one Acre.		Extent of Land in Cultivation.		Extent of Land Enclosed, but not in Cultivation.		Extent of Holdings Unenclosed.		CROPS.											
	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Wheat.		Maize.		Barley.			Oats.			Rye.	
											For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.		
ALBERT.			acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Part of—Bourke ...	Nil
Western portion—Mitchell ...	Nil
BLIGH.																						
Part of—Dubbo ...	26	7	4624	173	513	...	3104	173	1007	...	292	104	...	15	...	10	...	...	...	82	...
Part of—Coonamble ...	24	9	13281	6199	1732	71	2197	2142	10910	3986	116	34	2	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
Northern portion—Walgett ...	2	...	640	...	...	...	...	...	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLARENCE.																						
Part of—Grafton ...	52	16	18545	6372	686	71	5301	2315	12557	3986	408	138	2	...	15	...	10	...	10	...	82	
Part of—Richmond River ...	348	223	34862	17023	9718	5432	16397	4628	8746	6963	406	35	14557	1	19	9	...	9	...	13	...	
Part of—Wellingrove* ...	74	221	29798	24367	370	2192	12496	3539	16931	18635	...	...	2401	...	...	3	...	4	...	17	...
Small portion—Tenterfield ...	2	3	...	32	203	7	18	39	7	160	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-eastern portion—Tweed River ...	...	6	...	1720	...	13	...	...	...	1707	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DARLING.																						
Eastern portion—Balranald ...	424	453	64692	43313	10096	7642	28911	8206	25684	27465	406	35	16975	1	19	9	3	9	4	30	...	
South-eastern portion—Wentworth ...	1	...	480	...	...	...	180	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-western portion—Mitchell ...	4	...	1010	...	...	...	...	...	1010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GWYDIR.																						
Greater portion—Warialda ...	5	...	1490	...	...	...	180	...	1310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western portion—Walgett ...	33	22	9466	2821	323	119	2611	2339	6531	363	84	89	84	...	3	...	20	...	...	28	...
LACHLAN.																						
Part of—Binalong ...	33	22	9466	2821	323	119	2611	2339	6531	363	84	89	84	...	3	...	20	...	...	28	...
Part of—Gundagai ...	Nil
Part of—Wagga Wagga ...	95	3	27621	9182	2545	126	16095	2556	8981	6500	2038	146	105	65	17	2	108	33	103	...	...
Part of—Young ...	46	36	10244	5801	815	447	4713	3128	2225	4715	815	41	129	9	9	9	9	305	30	362	...	
Part of—Forbes ...	75	55	11340	6211	1188	772	4976	2468	5175	2969	1190	35	315	30	1	63	74	...	...	200	...
Part of—Oxley ...	12	2	2610	80	422	50	1490	30	698	...	190	...	34	9	7	25	...	...	...	135	...
Part of—Walgett ...	11	22	1943	18938	41	104	1213	129946	689	59288	3	28	1	14	10	20	...	...	...	68	...
Part of—Wagga Wagga ...	31	1	7426	16	66	11	2399	4	496	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...
LIVERPOOL PLAINS.																						
Part of—Murrumbidgee ...	270	119	61185	210628	5078	1511	30887	138130	25218	70987	4237	252	584	79	64	25	95	216	33	808	...	
Part of—Walgett ...	272	...	262699	...	1635	...	4188	...	256876	...	523	362	204	...	20	...	62	14	...	339	...	
Eastern portion—Tamworth ...	289	21	36285	49500	2989	656	30039	47782	32982	1111	228	111	656	37	24	10	30	33	6	111	...	
Part of—Wee Wee ...	15	15	8171	5456	49	4	7212	5237	910	215	4	...	25	4	...	4	...	...	...	14	...
Western portion—Walgett ...	7	...	222	...	...	...	25	...	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MONARO.																						
North-eastern portion—Broulee ...	583	36	633944	54956	4673	660	41464	52969	587806	1326	2809	473	885	41	44	10	96	47	6	464	24	
Part of—Queanbeyan ...	67	58	27774	9700	1385	1307	17293	2237	9095	6156	335	23	1207	4	44	2	12	195	2	48	...	
Part of—Bendora ...	48	9	5941	209890	734	...	325	...	4862	209890	587	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...
Part of—Bombala ...	96	16	25847	7875	1819	205	9744	7670	14284	905	192	...	...	...	14	30	305	30	362	...	...
Part of—Cooma ...	247	531	79110	105541	2728	470	12015	1896	64367	103175	1070	...	...	...	163	30	...	277	27	723	...
South-eastern portion—Eden ...	119	30	19772	1320	747	126	4300	440	14725	754	70	...	320	...	61	10	30	8	75	2	...	
Eastern portion—Bega ...	50	181	8261	21236	1362	1868	6786	14386	106	4982	1052	32	921	...	91	3	20	413	...	44	83	
MURRUMBIDGEE.																						
Part of—Albury ...	627	775	166703	355562	8802	3976	50463	26629	107439	324957	4019	247	2454	4	35	49	72	1240	67	1315	85	
Part of—Deniliquin ...	335	49	91858	7246	12662	915	4596	4169	33234	2161	8320	56	1074	18	300	21	24	1439	6	1381	33	
Part of—Gundagai ...	117	56	30178	5989	1101	537	11380	3969	17697	1433	69	420	20	15	23	5	248	50	4	727	1	
Part of—Wagga Wagga ...	64	38	13486	4555	2141	862	9475	3373	1870	320	1900	4	400	...	36	1	206	123	5	300	3	
Part of—Walgett ...	148	35	27931	3470	3171	1155	21451	19951	3398	320	2864	...	8	43	...	47	2	364	18	203	...	
Part of—Yass ...	96	25	17476	6121	2210	538	13159	5183	2106	405	1759	114	159	3	48	...	18	90	14	445	1	
Part of—Oxley ...	28	2	10065	70	1126	48	2755	8	6184	14	500	...	220	...	50	12	...	70	...	200	...	
Part of—Walgett ...	12	13	5632	70	60	70	2234	...	3338	...	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...
MACLEAY.																						
Part of—Macleay ...	800	217	196626	27473	22472	4122	106416	18698	6773	4653	15419	615	2306	37	503	41	518	2136	47	3350	38	
Part of—Armidale ...	199	79	20610	3280	3446	1554	5192	927	11972	799	22	2	4827	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
NEW ENGLAND.																						
Southern portion—Armidale ...	199	79	20610	3280	3446	1554	5192	927	11972	799	22	2	4827	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Walcha ...	211	81	21282	9346	6670	2053	9476	4273	5186	3020	5803	244	644	15	51	2	20	455	10	1051	5	
Bundarra
Bendemeer ...	240	55	55278	39563	3578	293	10092	3660	41608	35610	1987	212	441	4	16	6	28	245	4	432	11	
Uralla
Rocky River
Northern portion—Tenterfield ...	70	9	6269	1131	1032	118	2191	1013	3045	...	675	...	183	1	2	...	...	...	3	1	200
Middle portion—Wellingrove ...	89	28	24461	46582	2807	738	6654	15868	15000	29936	1816	134	664	...	42	1	223	...	...	477	...
Small portion—Richmond River ...	1	8	26	613	2	20	10	240	10	353	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WARREGO.																						
North-eastern portion—Walgett ...	611	181	107316	97235	14033	3212	28423	25054	64799	68969	10281	590	1956	20	111	20	49	926	15	2160	16	
Western and Southern portions—Bourke ...	5	...	240																			

STATISTICS OF

AGRICULTURE AND

No. 106.—SUMMARY of AGRICULTURE and VINEYARDS in the OLD SETTLED COUNTIES

OLD SETTLED COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	No. of Holders of Land exceeding one Acre.		Total Extent of Holdings exceeding one Acre.		Extent of Land in Cultivation.		Extent of Land Enclosed but not in Cultivation.		Extent of Holdings Unenclosed.		CROPS.										
											Wheat.		Maize.		Barley.			Oats.			Bye.
											For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	
Argyle	641	183	242564	78070	17274	5254	139359	16425	85931	56391	13350	95	793	5	506	179	149	1793	4	2321	50
Bathurst	538	371	215553	57284	25356	15272	49198	19366	140998	22644	30753	561	2571	155	172	54	109	543	71	3861	5
Bligh	163	35	180768	190850	2336	253	15813	913	162619	189184	1751	138	401	...	5	10	5	8	10	173	...
Brisbane	368	52	325879	251312	3690	631	75771	35211	246416	215469	2310	394	638	29	23	55	6	33	3	468	3
Camden	1254	1539	260319	167573	15107	15955	165591	127021	79621	24597	5530	1729	6660	435	706	315	48	1433	1352	3156	791
Cook	337	254	60529	19855	4392	4294	29270	11888	26867	3673	790	1219	4386	12	51	30	16	3688	4	718	114
Cumberland	2663	1745	221919	218513	19928	1919	16661	179630	35380	19688	2140	4413	7691	406	339	492	184	673	402	11643	279
Durham	386	694	262431	143127	9194	15610	130071	43133	123166	84384	7029	523	8384	58	84	107	66	127	166	784	11
Georgiana	155	59	38069	14239	2766	869	8124	5677	27179	7693	2234	75	108	4	85	12	7	339	7	427	...
Gloucester	401	264	486781	31215	6211	5906	23410	14287	457160	11021	1947	10	7812	5	197	45	22	185	20	256	4
Hunter	127	76	25204	16640	2533	1738	13985	1187	8686	13715	881	212	2280	49	9	17	9	27	...	14	2
King	815	82	320349	136671	24389	1109	74285	6876	221675	128686	18637	110	1530	285	510	175	266	949	...	1800	2
Macquarie	540	322	73372	26029	12433	7132	23948	4641	36991	14256	1149	9	16819	7	183	21	1	308	24	33	...
Murray	513	318	292067	45273	13155	7775	57722	7030	221189	30467	9388	514	1310	40	380	193	104	1247	21	3934	3
Northumberland	1004	776	140396	111152	18689	16994	54489	62476	67218	81682	7765	1238	17574	104	492	185	90	199	169	571	48
Phillip	203	40	60651	17464	2884	1375	10511	6017	47256	10072	2409	89	754	146	20	16	112	30	...	91	...
Roxburgh	384	172	135748	25868	8101	5105	51904	5741	55742	15012	5745	863	1973	25	167	89	18	248	2	2511	33
St. Vincent	404	328	104157	45677	9834	7120	50344	11376	43979	27181	2130	543	5707	35	236	211	91	804	50	2868	9
Wellington	306	102	121157	34341	17547	2266	46095	3822	57515	28253	15777	181	1295	4	27	...	...	161	5	1273	17
Westmoreland	319	130	54024	18994	6332	3296	19552	8211	28139	7485	5181	411	619	33	74	31	49	814	100	1052	56
Total of Old Settled Counties	11521	7542	3601939	1649641	222153	137153	1206057	570933	2173729	941554	136900	13328	89308	1838	5085	2240	1354	10291	2411	37956	1429
PASTORAL DISTRICTS.																					
Albert ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bligh	52	16	18545	6372	686	71	5301	2315	12557	3986	408	138	2	15	...	10	...	10	...	82	...
The Clarence	424	453	64692	43313	10096	7642	28911	8206	25684	27465	406	35	16975	1	19	9	3	9	4	30	...
The Darling	5	...	1490	...	...	...	180	...	1310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwydir	33	22	9466	2821	323	119	2611	2339	6531	363	84	89	84	...	3	...	20	...	...	28	...
Lachlan	270	119	61185	210628	5078	1511	30887	138130	25218	70987	4237	252	584	79	64	25	95	216	33	808	...
Liverpool Plains	583	36	633944	54956	4673	660	41464	52969	587806	1326	2809	473	885	41	44	10	96	47	6	404	2
Monaro	627	775	166705	355562	8802	3976	50463	26629	107439	324957	4019	247	2454	4	350	49	72	1240	67	1345	85
Murrumbidgee	800	217	196626	27473	22472	4122	106416	18698	67738	4653	15419	615	2306	37	505	41	518	2136	47	3350	38
Macleay	199	79	20610	3280	3446	1564	5192	927	11972	799	22	2	4827	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
New England	611	181	107316	97235	14093	3212	28423	25054	64799	68969	10281	590	1956	20	111	20	49	926	15	2160	16
Warrego	5	...	240	...	...	...	2	...	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington	43	16	34156	80001	936	68	17710	4380	15510	75553	446	39	136	60	18	10	...	37	...	185	...
Total of Pastoral Districts	3652	1914	1314977	881642	70608	22936	317563	279648	926805	579058	38133	2482	30210	237	1126	174	854	4623	173	8455	142
Total of Old Settled Counties	11521	7542	3601939	1649641	222153	137153	1206057	570933	2173729	941554	136900	13328	89308	1838	5085	2240	1354	10291	2411	37956	1429
GENERAL TOTAL	15173	9456	4916916	2531283	292761	160089	1523620	850581	3100535	1520613	175033	15811	119519	2096	6211	2415	2208	14914	2584	46411	1571

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

VINEYARDS—continued.

and the PASTORAL DISTRICTS of the COLONY, for the Year ended 31 March, 1867.

CROPS.										PRODUCE.														VINEYARDS.						
Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Sorghum and Imphee.	Sugar Canoe.	Sown Grasses.		Vines.	Gardens and Orchards.	All other.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Sorghum and Imphee.	Sugar.	Hay.				Wine-making.			Table use.		Unproductive.	
					For Green Food.	For Hay.														Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Sown Grasses.	No. of Acres.	Wine produced.	Brandy manufactured.	No. of Acres.	Quantity obtained.		
acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	bushels	bushels	bshls.	bushels	bshls	bushels	tons	lbs.	tons	lbs.	tons	tons	tons	tons	gallons	galls	tons	acre				
...	1725	...	4	...	1155	88	7	232	12	203697	9395	7621	42728	650	...	2940	...	10	...	151	314	3590	138	1	220	...	6	3	...	
...	832½	190	192	19	239	300	346646	24144	2845	13986	60	...	1993	1036	157	6034	222	19
...	10	1	...	...	...	46	9	22	...	23826	1000	85	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	158	6	139	33	...	...	...	7	8	2
...	76½	...	...	...	53½	116	50½	60	1	33563	2355	299	58	60	...	114½	...	...	...	637½	9	537	143	38½	4161	25	12	11	...
1	1870½	...	20½	13	6080	286	79½	443	111	34195	234620	10950	23076	9367	18	6407½	...	30	40	1477	46½	2914	399½	53	7904	225	16½	29½	10½	
...	295½	...	...	...	49	369	2	234	26	5775	140106	672	4291	1184	...	488	...	...	...	918	28	402	859	...	...	...	...	...	2
11	606½	...	86½	...	222	1010½	510	7470½	539	9812	195614	4324	9220	2840	124	3147½	...	287½	...	3649	74	7773½	1371½	169½	19727	368	261½	268½	79	
19	574	1256	14	1	752½	3513	289	235	13½	46097	237821	6016	1406	67	159½	984	210052	39	160	909½	119	907½	14457	225	33041	2035	21	34½	13	
...	320	...	...	...	...	3	2	12	...	32887	1620	1396	7330	...	...	678	...	...	...	172	9	557	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
8	232½	28½	...	3	917	233	120	59½	11	15356	282585	2710	2282	30	290	408½	26620	...	100	7	1½	288	672	93	10185	225	9	6	18	
1	8	½	...	...	80	142	28	49	3	11595	42603	134	270	14	...	12	500	...	...	246	15	20	113	14	1600	...	14	14	...
...	830	...	...	...	...	6	44	298	56	283421	14567	9734	22326	20	...	1314	...	...	...	434	1093	3450	18	15	3600	...	29	30	...
...	334½	9	5	65½	421	14	63	53½	46	13048	753182	2300	4930	...	...	640	7680	14	13480	17	3	69	37	29	4780	20	11½	27	22½
17	2225½	...	3	...	343½	336½	35	574½	256½	155761	24104	7410	24218	70	197	4555	...	12	...	941½	293	10901	616	...	...	...	23	16½	12
87	1087½	6	20	27	1297½	2415½	366½	782½	100½	54516	177773	2971	2690	569	921	797½	9482	22	...	802	40	671	6696	211½	47930	90	66½	84½	88½	
...	211	...	...	...	160	185	6	30	...	28347	2801	380	340	...	...	337	...	...	...	339	151	364	579	...	...	...	6	24	...
...	830½	...	2	...	419	67	32	169½	12	101207	13890	1968	4760	495	...	913	...	...	...	631½	60	2392	57	29	4500	...	...	...	3
42	2615½	...	7	...	884½	235	42	230	213	31078	252025	2899	14213	90	324	6248	...	17	...	1082	267	8386	545	10	250	5	23½	10	8½	
...	334	2	...	...	2	178	9	73½	42	106726	7491	535	2294	52	...	666	2000	...	...	200	...	2015	327	...	...	...	9	50	...
...	1002½	...	...	...	43	82	...	46	34	30349	7496	713	12791	780	...	2103	...	...	...	479	65	1498	328	...	...	...	...	...	...
186	16015½	1303½	161½	109½	13070½	9517½	1684½	11313	2216½	1567902	2425281	65992	193221	16348	2033½	34758½	256334	431½	13780	14287	2751	52908½	27611½	888½	138198	2993	515½	617½	280	
...
...
...	263½	4	...	7	36½	10½	11½	139½	11	7193	999982	619	125	...	...	79	5840	...	4000	60	6	48	28	11½	3905	25	...	...	...
...	103	...	...	...	19½	45	3½	71	53½	1332	190	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	96	11½	25½	36	...	...	...	3½	½	...
...	77½	...	...	...	...	28½	15½	73	...	79511	7877	1969	5237	...	...	126½	...	...	...	642	166	1540	25	2	1000	...	133½	9½	...
6½	119½	...	...	...	21	220	15	57½	12½	48188	10758	600	72	66	...	228½	...	...	...	632	102	650	320½	8	360	8	5½	5	1½
...	1224½	...	...	...	608	322	4½	223½	452½	54071	100971	9291	27606	2436	...	5243	...	...	...	473	96	3495	362	1	260	...	1½	2	2
...	461½	13½	7½	...	130½	77	515½	336½	38½	308466	52204	11318	68507	718	...	1146½	13920	10½	...	1116	311	5545½	110	423½	92300	150	27½	26	64½	
...	45	1	...	...	77	...	2	21	...	154	241350	20	...	...	...	225	308	...	...	10	...	10	...	1	160	...	...	...	1
5	825	4½	3½	...	27	90	25½	73	67	150165	88346	1822	19180	400	100	2056	1100	4	...	806	75	3101½	122	20	5800	...	4½	½	3	
...
...	3½	...	...	...	32	1	3½	19½	13	5020	1105	105	70	...	...	5½	...	...	...	34	...	172	34	2	200	...	1½	7	...
11½	2794½	23	11	7	944½	793½	596½	961½	728½	658125	1452783	25749	110807	3620	100	9110½	21160	14½	4000	4002½	767½	14644½	1037½	460	103985	183	57½	50½	70	
186	16015½	1303½	161½	109½	13070½	9517½	1684½	11313	2216½	1567902	2425281	65992	193221	16348	2033½	34758½	256334	431½	13780	14287	2751	52908½	27611½	888½	138198	2993	515½	617½	280	
197½	18809½	1326½	172½	116½	14014½	10311½	2281	12274½	2944½	2226027	3873064	91741	304028	19968	2133½	48669½	277494	445½	17780	18389½	3518½	67552½	28649½	1357½	242183	3176	573½	668½	350	

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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LIVE STOCK.

No. 108.—RETURN of LIVE STOCK in the OLD SETTLED COUNTIES, on 31st March, 1867.

COUNTIES. (POLICE DISTRICTS AND PARTS OF.)	LIVE STOCK.				COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i> (POLICE DISTRICTS AND PARTS OF.)	LIVE STOCK.			
	HORSES.	HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.		HORSES.	HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.
ARGYLE.	No.	No.	No.	No.	DURHAM— <i>continued.</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.
Goulburn	8,344	24,884	96,530	1,907	Brought forward ...	9,143	53,030	40,186	8,765
BATHURST.					Southern portion—Patrick's Plains	2,190	15,595	17,251	1,490
Eastern portion—Bathurst ...	2,547	3,243	60,854	628	South-eastern portion—Ray- mond Terrace	488	1,401	262	12
South-western portion—Car- coar	5,396	6,272	167,239	208	North-western portion—Scone	861	10,978	54,812	278
North-western portion—Orange	2,707	3,189	25,905	504	TOTALS	12,682	81,004	112,511	10,545
TOTALS	10,650	12,704	253,998	1,340	GEORGIANA.				
BLIGH.					Southern portion—Goulburn...	3,160	7,513	18,460	1,040
Southern portion—Wellington	1,601	1,358	60,268	176	North-eastern portion—Hartley	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greater portion—Cassilis ...	1,937	6,759	199,408	584	North-eastern portion—Bath- urst	411	413	16,175	848
TOTALS	3,538	8,117	259,676	760	Western portion—Carcoar ...	675	837	17,944	35
BRISBANE.					TOTALS	4,246	8,763	52,579	1,923
Western portion—Cassilis ...	890	2,040	53,654	98	GLOUCESTER.				
South-eastern portion—Mus- wellbrook and Merton ...	1,634	4,226	13,763	401	South-western portion—Dun- gog	679	3,631	3	1,792
North-western portion—Mur- rurundi	644	2,693	29,990	194	Southern portion—Newcastle..	75	361	.....	108
Eastern and north-eastern por- tion—Scone	5,845	14,318	106,313	487	Midland and North-western portions—Port Stephens ...	2,156	18,100	4,400	2,350
TOTALS	9,013	23,277	203,720	1,180	Southern portion—Raymond Terrace	652	2,809	101	690
CAMDEN.					North-eastern portion—Man- ning River	1,096	6,240	109	1,738
South-western portion—Ber- rima	2,898	11,958	12,431	1,847	TOTALS	4,658	31,141	4,613	6,673
Eastern portion—Kiama	2,553	26,944	824	8,375	HUNTER.				
North-western portion—Cam- den, Narellan, and Picton...	4,524	13,809	5,751	3,464	North-western portion—Mus- wellbrook and Merton ...	546	3,538	1,422	288
South-eastern portion—Shoal- haven	2,091	5,925	84	1,486	North-eastern portion—Pat- rick's Plains	1,712	2,640	9,116	797
North-eastern portion—Wol- longong	2,169	15,904	1,833	4,912	Western portion—Rylstone ...	104	144	2	33
TOTALS	14,235	74,540	20,923	20,084	Southern portion—Windsor ...	840	1,400	.....	860
COOK.					Part of—Wollombi ...	382	1,033	3,300	228
South-eastern portion—Cam- den, Narellan, and Picton ...	182	515	.....	527	TOTALS	3,584	8,755	13,840	2,206
Western portion—Hartley ...	1,773	2,515	1,382	750	KING.				
Eastern portion—Penrith ...	590	400	109	395	South-western portion—Bina- long	8,444	12,770	248,084	1,064
Western portion—Rylstone ...	50	80	3,535	.....	Southern portion—Yass ...	6,061	11,155	28,730	1,240
North-eastern portion—Wind- sor	2,398	3,092	2,846	9,800	TOTALS	14,505	23,925	276,814	2,304
TOTALS	4,993	6,602	7,872	11,472	MACQUARIE.				
CUMBERLAND.					Central portion—Port Mac- quarie	1,764	8,067	87	2,147
South-eastern portion—Camp- belltown	1,144	3,846	2,454	705	Southern portion—Manning River	2,488	14,919	97	2,626
Central portion—Liverpool ...	1,378	3,622	6,206	758	Part of—Macleay	1,019	4,052	4	2,381
South-western portion—Cam- den, Narellan, and Picton...	1,016	3,895	2,070	533	TOTALS	5,271	27,038	188	7,154
Western portion—Penrith ...	3,557	6,546	5,921	2,251	MURRAY.				
North-eastern portion—Metro- politan	6,803	6,008	3,535	4,998	Eastern portion—Braidwood...	2,872	6,017	29,843	705
North-western portion—Wind- sor	3,319	4,518	2,791	4,008	Greater portion—Queanbeyan	5,215	13,966	262,814	896
South-eastern portion—Wol- longong	32	206	.....	64	North-eastern portion—Yass	2,042	7,285	12,500	580
Central and northern portion— Parramatta	1,826	3,549	1,325	1,809	TOTALS	10,129	27,268	305,157	2,181
TOTALS	19,075	32,190	24,302	15,126	NORTHUMBERLAND.				
DURHAM.					South-eastern portion—Bris- bane Water	1,196	4,121	.....	2,148
North-eastern portion—Dun- gog	704	2,720	6	1,196	South-western portion—Wind- sor	872	1,305	89	735
Southern portion—Maitland...	1,754	5,570	2,546	1,971	Northern portion—Maitland	4,927	9,725	5,628	4,377
South-western portion—Mus- wellbrook and Merton ...	1,195	4,446	31,853	222	North-eastern portion—New- castle	781	2,353	1,114	404
Midland and northern portion	5,490	40,294	5,781	5,376	North-western portion—Pat- rick's Plains	2,419	5,826	27,416	1,709
Paterson	5,490	40,294	5,781	5,376	North-eastern portion—Ray- mond Terrace	555	2,049	812	203
Carried forward	9,143	53,030	40,186	8,765	Part of—Wollombi ...	1,798	4,820	243	1,221
					TOTALS	12,548	30,199	35,302	10,797

STATISTICS OF
LIVE STOCK—*continued.*

COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i> (POLICE DISTRICTS AND PARTS OF.)	LIVE STOCK.				COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i> (POLICE DISTRICTS AND PARTS OF.)	LIVE STOCK.			
	HORSES.	HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.		HORSES.	HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.
PHILLIP.	No.	No.	No.	No.	WELLINGTON.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Western portion—Mudgee ...	1,787	2,316	56,850	495	Northern portion—Mudgee ...	1,428	2,063	32,151	919
Eastern portion—Rylstone ...	1,241	5,018	36,969	329	Western portion—Molong ...	77	200	9,000	12
TOTALS ...	3,028	7,334	93,819	824	Southern portion—Orange ...	2,494	2,678	16,444	284
ROXBURGH.					North-western and Midland portions—Wellington ...	2,059	2,693	62,451	359
South-western portion—Bathurst ...	3,912	5,235	37,590	916	TOTALS ...	6,058	7,634	120,046	1,574
Northern portion—Rylstone ...	1,728	3,066	37,439	862					
Eastern portion—Hartley ...	370	295	1,000	126	WESTMORELAND.				
TOTALS ...	6,010	8,596	76,029	1,904	Western portion—Bathurst ...	4,826	5,341	12,617	1,436
ST. VINCENT.					Central portion—Hartley ...	1,331	3,839	3,707	516
South-western portion—Braidwood ...	4,647	17,239	25,719	1,731	Southern portion—Goulburn ...	808	635	255	59
South-eastern portion—Broulee ...	850	3,284	62	855	North-eastern portion—Camden, Narellan, and Picton ...	508	2,230	11	258
Northern portion—Shoalhaven ...	1,805	8,684	79	1,655	TOTALS ...	7,473	12,095	16,590	2,269
Part of—Dowling ...	510	8,681	300	3,450					
TOTALS ...	7,812	37,888	26,160	7,691					

No. 109.—RETURN of LIVE STOCK in the PASTORAL DISTRICTS, on 31st March, 1867.

PASTORAL DISTRICTS. (POLICE DISTRICTS AND PARTS OF.)	LIVE STOCK.				PASTORAL DISTRICTS— <i>continued.</i> (POLICE DISTRICTS AND PARTS OF.)	LIVE STOCK.			
	HORSES.	HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.		HORSES.	HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.
ALBERT.	No.	No.	No.	No.	MONARO.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Part of—Bourke ...	458	4,914	210,160	2	North-eastern portion—Broulee ...	1,382	6,049	1,580	1,464
Western portion—Mitchell ...	903	18,230	375,072	9	Part of—Queanbeyan ...	816	2,680	9,130	57
TOTALS ...	1,361	23,144	585,232	11	Part of—Bombala ...	2,254	10,117	162,820	303
BLIGH.					Part of—Cooma ...	4,023	39,390	307,235	533
Part of—Dubbo ...	2,210	49,305	314,873	640	South-eastern portion—Eden ...	1,955	6,270	1,530	480
Part of—Coonamble ...	3,518	49,134	252,232	651	Eastern portion—Bega ...	2,581	16,271	13,697	2,707
Northern portion—Walgett ...	455	13,900	31,200	15	TOTALS ...	13,041	80,777	495,992	5,544
TOTALS ...	6,183	112,339	598,305	1,306	MURRUMBIDGEE.				
CLARENCE.					Part of—Albury ...	5,204	27,476	242,971	1,410
Part of—Grafton ...	3,160	70,480	2,723	3,205	Part of—Deniliquin ...	3,858	40,419	1,301,807	927
Part of—Richmond River ...	2,863	111,218	10,248	1,311	Part of—Gundagai ...	2,011	10,766	4,515	515
Part of—Wellingrove* ...					Part of—Tumut ...	2,057	11,581	33,111	418
Small portion—Tenterfield ...	290	13,232	1,500	17	Part of—Wagga Wagga ...	4,140	36,052	368,137	752
North-eastern portion—Tweed River ...	59	372		8	Part of—Yass ...	916	6,901	7,500	230
TOTALS ...	6,372	195,302	14,471	4,541	Part of—Oxley ...	1,142	7,740	663,626	70
DARLING.					TOTALS ...	19,328	140,935	2,621,667	4,322
Eastern portion—Balranald ...	773	17,409	85,484	10	MACLEAY.				
South-eastern portion—Wentworth ...	699	7,974	267,233	20	Part of—Macleay ...	1,668	7,883	603	2,110
North-western portion—Mitchell ...	300	5,273	89,000		Part of—Armidale* ...				
TOTALS ...	1,772	30,656	441,717	30	TOTALS ...	1,668	7,883	603	2,110
GWYDIR.					NEW ENGLAND.				
Greater portion—Warialda ...	5,681	137,690	609,838	281	Southern portion—Armidale	2,500	15,800	178,000	800
Western portion—Walgett ...	100	8,000	22,000		Walcha, Bundarra, Bendemeer, Uralla, and Rocky River ...	6,282	60,418	482,924	2,659
TOTALS ...	5,781	145,690	631,838	281	Northern portion—Tenterfield ...	957	20,633	110,898	148
LACHLAN.					Middle portion—Wellingrove ...	4,110	46,363	501,807	569
Part of—Binalong ...					Small portion—Richmond River ...	136	2,290		31
Part of—Gundagai ...	2,804	11,623	70,045	1,010	TOTALS ...	13,985	145,504	1,273,629	4,207
Part of—Wagga Wagga ...	2,151	12,835	208,131	610	WARREGO.				
Part of—Young ...	4,393	14,019	133,805	583	North-eastern portion—Walgett ...	1,691	60,257	89,812	37
Part of—Yass ...	640	854	4,200	70	Western and Southern portions—Bourke ...	229	2,457	125,826	
Part of—Forbes ...	2,274	43,099	19,450	410	TOTALS ...	1,920	62,714	215,638	37
Part of—Oxley ...	3,457	57,753	743,600	325	WELLINGTON.				
TOTALS ...	15,719	140,183	1,179,231	3,008	Part of—Dubbo ...	1,514	31,954	154,611	143
LIVERPOOL PLAINS.					Part of—Molong ...	762	2,371	145,526	42
Part of—Murrumbidgee ...	1,674	11,618	175,995	224	Northern portion—Bourke ...				
Eastern portion—Tamworth ...	9,703	58,390	716,873	1,672	Part of—Forbes ...	6,526	10,743	87,620	119
Part of—Wee Waa ...	2,864	56,752	179,323	386	TOTALS ...	8,802	45,068	387,757	304
Western portion—Walgett ...	412	20,900	43,215	13					
TOTALS ...	14,653	147,660	1,115,406	2,295					

* See New England Pastoral District.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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LIVE STOCK—continued.

No. 110.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY of LIVE STOCK in the OLD SETTLED COUNTIES, for the Years ending 31st March, 1866 and 1867.

COUNTIES.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.							
	HORSES.		HORNED CATTLE.		SHEEP.		PIGS.	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Argyle	3,185	8,344	11,078	24,884	35,061	96,530	362	1,907
Bathurst	11,792	10,650	21,277	12,704	229,174	253,998	2,936	1,340
Bligh	4,228	3,538	13,516	8,117	190,109	259,676	1,453	760
Brisbane	10,618	9,013	25,785	23,277	153,727	203,720	1,634	1,180
Camden	13,495	14,235	77,198	74,540	13,822	20,923	23,393	20,084
Cook	3,725	4,993	5,796	6,602	723	7,872	4,232	11,472
Cumberland	19,472	19,075	33,186	32,190	18,191	24,302	17,183	15,126
Durham	15,411	12,682	85,257	81,004	66,246	112,511	13,783	10,545
Georgiana	10,854	4,246	20,269	8,768	127,392	52,579	3,504	1,923
Gloucester	4,863	4,658	33,568	31,141	6,588	4,613	6,328	6,678
Hunter	4,372	3,584	12,563	8,755	18,055	13,840	2,286	2,206
King	10,455	14,505	23,581	23,925	151,057	276,814	1,908	2,304
Macquarie	5,090	5,271	29,766	27,038	352	188	6,109	7,154
Murray	17,034	10,129	30,970	27,268	456,103	305,157	3,700	2,181
Northumberland	13,105	12,548	31,327	30,199	22,832	35,302	11,774	10,797
Phillip	4,682	3,028	7,339	7,334	75,309	93,819	1,919	824
Roxburgh	4,710	6,010	6,093	8,596	62,178	76,029	1,941	1,904
St. Vincent	8,048	7,812	45,648	37,888	18,084	26,160	7,955	7,691
Wellington	5,655	6,058	10,242	7,634	126,797	120,046	1,837	1,574
Westmoreland	7,899	7,473	11,753	12,095	39,455	16,590	3,732	2,269
TOTAL, COUNTIES	178,693	167,852	536,712	493,954	1,811,255	2,000,669	117,969	109,919

No. 111.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY of LIVE STOCK in the PASTORAL DISTRICTS, for the Years ending 31st March, 1866 and 1867.

PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.							
	HORSES.		HORNED CATTLE.		SHEEP.		PIGS.	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Albert	450	1,361	11,935	23,144	225,301	585,232	.....	11
Bligh	6,066	6,183	94,581	112,339	278,779	598,305	765	1,306
The Clarence	6,555	6,372	217,887	195,302	10,800	14,471	3,668	4,541
The Darling	2,241	1,772	66,901	30,656	417,521	441,717	120	30
Gwydir	6,262	5,781	173,925	145,690	477,548	631,838	465	281
Lachlan	19,008	15,719	144,593	140,183	850,759	1,179,231	3,645	3,008
Liverpool Plains	12,136	14,653	148,378	147,660	951,392	1,115,406	2,658	2,295
Macleay	1,586	1,668	13,275	7,883	718	603	2,402	2,110
Monaro	12,250	13,041	81,042	80,777	454,401	495,992	7,766	5,544
Murrumbidgee	21,667	19,328	221,959	140,935	1,224,368	2,621,667	3,960	4,322
New England	10,490	13,985	154,984	145,504	952,798	1,273,629	3,104	4,207
Warrego	666	1,920	26,287	62,714	144,332	215,638	28	37
Wellington	4,517	8,802	69,446	45,068	332,539	387,757	351	304
Total, Pastoral Districts	103,894	110,585	1,425,193	1,277,855	6,321,256	9,561,486	28,932	27,996
Total, Counties	178,693	167,852	536,712	493,954	1,811,255	2,000,669	117,969	109,919
GENERAL TOTAL	282,587	278,437	1,961,905	1,771,809	8,132,511	11,562,155	146,901	137,915

STATISTICS OF

LIVE STOCK—*continued.*

No. 112.—DECENNIAL RETURN of LIVE STOCK in the Colony.

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH.	HORSES.	HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.	YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH.	HORSES.	HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
*1858	180,053	2,148,664	8,139,162	109,166	1863	273,389	2,620,383	6,145,651	125,541
*1859	200,713	2,110,604	7,581,762	92,843	1864	262,554	2,032,522	7,790,969	135,899
1860	214,684	2,190,976	5,162,671	119,701	1865	284,567	1,924,119	8,271,520	164,154
1861	251,497	2,408,586	6,119,163	180,662	1866	282,587	1,961,905	8,132,511	146,901
1862	233,220	2,271,923	5,615,054	146,091	1867	278,437	1,771,809	11,562,155	137,915

* Collected on the 1st January in these years.

PART VI

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

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TAXES, DUTIES, &c.

No. 113.—SCHEDULE of TAXES, DUTIES, FEES, and all other sources of Revenue, specified under the respective Laws or Authorities under which they are derived.

ACT OF COUNCIL UNDER WHICH LEVIED.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
COLONIAL SPIRITS.			
29 Vict., No. 14. (19 Jan., 1866.)	Upon spirits made or distilled within the Colony, from sugar which shall have paid Customs duties ... the gal.	Act of Parliament 59 Geo. III, c. 114. 19 Vict., No. 15.	} 12 July, 1819. 14 Sept., 1855.
	Upon spirits made or distilled within the Colony, wholly or in any proportion exceeding 10 per cent. of the whole, from materials which are not subject to any duty of Customs ... do.		
CUSTOMS.			
IMPORT DUTIES.			
19 Vict., No. 14. (14 Sept., 1855.)	Tea ... the lb. Sugar—refined and candy ... the cwt. unrefined ... do. treacle and molasses ... do. Coffee and chicory ... the lb.	Act of Parliament 59 Geo. III, c. 114. 19 Vict., No. 15.	
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 25 Vict., No. 10, 30 Dec., 1861	Tobacco—manufactured and snuff ... do. unmanufactured ... do. cigars ... do.		
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 29 Vict., No. 14, 19 Jan., 1866	Spirits—On all spirits the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer ... the proof gal. On all spirits and spirituous compounds the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer ... the liquid gal.		
	Wines—On all imported wines ... the gal.		
	Beer—On ale and porter in bottle ... do. On ale and porter in wood ... do.		
	Malt ... per bush.		
	Hops ... per lb.		
	Opium ... do.		
	Rice ... per ton		
	Dried Fruits ... per cwt.		
29 Vict., No. 14. (19 Jan., 1866.)	An <i>ad valorem</i> duty of five pounds for every one hundred pounds of the value thereof, is charged on all goods not liable to duty under the second section of the 29 Vict., No. 14, or under any previously existing law, other than the Package Charge imposed by the Package Act of 1865. The following articles excepted, which are admitted free of duty, viz.:— Animals, living. Fresh Fruits and Garden Produce. Fresh Meat. Gold Dust, Bullion, Coin. Guano and Manures. Hides and Skins. Military and Naval Stores. Ores unsmelted. Passengers' Baggage. Plants, Trees, and Shrubs. Printed Books. Seeds and Esculent Roots, including Bulbs. Specimens of Natural History. Tallow and Wool. Vine Stakes, and Bark for Building purposes. Wheat and Flour.	29 Vict., No. 14.	19 Jan., 1866.
<small>NOTE.—The Colonial Treasurer, or the Collector of Customs, is empowered to fix or adjust the quantity of goods in bulk, not enumerated above, which shall constitute a package.</small>			
EXEMPTIONS.			
19 Vict., No. 14 (14 Sept., 1855.)	All goods imported for the supply of Her Majesty's Service exempted from all duties and imposts of every description whatsoever.		
7 Vict., No. 28	All wine imported into the Colony of New South Wales, or taken out of bond, for the use of Military or Naval Officers serving on full pay in the said Colony or the adjoining seas, is exempted from duty.		

ACT OF COUNCIL UNDER WHICH LEVIED.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
	CUSTOMS—<i>continued.</i>		
	IMPORTED PACKAGES.		
29 Vict., No. 7 ...	<p>A charge (irrespective of any Duties of Customs now payable) of one shilling, is levied on all packages imported into the Colony, excepting goods in transit, live stock, flour, wheat, sugar, and tea.</p> <p>Of goods in bulk, the following quantities respectively are to be packages:—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bark, five hundredweight. Bones, ten hundredweight. Bran and Pollard, twenty-five bushels. Bricks and Tiles, three hundred. Cocoanuts, one thousand. Flags and Building Stones, twenty-five. Grain of all kinds, except Wheat, two hundredweight. Guanco, ten hundredweight. Hay, five hundredweight. Hoofs and Horns, ten hundredweight. Iron and Steel, unpacked, three hundred. Lead, two hundredweight. Logwood, five hundredweight. Malt, five bushels. Metal, old, five hundredweight. Millstones, each. Oars, dozen. Onions, five hundredweight. Pipes, Earthenware, twenty-five. Potatoes and Yams, ten hundredweight. Salt, five hundredweight. Shells, ten hundredweight. Slates, three hundred. Timber, load. <p><small>NOTE.—The Colonial Treasurer, or the Collector of Customs, is empowered to fix or adjust the quantity of goods in bulk, not enumerated above, which shall constitute a package.</small></p>	29 Vict., No. 7.	20 June, 1865.
25 Vict., No. 3 ...	A duty of £10 per head is levied on all Chinese male passengers arriving in the Colony.	25 Vict., No. 3.	22 Nov., 1861.
	EXPORT DUTIES.		
26 Vict., No. 5 ...	<p>Gold per oz. (Troy) s. d. 1 6</p> <p>Wrought or unwrought, by sea or land.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EXCEPTIONS.</p> <p>This duty not leviable upon assayed duty-paid gold from the Branch Royal Mint at Sydney, coined gold issued from the Royal Mint at London, or of the Branch thereof at Sydney, or of any Foreign State. Articles of plate, jewellery, or ornament actually worn upon the person, or made elsewhere than in the Colony.</p>	20 Vict., No. 17.	15 Feb., 1857.
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 26 Vict., No. 18. (Assented to, 20 Dec., 1862.) *	BONDED DISTILLERIES AND SUGAR-HOUSES.		
	All spirits, &c., produced under this Act, subject to same rules and liable to the same duties as if imported.	26 Vict., No. 18.	20 Dec., 1862.
	COLONIAL BRANDY.		
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 30 Vict., No. 15, 6 Dec., 1866	Brandy distilled by the owners of vineyards, from grapes the produce of such vineyards, and deposited in any bonded warehouse, liable to the same duty as brandy imported into the Colony; and the same may be sold and delivered out of bond, either for export or home consumption, in the same manner as brandy imported	30 Vict., No. 15...	6 Dec., 1866.
	WINE, CIDER, AND PERRY.		
Act of the Parliament of N.S.W., *26 Vic., No. 16. (Assented to, 20 Dec., 1862.)	<p>Produced from fruit grown in the Colony, license fee ... £1 0 0</p> <p>Every license, whensoever granted, shall have effect on and from the day of the date thereof until 1st July then next, and may be renewed as of that day in each year, on payment of aforesaid fee.</p>	26 Vict., No. 16.	20 Dec., 1862.
	<small>* This Act does not affect Act 25 Vict., No. 14.</small>		

STATISTICS OF

ACT OF COUNCIL UNDER WHICH LEVIED.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued</i> .	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.																																																																																																																											
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IMPORT OF GOLD INTO THE BRANCH ROYAL MINT, SYDNEY.																																																																																																																														
26 Vict., No. 5...	Gold imported; 1s. 3d. per oz. Troy of standard fineness, as declared after the said gold shall have been assayed and brought to the standard of 22 carats fine at the Mint. EXCEPTIONS. Duty not payable upon gold the produce of any other country, brought for coinage to the Mint through the Customs.	20 Vict., No. 17.	15 Feb., 1857.																																																																																																																											
BONDED WAREHOUSES.																																																																																																																														
20 Vict., No. 21. (23 Feb., 1857.)	Occupier of any Warehouse not containing more than 50 tons... £50 per annum And for every additional 10 tons the further duty of £1 do. not exceeding £300. To be paid on the 31st March in each year.	20 Vict., No. 21.	23 Feb., 1857.																																																																																																																											
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(20 Dec., 1844.)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">In-wards.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Out-wards.</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">s. d.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">s. d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Acids</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 8</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 6</td></tr> <tr><td>Agricultural Implements...</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 8</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 6</td></tr> <tr><td>Alum, barrel or keg</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 8</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 6</td></tr> <tr><td> " the ton</td><td style="text-align: right;">1 8</td><td style="text-align: right;">1 3</td></tr> <tr><td>Alkali, loose, the ton</td><td style="text-align: right;">1 8</td><td style="text-align: right;">1 3</td></tr> <tr><td> " in casks, according to size.</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Almonds, the hogshead</td><td style="text-align: right;">1 0</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 9</td></tr> <tr><td> " the package, cask, or case</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 4</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 3½</td></tr> <tr><td> " the bag</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 2</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 1</td></tr> <tr><td>Anchors, Grapnels, the ton</td><td style="text-align: right;">2 4</td><td style="text-align: right;">1 9</td></tr> <tr><td> " in small packages, each</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 4</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 3</td></tr> <tr><td>Anchovies, the crate</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 8</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 6</td></tr> <tr><td> " the case</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 4</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 3</td></tr> <tr><td> " the barrel or keg</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 2</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 1½</td></tr> <tr><td>Aniseed, the package</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 4</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 3</td></tr> <tr><td>Annatto, the cask or case</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 4</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 3</td></tr> <tr><td> " the basket or bag</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 3</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 2½</td></tr> <tr><td>Antimony Ore, the ton</td><td style="text-align: right;">2 4</td><td style="text-align: right;">1 9</td></tr> <tr><td>Anvils, each</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 2</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 1½</td></tr> <tr><td> " per ton</td><td style="text-align: right;">1 8</td><td style="text-align: right;">1 3</td></tr> <tr><td>Asses and Mules, each</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 8</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 6</td></tr> <tr><td>Axletrees, each</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 4</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 3</td></tr> <tr><td>Apples, the package</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 4</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 3</td></tr> <tr><td>Arrowroot, the cask or case</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 4</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 3</td></tr> <tr><td>Apparel, Wearing, the case</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 4</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 3</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="3"> </td></tr> <tr><td>Bacon, the bale, bundle, or case</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 4</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 3</td></tr> <tr><td> " the side</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 2</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 1½</td></tr> <tr><td>Bags, empty, the bale or bundle</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 4</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 3</td></tr> <tr><td>Bark, loose or in bags, the ton</td><td style="text-align: right;">1 8</td><td style="text-align: right;">1 3</td></tr> <tr><td> " Peruvian, the case or chest</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 6</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 4½</td></tr> <tr><td>Barley, loose or in bags, the bushel</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 0½</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 0½</td></tr> <tr><td> " Pearl, the cask or case</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 4</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 3</td></tr> <tr><td> " the keg or jar</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 2</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 1½</td></tr> <tr><td>Baskets, empty, each</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 1</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 0½</td></tr> <tr><td>Beans, in bags, the bushel</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 0½</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 0½</td></tr> <tr><td> " in casks, according to size.</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Beef and Pork, the tierce or hogshead</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 6</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 4½</td></tr> <tr><td> " the barrel</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 4</td><td style="text-align: right;">0 3</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		In-wards.	Out-wards.		s. d.	s. d.	Acids	0 8	0 6	Agricultural Implements...	0 8	0 6	Alum, barrel or keg	0 8	0 6	" the ton	1 8	1 3	Alkali, loose, the ton	1 8	1 3	" in casks, according to size.			Almonds, the hogshead	1 0	0 9	" the package, cask, or case	0 4	0 3½	" the bag	0 2	0 1	Anchors, Grapnels, the ton	2 4	1 9	" in small packages, each	0 4	0 3	Anchovies, the crate	0 8	0 6	" the case	0 4	0 3	" the barrel or keg	0 2	0 1½	Aniseed, the package	0 4	0 3	Annatto, the cask or case	0 4	0 3	" the basket or bag	0 3	0 2½	Antimony Ore, the ton	2 4	1 9	Anvils, each	0 2	0 1½	" per ton	1 8	1 3	Asses and Mules, each	0 8	0 6	Axletrees, each	0 4	0 3	Apples, the package	0 4	0 3	Arrowroot, the cask or case	0 4	0 3	Apparel, Wearing, the case	0 4	0 3				Bacon, the bale, bundle, or case	0 4	0 3	" the side	0 2	0 1½	Bags, empty, the bale or bundle	0 4	0 3	Bark, loose or in bags, the ton	1 8	1 3	" Peruvian, the case or chest	0 6	0 4½	Barley, loose or in bags, the bushel	0 0½	0 0½	" Pearl, the cask or case	0 4	0 3	" the keg or jar	0 2	0 1½	Baskets, empty, each	0 1	0 0½	Beans, in bags, the bushel	0 0½	0 0½	" in casks, according to size.			Beef and Pork, the tierce or hogshead	0 6	0 4½	" the barrel	0 4	0 3	Order of Governor King } Order of Governor Bligh } Proclamation, which was legalized by Act of Council 6 Geo. IV, No. 20. } Acts of Council— 3 Wm. IV, No. 6 } 4 Vict., No. 4. } 7 Vict., No. 12. }	11 Oct., 1800. 11 Nov., 1807. 14 Aug., 1818. 1 Nov., 1825. 31 Aug., 1832. 21 July, 1840. 8 Dec., 1843.
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ACT OF COUNCIL UNDER WHICH LEVIED.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.	
WHARFAGE RATES—<i>continued.</i>				
PUBLIC WHARVES.				
		In-wards.	Out-wards.	
		s. d.	s. d.	
8 Vict., No. 16. (20 Dec., 1844.)	Chullies, the bag	0 2	0 1½	
	Chinaware, the cask or case	0 8	0 6	
	Chocolate, the package	0 4	0 3	
	Cigars, the case	0 8	0 6	
	" the box	0 2	0 1½	
	Clay, the hogshead	0 8	0 6	
	" the cask	0 4	0 3	
	Clay Figures, the case	0 8	0 6	
	Cloves, the case	0 4	0 3	
	" the bag	0 2	0 1½	
	Clover and Lucerne Seed, the cask	0 4	0 3	
	" the bag	0 2	0 1½	
	Clocks, per case	0 4	0 3	
	Coals, the ton	0 6	0 3	
	Coffee and Cocoa, the bag	0 2	0 1½	
	" in casks, the ton	1 8	1 3	
	Cocoa Nuts, per 100	0 4	0 3	
	Colours, the cask or case	0	0 3	
	" the hogshead	1	1 3	
	" the butt	1 8	1 3	
	" 14 to 28 lbs. keg	0 1	0 0¾	
	" 30 to 56 lbs. keg	0 1½	0 1½	
	" 56 to 112 lbs. keg	0 2	0 1½	
	Cordage, the ton	1 8	1 3	
	Confectionery, the package	0 4	0 3	
	Coir Rope, the ton	2 4	1 9	
	Copper Ore, per ton	0 6	0 4½	
	" loose, the ton	0 6	0 4½	
	Corn, in bulk or bags, the bushel	0 0¾	0 0¾	
	Corks, the cask	0 4	0 3	
	" the bag	0 2	0 1½	
	Coolers, per bundle	0 4	0 3	
	Carboy Spirits, each	0 4	0 3	
	Curiosities, Natural, the package	0 8	0 6	
	Cutlery, the package	0 6	0 4½	
	Currants, the butt	1 8	1 3	
	" the caroteel	0 6	0 4½	
	" the cask or case	0 4	0 3	
	" the jar	0 1	0 0¾	
	Cider. (See Beer.)			
	Dates, the bale, cask, or case	0 4	0 3	
	" the bag	0 2	0 1½	
	" the jar	0 1	0 0¾	
	Deals, per 100	3 4	2 6	
	" ends, per 100	2 4	1 9	
	Dholl or Gram, the bushel	0 0¾	0 0¾	
	Drugs, the hogshead	0 8	0 6	
	" the cask or case	0 4	0 3	
	" the bag	0 2	0 1½	
	Doors, each	0 2	0 1¼	
	Drapery, the case	0 4	0 3	
	Earth, Fullers', the ton	1 8	1 3	
	Earthenware, the hogshead or crate	0 8	0 6	
	" the cask or case	0 6	0 4	
	" the ton	1 8	1 3	
Eau de Cologne, the case	0 4	0 3		
Engines, Fire, each	3 4	2 6		
" Beer or Garden, each	0 8	0 6		
Essences and Essential Oils, the case	0 4	0 3		
" the bottle or jar	0 1	0 0¾		
Fans, the case	0 4	0 3		
Feathers, Ostrich, the package	0 8	0 6		
" Bed, the package	0 4	0 3		
Felt, the bale or case,	0 4	0 3		
Figs, the drum or half-drum	0 1	0 0¾		
" the package	0 4	0 3		
Fish, the case	0 4	0 3		
" the barrel or half-barrel	0 2	0 1½		
Fire-arms, the chest or case	0 8	0 6		
Flax, the ton	1 8	1 3		
Flints, the keg	0 2	0 1½		
Floor Cloth, the roll	0 4	0 3		
Flags, Cooper's, the ton	0 8	0 6		
Fire-works, the package	0 4	0 3		
Flour, the barrel	0 3	0 2¼		
" in sacks, the ton	1 8	1 3		
Flowers, Artificial, the case	0 4	0 3		
		Order of Govern- nor King. } Order of Govern- nor Bligh. } Proclamation, which was legalized by Act of Council 6 Geo. IV, No. 20. Acts of Council— 3 Wm. IV, No. 6. 4 Vic., No. 4. 7 Vic., No. 12.	11 Oct., 1800. 11 Nov., 1807. 14 Aug., 1818. 1 Nov., 1825. 31 Aug., 1832. 21 July, 1840. 8 Dec., 1843.	

ACT OF COUNCIL UNDER WHICH LEVIED.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
WHARFAGE RATES—<i>continued.</i>			
PUBLIC WHARVES.			
		In-wards.	Out-wards.
		s. d.	s. d.
	Furniture, the crate	0 8	0 6
	„ the package or case	0 4	0 3
	Fruit, green, the package	0 4	0 3
	Furs, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	Felloes, per 1,000	3 4	2 6
	Ginger, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	„ the bag	0 2	0 1½
	„ per 100 pockets	3 4	2 6
	Glassware. (See Earthenware.)		
	Glass, Plate, the case	0 6	0 4½
	„ Window, the box	0 4	0 3
	Glue, the hogshead	0 8	0 6
	„ the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	Grates and Stoves, each	0 4	0 3
	Grain. (See Corn.)		
	Grindstones, each	0 1	0 0¾
	Grindery, the cask or case	0 6	0 4½
	Gunny Bags, the bale	0 4	0 3
	Gunpowder, free.		
	Gum, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	„ Kawrie, per ton	1 8.	1 3
	Gypsum, the hogshead	0 8.	0 6
	„ the cask or case	0 4.	0 3
	„ loose, the ton	1 8.	1 3
	Guano, loose, the ton	1 8.	1 3
	Hair, the cask or case	0 4.	0 3
	„ the hogshead	0 6.	0 4½
	Hams, loose, the dozen	0 2.	0 1½
	„ the hogshead	1 0.	0 9
	„ the case or cask	0 4.	0 3
	Hardware, the hogshead or crate	0 8.	0 6
	„ Ironmongery, the cask or case	0 6.	0 4½
	„ the bag or keg	0 2.	0 1½
	„ the bundle	0 4.	0 3
	Harps, each	1 0.	0 9
	Harrows, each	0 4.	0 3
	Hats, the case	0 4.	0 3
	Hay, the ton	1 8.	1 3
	Hemp, loose, the ton	1 8.	1 3
	„ the bale	0 4.	0 3
	Herrings. (See Fish.)		
	Hides, per 40	1 9.	1 3
	Honey, the package	0 4.	0 3
	Hops, the bale or bag	0 8.	0 6
	„ the pocket	0 4.	0 3
	Hoops, Wood, the bundle	0 1.	0 0¾
	„ Iron. (See Iron.)		
	Horses, each	1 0.	0 9
	„ Cob, or Pony	0 6.	0 4¾
	Horns, per 100	1 8.	1 3
	Hoofs, per ton	2 4.	1 9
	Ice, the ton	1 0.	0 9
	Indiarubber, the package	0 4.	0 3
	Iron, in bars, hoop, or rod, pig or sheet, pots, tire, or hurdles, the ton	1 8.	1 3
	„ Machinery, the ton	2 4.	1 9
	Ironmongery, cask or case	0 6.	0 4½
	Isinglass, the package	0 4.	0 3
	Ivory, the package	0 4.	0 3
	Instruments, Metal	0 6.	0 4½
	Jute. (See Hemp.)		
	Lacquered Ware, the package	0 4.	0 3
	Lard, the case or cask	0 4.	0 3
	„ the keg	0 2.	0 1½
	Laths, per 1,000	0 6.	0 4½
	Lead, in rolls or loose, the ton	1 8.	1 3
	Leather, the bale or case	0 4.	0 3
	„ loose, the ton	2 4.	1 9
	Leeches, the package	0 4.	0 3
	Lime, the ton	1 8.	1 3
	Logwood, the ton		
	(in casks, according to size.)		
	Looking Glasses	0 6.	0 4½
	Manufactures, the package	0 4.	0 3
	„ soft goods		
	Mangles, each	0 8.	0 6

8 Vict., No. 16.
(20 Dec., 1844.)

Order of Governor King. 11 Oct., 1800.
Order of Governor Bligh. 11 Nov., 1807.
Proclamation, which was legalized by Act of Council 6 Geo. IV, No. 20. 14 Aug., 1818.
Acts of Council— 1 Nov., 1825.
3 Wm. IV, No. 6. 31 Aug., 1832.
4 Vic., No. 4. 21 July, 1840.
7 Vic., No. 12. 8 Dec., 1843.

ACT OF COUNCIL UNDER WHICH LEVIED.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
WHARFAGE RATES—<i>continued.</i>			
PUBLIC WHARVES.			
		In-wards.	Out-wards.
		s d.	s d.
	Marble, manufactured, the package	0 8	0 6
	" in blocks, the ton	1 8	1 3
	Matting, the roll	0 2	0 1½
	Machinery, per case	0 6	0 4½
	" castings, per ton	2 4	1 9
	Minerals, the ton	0 6	0 3
	Mill Stones, each	1 4	1 0
	Molasses, the puncheon	0 8	0 6
	" the hogshead	0 6	0 4½
	" the cask	0 4	0 3
	" in tanks, the ton	1 8	1 3
	Mother-of-Pearl Shells, the ton	1 8	1 3
	Mules, each	0 8	0 6
	Mustard, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	Musical Instruments (not Piano or Harp), the case	0 8	0 6
	Nails, the cask	0 4	0 3
	" bag or keg	0 2	0 1½
	Needles, per case	0 6	0 4½
	Nuts, the case	0 4	0 3
	Nutmegs, the bag	0 2	0 1½
	Oats. (See Corn.)		
	Oakum, the ton	1 8	1 3
	Oatmeal, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	" the keg	0 2	0 1½
	Oars, per dozen	0 4	0 3
	Oil Cake, loose, the ton	1 8	1 3
	" in casks, according to size.		
	Oil, Black or Sperm, the tun	1 4	1 0
	" if in quantities of less than a tun		
	" to be charged by the cask.		
	Linseed and other Oils, the butt... ..	1 4	1 0
	" " the pipe	0 8	0 6
	" " the hogshead	0 6	0 4½
	" " the cask... ..	0 4	0 3
	" " the chest or case	0 4	0 3
	Oilmen's Stores, the sugar hogshead	1 0	0 9
	" " the hogshead	0 6	0 4½
	" " the cask or case... ..	0 4	0 3
	" " the keg, basket, or bag... ..	0 2	0 1½
	Onions, per ton	1 1½	0 10
	Ornaments, figures, &c.	0 8	0 6
	Paint, sugar hogshead	1 4	1 0
	" (and see Colours) hogshead	0 8	0 6
	" the butt	1 8	1 3
	" the keg, according to weight.		
	Palings, per 1,000... ..	5 0	0 0
	Pails, per dozen	0 3	0 2
	Paddy, in bulk, the ton	1 1½	0 10
	" the bag	0 1	0 0½
	Paper, the bale or case	0 4	0 3
	Pease, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	" the bag or keg	0 2	0 1½
	" the butt	1 4	1 0
	Pepper and Spices, the bag	0 2	0 1½
	Pianofortes, each	1 4	1 0
	Pigs, each	0 2	0 1½
	Pictures, the case	0 4	0 3
	Piece goods, the bale or case	0 4	0 3
	Pitch, the barrel	0 4	0 3
	Ploughs, Harrows, or Drills, each	0 4	0 3
	Pork, the barrel	0 4	0 3
	" the half-barrel	0 2	0 1½
	Potatoes, the ton	1 8	1 3
	Quicksilver, the bottle	0 2	0 1½
	Raisins, under 30 lbs. the box	0 1	0 0½
	" 30 to 56 lbs. the box	0 2	0 1½
	" 56 lbs. and upwards	0 4	0 3
	Rattans. (See Canes.)		
	Rice, the bag	0 1	0 0½
	Rope, the ton	2 4	1 9
	Salt, the ton	1 0	0 9
	" the basket, the hogshead	0 8	0 6
	" the sugar hogshead	1 4	1 0
	Sago, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	" the bag	0 1	0 0½

8 Vict., No. 16.
(20 Dec., 1844.)

Order of Govern- }
nor King. } 11 Oct., 1800.
Order of Govern- }
nor Bligh. } 11 Nov., 1807.
Proclamation, }
which was }
legalized by }
Act of Coun- }
cil 6 Geo. IV, }
No. 20. } 14 Aug., 1818.
Acts of Council }
3 Wm. IV, No. 6. } 31 Aug., 1832.
4 Vic., No. 4. } 21 July, 1840.
7 Vic., No. 12. } 8 Dec., 1843.

ACT OF COUNCIL UNDER WHICH LEVIED.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
WHARFAGE RATES—<i>continued.</i>			
PUBLIC WHARVES.			
		In-wards.	Out-wards.
		s. d.	s. d.
	Seltzer and Soda Water, per dozen	0 1	0 0 ³ / ₄
	Sashes, per bundle of six	0 4	0 3
	Sheep or Goats, each	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	Shingles, per 1,000	0 8	1 6
	Ship's Hearth, per ton	2 4	1 9
	Shot, the cask	0 4	0 3
	" the bag or keg	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	Shooks, the bundle	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	Shower baths	0 6	0 4
	Soap, 112 lbs. the box	0 4	0 3
	" 56 lbs.	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	" 28 lbs.	0 1	0 0 ³ / ₄
	Skins, loose, per dozen	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	" the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	" the hogshead	0 8	0 6
	Slates, per 1,000	1 8	1 3
	" writing, per case	0 6	0 4 ¹ / ₂
	Slops, the hogshead	0 8	0 6
	" the bundle	0 4	0 3
	" the bale	0 6	0 4 ¹ / ₂
	" the case	0 4	0 3
	Spades, Shovels, Forks, and Frying-pans, the dozen	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	Spars, the foot	0 0 ¹ / ₂	0 0 ³ / ₄
	Spelter, the ton	1 8	1 3
	Starch, the case	0 4	0 3
	Stationery, the package	0 4	0 3
	Staves, per 100	1 0	0 9
	Steel, the ton	2 4	1 9
	Steam Engines and Boilers, per ton	2 4	1 9
	Steel, the cask or case	0 6	0 4 ¹ / ₂
	Sugar, refined, per sugar hogshead	1 4	1 0
	" the hogshead	0 8	0 6
	" the tierce	0 6	0 4
	" the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	" raw, the bag	0 1	0 0 ³ / ₄
	" in casks or baskets, the ton	1 8	1 3
	Spokes, per 1,000	1 8	1 3
	Tallow, the hogshead	0 6	0 4 ¹ / ₂
	" Slush or fat, the cask	0 4	0 3
	Tar or pitch, the barrel	0 4	0 3
	Tea, the chest	0 4	0 3
	" the half-chest	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	" the box	0 1	0 0 ³ / ₄
	Timber, the load	1 8	1 3
	Tin plates, the box	0 4	0 3
	Threshing and Winnowing Machines, each	2 0	1 6
	Treenails	1 8	1 3
	Twine, the hogshead	0 8	0 6
	" the bale, cask, or case	0 4	0 3
	Tobacco, the hogshead	1 0	0 9
	" the tierce	0 6	0 4 ¹ / ₂
	" the keg	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	" the basket or roll	0 1	0 0 ³ / ₄
	Toys and Turnery, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	Tongues and Tripe, the keg	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	Tubs, per nest	0 4	0 3
	Vitriol, the case	0 8	0 6
	" the carboys	0 4	0 3
	Vinegar, the hogshead	0 6	0 4
	" the barrel or half-hogshead	0 3	0 2
	Wheels, cart or carriage, each	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	Whalebone, the ton	2 4	1 9
	Whale and other Boats, each	0 8	0 6
	Wheelbarrows, each	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	Wine and Spirits, the leaguer	1 0	0 9
	" the half-leaguer	0 8	0 6
	" the pipe, butt, or puncheon	0 8	0 6
	" the hogshead	0 6	0 4 ¹ / ₂
	" the barrel or quarter cask	0 3	0 2 ¹ / ₂
	" the 1 or 3 dozen cask or case	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	" 3 or 4 dozen	0 3	0 2 ¹ / ₄
	" 5 or 6 dozen	0 4	0 3
	" above 6 dozen	0 6	0 4 ¹ / ₂
	Gin, case of 4 gallons	0 4	0 3
	" 2 gallons	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	Wool, the bale	0 4	0 3
	Woolpacks, the bale	0 4	0 3
	Yams	1 1 ¹ / ₂	0 10

8 Vict., No. 16
(20 Dec., 1844.)

Order of Govern- }
nor King } 11 Oct., 1800.
Order of Govern- }
nor Bligh } 11 Nov., 1807.
Proclamation, }
which was }
legalized by }
Act of Council } 1 Nov., 1825.
6 Geo. }
IV, No. 20... }
Acts of Council }
3 Wm. IV, No. 6 } 31 Aug., 1832.
4 Vict., No. 4... } 21 July, 1840.
7 Vict., No. 12... } 8 Dec., 1843.

ACT OF COUNCIL UNDER WHICH LEVIED.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
LICENSES—<i>continued.</i>			
TRANSFER FEES.			
Government Regulations of 1 Nov., 1861	On recording the transfer of lease or right of lease in any run within the Unsettled or Second Class Settled Districts, a fee of	Government Regulations	1 Nov., 1861.
ASSESSMENTS.			
<i>Of Runs in the Unsettled and Second Class Settled Districts—</i>			
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales. 22 Vict., No. 17, (11 Nov., 1858.)	For every 1,000 sheep or 160 head of cattle— On old licensed runs On runs acquired by tender On runs acquired under competition by tender	Acts of Council— 2 Vict., No. 27. 11 Vict., No. 18.	1 July, 1839. 1 Jan., 1848.
TIMBER AND OTHER LICENSES.			
Government Notice, 14 Dec., 1866	To cut timber as well as cedar, or pine as hardwood, or for quarrying stone or digging clay, gravel, shells, or other material, per annum To cut hardwood only, per annum Licenses are ordinarily in force from date of issue to the 31st December; but are granted at any time, available to the end of the current quarter or half-year—for which one-quarter or one-half the regulated fee will be charged respectively.	Government Notices	21 July, 1826. 24 April, 1835. 21 May, 1839. 16 Sept., 1850. 1 Nov., 1861. 19 July, 1864.
Government Notice, 29 Dec., 1865	PASTORAL LEASE FEE.—On the preparation and issue of lease for pastoral purposes	Government Notice	29 Dec., 1865.
AUCTIONEER'S GENERAL LICENSE.			
11 Vict., No. 16. (31 Aug., 1847.)	For all parts of the Colony, including the city of Sydney	Order of Governor King Act of Council	15 Jan., 1801. 9 Aug., 1828.
AUCTIONEER'S DISTRICT LICENSE.			
	For a Police District only	9 Geo. IV, No. 13.	
SPIRIT MERCHANTS.			
20 Vict., No. 37. (18 Mar., 1857.)	Registration of the same, and description of the premises of any Spirit Merchant, if his premises are situated within the boundaries of the city If situated elsewhere	20 Vict., No. 37	18 Mar., 1857.
PUBLICAN'S GENERAL LICENSE.			
Act of Parliament of New South Wales, 25 Vict., No. 14. (Assented to, 20 Jan., 1862.)	To retail fermented and spirituous liquors If a publican be allowed to keep his house open after 10 o'clock at night, the additional sum of And if allowed to keep a billiard table, the additional sum of And if allowed to keep a bagatelle table, the additional sum of	Government Order Acts of Council— 7 Geo. IV, No. 2 6 Geo. IV, No. 4 11 Geo. IV, No. 11 3 Wm. IV, No. 8 2 Vict., No. 18 13 Vict., No. 29 17 Vict., No. 6	21 July, 1810. 20 Feb., 1826. 8 Feb., 1825. 12 May, 1830. 13 June, 1833. 26 Sept., 1838. 2 Oct., 1849. 8 July, 1853.
PACKET LICENSE.			
	To retail fermented and spirituous liquors, during the time the vessel is actually on her passage	do.	2 0 0
CONFECTIONER'S LICENSE.			
	To retail ginger beer and spruce beer	do.	1 0 0
	DISTILLING SPIRITS	do.	10 0 0
13 Vict., No. 27. (27 Sept., 1849.)	RECTIFYING AND COMPOUNDING SPIRITS APOTHECARY, CHEMIST, OR DRUGGIST, or any other person to use a still of not more than 8 gallons for any scientific purpose, or for making scent or perfume MAKER OF WINE Auctioneers', Distillation Licenses, &c., cease and determine on 31 December; Publicans' Licenses, &c., on 30 June in each year.	Government Order Acts of Council— 6 Geo. IV, No. 20 2 Vict., No. 24 3 Vict., No. 9 Acts of Council— 2 Vict., No. 24 3 Vict., No. 9 Act of Council 13 Vict., No. 27	3 Feb., 1821. 1 Nov., 1825. 12 Oct., 1838. 18 Sept., 1839. 12 Oct., 1838. 18 Sept., 1839. 1 Oct., 1849.
*13 Vict., No. 26. (9 Oct., 1849.) *The 11th & 12th sections amended by Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 26 Vict., No. 2.	HAWKER'S AND PEDLER'S. For trading on foot within a Police District For trading by pack-horse or other animal, or by cart or other vehicle, or by a boat, vessel, or craft, within a Police District Licenses may be granted on the first ordinary sitting day of any month.	Proclamation Act of Council 5 Wm. IV, No. 7	30 April, 1818. 25 July, 1834.
EXEMPTIONS.			
	Under the Act of Council 16 Vict., No. 4, sale of books, pamphlets, periodicals, or other printed publications.		

ACT OF COUNCIL UNDER WHICH LEVIED.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
LICENSES—<i>continued.</i>			
	PAWNBROKER'S.		
13 Vict., No. 37. (10 Oct., 1849.)	For a Police District Annually Licenses are in force for one year from the date thereof.	£ s. d. 10 0 0	Act of Council 13 Vict., No. 37 10 Oct., 1849.
6 Wm. IV, No. 2. (4 Aug., 1835.)	STAGE CARRIAGE... .. do. For a copy of such license do. Licenses cease and determine on 30 Sept. in each year.	0 5 0 0 1 0	Act of Council 6 Wm. IV, No. 2 4 Aug., 1835.
4 Wm. IV, No. 7. (6 Aug., 1833.)	CARTER'S SYDNEY Each.	0 2 6	Order of Governor Macquarie ... 15 May, 1813.
4 Vict., No. 17. (6 Oct., 1840.)	PORTER'S SYDNEY do.	0 5 0	Act of Council 4 Wm. IV, No. 7. 6 Aug., 1833.
5 Wm. IV, No. 1. (4 July, 1834.)	BOATMEN do.	0 5 0	
	SLAUGHTERING CATTLE INTENDED FOR SALE ... do.	0 2 6	Govt. Order, Act of Council 11 Geo. IV, No. 4 12 May, 1811. 15 Mar., 1830.
TONNAGE DUTY.			
14 Vict., No. 15. (19 Sept., 1850.)	Per ton register, per diem	s. d. 0 0½	8 Vict., No. 16 ... 20 Dec., 1844. 7 Vict., No. 12 ... 8 Dec., 1843.
	HUNTER RIVER—TONNAGE DUTY.		
	Every ship or vessel entering the River Hunter from the sea, 6d. per ton of the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel.		
	EXCEPTIONS.		
Act of Council, 19 Vict., No. 25, (13 Nov., 1855.) 20 Vict., No. 12, duty not to be leviable before January, 1858 ...	Tonnage duty not required to be paid on account of any ship or vessel (except steamers navigating the river to ports above the port of Newcastle) at any time within four months next after a previous payment thereof on account of such ship or vessel, nor on account of steamers so navigating at any time within two months next after such previous payments on account of such steamers.		Act of Council } 19 Vict., No. 25 } 1 Jan., 1857.
	*KIAMA AND WOLLONGONG—TONNAGE DUTY.		
Act of the Par- liament of New South Wales, 25 Vict., Nos. 5 & 6. (3 Dec., 1861.) ...	Every ship or vessel entering the harbour of Kiama or Wollongong, 6d. per ton of the registered tonnage of such vessel. Such tonnage duty shall not be demanded or become payable before the 1st July, 1862.		25 Vict., Nos. 5 & 6 } 3 Dec., 1861.
	*By recent enactments (27 Victoria), such tonnage duty not to be demanded or become payable before 1st July, 1864.		
TOLLS.			
		s. d.	
	For every sheep, lamb, pig, or goat	0 0¼	
	ox, or head of neat cattle	0 1	
	horse, mare, gelding, ass, or mule	0 2	
	cart, dray, or other such vehicle, with 2 wheels, drawn by one horse or other animal	0 3	
	If drawn by 2 horses or ditto	0 4	
	If drawn by 3 horses or ditto	0 5	
	If drawn by 4 horses or ditto	0 6	
	horse or other animal above 4, drawing a cart, dray, or other such vehicle, with 2 wheels	0 1	
	wain, waggon, or other such carriage, with 4 wheels, drawn by 2 horses or other animals	0 8	
	If drawn by 3 horses or ditto	0 9	
	If drawn by 4 horses or ditto	0 10	
	horse or other animal above 4, drawing a waggon or other such carriage with 4 wheels	0 2	
	gig, chaise, or other such carriage on springs, with 2 wheels, drawn by 1 horse or other animal	0 6	
	If drawn by 2 horses or other animals	0 9	
	coach, chariot, or other such carriage, on springs, with 4 wheels, drawn by 1 horse or other animal	0 9	
	If drawn by 2 horses or other animals	1 0	
	If drawn by 3 horses or ditto	1 3	
	If drawn by 4 horses or ditto	1 6	
2 Wm. IV, No. 12. (9 March, 1832.)			Proclamation ... 30 Mar., 1811.
	MEMO.—The Governor by Proclamation can increase or diminish the above rates, by section 5 of 14 Vict., No. 5.		

ACT OF COUNCIL UNDER WHICH LEVIED.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.																																													
2 Wm. IV, No. 12 (9 March, 1832.)	<p style="text-align: center;">FERRIES.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>For every foot passenger</td> <td style="text-align: right;">s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>horse, mare, gelding, ass, or mule, drawing or not drawing</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>gig, dray, or cart, with 2 wheels only</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>waggon, carriage, or other vehicle, with 4 wheels</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ox, or head of neat cattle, drawing or not drawing, being more than 10 in number</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>not exceeding 10</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sheep, lamb, pig, or goat</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 0½</td> </tr> </table> <p>MEMO. :—The Governor, by Proclamation, can increase or diminish the above charges, by Act 14 Vict., No. 5, section 5.</p>	For every foot passenger	s. d.	horse, mare, gelding, ass, or mule, drawing or not drawing	0 2	gig, dray, or cart, with 2 wheels only	0 6	waggon, carriage, or other vehicle, with 4 wheels	1 0	ox, or head of neat cattle, drawing or not drawing, being more than 10 in number	1 6	not exceeding 10	0 3	sheep, lamb, pig, or goat	0 4		0 0½	Government Order ... }	7 May, 1823.																													
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	22 Vict., No. 4. (21 July, 1858.)	<p style="text-align: center;">PILOTAGE RATES.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>On arrival and departure</td> <td style="text-align: right;">s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>per ton</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 4</td> </tr> </table> <p>And one moiety of such rate in case of a vessel being compelled to return into port after having put to sea; but in no case shall the amount of such rate be less than £5 for the port of Sydney or Newcastle, nor less than £2 10s. for any other port of the Colony.</p> <p>All intercolonial steam vessels, coasters, traders, or whaling vessels, being registered in any one of the Australian Colonies, or in the United Kingdom, and not requiring or employing a pilot, are subject to one payment only of 4d. per ton per annum.</p>	On arrival and departure	s. d.	per ton	0 4	Proclamation Act of Council } 3 Wm. IV, No. 6. }	6 Feb., 1819. 31 Aug., 1832.																																								
On arrival and departure		s. d.																																														
per ton		0 4																																														
22 Vict., No. 4. (21 July, 1858.)	<p style="text-align: center;">HARBOUR DUES.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>For every vessel under 300 tons</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£ s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>of 300 tons and under 400 tons</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>400 " 500 "</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>500 " 600 "</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>600 " 800 "</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 15 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>800 " 1,000 "</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>over</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For certificate of competency to Master of any vessel</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">5 0 0</td> </tr> </table>	For every vessel under 300 tons	£ s. d.	of 300 tons and under 400 tons	1 0 0	400 " 500 "	1 5 0	500 " 600 "	1 10 0	600 " 800 "	1 15 0	800 " 1,000 "	2 0 0	over	2 5 0	For certificate of competency to Master of any vessel	3 0 0		5 0 0	3 Wm. IV, No. 6. }	31 Aug., 1832.																											
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over	2 5 0																																															
For certificate of competency to Master of any vessel	3 0 0																																															
	5 0 0																																															
<p style="text-align: center;">EXCEPTIONS.</p> <p>Vessels registered in Sydney under 50 tons, or employed in the coasting trade from one port of New South Wales to another.</p>																																																
Act of Council 16 Vict., No. 46. (28 Dec., 1852.)	<p style="text-align: center;">STEAM NAVIGATION BOARD, SYDNEY.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>For every certificate granted by the Board to the owner of any steam vessel—</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£ s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Where the tonnage of such vessel does not exceed 100 tons, a sum not exceeding</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Where such tonnage exceeds 100 tons and does not exceed 300 tons, a sum not exceeding</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Where such tonnage exceeds 300 tons, a sum not exceeding</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3 0 0</td> </tr> </table> <p>No certificate to be in force for more than six months.</p>	For every certificate granted by the Board to the owner of any steam vessel—	£ s. d.	Where the tonnage of such vessel does not exceed 100 tons, a sum not exceeding	1 0 0	Where such tonnage exceeds 100 tons and does not exceed 300 tons, a sum not exceeding	2 0 0	Where such tonnage exceeds 300 tons, a sum not exceeding	3 0 0	Act of Council } 16 Vict., No. 46. }	1 Mar., 1853.																																					
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<p style="text-align: center;">SHIPPING MASTERS, SYDNEY AND NEWCASTLE.</p>																																																
27 Vict., No. 13. (22 April, 1864.)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Engagement of Crews.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Discharge of Crews.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">£ s. d.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">£ s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vessels under 30 tons</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 2 0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 2 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60 "</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 4 0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 4 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60 to 100 "</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 7 0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 7 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100 to 200 "</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 15 0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 15 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>200 to 300 "</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>300 to 400 "</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 5 0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>400 to 500 "</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 10 0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>500 to 600 "</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 15 0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 15 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>600 to 700 "</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>700 to 800 "</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 5 0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>800 to 900 "</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 10 0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>900 to 1000 "</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 15 0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 15 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Every 100 tons above 1000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 5 0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 5 0</td> </tr> </table>		Engagement of Crews.	Discharge of Crews.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Vessels under 30 tons	0 2 0	0 2 0	60 "	0 4 0	0 4 0	60 to 100 "	0 7 0	0 7 0	100 to 200 "	0 15 0	0 15 0	200 to 300 "	1 0 0	1 0 0	300 to 400 "	1 5 0	1 5 0	400 to 500 "	1 10 0	1 10 0	500 to 600 "	1 15 0	1 15 0	600 to 700 "	2 0 0	2 0 0	700 to 800 "	2 5 0	2 5 0	800 to 900 "	2 10 0	2 10 0	900 to 1000 "	2 15 0	2 15 0	Every 100 tons above 1000	0 5 0	0 5 0	17 Vict., No. 36 ... }	1 Jan., 1854.
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ACT OF COUNCIL UNDER WHICH LEVIED.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued</i> .	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
FITZ ROY DRY DOCK, COCKATOO ISLAND.			
DOCK DUES.			
<i>Scale of Charges.</i>			
		Per Ton per diem.	
		s. d.	
	1,500 tons, and all above	0 6	
	1,450 tons, and under 1,500	0 6½	
	1,400 " " 1,450	0 6¼	
	1,350 " " 1,400	0 6⅓	
	1,300 " " 1,350	0 6½	
	1,250 " " 1,300	0 6⅔	
	1,200 " " 1,250	0 6½	
	1,150 " " 1,200	0 6⅔	
	1,100 " " 1,150	0 7	
	1,050 " " 1,100	0 7½	
	1,000 " " 1,050	0 7¼	
	950 " " 1,000	0 7⅓	
	900 " " 950	0 7½	
	850 " " 900	0 7⅔	
	800 " " 850	0 7½	
	750 " " 800	0 7⅔	
	700 " " 750	0 8	
	650 " " 700	0 8½	
	600 " " 650	0 8¼	
	550 " " 600	0 8⅔	
	500 " " 550	0 8½	
	450 " " 500	0 8⅔	
	400 " " 450	0 8¼	
	350 " " 400	0 8½	
	300 " " 350	0 9	
Governor General and Executive Council			Governor General and Executive Council.
<i>Scale of Rates for the use of Machinery.</i>			
		Per hour or fractional part of an hour.	
		s. d.	
	5-foot centre lathe	5 0	
	9 x 9 x 21 planing machine	5 0	
	4 x 4 x 11 do.	2 6	
	18-inch centre break lathe	3 6	
	12-inch centre lathe	2 6	
	Slotting machine	3 0	
	Vertical boring machine	2 6	
	Boring mill	2 0	In addition to cost of lathe.
	Small vertical drill	1 0	
	Punching and shearing machine	3 0	
	40-cwt. Nasmyth's hammer	10 0	Does not include furnace fuel.
	5-cwt. do.	4 0	
	25-ton jib crane	1 0	Per ton per hour or part of an hour.
POSTAGE.			
<i>Town Letters.</i>			
		s. d.	
	Not exceeding ½ an ounce	0 1	
	Exceeding ½ an ounce, but not exceeding 1 ounce	0 2	
	Every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce	0 2	
<i>Inland Letters.</i>			
	Not exceeding ½ an ounce	0 2	
	Exceeding ½ an ounce, but not exceeding 1 ounce	0 4	
	Every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce	0 4	
<i>Letters to British Colonies and Foreign Countries.</i>			
	Not exceeding ½ an ounce	0 6	
	Exceeding ½ an ounce, but not exceeding 1 ounce	1 0	
	Every additional ½ ounce or fraction of a ½ ounce	0 6	
15 Vict., No. 12, 16 Vict., No. 35, 18 Vict., No. 17, and 20 Vict., No. 26			Government Order Proclamation under Act of Council 6 Geo. IV, No. 23
<i>Letters to and through the United Kingdom.</i> (By Contract Packet <i>via</i> Southampton, and by private Ships.)			
	Not exceeding ½ an ounce	0 6	
	Exceeding ½ an ounce, but not exceeding 1 ounce	1 0	
	Every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce	1 0	
Acts of Council— 5 Wm. IV., No. 24 2 Vict., No. 17 5 Vict., No. 15 11 Vict., No. 47 13 Vict., No. 38			23 June, 1835. 25 Sept., 1838. 14 Dec., 1841. 15 June, 1848. 1 Jan., 1850.
SEAMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' LETTERS.			
Letters sent to or by Seamen and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Service, will be transmitted within the Colony, and between the Colony and any Post Office in the British Dominions, not exceeding ½ an ounce, and the postage prepaid			
		0 1	
	Fee on registered letters	0 6	
	" late letters	0 6	

ACT OF COUNCIL UNDER WHICH LEVIED.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
POSTAGE—<i>continued.</i>			
PACKETS AND BOOKS.			
PACKETS CONTAINING PASS BOOKS, &c.			
	Not exceeding 4 ounces	0 2	
	Every additional 2 ounces or portion of 2 ounces	0 1	
PRINTED REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS OF RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, FOR TOWN DELIVERY.			
	Not exceeding 4 ounces	0 1	
	Every additional 2 ounces or portion of 2 ounces	0 1	
INLAND BOOK PACKETS.			
	Not exceeding 4 ounces	0 2	
	Every additional 2 ounces or portion of 2 ounces	0 1	
15 Vict., No. 12, 16 Vict., No. 35, 18 Vict., No. 17, and 20 Vict., No. 26	BOOK PACKETS FOR MALTA, GIBRALTAR, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, THE AZORES, CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS, AND OTHER PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.		
	Not exceeding 4 ounces	0 4	
	Every additional 4 ounces or portion of 4 ounces	0 4	
	BOOK PACKETS FOR INDIA, HONG KONG, CEYLON, AND MAURITIUS.		Government Order See preceding page.
	Not exceeding 4 ounces	0 3	1 Nov., 1866.
	Exceeding 4 ounces, but not exceeding 8 ounces	0 6	
	Every additional 8 ounces or portion of 8 ounces	0 6	
TRADE PATTERNS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.			
18 Vict., No. 17 {	Not exceeding 4 ounces	0 4	{ 18 Vict., No. 17, } 1 July, 1864.
	Every additional 4 ounces or portion of 4 ounces	0 4	{ Govt. Order ... } 1 Nov., 1866.
NEWSPAPERS.			
27 Vict., No. 7... {	All newspapers posted in the Colony are subject to a charge of, each	0 1	{ 27 Vict., No. 7, } 1 April, 1864.
15 Vict., No. 12 ...	FEE ON PRIVATE BOXES	42 0	{ 15 Vict., No. 12, } 1 Jan., 1863.
MONEY ORDERS.			
COMMISSION FOR ISSUING MONEY ORDERS.			
<i>In the Colony.</i>			
1 Jan., 1863 {	For sums not exceeding £5	0 6	} 1 Jan., 1863.
	For sums exceeding £5, and not exceeding £10	1 0	
<i>Intercolonial.</i>			
8 April, 1863 {	For sums not exceeding £5	1 0	} 8 April, 1863.
	For sums exceeding £5, and not exceeding £10	2 0	
<i>United Kingdom.</i>			
1 June, 1863 {	For sums not exceeding £2	1 0	} 1 June, 1863.
	For sums exceeding £2, and not exceeding £5	2 0	
	For sums exceeding £5, and not exceeding £7	3 0	
	For sums exceeding £7, and not exceeding £10	4 0	

STATISTICS OF

FEES.

No. 114.—SCHEDULE of FEES, &c., received by the several Officers in the respective Departments of the Government, specifying the authority under which they were originally established, and by which the present Rates were fixed, and at what period.

AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED, OR BY WHICH LEGALIZED.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.	
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.				
Act of Council 6 Geo. IV, No. 20, (1 Nov., 1825.) Govt. Notice of 26 July, 1849, and 30 Sept., 1853, in pursuance of the Act of Council 11 Vict., No. 39, (Aliens) ...	On all Colonial appointments and commissions of whatever kind, under the Great Seal of the Colony ...	£ s. d. 5 5 0	Govt. Order ... 12 Oct., 1811.	
	Transcript of all papers, per folio of 72 words ...	0 1 3		
	For every certificate of naturalization ...	1 1 0	Govt. Notice ... 26 July, 1849.	
SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.				
Govt. Notice, 1 March, 1843, under the authority of Her Majesty's Instructions ...	*On the preparation of title-deeds of grants or sales of land from the Crown ...	For each grant (including Town lots) where the quantity does not exceed 50 acres... ..	£ s. d. 0 15 0.	By His Majesty's Instructions, under the Royal Sign Manual, as promulgated by Orders of the Governor ... } 20 Aug., 1789. 12 Oct., 1811. 9 Jan., 1832.
		Above 50 acres, and not exceeding 300 acres	0 17 6	
		Above 300 acres, and not exceeding 640 acres	1 0 0	
		For more than 640 acres... ..	2 10 0	
		Govt. Notice 12 Aug., 1858... ..	Fees for certified copies—for every 72 words	0 1 3	Govt. Notice ... 12 Aug., 1858.
Secretary for Lands, 16 July, 1860	Fees from Licensed Surveyors—on examination of candidates	5 0 0.		
	From Surveyors—for inspecting and copying the public maps	5 0 0	Secretary for Lands 16 July, 1860.	
*The fees for the preparation of title-deeds of grants of land are paid at the Surveyor General's Office, on the delivery of the grant, and are in addition to those payable to the Registrar General, for enrolment of the same, under the Act of Council 7 Victoria, No. 16.				
COURT OF CLAIMS.				
FOR EXAMINING AND REPORTING UPON CLAIMS TO GRANTS OF LAND, UNDER THE GREAT SEAL OF THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.				
Act of Council 5 Wm. IV, No. 21 (2 June, 1835)...	For every summons for witnesses, each summons containing four names, by the party requiring the same ...	£ s. d. 0 2 6	Act of Council 4 Wm. IV, No. 9. } Act of Council 5 Wm. IV, No. 6. } 28 Aug., 1833. 18 July, 1834.	
	For every witness examined, or document or voucher produced in evidence, by the party on whose behalf examined or produced	0 1 0		
	For taking down the examination of any witness... ..	0 1 0		
Act of Council 18 Vict., No. 11, (4 Aug., 1854)...	For every one hundred words after the first hundred, additional	0 1 0		
	For every certificate granted by Commissioners, of default, refusal to answer, or wilful withdrawing of any witness	1 0 0		
	For every final report, to be paid by the party or parties in whose favour report made	8 6 0	Ditto ditto, 5 Wm. IV, No. 21, and 6 Vict., No. 11. Ditto ditto. 2 June, 1835. 16 Aug., 1842.	
By the 10th section of the Act of Council 5 Wm. IV, No. 21, poor persons are allowed to appear and prosecute their claims without payment of any of the foregoing fees, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that they are not in a condition to pay the same.				

AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED, OR BY WHICH LEGALIZED.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued</i> .	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.			
MEMORIALS OF DEEDS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS RELATING TO REAL PROPERTY.			
Acts of Council 7 Vict., No. 16 (20 Dec., 1843.) 13 Vic., No. 45, (12 Oct., 1849.) Act of the Par- liament of New South Wales 20 Vic., No. 27.	For receiving every will or certified copy or memorial of any deed for registration, including verifying the same and indorsement of receipt on original deed	£ s. d. 0 7 6	Proclamation ... 18 Jan., 1817. Acts of Council— 6 Geo. IV No. 22 16 Nov., 1825. 5 Vict., No. 21 ... 3 Jan., 1842. 7 Vict., No. 16 ... 20 Dec., 1843.
	For every acknowledgment, before whomsoever made, and whether already made or to be thereafter made	0 10 0	
	*For the enrolment of every grant of land hereafter issued under the Great Seal of the Colony, where the quantity granted shall not exceed 50 acres	0 5 0	
	*For ditto, where the quantity shall be over 50 but under 300 acres	0 7 6	
	*For ditto, where the quantity shall exceed 300 acres	0 10 0	
	For every search of copy of any deed, or of any memorial of deed, or will of one property	0 2 6	
	For every search for any copy of any grant of land	0 2 6	
	For every examined copy of memorial, or of any deed not exceeding six folios	0 5 0	
	For every folio of 90 words, exceeding six folios	0 0 8	
	For every extract from any memorial, will, or other writing, per folio	0 0 8	
	For receiving and noting every will deposited for safe custody	0 5 0	
	For every search for will	0 1 0	
*The fees for enrolment of grants of land are paid at the Colonial Treasury, on the delivery of the grant, and are in addition to those payable for the preparation of the same in the Surveyor General's Office.			
CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION OR DEEDS OF SETTLEMENT OF BANKING OR OTHER PUBLIC COMPANIES.			
Act of Council 13 Vict., No. 45. (12 Oct., 1849.)	For every examined copy of deed of public company or charter of incorporation, per folio	£ s. d. 0 0 8	Acts of Council— 2 Vict. 17 Aug., 1838. 4 Vict., No. 13 ... 23 Sept., 1840. 7 Vict., No. 16 ... 20 Dec., 1843.
	For every search for copy of deed of settlement of public company or charter of incorporation	0 1 0	
CERTIFICATES OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS.			
Acts of Council 11 Vict., No. 4, 11 Vict., No. 58, and sections 2 and 3 of 14 Vict., No. 24, made permanent by 23 Vict. No. 9	For every search for certificates of marriages, baptisms, and burials	£ s. d. 0 1 0	7 Vict., No. 16 ... 20 Dec., 1843.
	For every copy of such certificate	0 1 0	
REGISTRATION OF MORTGAGES OF SHEEP, CATTLE, AND HORSES AND OF AGREEMENTS FOR THE PURCHASE OF WOOL.			
Act of the Par- liament of New South Wales 26 Vic., No. 10. (Assented to 9 Dec., 1862)	For the registration of every agreement for the purchase of wool, or advances thereon	£ s. d. 0 2 6	*Act of Council 7 Vict., No. 3. } 15 Sept., 1843. *This Act disallowed by Her Majesty.
	For the registration of every mortgage of sheep, cattle, and horses	0 2 6	
	For each affidavit	0 1 0	
	For every search	0 1 0	
REGISTRATION OF LIENS ON CROPS.			
Act of the Par- liament of New South Wales 26 Vic., No. 10. (Assented to 9 Dec., 1862)	For every entry	£ s. d. 0 2 6	26 Vic., No. 10 ... 9 Dec., 1862.
	For each affidavit	0 1 0	
	For each search	0 1 0	

AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED, OR BY WHICH LEGALIZED.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued.</i>	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.																																																																																																																																													
19 Vict., No. 34. (3 Dec., 1855.)	REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE—<i>continued.</i> BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.	19 Vict., No. 34.	1 Mar., 1856.																																																																																																																																													
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REAL PROPERTY. FEES PAYABLE FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF THE SEVERAL ACTS, MATTERS, AND THINGS HEREIN SPECIFIED.																																																																																																																																																
Act of the Par- liament of New South Wales 26 Vic., No. 9. (Assented to, 7 Nov., 1862)..... This Act to com- mence and take effect from and after 1st Jan., 1863	For hearing application to bring land under the provisions of this Act, or to be registered in respect to an estate of freehold of a deceased proprietor, to be paid to the Land Titles Commissioners, over and above the cost of all advertisements herein prescribed to be in such case published.	26 Vic., No. 9.	7 Nov., 1862.																																																																																																																																													
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: right;">£</th> <th style="text-align: right;">s.</th> <th style="text-align: right;">d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>When the applicant is the original grantee, and the land has never been sold, mortgaged, encumbered, or made the subject of settlement</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £500</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ditto ditto exceeds £400 and does not exceed £500</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ditto ditto exceeds £300 and does not exceed £400</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ditto ditto exceeds £200 and does not exceed £300</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ditto ditto when the value does not exceed £200</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contribution to Assurance Fund upon first bringing land under this Act, and upon the registration of an estate of freehold in possession, derived by settlement, will, or intestacy:—</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>In the pound sterling</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Fees:—</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every certificate of title</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td 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* Act of the Parliament of New South Wales 30 Victoria, No. 12. (5 Oct., 1866.) * To come into operation on and after 1 January, 1867.	<p style="text-align: center;">REGISTRATION OF BRANDS.</p> <p>For registering any brand, including the cost of advertising such brand in the <i>Gazette</i> for two consecutive issues, and for publishing the same in the Brand Directory of the Colony, as follows, namely:—</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CATTLE.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">£ s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The proprietor of 1 animal and not exceeding 20 ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td> " 20 " " 100 ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td> " 100 " " 500 ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 15 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td> " 500 " " 1,000 ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td> " 1,000 " " 3,000 ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td> " 3,000 " " 6,000 ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td> " 4,000 " " 6,000 ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 15 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td> " 6,000 and upwards ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 0 0</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">HORSES.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>The proprietor of 1 animal and not exceeding 10 ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td> " 10 " " 20 ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td> " 20 " " 50 ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 15 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td> " 50 " " 100 ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td> " 100 " " 200 ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td> " 200 " " 400 ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td> " 400 " " 600 ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 15 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td> " 600 and upwards ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 0 0</td> </tr> </table> <p>For every search in any Register of Brands 0 1 0 For the transfer of any brand, one-half of the above rates respectively, according to the scale mentioned. For any extract from the Brand Directory, <i>Gazette</i>, or Brand Register, for the first hundred words or portion thereof 0 1 0 For every additional one hundred words or portion 0 0 6 For notice of similarity of brand, or of distinguishing brand fixed upon by the Registrar by post 0 1 0</p>		£ s. d.	The proprietor of 1 animal and not exceeding 20 ...	0 5 0	" 20 " " 100 ...	0 10 0	" 100 " " 500 ...	0 15 0	" 500 " " 1,000 ...	1 0 0	" 1,000 " " 3,000 ...	1 5 0	" 3,000 " " 6,000 ...	1 10 0	" 4,000 " " 6,000 ...	1 15 0	" 6,000 and upwards ...	2 0 0	The proprietor of 1 animal and not exceeding 10 ...	0 5 0	" 10 " " 20 ...	0 10 0	" 20 " " 50 ...	0 15 0	" 50 " " 100 ...	1 0 0	" 100 " " 200 ...	1 5 0	" 200 " " 400 ...	1 10 0	" 400 " " 600 ...	1 15 0	" 600 and upwards ...	2 0 0	30 Vict., No. 12 ...	5 Oct., 1866.
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STAMP DUTIES OFFICE—<i>continued.</i>			
SCHEDULE I—<i>continued.</i>			
	£ s. d.		
	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.	
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales 29 Vict., No. 6. (Assented to 20 June, 1865) ... This Act to commence and come into operation from and after 1 July, 1865 ...	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.		29 Vict., No. 6 ... 20 June, 1865.
	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	
	Exemptions from the preceding duties on conveyances—		
	Any grant from the Crown under the hand of the Governor for the time being of the Colony of New South Wales to any purchaser of Crown Lands in New South Wales.		
	Any certificate of title granted under the hand of the Registrar General, pursuant to the Act 26 Vict. No. 9, called the "Real Property Act."		

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	<p>STAMP DUTIES OFFICE—<i>continued.</i></p> <p>SCHEDULE I—<i>continued.</i></p>		
	£ s. d.		
	Deed or instrument of any kind whatever not otherwise charged in this Schedule	1 0 0	
	Exemptions from the preceding duties on deeds or instruments not otherwise charged in this Schedule—		
	Apprenticeship and clerkship—All instruments relating to the services of apprentices, clerks, or servants.		
	Mortgage—All mortgages of real property or mortgages given by way of bill of sale or otherwise of live stock, goods, chattels, and effects, and personal estate generally, and all transfers, agreements, releases, reconveyances, and discharges thereof.		
	All preferable liens under the Act 11 Victoria, No. 4		
	All liens on crops under the Act 26 Victoria, No. 10		
	All Customs bonds.		
	All administration bonds.		
	All bonds on appointment of special bailiffs.		
	Draft or order for the payment of any sum of money to the amount of forty shillings and upwards to the bearer or to order on demand	0 0 1	
	Lease or agreement for a lease or any written document for the tenancy or occupancy of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, the following duties in respect of the yearly rent—		
	Where the yearly rent shall not exceed £50	0 2 6	
	Where the same shall exceed £50 and not exceed £100	0 5 0	
	Above £100 for every fractional part of £100	0 5 0	
	Lease of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, granted in consideration of a sum of money by way of premium, and also of a yearly rent amounting to £20 and upwards		
	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. (<i>See bills of Exchange.</i>)		
	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	
<p>Act of the Parliament of New South Wales 29 Vict., No. 6. (Assented to 20 June, 1865.) This Act to commence and come into operation from and after 1 July, 1865 . . .</p>	<p>Both the <i>ad valorem</i> 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.</p>	<p>29 Vict., No. 6 . . .</p>	<p>20 June, 1865.</p>

AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED, OR BY WHICH LEGALIZED.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued.</i>	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.																																													
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<p style="text-align: center;">SCHEDULE II.</p> <p><i>Containing the Duties on Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration, and on Legacies and Successions to Real and Personal Estate.</i></p> <p>Probate of a Will and letters of administration with a will annexed, where the effects as sworn to by the executor or administrator shall be—</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Under the value of £100 ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Above the value of £100 and under £200 ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do. £200 do. £300 ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do. £300 do. £400 ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do. £400 do. £500 ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>And above £500 one per cent.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Letters of administration without a will annexed, where the effects as sworn to by the administrator shall be—</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Under the value of £100 ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Above the value of £100 and under £200 ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do. £200 do. £300 ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do. £300 do. £400 ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do. £400 do. £500 ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>And above £500 one and a half per cent.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">SCHEDULE III.</p> <p><i>Legacies and Successions to Personal Estate under any Testamentary Disposition or upon Intestacy.</i></p> <p>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 $\frac{1}{100}$ centum</p>	Under the value of £100 ...	1	0	0	Above the value of £100 and under £200 ...	2	0	0	Do. £200 do. £300 ...	3	0	0	Do. £300 do. £400 ...	4	0	0	Do. £400 do. £500 ...	5	0	0	And above £500 one per cent.				Under the value of £100 ...	1	10	0	Above the value of £100 and under £200 ...	3	0	0	Do. £200 do. £300 ...	4	10	0	Do. £300 do. £400 ...	6	0	0	Do. £400 do. £500 ...	7	10	0	And above £500 one and a half per cent.			
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<p>Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 29 Vict., No. 6. (Assented to, 20 June, 1865) This Act to commence and come into operation from and after 1 July, 1865.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">STAMP DUTIES OFFICE—<i>continued.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">SCHEDULE III—<i>continued.</i></p> <p>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</p> <p>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 7/8 centum</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>Excepting always devises and bequests to charitable or religious purposes, which shall not be charged with any duty.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SCHEDULE IV.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Successions to Real and Personal Estate.</i></p> <p>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 7/8 centum</p> <p>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 7/8 centum</p> <p>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 7/8 centum</p> <p>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 7/8 centum</p> <p>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 7/8 centum</p> <p>Exemption from the foregoing duties— All successions that shall be acquired upon trust for charitable or religious purposes.</p>	<p>29 Vict., No. 6 ...</p>	<p>20 June, 1865.</p>

AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED, OR BY WHICH LEGALIZED.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued.</i>	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
	SUPREME COURT.		
	COMMON LAW AND GENERAL JURISDICTION.		
	FEES PAYABLE TO THE PROTHONOTARY.		
	Administering oath of allegiance or office	£ s. d. 0 10 6	
	On filing articles of clerkship	5 5 0	
	On filing assignments of articles	1 1 0	
	Affixing seal of Court to any commission or document	0 10 6	
	Every certificate under hand of a Judge	0 5 0	
	Ditto under hand of Prothonotary or Chief Clerk	0 2 6	
	Every oath administered, whether in Court or by a Commissioner or Judge	0 1 0	
	And for marking exhibits attached to any affidavit (each such exhibit an additional sum of)	0 0 6	
	On reference to the Prothonotary, Chief Clerk, or any Commissioner. For each attendance not exceeding two hours	1 1 0	
	For every additional hour	0 5 0	
	For his report or award thereon	1 1 0	
	The like where very special	2 2 0	
	Every examination of a witness or other person (including taking down and certifying the same.) The like fees. If required to attend at any other than his own office or residence (over and above his actual and necessary travelling expenses) an additional	0 10 6	
	Every recognizance, of whatever kind	0 5 0	
	For each name beyond the first	0 2 6	
	For every office search	0 1 0	
	The like (judgments), an additional fee for every term beyond the first	0 0 4	
	For every Judge's summons	0 1 0	
	If with stay of proceedings	0 2 6	
	Entering case in clerk's list	0 1 0	
	For Judge's order for special bailiff, or the issue of any writ of execution	0 1 0	
	Order to plead double, or for examination of witnesses	0 1 0	
	In other cases	0 2 6	
	Filing affidavits in chambers	0 0 6	
	For rule of Court	0 5 0	
	Taxing costs, whether in actions or between attorney and client	0 5 0	
	If exceeding one hour	0 7 6	
	Where the bill exceeds thirty folios, for every thirty folios above the first thirty	0 5 0	
	Taxing interlocutory costs	0 2 6	
	Appointment to tax or compute in any matter	0 1 0	
	Filing declaration, demurrer, or pleading; affidavit not in chambers, or bill of costs; return to any writ, or paper or writing not specified	0 1 0	
	Filing notice of motion for new trial, nonsuit, or in arrest of judgment; or return to any special writ	0 2 6	
	Entering any case or matter in the Prothonotary's paper, including demurrers, rules nisi, new trial applications, special cases, appeals and applications, or motions, or any writ of certiorari, extent, habeas corpus, quo warranto, or mandamus	0 2 6	
	All office copies, per folio of 72 words (and for certifying any such copy, 1s.)	0 0 4	
	Writ of habeas corpus	0 5 0	
	Every other writ (not being in action)	0 10 0	
	Mesne process in an action (including the writ of scire facias)	0 5 0	
	Every subpoena	0 2 6	
	Any other writ issuing in an action	0 5 0	
	Entering appearance	0 3 6	
	On putting in special bail	0 5 0	
	Filing exception to bail	0 2 6	
	On justifying bail	0 5 0	
	Withdrawing any pleading	0 5 0	
	Entering cause for assessment on trial	0 10 0	
	Entering every verdict, or judgment of nonsuit	0 2 0	
	On præcipe for any judgment by default	0 5 0	
	Signing judgment after verdict	0 10 0	
	Ditto in other cases	0 5 0	
	Ditto on warrant of attorney	0 15 0	
	Ditto on old warrant of attorney	1 1 0	
	For recording and indorsing every cognovit or warrant of attorney	0 2 6	
	On money paid into Court, for every sum of 20s.	0 0 3	
	On every trial or assessment of damages, crier, court-keeper and tipstaves	0 7 6	
	Every witness sworn on any such trial or assessment (to crier)	0 0 6	
	Every exhibit, at trial or on assessment	0 1 0	
	Taking down evidence on trial, per folio of 72 words	0 1 0	
	Entry of any suggestion on the record	0 2 6	
	All Court fees in actions for sums not exceeding £30 are abolished.		
By the Judges of the Supreme Court, in pursuance of the powers given them by the Act of Parliament 9 Geo. IV, cap. 83, sec. 16, and Act of the Colonial Legislature 4 Victoria, No. 22, sec. 23		By Chief Justice Sir Francis Forbes; under the authority of the Acts of Parliament 4 Geo. IV, c. 96	1824.
Act of Council 10 Vic., No. 10 (Assented to, 30th Oct., 1846)			

AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED, OR BY WHICH LEGALIZED.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued.</i>	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
	SUPREME COURT—<i>continued.</i> ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION. FEES PAYABLE TO THE CURATOR OF INTESTATE ESTATES. Intestacies ; where effects are collected by authority of the Court. For every order to collect where effects shall appear to be above £50... £ s. d. 0 7 6 Where effects shall appear to be £50 or under ... 0 5 0 For every order to pay money, if £10 and under £20 ... 0 2 6 If £20 and under £50 ... 0 5 0 If £50 and under 100 ... 0 10 0 And on every £100 above the first ... 0 2 6 For every common order ... 0 2 6 For every special order ... 0 5 0 For every office copy, 3d. per folio. On every audit of accounts, including the direction to invest assets, if the amount which shall have been in the Curator's hands be under £20 ... 0 5 0 If £20 and under £50 ... 0 7 6 If £50 and under £100 ... 0 10 0 For every £100 above the first ... 0 2 6 For every other order ... 0 2 6 MEMORANDUM.—The whole of the preceding fees (which are inclusive of all fees and affidavits for filing of the petition and order, the taking of the bond and oath, and every other incidental matter) are paid in each instance on the order ; whether in cases of probate, orders to collect, or letters of administration. On all moneys collected by the Curator of Intestate Estates, a commission at the rate of 5 per cent., which is paid into the Colonial Treasury. If collected by an agent, an allowance of 3 per cent. is made out of such commission, as a remuneration for his services. PAYABLE TO THE PROTHONOTARY. <i>Miscellaneous Matters.</i> Office copy of any will, per folio of 72 words ... 0 0 8 The like of pleadings in any ecclesiastical suit, or other matter, per folio ... 0 0 6 Every search ... 0 1 0 For every citation, or entering any caveat... 0 5 0 Entering any appearance ... 0 2 6 Filing every libel, allegation, plea or answer in any suit ... 0 5 0 On every exhibit annexed to or forming part of any libel, plea, or answer ... 0 1 0 For taking down every account of debt, and reporting upon the same ... 0 3 0 For setting down a cause for hearing ... 0 10 0 Every appointment to proceed before the Registrar in any reference to him ... 0 2 0 Registrar's attendance on every such appointment, per hour ; filing every petition or notice of appeal... 0 5 0 On any order for a feigned issue ... 0 5 0 Exemplification of process in any ecclesiastical matter, per folio ... 0 0 8 Affixing seal of the Court to such exemplification ... 0 10 6 All matters not enumerated, the same fees to be paid as at common law.		
Act of Council 11 Vict., No. 24			
Act of Parliament 9 Geo. IV, cap. 83, and Act of the Colonial Legislature 4 Vict., No. 22.		Act of Parliament 4 Geo. IV, cap. 96.	1824.
	EQUITABLE JURISDICTION. FEES PAYABLE TO THE MASTER. Every appointment or warrant ... 0 3 0 Every search in any cause or matter pending ... 0 1 0 Search in other cases... 0 2 6 Certifying any office copy ... 0 2 6 If under five folios ... 0 1 0 Filing any affidavit (whether to be used in Court or before the Master) ... 0 1 0 Filing charge ; state of facts ; proposals, or similar matter ... 0 2 0 Allowance of any such matter ... 0 5 0 Every certificate not being a "Master's Certificate" ... 0 2 6 For amending any pleading... 0 10 0 Every subpoena and testificandum ... 0 2 6 Each name beyond the first... 0 1 0 Every other subpoena ... 0 5 0 Every common injunction, or writ of attachment, or fi. fa. ... 0 10 6		

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	SUPREME COURT—<i>continued.</i>		
	EQUITABLE JURISDICTION—<i>continued.</i>		
	FEES PAYABLE TO THE MASTER—<i>continued.</i>		
		£ s. d.	
	Every special injunction, writ of ne exeat coloniã ; sequestration or writ of assistance	1 1 0	
	Every decree	2 0 0	
	Office copy thereof	1 0 0	
	Every order not being an order of course, or on appeal, or re-hearing	0 10 6	
	Office copy thereof	0 5 0	
	Filing bill or information	0 10 0	
	Filing answer or any pleading	0 5 0	
	Entering appearance, each defendant	0 2 6	
	Setting down a cause	0 10 6	
	Every oath or affirmation	0 1 0	
	On every exhibit to affidavit, or on taking accounts before the Master	0 0 6	
	Every other exhibit	0 1 0	
	On any advertisement	0 5 0	
	Every bond or recognizance	0 10 6	
	Examination of any party or witness, inclusive of oath	0 2 6	
	If above one hour	0 4 0	
	If above two hours	0 5 0	
	Commission in lunacy	1 1 0	
	Superseding same	0 10 6	
	Grant of person or estate, or both, including enrolment	1 1 0	
	Where value of property exceeds £500	2 2 0	
	Every revocation, including enrolment	1 1 0	
	In respect of all matters and things not enumerated in the above table, which would in England be done and transacted in the High Court of Chancery, the like fees are in this Court demanded and taken as may lawfully be demanded and taken in the said Court of Chancery.		
	For filing a claim	0 5 0	
	For sealing every writ of summons	0 5 0	
	For filing a caveat	0 2 6	
	For every order on the hearing of a claim, or on further directions	1 0 0	
	For every office copy thereof	0 10 0	
	For every order or hearing exceptions	0 10 0	
	For every office copy thereof	0 5 0	
	For appearances, certificates, &c., and for other orders and office copies, the same fees as are now received by the Master in Equity.		
	For every summons in chambers	0 2 6	
	For every order in chambers	0 7 6	
	For entering appearance, each defendant	0 1 0	
	COMMON LAW AND GENERAL JURISDICTION.		
	FEES PAYABLE TO THE SHERIFF.		
	For the service of a summons (besides mileage to bailiff), each defendant	0 5 0	
	Fee to cover postage (each writ requiring to be sent by post)	0 0 6	
	On caption of any defendant, under ca. re	0 10 6	
	Service of foreign attachment (beside mileage to bailiff), each garnishee	0 5 0	
	On every bail bond	0 5 0	
	Assignment of bail bond	0 5 0	
	Where a view shall be had—summoning a jury within five miles	0 3 6	
	If a greater distance	0 5 0	
	Receiving and entering every writ of execution	0 1 0	
	On every warrant	0 1 0	
	The like for special warrant	0 2 6	
	Receiving and entering every order of suspension of any writ	0 2 6	
	On every enlargement of return	0 1 0	
	Executing every writ of fi. fa., ca. sa., or Judge's warrant, 5 per cent., on the first £100, and 2½ per cent. above that.		
	Executing every writ of habere facias, the like, on the amount of rent or annual value.		
	Office copy of any document, per folio of 72 words	0 0 4	
	For every office search, or inspection of any document	0 1 0	
	Attending every inquisition (in lunacy or as to property, &c.)	1 1 0	
	On every warrant in replevin	0 5 0	
	Executing process of attachment	1 1 0	
Act of Parliament 9 Geo. IV, cap. 83, and Act of the Colonial Legislature 4 Vict., No. 22...			
Act of Council 16 Vict., No. 13.			
By the Judges, under the authority of the Act of Council 17 Vict., No. 7			
		Act of Parliament 4 Geo. IV, cap. 96.	1824.

AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED, OR BY WHICH LEGALIZED.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued.</i>	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
SUPREME COURT—<i>continued.</i>			
COMMON LAW AND GENERAL JURISDICTION—<i>continued.</i>			
FEES PAYABLE TO THE SHERIFF—<i>continued.</i>			
	£ s. d.		
Act of Council 11 Vict., No. 20	On assessment of damages	1 0 0	Act of Council } 8 Vict., No. 4 } 2 Aug., 1844.
	On each case of trial by Jury:—		
	Jury of four	2 0 0	
	Special Jury of twelve	6 0 0	
	Common Jury of twelve	3 0 0	
	The above fees, together with the amount of all fines on jurors, form a fund in the hands of the Sheriff, for paying the expense of civil jurors.		
FEES TAKEN BY THE PROTHONOTARY.			
<i>Bills of Sale.</i>			
Act of Council 19 Vict., No. 2. (18 July, 1855.)	For searching the registers or bills of sale, for every search against one person	0 0 6	19 Vict., No. 2 ... } 18 July, 1855.
	And for every search of index to the said registers by the person requiring the information	0 1 0	
	For filing and entering every bill of sale, or a copy thereof	0 2 6	
SHERIFF'S OFFICE.			
FEES RECEIVED BY THE UNDER SHERIFF.			
	Attending a view within five miles of Sheriff's Office	1 1 0	
	Ditto at a greater distance	2 2 0	
	Mileage	0 1 0	
	Drawing and inserting every advertisement	0 5 0	
BAILIFF'S FEES.			
GENERAL JURISDICTION.			
	Mileage, or service of summons, and for executing any writ (out only)	0 0 9	
	But if defendant served at same time with two writs, each writ, per mile	0 0 6	
	Or if with more than two writs, each writ, per mile	0 0 4	
	Ditto, conveying any party to gaol, per mile	0 0 9	
	Possession money, per diem	0 4 0	
	Caption fee, each person taken	0 10 6	
EQUITABLE JURISDICTION.			
Act of Parliament 9 Geo. IV, cap. 83, and Act of the Colonial Legislature 4 Vict., No. 22 ...	Arrest upon any warrant or attachment	0 5 0	Act of Parlia- } ment 4 Geo. IV, } cap. 96. } 1824.
	Producing a person at the bar of the Court	0 2 6	
	Travelling expenses per mile (out only)	0 0 9	
COMMISSIONERS OF THE SUPREME COURT FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS OR RECOGNIZANCES AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.			
	Every oath administered in the country	0 2 0	
	Ditto in town	0 1 0	
	And for marking exhibits attached to any affidavit (each such exhibit an additional sum of)	0 0 6	
	Every oath not being at his own office or residence	0 5 0	
	Ditto if above a mile beyond the Commissioner's residence (over and above his actual and necessary travelling expenses)	1 1 0	
	Every examination of a witness, or other person (including taking down and certifying the same); for each attendance not exceeding two hours	1 1 0	
	For every additional hour	0 5 0	
	If required to attend at any other than his own office or residence (over and above his actual and necessary travelling expenses) an additional	0 10 6	
	Every recognizance, of whatever kind	0 5 0	
	For each name beyond the first	0 2 6	
	For executing any writ of trial or inquiry, including summoning of assessors	2 2 0	

STATISTICS OF

AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED, OR BY WHICH LEGALIZED.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued.</i>	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
	COURT OF INSOLVENCY.		
	FEES TAKEN BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND OTHERS, IN INSOLVENT ESTATE PROCEEDINGS.		
	CHIEF COMMISSIONER.		
	Upon filing every petition by a person surrendering his estate as insolvent, including the Chief Commissioner's order thereon, where the assets shall appear not to exceed £100	s. d. 2 6	
	When above that amount...	5 0	
	For drawing and inserting each advertisement, besides the expenses paid for advertising, when required to be done by him	2 6	
	Upon receiving and filing every petition against a person having committed an act of insolvency	5 0	
	For every affidavit used therewith	1 0	
	For the Chief Commissioner's order thereon	5 0	
	For every summons of debtor to shew cause	5 0	
	For every examination taken on the hearing, per folio of ninety words	0 4	
	For every person examined or document exhibited	1 0	
	For making up and recording the judgment thereon	5 0	
	For taxing costs in any case (same as in the Supreme Court Office.)		
	For making every necessary application and report to the Court, or a Judge, or the Chief Commissioner, and minute of the order thereon	2 6	
	For every warrant of attachment of movable property	2 6	
	For every summons for the attendance of a person to give evidence or be examined	5 0	
	For every certified extract from, or copy of proceedings relating to, Insolvent Estates, of less than ninety words	2 6	
	And above that number, per folio	0 4	
	For every inspection of proceedings in each Estate not exceeding half an hour	1 0	
	For every summons or other process, for procuring the attendance of any person before the Court, or any Judge, or before the Chief Commissioner (same as in the Supreme Court Office in similar cases.)		
	CHIEF AND OTHER COMMISSIONERS.		
	For presiding at meeting of creditors, in estates under £100 assets	15 0	
	For presiding at any meeting of creditors, per diem	15 0	
	For every proof of debt, to be paid by the person offering it	1 0	
	For swearing every affidavit, by the party sworn	1 0	
	For every affidavit filed, by the party using it	1 0	
	For every person examined, by the party producing him	1 0	
	For making up the minutes, and reporting when necessary the proceedings at any meeting of creditors	5 0	
	For every warrant for apprehension of insolvent	5 0	
	For every warrant of commitment of any person	7 6	
	MESSENGER'S FEES.		
	For making every attachment of person or property (the same as now paid for service of civil process of the Supreme Court, and mileage.)		
	For making inventory and notice, and report to Commissioner	2 6	
	Copy of ditto	2 6	
	SHERIFF'S FEE.		
	For registering every order for sequestration, and delivering to Chief Commissioner	1 0	
Act of Council 7 Vict., No. 19 (21 Dec., 1843, and 25 Vict., No. 8)			
		By the Judges of the Supreme Court, under the authority of the Act of the Colonial Legislature, 5 Vict., No. 17. See Rules and Orders of the Supreme Court, published in the <i>New South Wales Government Gazette</i> , dated	4 Jan., 1842.
		7 Vict., No. 19.	

AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED, OR BY WHICH LEGALIZED.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued</i> .	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.																																			
FEES TAKEN BY THE REGISTRARS AND BAILIFFS OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICT COURTS IN THE COLONY.																																						
COURT FEES.																																						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>In cases not exceeding £5.</th> <th>In cases not exceeding £10.</th> <th>In cases not exceeding £30.</th> <th>In all other cases.</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>s. d.</th> <th>s. d.</th> <th>s. d.</th> <th>s. d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>For filing every plaint, issuing summons, and other proceedings to judgment...</td> <td>2 6</td> <td>5 0</td> <td>7 6</td> <td>20 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For issuing every subpoena</td> <td>0 6</td> <td>0 6</td> <td>1 0</td> <td>1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For service of every summons or subpoena, if within two miles of the Court House</td> <td>0 6</td> <td>0 6</td> <td>0 6</td> <td>0 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For such service, every mile beyond two miles</td> <td>0 3</td> <td>0 3</td> <td>0 3</td> <td>0 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For issuing every writ of execution</td> <td>2 0</td> <td>2 6</td> <td>5 0</td> <td>5 0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		In cases not exceeding £5.	In cases not exceeding £10.	In cases not exceeding £30.	In all other cases.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	For filing every plaint, issuing summons, and other proceedings to judgment...	2 6	5 0	7 6	20 0	For issuing every subpoena	0 6	0 6	1 0	1 0	For service of every summons or subpoena, if within two miles of the Court House	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	For such service, every mile beyond two miles	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	For issuing every writ of execution	2 0	2 6	5 0	5 0		
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SPECIAL FEES.																																						
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 22 Vict., No. 18 ...	For filing every plea			1 0																																		
	For every search			0 6																																		
	For every copy			0 6																																		
	For swearing and filing every special affidavit			2 0																																		
	For taxing every bill of costs			2 6																																		
	For every summons to shew cause in interlocutory matter			1 0																																		
	For every interlocutory order			1 0																																		
	For every writ of attachment			2 6																																		
22 Vict., No. 18 ...				12 Nov., 1858.																																		
	BAILIFF'S FEES.																																					
		For keeping possession under an execution against the goods, each day			6 0																																	
		For making levy where the sum levied for shall not exceed £20			5 0																																	
		For making levy where the sum levied for shall exceed £20, the like sum for the first £20, and for every £1 over that sum			0 3																																	
		For executing every writ against the person			5 0																																	
	For executing every writ of habere in ejection			5 0																																		
	For mileage in the execution of any writ where the same shall be executed not more than two miles from the Court House			1 0																																		
	For such mileage where the writ shall be executed beyond such distance of two miles, for every such mile beyond			0 6																																		
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.																																						
"GOVERNMENT GAZETTE."																																						
	To Subscribers, £1 10s. per annum; single copies, 1s. each, exclusive of postage.																																					
By notice in the Govt. Gazette, dated 6 Jan., 1860	ADVERTISEMENTS.																																					
	At the rate of 3s. for the first eight lines (or under), and 3d. for every additional line.			Governor, by Notice in Govt. Gazette } 6 Jan., 1860.																																		
PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.																																						
By Colonial Treasurer, 3 July, 1863	To subscribers, £2 10s. per Session, exclusive of postage Separate copies of Bills, Acts, &c., at the rate of 3d. per sheet of four pages, up to four sheets; and 1d. for every sheet, or portion of a sheet, beyond four sheets.			By Colonial Treasurer } 4 Jan., 1861.																																		
	Poundkeepers—For each animal described, 1s.			Ditto..... } 27 Oct., 1865.																																		
CORONERS.																																						
Act of Council 6 Geo. IV, No. 20 (1 Nov., 1825)...	Upon every inquisition taken upon view of the body slain, of the goods and chattels of him that is the slayer and murderer, if he have any	£ s. d. 0 13 4																																				
	For every inquisition not taken upon view of a body dying in gaol, which shall be duly taken	1 0 0																																				
	And also, for every mile he shall be compelled to travel from the place of his usual abode to take such inquisition (to be paid from the Colonial Treasury) where no fee shall be paid	0 0 9																																				
	And for every inquisition taken on view of the body dying in prison, he shall be paid as much as the Judge of the Criminal Court shall allow, not exceeding	1 0 0			Govt. Order } 6 March, 1822.																																	

AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED, OR BY WHICH LEGALIZED.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued.</i>	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
STORAGE OF GUNPOWDER.			
Act of Council 7 Wm. IV, No. 7, and 16 Vict., No. 47.....	For each and every barrel or package containing 50 lbs. of Gunpowder and upwards, for any period not exceeding six weeks... ..	s. d. 1 0	7 Wm. IV, No. 7. 3 July, 1828.
	Do. do. above six weeks—per week	0 2	
	For each and every barrel containing less than 50 lbs., for any period not exceeding six weeks	0 6	
	Do. do. above six weeks—per week	0 1	
CATTLE DISEASES PREVENTION ACT.			
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, *30 Victoria, No. 11, (4 Oct., 1866) *To remain in force to 31 Dec., 1867, and until the end of the then next Session of Parliament...	Owners of Cattle possessed of at least 24 head ... per head 0s. 0½d.		
CATTLE EXPORT ACT.			
27 Vict., No. 9. (14 April, 1864.)	For every head of cattle examined, 1s.	27 Vict., No. 9 ...	14 April, 1864.
SHEEP DISEASE PREVENTION ACT.			
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 30 Vict., No. 16. (6 Dec., 1866)...	Owner of every 1,000 sheep or portion of 1,000 sheep, per annum, £1. (No contribution payable by any owner whose sheep do not exceed 500.)	3 Wm. IV, No. 5. 5 Wm. IV, No. 19. 6 Wm. IV, No. 10. 2 Vict., No. 12 ... 3 Vict., No. 27 ... 5 Vict., No. 22 ... 8 Vict., No. 3 ... 9 Vict., No. 10 ... 10 Vict., No. 8 ... 17 Vict., No. 27 ... 18 Vict., No. 26 ... 19 Vict., No. 27 ... 22 Vict., No. 10 ... 24 Vict., No. 9 ... 27 Vict., No. 3 ... 27 Vict., No. 6 ... 29 Vict., No. 13 ...	31 Aug., 1832. 28 Oct., 1834. 9 Oct., 1835. 29 Aug., 1838. 9 June, 1840. 26 May, 1842. 1 Aug., 1844. 27 Oct., 1845. 30 Oct., 1846. 24 Oct., 1853. 18 Nov., 1854. 22 Nov., 1855. 7 Oct., 1858. 26 March, 1861. 22 Sept., 1863. 18 Jan., 1864. 27 Dec., 1865.
GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS.			
SLAUGHTERING FEES—(Reserved Abattoir).			
By Act of Council 14 Vict., No. 36, and Orders and Regulations of 3 Dec., 1864 ...	For every ox, cow, bull, heifer, or steer (including an Inspection Fee of 3d.)	s. d. 1 0	14 Vict., No. 36 ... And Orders and Regulations of } 22 Aug., 1860. 22 Aug., 1860. 1 June, 1861.
	For every calf (including Inspection Fee)	0 6	
	For every sheep or lamb	0 1½	
	For every head of swine	0 6	
INSPECTION FEE—(Leased Abattoir).			
	For each head of horned cattle slaughtered	0 3	

AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED, OR BY WHICH LEGALIZED.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued.</i>	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.																																																																													
<p>Act of Council 5 } Wm. IV, No. 1. } (4 July, 1834.)</p>	<p>INSPECTORS OF SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND OF CATTLE INTENDED FOR SLAUGHTER.</p> <p>IN THE SEVERAL TOWNS THROUGHOUT THE COLONY TO WHICH THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF COUNCIL 5 Wm. IV, No. 1, HAVE BEEN EXTENDED.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="869 598 945 713"> <thead> <tr> <th>s.</th> <th>d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For the inspection of each and every head of cattle intended to be slaughtered for sale</p>	s.	d.	0	3	<p>Govt. Order ... 20 May, 1811. Acts of Council— 11 Geo. IV, No. 4 15 Mar., 1830. 2 Wm. IV, No. 15 15 Mar., 1832.</p>																																																																										
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0	3																																																																															
<p>Act of Council 16 } Vict., No. 34. } (21 Dec., 1852.)</p>	<p>INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.</p> <p>FOR EXAMINING, COMPARING, AND STAMPING ALL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES WITHIN THEIR RESPECTIVE JURISDICTIONS.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="778 1031 945 1363"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">Brass Weights.</th> <th colspan="2">Iron or other Metal Weights except Brass.</th> </tr> <tr> <th>s.</th> <th>d.</th> <th>s.</th> <th>d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. each</td> <td>0</td> <td>9</td> <td>0</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\frac{1}{4}$ " " " " " " " "</td> <td>0</td> <td>6</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stone " "</td> <td>0</td> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Under a stone to 1 lb. inclusive " "</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Under a stone " "</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>0$\frac{1}{2}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Under 1 lb. " "</td> <td>0</td> <td>0$\frac{1}{2}$</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Set of 1 lb. and under " "</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>WOODEN MEASURES.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="869 1439 945 1554"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bushel each</td> <td>0</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " " " " "</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Peck, and all under " "</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yard " "</td> <td>0</td> <td>0$\frac{1}{2}$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>COPPER OR OTHER METAL MEASURES OF CAPACITY OF LIQUIDS.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="869 1617 945 1796"> <tbody> <tr> <td>5 gallons each</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 " " " " " " " "</td> <td>0</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 " " " " " " " "</td> <td>0</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 " " " " " " " "</td> <td>0</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 " " " " " " " "</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " " " " "</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 quart and under " "</td> <td>0</td> <td>0$\frac{1}{2}$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Brass Weights.		Iron or other Metal Weights except Brass.		s.	d.	s.	d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. each	0	9	0	3	$\frac{1}{4}$ " " " " " " " "	0	6	0	2	Stone " "	0	4	0	1	Under a stone to 1 lb. inclusive " "	0	1			Under a stone " "			0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Under 1 lb. " "	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$			Set of 1 lb. and under " "	0	2	0	2	Bushel each	0	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " " " " "	0	2	Peck, and all under " "	0	1	Yard " "	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 gallons each	1	0	4 " " " " " " " "	0	9	3 " " " " " " " "	0	6	2 " " " " " " " "	0	4	1 " " " " " " " "	0	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " " " " "	0	1	1 quart and under " "	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	<p>Act of Council } 3 Wm. IV, No. 4 } 24 Aug., 1832.</p>	
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<p>Act of the Par- } liament of New } South Wales, } 30 Vict., No. 5. } (24 Sept., 1866.)</p>	<p>DRUNKARDS PUNISHMENT ACT.</p> <p>Any person found drunk in any highway, street, road, or public place, liable, on conviction, to a fine or penalty not exceeding twenty shillings. Drunk and disorderly persons, on conviction, liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding forty shillings.</p>	<p>30 Vict., No. 5 ... 24 Sept., 1866.</p>																																																																														

AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED, OR BY WHICH LEGALIZED.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued.</i>	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
CLERKS AT POLICE OFFICES AND PETTY SESSIONS, AND CLERKS OF MAGISTRATES ACTING SINGLY.			
	s. d.		
	Summons, copy and serving	2 6	
	Subpoena, not including more than four names... ..	1 6	
	Copies of subpoenas to serve, each	0 4	
	Drawing affidavits and informations in cases within the jurisdiction of the Magistrates, not exceeding one folio of 72 words	1 0	
	For every additional folio... ..	0 8	
	Swearing the same... ..	1 0	
Act of Council 4 Wm. IV, No. 5. (16 July, 1833.)	Swearing any other affidavits, affidavits for military and naval pensions excepted	1 0	Proclamation ... 28 Oct., 1824.
	Warrants to apprehend, in cases not felonious	2 6	
	Recognizance, and notices of the nature thereof	5 0	
	Warrant to distrain under Penal Acts	2 6	
	Order of a Justice or Justices	1 0	
	Drawing any other document required in the discharge of the police duties, not enumerated above, per folio of 72 words... ..	0 8	
	Copy of proceedings, per folio of 72 words	0 4	
	For copies of depositions to a prisoner committed to take his trial, per folio of 90 words	0 1½	
	For every weight or measure compared with the standards in their possession	0 3	
	Act of Council 16 Vict., No. 34.			Act of Council 4 W. IV, No. 4.	24 Aug., 1832.
REGISTRATION OF DOGS.			
PAYABLE ANNUALLY.			
	s. d.		
Act of Council 6 Wm. IV, No. 4. (25 Aug., 1835.)	For one dog, if only one be kept... ..	1 0	Act of Council 11 G. IV, No. 8. } 14 April, 1830. Act of Council 2 W. IV, No. 8. } 29 Feb., 1832.
	For each dog, if two only be kept	2 0	
	For each dog, if three only be kept	2 6	
	For every dog above three	5 0	
	For copy of Registration, or of any particulars thereof	0 6	
During the last six months of the year, half the above fees only.			
POUNDKEEPERS.			
	s. d.		
Act of Council 19 Vict., No. 36. (18 Dec., 1855.) Repealed by Act of Parliament 29 Vict., No. 2	For the first or only head of cattle,* goats, or swine impounded	0 6	Govt. Order ... 21 Sept., 1811. Act of Council 4 W. IV, No. 3. } 12 July, 1833.
	And for every additional head of cattle, goats, or swine impounded at the same time and upon the same account, each	0 3	
	For the first or only sheep †	0 4	
	And for every additional sheep impounded at the same time, and upon the same account, each	0 1	
	If cattle, &c., are allowed to remain impounded after three days, or 72 hours, the poundkeeper is authorized to charge one-half of the above fees for every additional 72 hours, or part of the same.		
	For producing a copy of the Act and of the Pound Book kept by the poundkeeper for the inspection of any person desiring to see the same	0 6	
	For an extract, signed by the poundkeeper, from the said Pound Book, not exceeding 100 words	1 0	
	And for every subsequent number of words not exceeding 100	0 6	
	For registration of brands of cattle owners, each	5 0	
	For writing and sending any notice of cattle, &c., &c., impounded, to the owner of such cattle, or his agent or overseer, if within 10 miles of the pound, for each mile	1 0	
If sent by the general post	2 6		
* The term "cattle" to include horses, mares, geldings, colts, fillies, asses, mules, bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, steers, and calves.			
† The word "sheep" to include rams, ewes, sheep, and lambs.			

AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED, OR BY WHICH LEGALIZED.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>continued</i> .	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.												
IMPOUNDING.															
RATES OF DAMAGE TO BE CHARGED FOR TRESPASS.															
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>In any paddock of grass enclosed by a sufficient fence.</th> <th>In any garden, uncut meadow, or growing crop of any kind enclosed by a sufficient fence.</th> </tr> <tr> <th>s. d.</th> <th>s. d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>For every horse, mare, gelding, colt, filly, ass, mule, bull, cow, ox, heifer, steer, calf ...</td> <td>1 0 4 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every ram, ewe, sheep, or lamb ...</td> <td>0 1 0 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every goat ...</td> <td>2 0 6 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For every pig ...</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	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 every 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 ...		Government Order Act of Council— 4 Wm. IV, No. 3 19 Vict., No. 36.	21 Sept., 1811. 12 July, 1833. 18 Dec., 1855.
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 every 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 ...															
	RATES OF MILEAGE FOR DRIVING OR TAKING ANIMALS TO THE POUND.														
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 29 Vict., No. 2.— 20 June, 1865.* *Came into operation, 1 July, 1865	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Per Mile.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Every horse, mare, gelding, bull, cow, ox, heifer, steer, calf ...</td> <td>For the first, 3d., and for every other trespassing and impounded at the same time, ½d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Every 100 rams, ewes, sheep, or lambs, or under that number ...</td> <td>6d. for the first, 1d. for every hundred, or portion of a hundred above that number.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Every goat ...</td> <td>£ s. d. 0 0 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Every pig ...</td> <td>0 1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Entire horses and bulls above the age of one year ... each (In addition to authorized poundage fees.)</td> <td>5 0 0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Per Mile.	Every horse, mare, gelding, bull, cow, ox, heifer, steer, calf ...	For the first, 3d., and for every other trespassing and impounded at the same time, ½d.	Every 100 rams, ewes, sheep, or lambs, or under that number ...	6d. for the first, 1d. for every hundred, or portion of a hundred above that number.	Every goat ...	£ s. d. 0 0 1	Every pig ...	0 1 0	Entire horses and bulls above the age of one year ... each (In addition to authorized poundage fees.)	5 0 0		
	Per Mile.														
Every horse, mare, gelding, bull, cow, ox, heifer, steer, calf ...	For the first, 3d., and for every other trespassing and impounded at the same time, ½d.														
Every 100 rams, ewes, sheep, or lambs, or under that number ...	6d. for the first, 1d. for every hundred, or portion of a hundred above that number.														
Every goat ...	£ s. d. 0 0 1														
Every pig ...	0 1 0														
Entire horses and bulls above the age of one year ... each (In addition to authorized poundage fees.)	5 0 0														
	NOTE.—The term "cattle" to include bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, steers, and calves. The term "horses" to include horses, mares, geldings, colts, and fillies, asses, mules, and foals. The term "sheep" to include rams, ewes, wethers, and lambs. The term "animal" to include cattle, horses, sheep, goats, and swine, whether one or more.														

ACCOUNTS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

No. 115.

ACCOUNTS KEPT IN	WEIGHTS.	MEASURES.
Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.	The Weights in use are the Standard Imperial Weights of Great Britain, as regulated by the Act of Council 16th Victoria, No. 34. By this Act, Gold, Silver, Platina, Diamonds, or other Precious Stones, are to be sold by Troy Weight, and Drugs, when sold by retail, may be sold by Apothecaries' Weight.	The Measures in use are the Standard Imperial Measures of Great Britain, as regulated by the Act of Council 15th Victoria, No. 34.

STATISTICS OF

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

No. 116.—RETURN shewing the RATE per Cent. per Annum DISCOUNT on LOCAL BILLS, and the RATE of EXCHANGE on BILLS on LONDON, in the Year 1866.

BANKS.	PERIOD.		RATE PER CENT. PER ANNUM DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS.			RATE OF EXCHANGE ON BILLS ON LONDON.			
	From	To	Under 95 days' Currency.	From 95 to 125 days' Currency.	Above 125 days' Currency.	Maximum Purchase Rate.	Minimum Purchase Rate.	Maximum Selling Rate.	Minimum Selling Rate.
						Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
New South Wales	1 Jan.	31 Dec.	8	9	10	Par.	$\frac{1}{2}$ disc.	2 prem.	$\frac{1}{2}$ prem.
Commercial	1 Jan.	31 Dec.	8	9	10	$\frac{1}{2}$ prem.	1 disc.	2 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Australasia	1 Jan.	31 Dec.	8	9	10	1 disc.	Par.	2 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Union of Australia	1 Jan.	31 Dec.	8	9	10	Par.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ disc.	2 "	Par.
Australian Joint Stock	1 Jan.	31 Dec.	8	9	10	Par.	1 "	2 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ prem.
London Chartered	1 Jan.	31 Dec.	8	9	10	$\frac{1}{4}$ prem.	1 "	2 "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	1 Jan.	31 Dec.	8	9	10	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 prem.	2 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oriental Chartered	1 Jan.	31 Dec.	8	9	10	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ disc.	2 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Agra									
City	1 Jan.	31 Dec.	8	9	10	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ disc.	2 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

RATES OF INTEREST.

No. 117.—RATES OF INTEREST allowed to DEPOSITORS by the BANKS, in the Year 1866.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES	{	On fixed deposits for 3 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
		" " 6 " 5 " "
		" " 12 " 6 " "
	}	On Government Balance (by special arrangement) $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.
COMMERCIAL BANK	{	On fixed deposits for 3 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
		" " 6 " 5 & 6 " "
		" " 12 " 6 & 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
BANK OF AUSTRALASIA	{	On fixed deposits for 3 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
		" " 6 " 5 " "
		" " 12 " 6 " "
UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA	{	On fixed deposits for 3 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
		" " 6 " 5 & 6 " "
		" " 12 " 6 " "
AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK	{	On fixed deposits for 3 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
		" " 6 " 5 " "
		" " 12 " 6 " "
LONDON CHARTERED BANK	{	On fixed deposits for 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
		" " 4 " 4 " "
		" " 6 " 6 " "
		" " 12 " and upwards, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.
ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK	{	On fixed deposits for 2 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
		" " 3 " 4 " "
		" " 6 " 6 " "
		" " 12 " 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
ORIENTAL CHARTERED BANK	{	On fixed deposits for 3 months, 4 & 5 per cent. per annum.
		" " 6 " 5 & 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
		" " 12 " 6 & 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
CITY BANK	{	On fixed deposits for 15 days, 3 per cent. per annum.
		" " 3 months, 4 " "
		" " 6 " 6 " "

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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COIN AND BULLION.

No. 118.—RETURN shewing the amount of COIN and BULLION in the Mint, Treasury, and Military Chests, and the Banks in the Colony, on 31st December, 1866.

	ON 31ST DECEMBER.			AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR.		
	British Coin and Australian Sovereign.	Bullion Gold.	Total.	British Coin and Australian Sovereign.	Bullion Gold.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In the Mint	240 0 0	18,635 10 2	18,875 10 2	.....	.....	.....
In the Colonial Treasury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In the Military Chest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In the Banks.						
New South Wales	418,122 15 0	42,050 0 1	460,172 15 1	339,017 5 5	35,387 16 1	374,405 1 6
Commercial	291,708 16 6	2,165 2 10	293,873 19 4	222,888 11 1	8,105 13 0	230,994 4 1
Australasia	35,008 16 9	.....	35,008 16 9	84,715 8 5	601 18 6	85,317 6 11
Union of Australia	73,070 11 3	.....	73,070 11 3	86,441 11 11	23,038 11 10	109,480 3 9
Australian Joint Stock	159,258 14 0	26,951 4 6	186,209 18 6	93,367 2 6	24,197 15 4	117,564 17 10
London Chartered	34,873 16 9	.....	34,873 16 9	24,473 12 1	279 18 8	24,753 10 9
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	32,754 9 11	.....	32,754 9 11	67,627 19 9	.....	67,627 19 9
Oriental	145,702 12 11	7,584 9 9	153,287 2 8	125,477 0 11	29,273 18 11	154,750 19 10
Agra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
City	68,649 12 11	.....	68,649 12 11	46,157 14 9	.....	46,157 14 9
TOTAL	£1,259,390 6 0	97,386 7 4	1,356,776 13 4	1,090,166 6 10	120,885 12 4	1,211,051 19 2

No. 119.—DECENNIAL RETURN of COIN and BULLION in the Colonial Treasury, Branch Royal Mint, and the Banks, on 31st December in each Year.

YEAR.	COLONIAL TREASURY.	BRANCH ROYAL MINT, SYDNEY.		MILITARY CHEST.	BANKS.		TOTAL.	INCREASE ON PREVIOUS YEAR.	DECREASE ON PREVIOUS YEAR.
	Coin.	Coin.	Bullion.	Coin.	Coin.	Bullion.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1857	62 0 1	^b 52,442 19 10	.....	1,248,482 0 1	87,578 3 2	1,338,565 3 2	.....	463,331 12 1
1858	^a 96 18 6	^b 49,481 6 10	.....	1,721,789 0 10	12,035 9 5	1,733,402 15 7	394,837 12 5	.....
1859	117 1 1	61,089 11 4	.....	1,380,543 5 7	^b 11,961 6 7	1,453,711 4 7	.....	329,691 11 0
1860	392 11 1	39,152 13 8	.....	1,490,560 17 9	^b 117,159 11 2	1,647,265 13 8	193,554 9 1	.....
1861	37 19 6	85,822 13 10	.....	1,329,721 18 8	^b 112,408 11 2	1,627,901 3 2	.....	119,274 10 6
1862	60 18 9	11,897 14 2	.....	1,239,636 2 4	153,120 16 11	1,404,715 12 2	.....	123,275 11 0
1863	^a 49,653 13 5	.....	962,426 0 7	^b 16,569 0 10	1,023,648 14 10	.....	376,066 17 4
1864	44,230 16 2	.....	1,144,117 0 7	^b 25,559 17 11	1,213,907 14 8	185,258 19 10	.....
1865	37,459 12 3	.....	1,228,449 16 2	^b 120,801 0 2	1,386,710 8 7	172,802 13 11	.....
1866	240 0 0	18,635 10 2	.....	1,259,150 6 0	^b 78,750 17 2	1,356,776 13 4	.....	29,933 15 3

^a Value by weight.

^b Exclusive of the Gold in the Mint belonging to the Banks.

^c Includes £4,599 4s. 8d., lying in the Mint on 31st December, but not passed through the books on that date.

STATISTICS OF

COINS.

No. 120.

The Coins in circulation are the Coins of Great Britain, and the Sovereigns and Half-sovereigns coined at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, all of which are current at their sterling value.

BRANCH ROYAL MINT, SYDNEY.

No. 121.—SCALE of CHARGES on GOLD imported into the Mint for Coinage.

To the 14th August, 1866.

Importations from 12 to 1,000 ounces ... 1 per cent. on standard value.
 Importations from 1,000 ounces upwards... $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on standard value.
 If preferred, importations are purchased, after thirty days' deposit at the Mint, at £3 17s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. the standard ounce, subject to the above charges; or if sooner, at an additional charge of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
 A reduction of $\frac{3}{4}$ ths per cent. on these charges is allowed in favour of Gold the produce of any portion of the British Territory of Australasia, not included in New South Wales.
 Duty on Gold imported into the Mint.—1s. 3d. per ounce, standard fineness.

From the 15th August, 1866.

In addition to the charge of 3d. per ounce on the coinage of Gold, there shall be paid for melting, assaying, and refining, the following charges, viz:—
 (1.) On undivided parcels containing not less than 1,000 ounces standard (to be melted and assayed in one lot), at the rate of 3d. per ounce (standard).
 (2.) On parcels containing less than 1,000 ounces standard, at the rate of 5d. per ounce (standard).
 The Mint will be prepared to afford accommodation to a limited extent, to parties requiring early payment for their bullion, at an advance of 2d. per ounce standard on the above charges.
 A reduction of the above Mint charges, to the amount of 3d. per ounce standard, will be made in respect to Gold the produce of any other country, imported to the Mint for early payment.
 Duty on Gold imported into the Mint, 1s. 3d. per ounce standard fineness.

AMOUNT OF PAPER CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION.

No. 122.—RETURN of the Amount of NOTES of the several Banks in Circulation on 31st December, 1866, &c.

BANKS.	ON 31 DECEMBER, 1866.	AVERAGE OF THE YEAR.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	227,102 0 0	209,866 12 7
Commercial	182,080 0 0	179,339 6 11
Australasia	33,743 0 0	32,696 7 8
Union of Australia	17,444 0 0	20,737 15 10
Australian Joint Stock	108,748 10 0	117,833 16 7
London Chartered	7,661 0 0	6,703 19 7
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	27,833 0 0	24,967 0 0
Oriental Chartered	49,754 0 0	56,287 0 0
Agra ^a ... ..	.....	.....
City	19,482 0 0	26,075 10 6
TOTAL	£ 673,847 10 0	674,507 9 8

^a Notes are not put into circulation by this Bank.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

No. 123.—GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony, for the Quarters ended 31 March, 30 June, 30 September, and 31 December, 1866.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills Discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per. Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
FIRST QUARTER.																
New South Wales.....	216,985 6 0	4,341 1 0	43,990 12 0	1,737,646 2 4	2,002,963 1 4	439,230 5 2	43,085 17 8	53,367 19 9	7,738 0 1	1,579,225 12 8	1,271,523 17 3	3,394,171 12 7	1,000,000 0 0	*20 ½ cent.	99,691 0 0	333,333 6 8
Commercial	188,078 13 0	7,749 6 3	23,863 12 7	1,486,139 9 10	1,705,836 1 8	255,771 7 1	4,906 4 10	32,305 14 8	18,965 6 1	221,218 3 2	1,732,688 15 9	2,265,855 11 7	400,000 0 0	17 ½ cent.	34,000 0 0	110,497 12 8
Australasia	37,449 1 6	5,683 2 3	.....	484,307 2 3	527,439 6 0	86,448 11 9	.....	31,000 0 0	2,657 3 0	.....	578,737 5 5	698,843 0 2	1,200,000 0 0	†14 ½ cent.	68,250 0 0	354,065 2 5
Union of Australia	27,974 15 0	9,096 5 4	.....	330,517 3 2	367,588 3 6	92,460 13 8	7,841 18 1	14,000 0 0	2,322 0 5	.....	359,500 2 9	476,124 14 11	1,250,000 0 0	17 ½ cent.	106,250 0 0	358,736 5 0
Australian Joint Stock.....	124,430 8 5	6,205 3 6	628 6 8	809,706 8 5	940,970 7 0	92,897 18 2	37,295 12 4	54,770 14 8	9,925 6 9	287,640 5 6	1,150,354 19 2	1,632,884 16 7	597,600 0 0	‡15 ½ cent.	40,312 10 0	121,667 7 8
London Chartered of } Australia.....	7,039 12 4	302 5 8	189 4 3	74,515 17 11	82,047 0 2	16,450 14 7	.....	17,815 12 0	256 10 9	485 0 11	243,042 13 1	278,050 17 4	1,000,000 0 0	8 ½ cent.	40,000 0 0	143,423 2 5
English, Scottish, and } Australian Chartered }	22,663 3 1	2,960 13 0	.....	340,266 4 9	365,890 0 10	63,942 2 2	.....	27,590 14 5	422 13 10	5,745 4 3	584,680 19 2	682,381 13 10	600,000 0 0	7 ½ cent.	21,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
Oriental Chartered	64,919 0 0	2,446 2 0	238,216 15 0	633,530 14 0	939,112 11 0	131,977 17 10	23,643 6 9	25,316 9 8	2,652 0 0	167,060 7 8	788,121 10 7	1,138,771 12 6	1,500,000 0 0	10 ½ cent.	75,000 0 0	444,000 0 0
City	29,139 1 7	.....	19,561 9 5	282,338 14 5	331,039 5 5	36,721 10 5	.....	2,500 0 0	353 10 9	1,156 8 0	516,464 18 2	557,196 7 4	200,000 0 0	8 ½ cent.	8,000 0 0	10,395 0 5
TOTALS.....	718,679 0 11	38,733 19 0	326,454 19 11	6,178,967 17 1	7,262,835 16 11	1,215,901 0 10	116,772 19 8	258,667 5 2	45,292 11 8	2,262,531 8 2	7,225,115 1 4	11,124,280 6 10	7,747,600 0 0	.....	492,503 10 0	1,926,117 17 8
SECOND QUARTER.																
New South Wales.....	210,128 16 11	2,891 11 4	24,995 19 5	1,691,997 13 1	1,930,014 0 9	299,178 18 3	31,737 16 4	53,641 16 3	6,457 4 6	1,453,601 3 0	1,484,187 15 6	3,328,804 13 10	1,000,000 0 0	*20 ½ cent.	100,000 0 0	333,333 6 8
Commercial	181,681 14 7	5,601 19 9	24,397 1 10	1,545,440 4 4	1,757,121 0 6	219,712 3 10	6,987 13 4	33,884 19 2	21,635 9 4	227,011 8 5	1,809,308 14 1	2,318,540 8 2	400,000 0 0	17 ½ cent.	34,000 0 0	110,497 12 8
Australasia	36,492 0 0	6,986 3 10	.....	502,133 5 11	545,611 9 9	105,035 9 1	.....	31,000 0 0	1,711 17 9	.....	600,715 17 9	738,463 4 7	1,200,000 0 0	†14 ½ cent.	78,750 0 0	370,000 9 3
Union of Australia	23,402 2 10	5,195 17 6	.....	322,753 6 6	351,351 6 10	75,981 5 2	20,850 10 11	14,000 0 0	4,711 4 8	.....	355,360 13 2	470,883 13 11	1,250,000 0 0	17 ½ cent.	106,250 0 0	358,736 5 0
Australian Joint Stock.....	121,448 2 10	5,468 3 5	472 10 0	836,842 4 0	964,231 0 3	97,837 16 9	21,527 14 7	55,916 11 1	9,203 10 0	278,405 0 3	1,203,227 18 5	1,666,118 11 1	598,357 10 0	‡15 ½ cent.	40,312 10 0	121,667 7 8
London Chartered of } Australia.....	6,449 9 3	395 14 0	.....	90,085 0 6	96,930 3 9	22,778 9 10	.....	18,192 10 6	2,176 0 0	2,209 11 8	256,520 1 11	301,876 18 11	1,000,000 0 0	8 ½ cent.	40,000 0 0	151,538 7 10
English, Scottish, and } Australian Chartered }	24,249 6 2	1,987 8 1	.....	345,735 17 11	371,972 12 2	95,673 6 6	.....	27,590 14 5	428 4 7	4,154 4 9	580,041 10 4	707,888 0 7	600,000 0 0	7 ½ cent.	21,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
Oriental Chartered	58,729 0 0	4,538 5 6	259,438 5 6	637,582 0 6	960,287 11 6	127,812 17 4	24,109 12 6	25,568 1 8	3,283 0 0	212,871 0 4	769,873 17 6	1,163,518 9 4	1,500,000 0 0	10 ½ cent.	75,000 0 0	444,000 0 0
City	27,495 14 7	.....	4,339 7 2	299,130 1 10	330,965 3 7	39,284 15 2	.....	2,500 0 0	402 15 4	3,765 18 5	513,401 11 0	559,354 19 11	200,000 0 0	8 ½ cent.	8,000 0 0	10,395 0 5
TOTALS.....	690,076 7 2	33,065 3 5	313,643 3 11	6,271,699 14 7	7,308,484 9 1	1,083,295 1 11	105,193 7 8	262,294 13 1	50,009 6 2	2,182,018 6 10	7,572,637 19 8	11,255,448 15 4	7,748,357 10 0	.....	503,312 10 0	1,950,168 9 6

* 15 ½ cent. ½ annum, and Bonus of 5 ½ cent. ½ annum.

† 6 ½ cent. and Bonus of 3 ½ cent. ½ annum.

‡ Including Government Securities. Average, £64,700.

§ 10 ½ cent., and Bonus of 5 ½ cent. ½ annum.

No. 123.—BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS—continued.

STATISTICS OF

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills Discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
THIRD QUARTER.																
New South Wales.....	204,710 6 11	5,818 19 3	13,566 15 9	1,726,194 7 1	1,950,290 9 0	233,295 7 6	41,063 13 0	53,956 12 3	6,467 18 7	1,323,498 9 5	1,719,076 14 11	3,371,958 15 8	1,000,000 0 0	*20 3/4 cent.	† 100,000 0 0	333,333 6 8
Commercial	175,910 18 6	2,161 11 3	12,134 12 11	1,547,586 9 1	1,737,793 11 9	197,966 12 4	13,006 0 1	32,767 5 6	16,427 3 0	256,535 5 0	1,785,176 7 2	2,301,878 13 1	400,000 0 0	17 3/4 cent.	34,000 0 0	111,472 6 10
Australasia	37,933 16 11	4,334 16 10	.....	460,962 19 3	503,231 13 0	68,255 10 3	2,407 13 10	31,000 0 0	1,327 3 4	.....	669,098 2 8	772,088 10 1	1,200,000 0 0	† 14 3/4 cent.	73,750 0 0	370,000 9 3
Union of Australia	15,761 14 2	8,307 9 1	.....	402,548 11 9	426,617 15 0	98,102 12 6	42,915 16 10	14,000 0 0	2,084 17 5	.....	409,770 13 5	566,874 0 2	1,250,000 0 0	17 3/4 cent.	106,250 0 0	357,729 7 8
Australian Joint Stock.....	122,105 0 3	1,562 9 11	67,946 4 0	854,763 15 11	1,036,377 10 1	78,326 18 5	18,713 3 4	57,673 15 0	7,765 17 9	339,585 6 2	2,235,725 18 4	1,737,787 19 0	598,510 0 0	|| 15 3/4 cent.	44,645 1 10	133,096 11 9
London Chartered of Australia.....	6,922 0 0	389 12 7	.....	117,911 0 9	125,222 13 4	27,242 6 6	1,141 5 6	20,030 19 8	899 18 5	1,717 18 4	285,745 12 8	336,778 1 1	1,000,000 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	40,000 0 0	151,538 7 10
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered.....	25,811 1 6	1,563 8 5	1,675 0 4	336,567 11 8	365,617 1 11	60,687 9 1	.....	27,590 14 5	342 18 6	2,402 3 4	599,616 1 10	690,639 7 2	600,000 0 0	7 3/4 cent.	21,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
Oriental Chartered	52,479 0 0	1,203 5 3	144,881 9 1	579,546 10 11	778,200 5 3	96,414 15 6	20,531 4 0	25,643 12 3	2,983 0 0	134,420 18 8	709,497 18 6	989,491 3 11	1,500,000 0 0	10 3/4 cent.	75,000 0 0	709,497 18 6
City	27,680 10 10	.....	443 18 0	276,383 0 1	304,507 8 11	59,932 9 6	.....	2,250 6 0	98 5 0	2,994 4 10	469,324 9 5	534,599 3 9	200,000 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	8,000 0 0	15,333 7 9
TOTALS.....	669,314 9 1	25,431 12 7	230,648 0 16	3,302,464 6 6	7,227,858 8 3	220,224 1 7	140,373 16 7	264,912 19 1	33,397 2 0	2,061,151 5 9	7,877,031 18 11	11,302,096 3 11	7,743,510 0 0	.....	507,645 1 10	2,232,001 16 3
FOURTH QUARTER.																
New South Wales.....	207,637 17 10	2,396 7 5	25,024 7 3	1,756,125 7 3	1,991,183 19 9	384,364 10 10	25,063 17 4	51,091 17 10	5,385 2 6	1,332,755 13 8	1,611,932 13 6	3,410,593 15 8	1,000,000 0 0	|| 18 3/4 cent.	**90,000 0 0	333,333 6 8
Commercial	171,686 1 7	3,639 15 7	26,779 6 1	1,464,502 9 1	1,666,607 12 4	213,104 1 2	7,522 13 9	34,799 15 10	14,305 4 3	185,131 15 7	1,765,552 4 4	2,225,415 14 11	400,000 0 0	17 3/4 cent.	34,000 0 0	111,472 6 10
Australasia	33,471 14 4	7,083 2 7	.....	429,504 18 1	470,059 15 0	73,470 10 11	.....	36,080 0 0	893 6 5	.....	575,076 5 0	686,120 2 4	1,200,000 0 0	† 14 3/4 cent.	73,750 0 0	370,000 9 3
Union of Australia	15,812 11 5	7,945 8 3	.....	370,798 17 2	394,556 16 10	79,221 16 4	20,566 1 6	14,000 0 0	2,447 4 9	.....	414,367 10 11	530,602 13 6	1,250,000 0 0	17 3/4 cent.	106,250 0 0	357,729 7 8
Australian Joint Stock.....	102,163 9 2	1,276 19 9	22,621 16 6	767,899 14 0	893,961 19 5	104,405 16 8	19,254 11 2	57,851 15 9	7,685 6 11	319,233 11 10	1,039,911 6 6	1,593,392 8 10	605,520 0 0	|| 15 3/4 cent.	44,645 1 10	133,096 11 9
London Chartered of Australia.....	6,426 4 3	1,101 12 5	284 7 0	179,878 19 6	187,691 3 2	30,926 9 10	.....	23,227 12 1	1,061 5 9	1,449 4 5	341,695 2 4	398,359 14 5	1,000,000 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	40,000 0 0	151,538 7 10
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered.....	27,144 4 4	2,317 11 10	852 5 11	295,932 9 8	325,746 11 9	50,209 1 2	.....	27,590 14 5	343 4 3	367 3 6	537,850 16 6	616,360 19 10	600,000 0 0	7 3/4 cent.	21,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
Oriental Chartered	49,023 0 0	3,579 15 11	214,815 18 6	556,059 3 6	823,477 17 11	127,144 9 10	43,811 12 6	25,643 12 3	4,210 0 0	84,457 4 6	747,300 16 6	1,037,567 15 7	1,500,000 0 0	12 3/4 cent.	90,000 0 0	444,000 0 0
City	19,986 15 0	.....	.....	183,311 16 2	203,298 11 2	48,692 3 10	.....	2,232 2 11	123 17 2	6,757 4 3	373,812 15 9	431,618 3 11	200,000 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	8,000 0 0	3,124 7 10
TOTALS.....	633,351 17 11	29,340 13 9	289,878 1 3	6,004,013 14 5	6,956,584 7 4	1,116,539 0 7	121,218 16 3	272,517 11 1	136,454 12 0	1,930,201 17 9	7,458,099 11 4	10,935,081 9 0	7,755,520 0 0	.....	512,645 1 10	1,954,294 17 10

* 15 3/4 cent. per annum, and Bonus of 5 3/4 cent. † Dividend, £75,000; Bonus, £25,000. ‡ 6 3/4 cent. per annum, and Bonus of 3 3/4 cent. § Including Government Securities, £64,700. || 10 3/4 cent. per annum, and Bonus of 5 3/4 cent. ¶ 15 3/4 cent. per annum, and Bonus of 3 3/4 cent. ** Dividend, £75,000; Bonus, £15,000.

NEW SOUTH WALES SAVINGS' BANK.

No. 124.—RETURN shewing the Number of DEPOSITORS, Amount of DEPOSITS, INVESTMENTS, &c., on 31st December, 1866.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Sydney:—				Lent on 164 Mortgages, with interest to 31 December, 1866	236,323	11	1
Amount at the credit of 13,439 Depositors	575,649	13	10				
Amount deposited by Government, on account of 1,077 Prisoners of the Crown	9,778	10	0	Investments in Government Debentures, &c.	435,758	8	8
Country Districts:—				Investment in Queensland Consolidated Revenue Debentures	51,500	0	0
Amount at the credit of 3,060 Depositors	122,386	19	4	Investment in Sydney Corporation Debentures	10,300	0	0
Drafts drawn by Branch Accountants upon the office in Sydney, and included in their Returns, but not paid on 31st December, 1866	286	1	8	Deposit with Commercial Bank (Working Account)	38,566	11	5
	708,101	4	10				
Amount at the credit of Reserve Fund	94,696	0	0	Deposit with English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	10,100	0	0
Amount at the credit of Profit and Loss Account, carried to next year, to meet future dividends.	13,516	5	11	Deposit with Australian Joint Stock Bank ...	10,124	18	7
				Deposit with Bank of Australasia	10,080	10	11
				Deposit with Union Bank	10,146	6	0
				Permanent Investment, Land and Banking House	3,000	0	0
				Cash received from Branch Accountants, after 31 December, 1866, but included in their returns	413	4	1
	£	816,313	10 9		£	816,313	10 9

No. 125.—RETURN shewing the RATES OF INTEREST charged and received by the NEW SOUTH WALES SAVINGS' BANK, for Money lent on Mortgage, &c., during the Year 1866.

Lent on Mortgage, &c.	7 per cent.
Rates of Interest paid to Depositors	5 per cent per annum.

GOLD RECEIVED AND ISSUED AT THE MINT.

No. 123.—RETURN shewing the Quantity and Value of GOLD Received and Issued at the BRANCH ROYAL MINT, from its Opening on the 14th May, 1855, to the 31st December, 1866, inclusive.

PERIOD.	GOLD DUST OR BULLION RECEIVED FOR COINAGE.		ISSUED.						REVENUE.										
			IN COIN.			IN BULLION.			TOTAL VALUE OF COIN AND BULLION.		From Gold the produce of New South Wales.	From Gold the produce of Victoria.	From Gold the produce of New Zealand, Tasmania, California, Queensland, and from other sources.	TOTAL REVENUE.					
	Weight.	Value at £3 17s. 10½d. per oz.	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Total Value of Coin.	Weight.	Value at £3 17s. 10½d. per oz.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1855.—14th May to 31st December.....	ozs.	£ s. d.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	ozs.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	217,589-205	871,300 2 6	502,000	21,000	512,500 0 0	1,221-970	4,758 0 11	517,258 0 11	3,211 14 5	2,193 2 8	2 17 6	5,407 14 7							
1856.—1st January to 31st December	239,491-990	939,776 6 5	981,000	478,000	1,220,000 0 0	654-850	2,549 16 5	1,222,549 16 5	8,079 14 0	3,760 2 7	716 8 0	12,556 4 7							
1857.—1st January to 31st December	223,215-890	879,181 19 4	499,000	537,000	767,500 0 0	14,889-830	57,977 5 7	825,477 5 7	6,001 11 11	2,940 5 2	1,898 17 9	10,840 14 10							
1858.—1st January to 31st December	342,540-530	1,332,034 3 1	1,101,500	483,000	1,343,000 0 0	14,927-920	58,125 11 10	1,401,125 11 10	13,192 12 11	2,908 8 9	2,047 3 7	18,148 5 3							
1859.—1st January to 31st December	358,127-000	1,380,402 14 10	1,050,500	341,000	1,221,000 0 0	39,591-620	156,557 5 3	1,377,557 5 3	14,641 9 2	1,289 4 1	3,032 8 0	18,963 1 3							
1860.—1st January to 31st December	470,464-300	1,823,637 16 11	1,573,500	156,000	1,651,500 0 0	48,543-520	195,052 9 2	1,846,552 9 2	16,618 6 4	2,869 7 3	2,141 15 9	21,629 9 4							
1861.—1st January to 31st December	477,607-470	1,863,632 2 0	1,626,000	186,500	1,719,250 0 0	24,880-005	98,187 0 6	1,817,437 0 6	19,000 16 8	1,163 17 0	2,403 8 3	22,568 1 11							
1862.—1st January to 31st December	696,311-580	2,700,452 1 1	2,477,500	.....	2,477,500 0 0	74,995-174	298,191 14 4	2,775,691 14 4	26,805 10 2	1,004 9 8	4,996 18 3	32,806 18 1						
1863.—1st January to 31st December	493,332-110	1,908,526 17 6	1,255,500	553,500	1,534,750 0 0	84,549-596	342,212 9 10	1,876,962 9 10	18,555 6 8	1,032 19 8	4,014 6 7	23,602 12 11							
1864.—1st January to 31st December	728,019-350	2,878,398 17 10	2,698,500	.....	2,698,500 0 0	44,897-291	182,168 4 3	2,880,668 4 3	14,399 0 10	4,870 18 7	7,625 15 8	26,895 15 1						
1865.—1st January to 31st December	598,606-740	2,351,402 0 10	2,180,500	282,000	2,271,500 0 0	21,913-669	88,061 13 9	2,359,561 13 9	14,033 3 9	2,039 13 4	7,737 12 0	23,810 9 1							
1866.—1st January to 31st December	^a 739,362-930	^a 2,935,923 7 9	2,911,000	.....	2,911,000 0 0	11,113-931	44,732 8 2	2,955,732 8 2	11,784 13 5	3,423 11 1	9,802 16 4	25,011 0 10						
TOTALS.....	5,584,669-095	21,864,668 10 1	18,806,500	3,043,000	20,328,000 0 0	382,179-376	1,528,574 0 0	21,856,574 0 0	166,324 0 3	29,495 19 10	46,420 7 8	242,240 7 9							

^a Countries from which Imported:—

	Quantity.	Value.
	ozs.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	269,239-71	1,035,513 0 3
Victoria	152,523-42	627,831 12 10
New Zealand... ..	290,891-98	1,172,807 9 5
Queensland	20,713-12	77,813 12 8
Tasmania	1,179-31	4,504 15 7
Coin	4,715-39	17,952 17 0
TOTAL	739,362-93	2,935,923 7 9

GREAT NORTHERN, GREAT SOUTHERN, GREAT WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

No. 127.—RETURN of the EARNINGS and EXPENDITURE of the GREAT NORTHERN, GREAT SOUTHERN, GREAT WESTERN, and RICHMOND RAILWAYS, during the Year 1866.

LINES AND MONTHS.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.				Total.	Amount for Coaching. £ s. d.	Rents and Miscellaneous Receipts. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.	Tonnage of Goods. tons. cwt.-q. lbs.	Amount for Goods. £ s. d.	Total Earnings. £ s. d.	Total Amount for Working Expenses. £ s. d.	Net Earnings. £ s. d.	Excess of Expenditure over Earnings. £ s. d.
	First Class.		Second Class.											
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.										
NORTH—														
January	398	476	7,677½	15,293	23,844½	1,936 19 10	652 11 4	2,589 11 2	29,354 7 2 24	2,079 0 2	4,668 11 4	2,155 11 4	2,513 0 0	
February	384½	354	6,814½	12,217	19,770	1,700 6 9	598 12 7	2,298 19 4	30,642 7 3 7	1,933 0 0	4,231 19 4	2,720 16 1	1,511 3 3	
March	348	301	7,359	13,331	21,339	1,859 7 9	660 6 2	2,519 13 11	32,188 3 2 13	1,984 0 3	4,503 14 2	3,819 8 10	684 5 4	
April	443½	664	7,854½	16,188	25,100	2,026 13 6	580 5 2	2,606 18 8	29,803 11 1 23	3,234 14 6	5,841 13 2	2,880 19 3	2,960 13 11	
May	397	418	7,405	15,344	23,564	2,028 19 10	583 11 2	2,612 11 0	36,860 6 3 4	2,489 16 0	5,102 7 0	2,807 7 11	2,294 19 1	
June	327½	348	6,581	11,592	18,543½	1,580 12 5	331 5 11	2,411 18 4	40,977 14 0 0	2,345 17 5	4,757 15 9	2,959 12 1	1,798 3 8	
July	340	420	5,589½	8,861	15,210½	1,684 16 5	413 16 10	2,048 18 3	32,820 1 0 7	2,265 0 2	4,313 13 5	5,173 0 11		359 7 6
August	300½	527	5,641½	10,385	16,804	1,952 6 0	391 15 8	2,344 1 8	41,481 2 3 12	3,507 4 10	5,851 6 6	3,942 10 6	1,908 16 0	
September	319½	313	5,770	8,974	15,376½	1,760 3 8	185 7 11	1,945 11 7	38,900 8 2 19	2,726 0 11	4,671 12 6	3,076 16 8	1,594 15 10	
October	244½	254	6,217	9,073	15,783½	1,703 4 0	133 1 1	1,836 5 1	33,559 12 1 20	3,104 0 3	4,940 5 4	3,232 0 4	1,708 5 0	
November	249½	363	5,554	8,306	14,472½	1,668 16 8	63 16 6	1,668 13 2	40,475 18 1 23	3,712 0 5	5,380 13 7	3,013 13 0	2,367 0 7	
December	253	408	5,231	17,814	23,706	2,153 18 0	161 17 2	2,315 15 2	32,600 14 1 26	5,407 15 9	7,723 10 11	4,071 8 11	3,652 2 0	
TOTAL	4,005½	4,846	77,694½	147,278	233,824	21,942 4 10	5,256 7 6	27,198 12 4	419,464 9 1 10	34,788 10 8	61,987 3 0	39,853 5 10	22,998 4 8	859 7 6
SOUTH—														
January	2,053½	1,280	17,747	11,078	32,158½	3,687 2 2	65 7 6	3,752 9 8	3,576 14 0 14	2,701 15 1	6,454 4 9	3,113 4 11	3,340 19 10	
February	1,676	1,046	14,796	10,931	28,449	3,273 11 3	186 19 2	3,465 10 5	3,960 8 2 6	6,242 3 2	4,356 17 0	4,356 17 0	1,885 6 7	
March	1,913½	955	17,283	11,509	31,660½	3,506 0 10	364 13 5	3,870 14 3	4,313 3 1 27	2,709 8 3	6,580 2 6	3,901 4 11	2,678 17 7	
April	2,434½	1,142	22,538	11,485	37,619½	3,936 2 10	166 3 1	4,102 5 11	4,921 2 0 12	2,551 12 4	6,653 13 3	3,953 0 5	2,700 17 10	
May	2,082½	1,154	16,607½	11,083	30,883	3,455 16 0	99 1 11	3,554 17 11	5,202 0 3 2	3,109 18 4	6,664 16 3	5,814 7 11	850 8 4	
June	1,576½	833	13,386	8,601	24,396	2,960 4 2	62 9 8	3,022 13 10	3,885 2 0 16	2,463 15 9	5,486 9 7	4,676 19 9	809 9 10	
July	893	1,921	8,855	15,983	25,652	3,244 1 2	244 10 2	3,488 11 7	4,430 3 3 20	2,395 4 11	5,883 16 6	4,804 1 3	1,079 15 3	
August	719½	1,891	6,327	15,229	24,166½	2,994 5 9	164 9 11	3,158 15 8	5,487 17 2 24	4,650 15 11	7,809 11 7	4,248 13 2	3,560 18 5	
September	883½	2,132	6,892½	16,440	26,348	3,213 6 7	98 17 4	3,312 3 11	4,534 3 2 27	2,604 1 9	5,916 5 8	3,955 0 3	1,961 5 5	
October	862	1,719	6,569	15,625	24,775	2,982 18 7	135 14 3	3,118 12 10	4,709 5 3 14	2,430 10 6	5,549 3 4	4,263 17 6	1,285 5 10	
November	866½	1,540	6,722	13,234	22,362½	2,843 5 5	222 14 4	3,065 19 9	4,457 15 1 15	2,760 3 8	5,826 3 5	5,490 15 1	335 8 4	
December	1,374½	1,357	12,255½	17,938	32,025½	4,361 4 4	93 16 4	4,455 0 8	4,150 2 2 3	3,372 4 4	7,827 5 0	5,291 7 5	2,535 17 7	
TOTAL	17,311½	16,970	147,978½	158,236	340,496	40,462 19 1	1,904 17 4	42,367 16 5	53,658 0 1 12	34,526 3 7	76,894 0 0	53,869 9 7	23,024 10 5	
WEST—														
January	433	144	3,840	2,079	6,496	1,039 10 3	10 3 1	1,049 13 4	1,012 4 2 25	701 15 2	1,751 8 6	406 19 5	1,344 9 1	
February	256½	148	3,035	2,236	5,675½	953 7 9	5 16 5	959 4 2	1,458 16 1 9	696 2 2	1,655 6 4	495 1 11	1,160 4 5	
March	367	168	3,768½	2,198	6,501½	1,050 16 4	8 13 1	1,059 9 5	1,768 16 2 22	1,432 16 5	2,492 5 10	767 5 2	1,725 0 8	
April	491	217	3,954	2,431	7,093	1,153 5 0	5 16 5	1,159 1 5	1,425 18 2 15	904 2 7	2,063 4 0	499 9 9	1,563 14 3	
May	412½	216	3,587	2,222	6,437½	1,057 2 9	6 1 8	1,063 4 5	1,551 3 2 8	1,059 16 5	2,123 0 10	735 2 11	1,387 17 11	
June	339	187	2,879½	1,725	5,080½	827 2 2	6 6 5	833 8 7	1,302 18 1 0	880 0 9	1,713 9 4	463 2 3	1,250 7 1	
July	230½	304	1,496	3,302	5,392½	954 5 4	9 19 9	964 5 1	1,835 1 3 17	840 17 8	1,805 2 9	495 1 7	1,310 1 2	
August	190½	265	1,411	3,551	5,417½	1,015 1 2	6 6 5	1,021 7 7	2,450 2 0 4	923 6 4	1,944 13 11	471 6 10	1,473 7 1	
September	218½	217	1,545½	3,641	5,622	1,039 6 8	5 16 5	1,045 3 1	2,220 16 1 7	803 1 2	1,848 4 3	620 11 5	1,227 12 10	
October	175½	181	1,612	3,569	5,587½	981 15 1	5 16 5	987 11 6	1,742 4 2 0	960 16 9	1,948 8 3	507 9 9	1,440 18 6	
November	185	184	1,693½	2,750	4,812½	872 4 5	6 6 5	878 10 10	1,487 17 3 27	1,170 7 2	2,048 18 0	713 19 0	1,334 19 0	
December	251	180	2,918½	3,177	6,526½	1,197 11 5	5 16 5	1,203 7 10	1,024 17 1 7	1,061 17 10	2,265 5 8	618 8 9	1,646 16 11	
TOTAL	3,550	2,361	31,740½	32,881	70,532½	12,141 8 4	82 18 11	12,224 7 3	19,280 18 1 1	11,435 0 5	23,659 7 8	6,793 18 9	16,865 8 11	
RICHMOND—														
January	226	75	1,526	705	2,532	383 0 6	2 18 3	385 18 9	432 16 0 26	150 7 8	536 6 5	355 8 1	180 18 4	.....
February	135	76	1,201	713	2,125	323 11 11	2 18 3	326 10 2	374 6 1 20	143 2 7	469 12 9	470 12 6	.....	0 19 9
March	158½	83	1,168½	729	2,139	343 5 7	6 3 3	349 8 10	522 18 0 1	176 5 3	525 14 1	510 13 10	15 0 3	.....
April	193½	44	1,507½	536	2,281	349 4 8	11 2 9	360 7 5	527 10 2 25	162 3 5	522 10 10	483 7 10	39 3 0	.....
May	178½	48	1,196	551	1,973½	394 1 6	22 18 3	356 19 9	768 9 2 12	221 10 8	578 10 5	617 0 0	.....	38 9 7
June	111½	13	1,003½	441	1,608½	247 8 10	9 18 3	257 7 1	695 3 1 9	164 13 10	422 0 11	452 13 2	.....	30 12 3
July	64	169	444½	1,072	1,749½	273 15 3	2 18 3	276 13 6	943 19 3 0	195 12 11	472 6 5	420 2 4	52 4 1	.....
August	59	96	410½	1,070	1,635½	252 4 5	2 18 3	255 2 8	916 4 3 2	212 14 5	467 17 1	428 19 11	38 17 2	.....
September	96	74	466	1,280	1,916	312 13 3	20 9 3	333 2 6	737 17 0 7	112 18 7	446 1 1	397 6 6	48 14 7	.....
October	105	79	455½	1,112	1,751½	304 8 10	2 18 3	307 7 1	1,017 15 0 3	215 14 4	523 1 5	453 6 3	64 15 2	.....
November	78½	74	432	991	1,575½	277 3 8	2 18 3	280 1 11	1,014 5 2 26	203 5 10	483 7 9	663 19 10	180 12 1	.....
December	94½	54	787	1,255	2,190½	352 19 9	2 18 3	355 18 0	582 8 2 11	190 16 8	546 14 8	561 17 10	15 3 2	.....
TOTAL	1,500	885	10,637½	10,455	23,477½	3,753 18 2	90 19 6	3,844 17 8	8,533 15 1 2	2,149 6 2	5,994 8 10	5,820 8 1	439 12 7	265 16 10
TOTAL ON ALL LINES	26,367	25,062	268,051	348,850	668,330	78,300 10 5	7,335 3 3	85,635 13 8	500,997 3 0 25	82,809 0 10	168,534 14 6	106,337 2 3	63,322 16 7	1,125 4 4
LESS EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER RECEIPTS														62,197 12 3

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

No. 128.—RETURN shewing the Number of TELEGRAMS, none being unpaid, sent from each Station in the Colony during the Year 1866; also, the Distance in Miles, and Cost of Construction.

STATIONS.	Number of Telegrams.	Amount.			Number of Miles of Wire.	Cost.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Sydney	45,436	14,409	12	0	3,346	153,211	8	2
Redfern	686	91	16	4				
Parramatta	982	102	18	5				
Liverpool	284	44	14	4				
Campbelltown	430	49	19	2				
Wollongong	1,072	180	1	2				
Kiama	507	100	9	10				
Picton	597	78	15	6				
Berrima	407	67	11	11				
Goulburn	2,552	580	0	0				
Braidwood	2,169	429	12	10				
Yass	1,059	255	4	5				
Gundagai	968	232	19	1				
Kyamba	95	23	19	11				
Albury	19,500	502	16	6				
Tumut	1,062	276	17	3				
Kiandra	208	61	17	1				
Wagga Wagga	2,396	665	4	9				
Urana	454	126	2	8				
Deniliquin	2,798	912	8	0				
South Head	137	8	1	0				
Penrith	1,277	185	12	10				
Hartley	466	68	11	11				
Bathurst	4,018	837	8	1				
Orange	1,719	401	8	7				
Forbes	1,630	463	8	9				
Young	1,065	355	13	1				
Sofala	595	98	13	10				
Tambaroora	547	115	15	2				
Moama	382	98	14	6				
Mudgee	2,769	635	19	8				
Wellington	917	199	1	10				
Windsor	1,135	179	3	5				
Wollombi	108	25	3	3				
Maitland	4,734	1,041	18	10				
Morpeth	986	172	11	1				
Newcastle	6,043	1,493	13	10				
Singleton	1,993	359	1	8				
Muswellbrook	1,011	187	11	9				
Scone	349	59	19	11				
Murrurundi	972	225	0	0				
Tamworth	1,131	327	19	6				
Bendemere	184	38	11	4				
Armidale	1,625	461	15	2				
Glen Innes	847	229	13	11				
Tenterfield	12,024	302	7	5				
Grafton	1,816	515	2	3				
East Maitland	629	136	5	4				
Hay	1,336	479	11	2				
Queanbeyan	735	192	18	2				
Dubbo	1,839	369	1	10				
Araluen	1,587	215	13	5				
Merriwa	513	116	0	6				
Cooma	1,021	413	19	0				
Bellambi	.....	12	10	0			
Cassilis	489	100	19	1				
Jerilderie, 8 months	216	59	16	8				
Moulamein, 8 "	260	78	12	11				
Balranald, 2 "	93	28	2	5				
Adelong, 1 month	43	9	12	11				
Wentworth, 3 months	553	190	17	0				
Richmond, 1 month	34	4	8	0				
Burrowa, 1 "	33	8	15	5				
Intercolonial Accounts, balance of	.....	1,404	6	2			
Conditional Lines, due from Guarantors	.....	187	7	0			
TOTAL	143,523	32,290	0	9	3,346	153,211	8	2

POST OFFICES—LETTERS, &c.

No. 129.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of Post Offices, &c., and of LETTERS, NEWSPAPERS, PETITIONS, &c., passing through the GENERAL POST OFFICE.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF POST OFFICES.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.	NUMBER OF MILES TRAVELLED.	NUMBER OF LETTERS.			NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS.		NUMBER OF PETITIONS TO THE QUEEN, THE GOVERNOR, THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS, AND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.	TOTALS.			INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.			
				Foreign.	Inland.	Town.	Foreign.	Inland.	Inland.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Petitions.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1857	199	^a 274	^b 1,289,386	657,416	1,621,758	323,745	774,175	1,440,236	24	2,602,919	2,214,411	24	35,715	13	4	63,220	4	7	
1858	213	^a 295	^b 1,487,034	^c 729,581	2,476,515	277,113	794,740	2,013,400	INLAND PACKETS AND BOOK PARCELS.		3,483,209	2,808,140	.....	39,953	15	8	69,660	9	3
								Packets posted with the reduced rate of Postage, in accordance with the 8th clause 13 Vict., No. 12.		Packets and Book Parcels posted in accordance with the new Regulations, dated 1 April, 1867.									
1859	253	^a 335	^b 1,464,994	733,431	2,895,545	348,844	801,274	2,367,025	24,095	44,469	3,977,820	3,168,299	.....	44,889	12	9	71,805	13	10
								Foreign.											
1860	287	378	^b 1,461,518	868,746	3,012,345	349,670	910,478	2,758,305	24,455	47,085	4,230,761	3,668,783	Packets, &c. 83,736	45,612	10	3	72,371	15	4
								12,196											
1861	340	424	^b 1,982,498 ^d 9,569	866,466	3,150,196	352,801	867,879	2,516,366	24,789	69,689	4,369,463	3,384,245	105,338	48,167	18	6	81,185	4	0
								10,860											
1862	368	458	^b 2,165,426 ^d 11,211½	945,246	3,750,879	396,420	932,861	2,528,075	36,238	120,444	5,092,545	3,460,936	170,782	56,305	5	3	81,514	7	11
								14,100											
1863	397	493	^b 2,357,408 ^d 11,505	1,029,227	4,224,015	409,597	1,002,755	3,551,984	40,269	221,293	5,662,839	4,554,739	276,814	57,742	6	5	87,598	11	10
								15,252											
1864	419	514	^b 2,362,456 ^d 11,112	1,069,387	4,433,411	460,764	1,101,597	3,498,480	36,000	232,986	5,963,562	4,600,077	287,540	67,722	0	1	88,695	15	2
								18,554											
1865	435	533	^b 2,521,212 ^d 11,343	1,106,045	4,737,096	485,212	1,028,954	3,660,904	35,880	185,172	6,328,353	4,689,858	249,904	70,984	19	3	84,658	14	5
								28,852											
1866	454	547	^b 2,556,700 ^d 11,883	1,155,571	5,075,300	447,500	1,001,985	3,511,200	35,000	179,300	6,678,371	4,513,185	249,939	79,082	11	5	86,505	9	11
								35,639											

^aTemporary Clerks not included.

^bNumber of Miles travelled by Mail Conveyance.

^cInclusive of Book Packets.

^dExtent of Postal Lines.

^eIncludes the estimated Outstanding Liabilities for the year.

MONEY ORDERS.

No. 130.—RETURN shewing the Total Number and Amount of MONEY ORDERS issued and paid at the several MONEY ORDER OFFICES in New South Wales, during the Year 1866.

NAME OF OFFICE.	NUMBER OF ORDERS ISSUED.	AMOUNT.			NUMBER OF ORDERS PAID.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Sydney (C.O.)	9,499	44,983	16	0	24,202	116,693	15	3
Adaminaby	84	384	2	9	12	93	19	0
Adelong	186	834	11	3	37	169	19	4
Albury	202	791	8	10	107	509	4	9
Araluen	940	2,985	11	2	101	452	16	2
Armidale	423	1,724	1	2	190	719	19	11
^a Balmain	47	140	13	0	31	111	14	6
^a Balranald	20	79	6	8	2	1	9	0
Bathurst	1,111	4,732	8	9	987	3,622	9	6
Bega	185	1,045	13	4	49	312	10	4
^a Bendemeer	77	355	4	4	12	50	8	0
Berrima	344	1,608	11	3	161	855	17	0
^b Binalong	28	120	15	5	3	20	0	0
Bombala	579	3,969	5	3	77	399	18	5
^a Bourke	119	554	13	2	7	34	1	2
Bowenfels	446	3,115	16	6	27	176	3	1
Braidwood	1,065	4,512	12	6	427	2,295	10	8
^a Braxton	16	85	14	7	20	136	17	5
Bundarra	104	550	19	10	5	30	11	0
Burrowa	381	1,819	15	5	68	344	18	10
Camden	205	787	11	10	103	526	7	6
Campbelltown	166	720	6	7	137	867	8	6
Carcoar	361	1,265	14	6	47	263	4	2
Cassilis	378	2,576	1	7	10	31	19	11
^a Casino	233	1,981	14	10	5	45	0	0
Clarence Town	24	89	14	6	14	34	13	10
Cooma	521	2,093	19	9	145	598	14	2
^a Coonabarabran	41	206	2	1	4	16	16	6
Cowra	123	590	1	2	15	48	0	3
Cundletown	39	238	3	7	28	225	9	3
Deniliquin	101	471	14	2	69	285	0	5
Dubbo	161	581	6	6	41	169	4	4
Dungog	166	655	3	1	23	79	16	11
Eden	156	692	16	10	58	262	6	7
Emu	37	152	17	9	29	182	2	3
^c Fish River Creek	2	13	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forbes	799	2,489	10	1	152	744	2	2
Gosford	102	419	11	1	22	113	12	1
Goulburn	1,300	4,727	5	3	734	3,229	14	11
Glen Innes	140	516	2	11	33	167	6	6
Grafton	609	2,433	4	2	118	536	9	9
Gundagai	540	1,966	13	7	85	336	1	9
^a Gundaroo	24	85	5	1	8	27	2	5
^a Gunnedah	64	274	2	0	9	49	2	5
Hartley	316	1,972	10	7	40	164	0	3
^a Hay	374	3,187	14	5	10	63	16	4
Inverell	149	729	14	3	26	113	9	2
Ironbarks	71	429	5	5	14	70	10	0
Kempsey	76	291	2	10	41	242	18	5
Kiama	453	1,689	14	11	111	500	13	8
Kiandra	112	613	10	8	45	96	6	11
^d Little Hartley	37	143	5	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool	74	265	1	11	84	324	6	1
^a Lochinvar	3	12	10	0	18	96	16	9
Maitland, East	284	969	19	5	209	903	14	9
Maitland, West	660	2,467	8	0	1,021	4,215	12	9
^a Marulan	8	26	10	4	10	72	0	0
Merriwa	199	763	11	7	8	40	7	9
Minmi	112	475	12	4	7	37	18	0
^a Moama	36	88	17	3	20	111	14	5
Molong	170	996	9	8	17	81	19	3
Morpeth	169	612	6	0	153	772	0	9
Moruya	1,585	11,412	1	5	134	721	16	4
Mudgee	836	3,841	9	9	242	1,042	9	0
Mundooran	42	91	18	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murrurundi	164	1,021	11	11	80	375	17	3
Muswellbrook	700	2,790	0	6	147	622	4	4
Narrabri	75	356	7	3	6	22	7	9
Nerrigundah	280	1,756	19	2	28	91	17	7
Newcastle	1,476	5,905	17	5	606	2,141	4	6
^a Newtown	61	234	8	7	53	261	6	8
Nimitybelle	159	609	7	5	10	39	9	6
Nundle	769	6,049	19	4	53	473	6	3
Orange	752	3,178	9	7	292	1,393	5	1
^a Paddington	12	41	16	0	12	46	10	6

^a Opened on the 1st July.^b Opened on the 1st September.^c Opened on the 1st December.^d Opened on the 1st November.

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No. 130.—

MONEY ORDERS—continued.

NAME OF OFFICE.	NUMBER OF ORDERS ISSUED.	AMOUNT.			NUMBER OF ORDERS PAID.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Parramatta	253	1,035	18	4	411	2,030	12	2
Paterson	64	297	8	0	24	133	6	4
Penrith	323	1,182	7	7	289	1,759	8	11
Port Macquarie	228	814	16	8	57	299	17	5
Picton	241	1,398	11	7	177	883	12	10
Queanbeyan	438	2,028	18	8	124	525	13	9
Raymond Terrace	113	408	10	6	133	651	19	8
Richmond	90	309	6	2	44	230	17	1
Scone	438	2,176	11	6	60	381	4	8
Shoalhaven	350	1,926	2	3	74	397	5	7
Singleton	607	2,212	10	3	544	2,919	6	0
Sofala	674	4,376	10	9	38	177	3	4
Stroud	128	632	14	2	15	112	15	8
Tambaroora	314	1,357	18	3	17	66	7	0
Tamworth	500	2,129	15	7	172	772	3	2
Tarcutta	13	59	14	6	2	8	8	0
Taree	25	93	4	7	10	10	11	6
Tenterfield	174	784	8	2	26	71	13	1
Timonee	12	54	0	0	15	105	1	10
Tumut	437	1,419	14	3	79	239	12	0
Ulladulla	103	501	18	2	17	64	10	0
Uralla	538	4,382	12	5	18	89	19	2
^a Urana	52	159	19	7	6	31	19	5
Wagga Wagga	427	1,826	17	4	114	462	7	5
Walcha	34	214	10	10	13	77	14	3
^a Walgett	32	171	13	4	1	0	18	0
^a Wallsend	96	393	18	11	3	17	0	0
^a Warialda	41	170	10	4	5	10	8	5
Wee Wee	117	444	14	6	5	21	16	6
Wellington	327	1,836	2	4	60	248	16	1
Wellingrove	38	178	7	2	7	26	12	11
^b Windeyer	10	28	17	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor	370	1,370	13	0	157	765	2	6
^a Wollombi	59	183	11	3	20	133	4	6
Wollongong	610	2,237	17	8	261	1,234	13	7
Yass	412	1,585	11	11	270	1,270	16	6
Young	924	4,412	3	3	245	982	9	7
TOTAL.....	41,974	198,247	15	9	35,394	168,227	13	9

^a Opened on the 1st July.^b Opened on the 1st September.

MONEY ORDERS.

No. 131.—RETURN shewing the Number and Amount of MONEY ORDERS Issued and Paid in the Colony, for the Years 1864, 1865, and 1866.

YEARS.	ORDERS ISSUED.		ORDERS PAID.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1864	21,905	105,680 18 2	16,691	84,040 1 5
1865	28,444	129,552 6 6	23,558	112,669 15 0
1866	41,974	198,247 15 9	35,394	168,227 13 9

MONEYS PAID FOR IMMIGRATION.

No. 132.—DECENNIAL RETURN shewing the Amount of Money paid out of the Revenues of the Colony, on account of IMMIGRATION.

YEAR.	Bounties for the introduction of Immigrants by Private Individuals.	Gratuities to Surgeons-Superintendent, Masters, Officers, Overseers, and others.	Lodging, Maintenance, Conveyance, and other Expenses of Immigrants after arrival.	Salaries and Contingent Expenses of Agents for Immigration in the Colony.	Advances from the Colonial Treasury to the Land and Emigration Commissioners, including Premium on Bills of Exchange.	Remittances on account of Land and Immigration Deposits paid into the Colonial Treasury.	Immigration Remittances under the Regulations, including Commission on Collection and Refunds to Depositors.	Interest on Land and Immigration Deposits.	Expenses of Quarantine.	TOTAL OUTLAY.	Number of Immigrants the cost of whose introduction was paid by the Government.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1857	.....	8,489 18 0	2,169 10 1	2,668 19 10	110,551 11 3	.....	15,210 1 6	3 8 2	510 1 5	139,603 10 3	10,205
1858	1,449 0 0	6,099 3 0	2,738 3 7	2,835 8 5	52,465 5 10	.....	23,006 2 1	.....	1,866 13 10	90,459 16 9	6,916
1859	.....	5,747 13 6	1,708 11 1	2,681 4 2	50,477 5 0	.....	19,921 0 5	.....	1,069 10 1	81,605 4 3	5,114
1860	138 0 0	3,581 18 0	1,106 1 8	2,240 11 6	17,300 0 0	.....	4,055 10 8	.....	578 16 5	29,000 18 3	3,089
1861	138 0 0	1,985 8 0	367 3 11	{ 1,273 6 11 1,657 8 1 ^a }	11,300 0 0	.....	2,932 12 3	.....	379 16 6	20,033 15 8	1,589
1862	66 0 0	3,264 14 0	745 19 2	{ 1,649 10 5 3,203 1 1 ^a }	51,550 0 0	.....	2,506 12 10	.....	370 13 0	63,356 10 6	2,631
1863	.....	5,855 13 0	1,014 4 11	{ 1,955 10 0 202 0 2 ^b }	59,835 6 0	.....	14,297 0 6	.....	327 2 7	83,486 17 2	4,633
1864	.....	4,914 2 0	534 11 9	1,846 18 11	13,776 8 6 ^c	.....	4,489 16 5	.....	425 9 0	25,987 6 7	3,977
1865	.....	3,209 12 0	2,087 17 9		24,350 0 0	.....	4,095 12 2	.....	406 9 11	34,149 11 10	2,717
1866	.....	2,100 13 6	{ 1,854 12 0 ^c 970 10 6 ^d }		14,650 0 0	.....	3,056 13 0	.....	592 6 5	23,224 15 5	1,204

^a Salaries and allowances of Messrs. Parkes and Dalley, Agents and Lecturers in the United Kingdom.^c Includes £8,026 8s. 6d. "Loans" under 25 Vict., No 19.^b Further expenses on account of Agents and Lecturers in England.^d Miscellaneous Expenditure.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

No. 133.—GENERAL ACCOUNT CURRENT of the REVENUE and RECEIPTS of the Colony of New South Wales, and of their EXPENDITURE in the Year 1866.

Dr.

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NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance at the Credit of the following Accounts on the 31st December, 1865, viz. :—			By Balances at the Debit of the following Accounts on the 31st December, 1865, viz. :—		
Clergy and School Lands' Revenue	22,015 1 11		Consolidated Revenue Fund	80,809 8 11	
Civil Service Superannuation Fund	10,618 9 5		Less—Balance at the Credit of the Scab in Sheep Fund	7,509 19 5	
Police Reward Fund	9,471 8 5		Loans' Account	73,299 9 6	
Police Superannuation Fund	18,056 9 5			342,094 2 2	
Special Receipts' Account	70,803 5 1				
Trust Moneys' Deposit Account	35,581 11 10				
		*166,546 6 1	By Payments in the year 1866, under the following Accounts, viz. :—		
To Receipts in the year 1866, as per the following Statements, viz. :—			Consolidated Revenue Fund	2,100,820 9 0	
Consolidated Revenue Fund	2,807,423 13 7		Loans' Account	887,156 19 10	
Loans' Account	419,719 12 1		Clergy and School Lands' Revenue Account	8,233 6 4	
Clergy and School Lands' Revenue	9,710 0 10		Civil Service Superannuation Fund	9,480 14 8	
Civil Service Superannuation Fund	10,927 3 1		Police Reward Fund	1,034 15 4	
Police Reward Fund	1,985 15 11		Police Superannuation Fund	5,844 16 1	
Police Superannuation Fund	3,412 16 7		Special Receipts' Account	110,097 10 1	
Special Receipts' Account	97,820 14 11		Trust Moneys' Deposit Account	76,160 13 3	
Trust Moneys' Deposit Account	83,083 6 6				
		3,434,083 3 6	By Police Reward Fund :—		
To Police Superannuation Fund :—			For portion of the Balance at the Credit of this Fund, transferred to the Police Superannuation Fund, under clause 31 of the Act 25 Vict., No. 16...		7,500 0 0
For portion of the Balance at the Credit of the Police Reward Fund transferred to this Fund, under clause 31 of the Act 25 Vict., No. 16...		7,500 0 0			
To Balance at the Debit of the Loans' Account on the 31st December, 1866		809,531 9 11	By Balances at the Credit of the following Accounts on the 31st December, 1866, viz. :—		
			Consolidated Revenue Fund	633,303 15 1	
			Clergy and School Lands' Revenue	23,491 16 5	
			Civil Service Superannuation Fund	12,064 17 10	
			Police Reward Fund	2,922 9 0	
			Police Superannuation Fund	23,124 9 11	
			Special Receipts' Account	58,526 9 11	
			Trust Moneys' Deposit Account	42,504 5 1	
					†795,938 3 3
TOTAL	£	4,417,660 19 6	TOTAL	£	4,417,660 19 6

N.B.—The details of the several Accounts will be found in the Treasurers' Statements presented to Parliament.

* Includes Government Securities to the amount of £47,100, belonging to the following Funds, viz. :—

Clergy and School Lands' Revenue—Debentures	£12,400
Civil Service Superannuation Fund—Treasury Bills	8,000
Police Reward Fund—Debentures	1,700
Police Superannuation Fund—Debentures	25,000
	47,100

† Includes Government Securities to the amount of £49,100, belonging to the following Funds, viz. :—

Clergy and School Lands Revenue—Debentures	£12,400
Civil Service Superannuation Fund—Treasury Bills	10,000
Police Reward Fund—Debentures	1,700
Police Superannuation Fund—Debentures	25,000
	49,100

REVENUE. AND RECEIPTS.

No. 134.—STATEMENT of the REVENUE and RECEIPTS of the Colony, in the Year 1866, compared with the Year 1865, shewing the INCREASE or DECREASE.

HEAD OF REVENUE.	TOTAL, 1865.	AMOUNT, 1866.	TOTAL, 1866.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.					
Customs—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Spirits	325,788 19 5	} 828,710 4 10	} 192,607 17 9	}
Wine ...	.....	25,514 2 7		
Ale and Beer ...	.....	25,428 9 11		
Tobacco ...	.....	55,634 4 8		
Tea ...	.....	43,657 14 11		
Sugar and Molasses ...	.....	53,270 9 4		
Coffee and Chicory ...	.....	6,873 0 8		
Opium ...	.....	9,755 13 9		
Malt ...	.....	1,225 3 6		
Hops ...	.....	851 7 4		
Rice ...	.....	5,596 7 3		
Dried Fruit ...	.....	14,121 9 10		
Murray River Customs ...	.....	59,173 18 7		
Ad Valorem ...	.....	156,350 6 1		
Package Charge ...	.....	45,468 17 0		
	636,102 7 1				
Duty on Refined Sugar and Molasses ...	15,763 6 8	12,830 0 0	12,830 0 0	2,933 6 8
Duty on Spirits Distilled in the Colony ...	22,677 2 7	22,053 12 11	22,053 12 11	623 9 8
Gold Revenue—					
Duty on Gold { Collected at the Custom House	1,676 1 11	} 27,410 18 3	}	} 3,465 4 11
Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold { Collected at the Mint ...	.....	16,804 3 5		
	8,930 12 11			
Mint Receipts ...	30,876 3 2				
Land Revenue—	23,679 18 7	25,011 0 10	25,011 0 10	1,331 2 3
Land Sales { Auction Sales, &c.	116,511 3 0	} 547,138 11 0	} 15,110 12 3	}
Land Sales { Selections ...	.....	19,964 15 10		
Land Sales { Conditional Purchases ...	.....	89,663 6 2		
Land Sales { Balances of Conditional Land Purchases ...	.....	22,994 6 6		
Land Sales { Interest on Land Sales to Conditional Purchases ...	.....	12,456 10 9		
Rent and Assessment on Pastoral Runs ...	.....	272,844 0 0		
Fees on Transfers of Runs ...	.....	968 15 0		
Quit Rents ...	.....	161 1 10		
Licenses to cut Timber, &c., on Crown Lands ...	.....	2,586 18 0		
Mineral Leases ...	.....	1,162 17 7		
Miners' Rights ...	.....	6,165 0 0		
Business Licenses ...	.....	678 10 0		
Leases of Auriferous Lands ...	.....	909 16 4		
Miscellaneous ...	.....	71 10 0		
	532,027 18 9				
Carried forward ...	£ 1,261,126 16 10	1,463,154 7 10	209,049 12 3	7,022 1 3

No. 134.—REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—continued.

HEAD OF REVENUE.	TOTAL, 1865.	AMOUNT, 1866.	TOTAL, 1866.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE—continued.					
Brought forward	1,261,126 16 10	1,463,154 7 10	209,049 12 3	7,022 1 3
Rents—Exclusive of Land—					
Tolls and Ferries	25,734 7 7	} 31,806 9 8	} 2,884 3 10	}
Wharfs	.....	4,363 13 0		
Military Canteen, Sydney	.....	39 0 0		
Government Buildings and Premises	.....	506 13 4		
Glebe Island Abattoirs	.....	1,018 14 8		
Glebe Island Bridge	.....	143 16 1		
	28,922 5 10				
Licenses—					
To Wholesale Spirit Dealers	5,210 0 0	} 78,870 6 6	} 964 14 6	}
To Auctioneers	.....	1,927 15 3		
To Bonded Storekeepers	.....	5,083 16 7		
To Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors	.....	62,822 5 8		
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses to Publicans	.....	2,421 8 4		
To Distillers and Rectifiers	.....	55 19 8		
To Hawkers and Pedlars	.....	685 11 4		
To Pawnbrokers	.....	310 0 0		
Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry	.....	121 0 0		
All other Licenses	.....	232 9 8		
	77,905 12 0				
Postage	70,984 19 3	77,067 13 9	77,067 13 9	6,082 14 6
Fines and Forfeitures—					
Sheriff	623 15 6	} 5,239 0 1	}	} 1,367 0 3
Courts of Petty Sessions	.....	3,288 2 4		
Water Police Court	.....	505 19 3		
For the unauthorized Occupation of Crown Lands	.....	531 0 2		
Crown's Share of Seizures by the Departments of Customs and Distilleries	.....	90 7 3		
Confiscated and Unclaimed Property	.....	182 13 11		
Other Fines	.....	17 1 8		
	6,606 0 4				
Carried forward	£ 1,445,545 14 3	1,656,137 17 10	218,981 5 1	8,389 1 6

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

No. 134.—REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—*continued.*

HEAD OF REVENUE.	TOTAL, 1865.	AMOUNT, 1866.	TOTAL, 1866.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE—<i>continued.</i>					
Brought forward	1,445,545 14 3	1,656,137 17 10	218,981 5 1	8,389 1 6
Fees of Office—					
On Commissions to Public Officers	21 0 0	} 26,989 7 8	} 871 17 7	}
On Certificates of Naturalization	.....	150 6 0		
On the Preparation and Enrolment of Title-deeds	.....	3,387 10 0		
Registrar General	.....	3,818 17 7		
Prothonotary of Supreme Court	.....	2,490 9 6		
Master in Equity	.....	966 13 6		
Curator of Intestate Estates	.....	552 14 10		
Insolvent Court	.....	1,980 1 4		
Sheriff	.....	688 8 5		
District Courts	.....	5,408 9 7		
Courts of Petty Sessions	.....	2,729 16 9		
Water Police Court and Shipping Masters	.....	2,962 6 11		
Steam Navigation Board	.....	351 0 0		
Under Gold Fields Act	.....	89 14 0		
Slaughtering Fees, Glebe Island Abattoirs	.....	1,319 18 9		
Other Fees	.....	72 0 6		
	26,117 10 1				
Railways—					
Railway Tolls	174,663 18 7	} 176,246 0 7	} 12,896 2 4	}
Railway Miscellaneous Receipts—					
Sale of Property	.....	1,162 1 5		
Advertising in Carriages	.....	312 0 0		
Rents	.....	26 5 5		
Hire of Machinery	.....	22 10 0		
Proceeds of Sale of Unclaimed Goods	.....	48 9 0		
Other Items	.....	10 16 2		
	163,349 18 3				
Stamps	33,700 15 1	65,870 15 5	65,870 15 5	32,170 0 4
Electric Telegraph Receipts	30,443 11 4	33,914 5 11	33,914 5 11	3,470 14 7
Miscellaneous Receipts	17,241 5 2	31,677 6 0	31,677 6 0	14,436 0 10
Pilotage—					
Port Jackson	9,145 4 10	} 15,301 15 2	} 2,794 3 0	}
Out-ports	.....	6,156 10 4		
	12,507 12 2				
Carried forward	£ 1,728,906 6 4	2,006,137 8 7	285,620 3 9	8,389 1 6

No. 134.—REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—*continued.*

HEAD OF REVENUE:	TOTAL, 1865.	AMOUNT, 1866.	TOTAL, 1866.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE—<i>continued.</i>					
Brought forward	1,728,906 6 4	.....	2,006,137 8 7	285,620 3 9	8,389 1 6
Harbour Dues	1,583 5 6	1,990 14 10	1,990 14 10	407 9 4	.....
Tonnage Dues, Newcastle, Wollongong, and Kiama	4,172 10 6	5,405 16 0	5,405 16 0	1,233 5 6	.....
Fees on Certificates of Competency to Masters of Vessels	580 0 0	520 0 0	520 0 0	.....	60 0 0
Fees on Inspection of Cattle	485 13 0	53 1 0	53 1 0	.....	432 12 0
Commission on Money Orders	1,438 14 0	1,993 18 6	1,993 18 6	555 4 6	.....
Rates under the Chinese Immigrants Regulation and Restriction Act of 1861	230 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	220 0 0
Interest on City Debentures	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
Receipts in aid of the Consolidated Revenue Fund—					
Proceeds of Treasury Bills issued under 27 Victoria, No. 8, and applied in payment of Services of 1863 and previous years	128,306 10 0	74,000 0 0	74,000 0 0	.....	54,306 10 0
Repayments to the Credit of Votes—					
Less amount of Repayments on account of Disbursements in the year 1865, deducted from the Expenditure	8,065 9 0	.....	.....	.....	8,065 9 0
Amount deposited in the Treasury, by the Savings' Bank of New South Wales, for six months..	15,700 0 0	.....	.....	.....	15,700 0 0
Collections under the Scab in Sheep Act of 1863, 27 Victoria, No. 6	.....	11,968 4 8	11,968 4 8	11,968 4 8	.....
Proceeds of Debentures issued under 29 Victoria, No. 4, on account of the Deficit of 1864 and previous years, negotiated through the Agency of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, viz. :—					
£541,900 at 90 per cent.	£487,710 0 0				
1,700 at 92½ "	1,572 10 0				
800 at 92½ "	742 0 0				
5,600 at 95 "	5,320 0 0				
	.....	495,344 10 0	495,344 10 0	495,344 10 0	.....
Temporary Loans—					
From the Mutual Provident Society, Sydney	.....	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	.....
From the Savings' Bank of New South Wales	.....	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	.....
TOTAL, CONSOLIDATED REVENUE	£ 1,899,468 8 4	.....	2,807,423 13 7	995,128 17 9	87,173 12 6
Police Reward Fund	2,623 9 0	1,985 15 11	1,985 15 11	.....	637 13 1
Police Superannuation Fund	3,661 1 7	3,412 16 7	3,412 16 7	.....	248 5 0
Civil Service Superannuation Fund	10,437 9 7	10,927 3 1	10,927 3 1	489 13 6	.....
Loans	298,577 18 8	419,719 12 1	419,719 12 1	121,141 13 5	.....
Scab in Sheep Fund	14,825 15 1	.....	.....	.....	14,825 15 1
Clergy and School Lands Revenue	7,639 14 7	9,710 0 10	9,710 0 10	2,070 6 3	.....
TOTAL, REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	£ 2,237,233 16 10	.....	3,253,179 2 1	1,118,830 10 11	102,885 5 8

STATISTICS OF

EXPENDITURE UNDER SCHEDULES A, B, & C.

No. 135.—STATEMENT shewing the EXPENDITURE under the SCHEDULES A, B, and C, annexed to the Imperial Act 18 and 19 Victoria, cap. 54, in the Year 1866.

HEAD OF SERVICE	AMOUNT.			TOTAL		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SCHEDULE A.	19,134	1	0	19,134	1	0
SCHEDULE B.						
Pensions to Retired Judges ...	2,629	7	6			
Pensions to Retired Political Officers ...	4,957	5	2			
Pensions to Superannuated Officers and others ...	3,728	8	0			
					11,315	0 8
SCHEDULE C.						
Church of England:—						
Diocese of Sydney ...	8,977	12	0			
Diocese of Newcastle ...	3,800	0	0			
Diocese of Goulburn ...	1,200	0	0			
				13,977	12	0
Presbyterian Church ...	2,852	0	0			
Wesleyan Methodist Church ...	1,572	10	4			
Roman Catholic Church ...	7,445	16	8			
					25,847	19 0
TOTAL, SCHEDULES A, B, AND C ...	£				56,297	0 8

DISBURSEMENTS.

No. 136.—STATEMENT of DISBURSEMENTS, in the Year 1866, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

HEAD OF SERVICE	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL		
	Salaries.	Contingencies.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I.—SCHEDULES TO IMPERIAL ACT 18 & 19 VICT., CAP. 54.						
Schedule A				19,134	1	0
Schedule B				11,315	0	8
Schedule C				25,847	19	0
TOTAL, SCHEDULES A, B, AND C	£			56,297	0	8
SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A AND B.						
SCHEDULE A.						
Chief Justice, 20 Vict., No. 5				600	0	0
Puisne Judges, 20 Vict., No. 5, and 28 Vict., No. 7				3,038	17	9
Colonial Treasurer, 20 Vict., No. 18				270	16	8
					3,909	14 5
SCHEDULE B.						
Pensions to Superannuated Officers and others				2,611	5	10
TOTAL, SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A AND B	£			6,521	0	3

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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No. 136.—STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS—continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.				
His Excellency the Governor	788 15 8	514 9 4	.....	1,303 15 0
Executive Council... ..	611 13 4	103 2 10	.....	714 16 2
Legislative Council	5,417 19 4	219 11 10	.....	5,637 11 2
Legislative Assembly	6,504 6 8	967 5 1	.....	7,471 11 9
Legislative Council and Assembly	687 13 1	323 10 9	.....	1,011 3 10
Parliamentary Library	1,013 0 0	658 1 6	.....	1,671 1 6
TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE...	£ 15,023 8 1	2,786 1 4	.....	17,809 9 5
III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				
Chief Secretary	3,876 16 1	46 0 2	.....	3,922 16 3
Registrar General... ..	7,641 12 2	4,154 5 6	.....	11,795 17 8
Auditor General	4,079 9 8	213 14 8	.....	4,293 4 4
Educational—				
National Schools ... ..	.....	.....	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0
Denominational Schools ... ..	.....	.....	39,583 6 8	39,583 6 8
Protestant Orphan School	1,005 14 6	2,149 14 1	.....	3,155 8 7
Roman Catholic Orphan School	1,107 5 8	3,951 12 6	117 19 6	5,176 17 8
Police—				
Inspector General	2,439 0 0	43,535 1 4	.....	155,845 10 6
Constabulary	107,449 4 2			
Detectives	2,222 5 0			
Police Surgeon... ..	200 0 0			
Petty Sessions—				
Police Magistrates	1,248 0 0	568 3 11	.....	3,076 10 10
Clerks and Clerks of Petty Sessions	1,260 6 11			
Gold and Escort ... ..	.....	.....	7,690 1 5	7,690 1 5
Gaols and Penal Establishments—				
Sydney	7,468 0 1	3,878 10 2	.....	11,346 10 3
Parramatta	4,781 9 11	2,488 9 7	.....	7,269 19 6
Bathurst	1,571 19 0	2,516 14 5	.....	4,088 13 5
Maitland	1,704 11 5	1,446 10 2	.....	3,151 1 7
Goulburn	1,678 3 11	1,177 15 6	.....	2,855 19 5
Berrima	2,625 16 8	913 7 5	.....	3,539 4 1
Yass	676 17 0	664 11 10	.....	1,341 8 10
Wollongong	682 16 8	532 5 8	.....	1,215 2 4
Albury	620 2 3	677 6 2	.....	1,297 8 5
Gundagai	118 12 6	.....	.....	118 12 6
Tamworth	157 19 0	.....	.....	157 19 0
Braidwood	609 18 6	427 14 9	.....	1,037 13 3
Mudgee	681 19 6	599 1 2	.....	1,281 0 8
Grafton	373 0 10	96 4 2	.....	469 5 0
Orange	157 19 0	.....	.....	157 19 0
Deniliquin	625 18 0	848 14 0	.....	1,474 12 0
Armidale	495 17 6	226 13 0	.....	722 10 6
Eden	118 12 6	38 4 6	.....	156 17 0
Wagga Wagga... ..	495 17 6	405 11 8	.....	901 9 2
Windsor	138 12 6	23 16 6	.....	162 9 0
Tenterfield	96 18 10	.....	.....	96 18 10
Port Macquarie	1,893 8 9	1,606 16 8	.....	3,500 5 5
Wellington	118 12 6	.....	.....	118 12 6
Gaols, Country Districts	298 11 4	1,822 8 9	.....	2,121 0 1
Gaols generally ... ..	.....	122 15 8	3,266 12 10	3,389 8 6
Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island	5,562 18 10	2,280 19 9	.....	7,843 18 7
Visiting Justice, Gaol, Sydney, and Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island	197 17 0	.....	.....	197 17 0
Observatory	1,104 9 10	511 10 10	.....	1,616 0 8
Museum—Curator	375 0 0	.....	.....	375 0 0
Colonial Agent	1,250 0 0	500 0 0	.....	1,750 0 0
Carried forward	£ 169,211 15 6	78,424 14 6	90,658 0 5	338,294 10 5

STATISTICS OF

No. 136.—STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL.				
	Salaries.	Contingencies.						
III.—CHIEF SECRETARY— <i>continued.</i>								
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Brought forward	169,211	15 6	78,424	14 6	90,658	0 5	338,294	10 5
Medical—								
Medical Board	11	0 0			33	0 0	44	0 0
Vaccine Institution	576	14 10	434	6 6			1,011	1 4
Lunatic Asylums—								
Allowance to Medical Board					320	16 8	320	16 8
Tarban Creek	4,156	6 10	7,171	9 2			11,327	16 0
Parramatta	4,124	16 6	7,158	3 10	2,500	0 0	13,783	0 4
Military—								
Infantry					734	8 10	734	8 10
Artillery					1,462	10 11	1,462	10 11
Volunteers	2,158	6 2	3,524	17 10	586	18 2	6,270	2 2
Naval Brigade	3,316	15 5	34	1 0	593	2 0	3,943	18 5
Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute					11,825	1 4	11,825	1 4
Grants in aid of Public Institutions					3,286	3 10	3,286	3 10
Charitable Allowances					26,157	3 4	26,157	3 4
Miscellaneous					28,026	7 1	28,026	7 1
Immigration	1,511	16 8	183	10 3			1,695	6 11
TOTAL, CHIEF SECRETARY	£185,067	11 11	96,931	3 1	166,183	12 7	448,182	7 7
IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.								
Law Officers	4,067	5 6	1,201	2 7			5,268	8 1
Supreme and Circuit Courts	5,609	14 0	5,863	14 8			11,473	8 8
Sheriff	4,217	7 6	2,772	11 4			6,989	18 10
Insolvent Court	2,462	6 8					2,462	6 8
District Courts	13,889	3 5	3,138	1 5			17,027	4 10
Quarter Sessions	3,975	14 0	9,176	16 8			13,152	10 8
Coroners' Inquests	483	3 4	3,006	12 4			3,489	15 8
Court of Claims					74	14 0	74	14 0
Miscellaneous					2,128	0 1	2,128	0 1
Petty Sessions	31,552	9 6	2,089	1 10			33,641	11 4
TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	£66,257	3 11	27,248	0 10	2,202	14 1	95,707	18 10
V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.								
Treasury	7,439	9 9	329	3 5			7,768	13 2
Customs	24,091	10 11	4,126	19 4			28,218	10 3
Distilleries and Refineries	2,653	1 8	114	0 3			2,767	1 11
Mint	3,997	8 7	2,129	13 3			6,127	1 10
Gold Receivers	277	0 0					277	0 0
Post Office	2,686	0 7	507	9 10			3,193	10 5
Conveyance of Mails					13,797	2 6	13,797	2 6
Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain, <i>vid</i> Suez					18,136	15 3	18,136	15 3
Stamp Duties	1,414	0 0	995	17 0			2,409	17 0
Money Order Department	4	6 8	594	12 4			598	19 0
Stores and Stationery—								
Departmental Expenses	510	13 4						
Stores and Stationery for the Public Service generally					47,239	7 6		
Packing and other Expenses					123	3 0		
Conveyance of Stores					746	6 8		
Fuel and Light within the District of Sydney					2,671	19 6		
Colonial Military Stores	193	11 6						
Printing, Bookbinding, and Postage Stamp Department—								
Printing and Bookbinding	16,390	13 4	462	17 10				
Postage Stamps	630	0 0	4	10 0				
Railway Tickets	351	3 4						
Duty Stamps	337	7 10						
Gunpowder Magazine	506	10 9	454	16 11			961	7 8
Health Officers and Emigration Officer, Port Jackson	705	0 0					705	0 0
Quarantine	275	10 0	316	16 5			592	6 5
Shipping Masters	1,253	1 8	14	16 6			1,267	18 2
Glebe Island Abattoir	551	6 8	299	6 8			850	13 4
Harbours, Light Houses, and Pilot Department	20,446	17 3	925	17 2	1,462	0 1	22,834	14 6
Miscellaneous					88,013	10 3	88,013	10 3
TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE	£84,714	13 10	11,276	16 11	172,190	4 9	268,181	15 6

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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No. 136.—STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS—continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				
Department of Lands	5,265 11 4	25 0 6	.....	5,290 11 10
Survey of Lands	36,760 18 2	32,947 7 6	.....	69,708 5 8
Rent of Additional Offices for Land Departments .....	.....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
Commission to Land Agents, Appraisers, and others, and for Advertising for the Public Service generally .....	.....	.....	6,719 19 9	6,719 19 9
Occupation of Lands	10,592 14 8	1,927 15 11	.....	12,520 10 7
Appraisalment of Runs .....	.....	.....	4,475 19 7	4,475 19 7
Assisted Immigration .....	.....	.....	970 10 6	970 10 6
Immigration	4 12 0	101 12 11	.....	106 4 11
Gold Fields	5,785 12 9	2,091 10 7	.....	7,877 3 4
Management of Alpacas	379 3 4	32 0 0	.....	411 3 4
Prevention of Scab in Sheep	8,469 19 2	689 2 8	.....	9,159 1 10
Coal Fields	950 0 0	259 4 6	.....	1,209 4 6
Botanic Gardens	867 9 9	2,075 19 2	.....	2,943 8 11
Government Domains and Hyde Park	258 10 0	3,316 5 9	.....	3,574 15 9
Inspection of Cattle	275 0 0	6 7 5	.....	281 7 5
Roads, Streets, and Bridges .....	.....	.....	59,657 13 9	59,657 13 9
Haslem's Creek General Cemetery	104 0 0	11 13 3	3,917 11 4	4,083 4 7
Aborigines .....	.....	.....	221 7 2	221 7 2
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	3,057 2 0	3,057 2 0
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS	£ 69,713 11 2	43,484 0 2	79,320 4 1	192,517 15 5
VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
Department of Public Works	3,677 0 0	676 0 9	.....	4,353 0 9
Railways—				
General Establishment	2,141 18 5	105 14 3	.....	2,247 12 8
Valuation of Land	602 0 0	67 4 6	.....	669 4 6
Works in Progress	4,238 1 8	801 2 6	.....	5,039 4 2
Existing Lines—Working Expenses .....	.....	.....	104,269 8 2	104,269 8 2
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	1,189 14 6	1,189 14 6
Harbours and River Navigation	9,199 10 2	6,082 11 1	10,919 2 4	26,201 3 7
Roads and Bridges—				
Superintendence	5,542 18 10	.....	.....	5,542 18 10
General Establishment	2,068 0 10	787 17 0	.....	2,855 17 10
Construction and Maintenance of Main Roads .....	.....	.....	53,795 11 4	53,795 11 4
Other Roads and Bridges .....	.....	.....	28,032 5 9	28,032 5 9
Road from John-street to Railway Bridge, Singleton .....	.....	.....	666 10 0	666 10 0
Public Works and Buildings .....	.....	.....	49,941 12 3	49,941 12 3
Colonial Architect	5,076 17 11	379 14 8	.....	5,456 12 7
Fortifications	89 6 8	.....	417 0 0	506 6 8
Electric Telegraphs	17,186 4 1	8,523 16 1	670 9 0	26,380 9 2
Fitz Roy Dock	2,690 19 11	2,213 5 0	.....	4,904 4 11
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	4,475 1 10	4,475 1 10
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	£ 52,512 18 6	19,637 5 10	254,376 15 2	326,526 19 6
VIII.—POSTMASTER GENERAL.				
Post Office	25,790 0 11	1,858 13 10	.....	27,648 14 9
Conveyance of Mails .....	.....	.....	41,955 14 3	41,955 14 3
Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain <i>via</i> Panama .....	.....	.....	13,901 5 0	13,901 5 0
Money Order Department	1,430 6 0	334 6 8	.....	1,764 12 8
TOTAL, POSTMASTER GENERAL	£ 27,220 6 11	2,193 0 6	55,856 19 3	85,270 6 8
IX.—SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.				
Interest on Debentures .....	.....	.....	269,173 6 2	269,173 6 2
Interest on Treasury Bills .....	.....	.....	23,655 0 5	23,655 0 5
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties .....	.....	.....	47,610 1 1	47,610 1 1
Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint .....	.....	.....	5,102 19 8	5,102 19 8
Endowment of the University of Sydney .....	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Endowment of the Australian Museum .....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Endowment of the Sydney Grammar School .....	.....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
Endowment of Affiliated Colleges .....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Endowment of Municipal Institutions .....	.....	.....	14,048 12 9	14,048 12 9
Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Institutions .....	.....	.....	90 12 4	90 12 4
Revenue Receipts returned .....	.....	.....	11,958 10 9	11,958 10 9
Charges on Collections .....	.....	.....	2,981 5 2	2,981 5 2
Contribution towards the support of the Imperial Forces in the Colony .....	.....	.....	6,977 1 0	6,977 1 0
Payments under the Scab in Sheep Act, 27 Vict., No. 6 .....	.....	.....	1,509 3 9	1,509 3 9
Other Payments out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund .....	.....	.....	212,199 2 1	212,199 2 1
TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS .....	£	.....	603,805 15 2	603,805 15 2

STATISTICS OF

No. 136.—STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.		
X.—OTHER PAYMENTS IN 1866.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Advance on Treasury Bills by the Bank of New South Wales...			74,000 0 0	74,000 0 0
Treasury Bills paid off			47,400 0 0	47,400 0 0
Temporary deposit by the Savings' Bank of New South Wales			15,700 0 0	15,700 0 0
Remittance to London on account of Interest on Debentures due 1st January, 1867			74,332 15 11	74,332 15 11
Advances on Account of the Board of Trade			183 9 8	183 9 8
Advances on Account of other Governments			99 0 6	99 0 6
Advances to Commissioner for Roads and Shipping Master for purchase of Stamps			483 16 0	483 16 0
TOTAL, OTHER PAYMENTS IN 1866	£		212,199 2 1	212,199 2 1
GRAND TOTAL	£	500,509 14 4	203,756 8 8	1,396,554 6 0
			2,100,820 9 0	

No. 137.—ABSTRACT of DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1866, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, as detailed in the foregoing Statement.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.
I.—SCHEDULES TO IMPERIAL ACT 18 & 19 VICTORIE, CAP. 54	56,297 0 8
SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A & B	6,521 0 3
II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE	17,809 9 5
III.—CHIEF SECRETARY	448,182 7 7
IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	95,707 18 10
V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE	268,181 15 6
VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS	192,517 15 5
VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	326,526 19 6
VIII.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL	85,270 6 8
IX.—SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS	391,606 13 1
TOTAL CHARGES AGAINST APPROPRIATIONS	£ 1,888,621 6 11
X.—OTHER PAYMENTS OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND	212,199 2 1
GRAND TOTAL	£ 2,100,820 9 0

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

No. 138.—DETAILS of EXPENDITURE incurred by the COLONY, in the Year 1866, on account of its DEFENCE, and for MILITARY and NAVAL SERVICES.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.
MILITARY.	£ s. d.
Military—General Service	9,174 0 9
DEFENCES, &c.	
Fortifications—Salaries of Foreman of Works and Boatman	89 6 8
Cost of Gun-carriages and Platforms for dismounted Guns at Fort Macquarie	417 0 0
Repairs and Alterations to Military Buildings	1,168 14 10
Gunpowder Magazine—Spectacle Island	265 15 0
Gunpowder Magazine—Goat Island	191 0 0
TOTAL, MILITARY	11,305 17 3
VOLUNTEER CORPS AND NAVAL BRIGADE.	
Volunteer Corps	6,270 2 2
Naval Brigade	3,943 18 5
TOTAL, VOLUNTEER CORPS AND NAVAL BRIGADE	£ 10,214 0 7
GENERAL TOTAL	21,519 17 10

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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MILITARY EXPENDITURE—*continued*.

No. 139.—DETAILS of EXPENDITURE incurred by the IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT, for the Year 1866, on account of MILITARY and NAVAL PROTECTION, in aid of the CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

PARTICULARS.		AMOUNT.	
MILITARY.		£	s. d.
Pay, &c. {	Regimental	4,875	0 0
	Staff and Departments	2,960	0 0
			7,835 0 0
	Land and Water Transport	624	0 0
	Contingent Expenses	87	0 0
	Provisions, Forage, Fuel, and Light	2,112	0 0
	Supplies to Military Prisons	275	0 0
			3,098 0 0
	TOTAL, MILITARY		10,933 0 0
NAVAL.			
Pay, &c., to H.M. Ships of War		28,777	0 0
Provisions, &c., supplied to ditto		8,286	0 0
			37,063 0 0
	TOTAL, NAVAL		37,063 0 0
	GENERAL TOTAL	£	47,996 0 0

COLONIAL CONVICT EXPENDITURE.

No. 140.—RETURN shewing the TOTAL EXPENSE for the Superintendence, Lodging, Clothing, and Maintenance of Convicts in the Service of the Colonial Government, in the Year 1866.

WHERE STATIONED.	ON WHAT WORK EMPLOYED.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF CONVICTS.	SUPERINTENDENCE.	LODGING, CLOTHING, AND MAINTENANCE.	TOTAL.	AVERAGE EXPENSE PER ANNUM FOR EACH CONVICT.	REMARKS.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Cockatoo Island	{ Dry Dock and Prison buildings. }	186	5,661 17 4	3,301 19 4	8,963 16 8	48 3 10	

IMPERIAL CONVICT EXPENDITURE.

No. 141.—RETURN of the Expenses paid from the COMMISSARIAT CHEST, for the Superintendence, Lodging, and Maintenance of Imperial Convicts, during the Year 1866.

PARTICULARS.		AMOUNT.	
No return	£	s. d.
		

STATISTICS OF

PUBLIC

No. 142.—STATEMENT of the PARTICULARS of the PUBLIC DEBT of

SERVICES.	Authority.	Amount authorized to be raised.	Amount of Debentures and Treasury Bills sold.	Amount realized.	Balance yet to raise.
		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
DEBENTURES.					
Loan to the Sydney Railway Company	16 Vic., No. 39	216,571 0 0	217,500	223,936 3 4	.....
Sydney Sewerage	17 Vic., No. 34	200,000 0 0	209,030	201,149 11 9	.....
Sydney Water Supply	17 Vic., No. 35	200,000 0 0	208,400	201,264 13 5	.....
Public Works	18 Vic., No. 35	178,750 0 0	134,800	128,610 13 2	* 50,139 6 10
Railways	18 Vic., No. 40	666,800 0 0	666,800	630,105 11 7	36,694 8 5
Public Works	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40	445,323 0 0	410,500	393,427 5 8	† 51,895 14 4
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Vic., No. 1	73,776 0 0	73,700	70,300 16 2	3,475 3 10
Railways	20 Vic., No. 1	200,000 0 0	203,000	199,997 10 0	2 10 0
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Vic., No. 16	130,400 0 0	132,300	130,311 0 0	89 0 0
Public Works	20 Vic., No. 33	107,717 18 11	112,000	107,787 15 0	.....
Railways	20 Vic., No. 34	300,000 0 0	299,000	300,895 12 6	.....
To pay off Debentures	22 Vic., Nos. 5 and 26	145,000 0 0	145,700	145,007 0 0	.....
Railways and Public Works	22 Vic., No. 22	758,500 0 0	760,700	756,890 15 0	1,609 5 0
Public Works	22 Vic., No. 26	11,600 0 0	5,000	4,962 10 0	6,637 10 0
To pay off Debentures due in 1860	23 Vic., No. 5	365,600 0 0	365,600	361,612 10 0	3,987 10 0
Public Works, and to pay off Debentures	23 Vic., No. 10	348,223 0 0	348,200	341,084 15 0	7,138 5 0
Railways and Public Works	24 Vic., No. 24	113,535 0 0	113,900	112,209 11 6	1,325 8 6
Voluntary and Assisted Immigration	24 Vic., No. 26	55,000 0 0	55,500	54,945 16 0	54 4 0
Railways and Public Works	25 Vic., No. 19	1,782,370 14 6	1,469,500	1,429,380 5 0	352,990 9 6
Railways and Public Works	26 Vic., No. 14	161,832 0 0	.....	.....	161,832 0 0
Public Works	27 Vic., No. 14	670,025 12 7	.....	.....	670,025 12 7
To cover Deficit of 1864 and previous years	29 Vic., No. 4	550,000 0 0	550,000	495,344 10 0	54,655 10 0
To pay off Debentures	29 Vic., No. 5	300,000 0 0	300,000	270,252 5 0	29,747 15 0
Public Works and Immigration	29 Vic., No. 9	219,450 0 0	.....	.....	219,450 0 0
Public Works	29 Vic., No. 23	758,000 0 0	.....	.....	758,000 0 0
Public Works	30 Vic., No. 23	65,850 0 0	.....	.....	65,850 0 0
TREASURY BILLS.					
To cover the Deficit of 1863 and previous years	27 Vic., No. 8	400,000 0 0	398,500	398,849 14 5	1,150 5 7
TOTAL, ... ..	.....	£ 9,424,324 6 0	7,179,630	6,958,326 4 6	2,476,749 18 7

* £10,767 0 0 General Post Office.
 30,000 0 0 Defences.
 3,000 0 0 Colonial Stores.
 6,372 6 10 Other Public Works.

£50,139 6 10

† £40,000 of this sum is for Affiliated Colleges.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

DEBT.

the Colony of New South Wales, on 31st December, 1866.

PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES AND TREASURY BILLS.									
Amount of each Issue.	Paid off.	Outstanding.	Due Dates.	Rate of Interest.	Annual Interest on Total Loan Outstanding for each Service.	Synopsis of Due Dates of Outstanding Debentures and Treasury Bills.			
						Authority under which issued.	Year when due.	Amount.	Total.
£	£	£			£ s. d.			£	£
17,500	17,500			2½d. and 3¼d. per diem per cent.	9,797 19 4	29 Vic., No. 4	1867		100,000
50,000		50,000	1873					27 Vic., No. 8	1868	{ 351,100 } { 100,000 }	451,100
150,000		150,000	1874			29 Vic., No. 4			
25,900		25,900	1 July, 1876	5 per cent. per annum.	2,831 10 0	29 Vic., No. 4	1869		100,000
97,500	97,500							29 Vic., No. 4	1870		100,000
6,730		6,730	Interminable			18 Vic., No. 40	1871	{ 100,000 } { 100,000 }	200,000
24,000		24,000	1 July, 1888			29 Vic., No. 4			
54,900	54,900					29 Vic., No. 4	1872	{ 50,000 } { 50,000 }	100,000
29,000	29,000					29 Vic., No. 5			
50,700	50,700					16 Vic., No. 39	1873	{ 100,000 } { 100,000 }	250,000
36,700		36,700	1 July, 1876		6,435 0 0	20 Vic., No. 33			
31,000		31,000	Interminable			29 Vic., No. 5	1874	{ 100,000 } { 150,000 }	250,000
61,000		61,000	1 July, 1888			16 Vic., No. 39			
21,000	21,000					29 Vic., No. 5	1874	{ 100,000 }	250,000
12,800	12,800				5,050 0 0	29 Vic., No. 5			
70,200		70,200	1 Jan., 1876			29 Vic., No. 5	1875		50,000
30,800		30,800	1 July, 1893			29 Vic., No. 5			
291,800	291,800					17 Vic., No. 34	1876	{ 25,900 } { 36,700 }	735,800
139,000	139,000				11,800 0 0	18 Vic., No. 35			
100,000		100,000	1 Jan., 1871			18 Vic., No. 35	1876	{ 70,200 } { 133,300 }	500,000
133,300		133,300	1 Jan., 1876			19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40			
2,700		2,700	Permanent			19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40	1876	{ 46,200 } { 150,000 }	735,800
46,200		46,200	1876		20,525 0 0	20 Vic., No. 1			
150,000		150,000	Jan., 1876			20 Vic., No. 1	1876	{ 70,500 } { 203,000 }	735,800
70,800		70,800	Interminable			20 Vic., No. 1			
136,800		136,800	1 July, 1888			17 Vic., No. 34	1876	{ 24,000 } { 61,000 }	500,000
6,700		6,700	1 July, 1891		3,685 0 0	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40			
70,500		70,500	1 Jan., 1876			20 Vic., No. 1	1876	{ 175,000 } { 90,000 }	500,000
3,200		3,200	1 July, 1888		10,150 0 0	20 Vic., No. 1			
203,000		203,000	1 July, 1876			17 Vic., No. 34	1876	{ 136,800 } { 3,200 }	500,000
132,300		132,300	Interminable		6,615 0 0	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40			
100,000		100,000	1 Jan., 1873			20 Vic., No. 1	1888	{ 10,000 } { 175,000 }	500,000
10,000		10,000	1 July, 1888		5,600 0 0	20 Vic., No. 34			
2,000		2,000	1 Jan., 1889			20 Vic., No. 34	1888	{ 90,000 }	500,000
175,000		175,000	1 July, 1888			20 Vic., No. 34			
90,000		90,000	1 July, 1888		14,950 0 0	20 Vic., No. 34	1888	{ 2,000 } { 34,000 }	893,000
34,000		34,000	1 Jan., 1889			20 Vic., No. 34			
145,000		145,000	1 Jan., 1889			22 Vic., Nos. 25 & 26	1889	{ 145,000 } { 400,000 }	893,000
700		700	1 July, 1891		7,285 0 0	22 Vic., No. 22			
400,000		400,000	1 Jan., 1889			22 Vic., No. 22	1889	{ 400,000 } { 312,000 }	893,000
312,000		312,000	1 July, 1889		38,035 0 0	22 Vic., No. 22			
25,000		25,000	1 Jan., 1891			22 Vic., No. 26	1890	{ 5,000 } { 365,600 }	718,800
23,700		23,700	1 July, 1891		250 0 0	23 Vic., No. 5			
5,000		5,000	1 July, 1890			23 Vic., No. 10	1890	{ 348,200 }	718,800
365,600		365,600	1 Jan., 1890		18,280 0 0	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40			
348,200		348,200	1 July, 1890			22 Vic., Nos. 25 & 26	1891	{ 6,700 } { 700 }	225,500
113,900		113,900	1 July, 1891		5,695 0 0	22 Vic., No. 22			
55,500		55,500	1 July, 1891			22 Vic., No. 22	1891	{ 23,700 } { 113,900 }	225,500
1,469,500		1,469,500	1 Jan., 1892		2,775 0 0	24 Vic., No. 24			
					73,475 0 0	24 Vic., No. 26	1892		1,469,500
						25 Vic., No. 19			
550,000		550,000	Various dates		27,500 0 0	18 Vic., No. 35	1893		30,800
300,000		300,000	Various dates		15,000 0 0	17 Vic., No. 34			
						17 Vic., No. 35	Interminable or payable at the option of the Government, in 1882 or afterwards.	{ 6,730 } { 31,000 }	240,830
						19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40			
						20 Vic., No. 16	Permanent		2,700
398,500	47,400	351,100	1 Jan., 1863	6 per cent. per annum.	21,066 0 0	18 Vic., No. 40			
7,179,630	761,600	6,418,030			324,210 9 4				6,418,030

MEMORANDUM of Debentures transmitted to London for negotiation, for which no Account Sales had been received on 31st December, 1866:—

In the hands of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London—

Issued under 25 Vic., No. 19	£312,800	due 1892.
" 26 Vic., No. 14	162,000	" 1895.
" 27 Vic., No. 14	670,000	" 1895.
" 29 Vic., No. 4		
" 29 Vic., No. 5	32,700	" 1867-1875—to be returned to the Colony.
	£1,177,500	

Debentures in the hands of

The Bank of New South Wales, Sydney—		
Issued under 29 Vic., No. 9	£100,000	due 1896.
The Mutual Provident Society—		
Issued under 29 Vic., No. 9	£119,400	" 1896.
Issued under 29 Vic., No. 23	80,600	" 1896.
	£200,000	
The Savings' Bank of New South Wales—		
Issued under 29 Vic., No. 23	£150,000	" 1896.
Debentures in Treasury Safe—		
Issued under 18 Vic., No. 35	£9,200	" 1893.

STATISTICS OF
LOCAL REVENUES.

SYDNEY MUNICIPALITY.

No. 143.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the Municipal Council of Sydney, for the Year 1866.

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.				
PARTICULARS.		AMOUNT.		PARTICULARS.		AMOUNT.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CITY FUND.								
<i>(Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 20 Vict., No. 36.)</i>								
City Rate, raised by Assessment, under the authority of the Act of Council, 17 Vict., No. 33 ...		33,437 11 6		Office ... { Mayor ...		1,000 0 0		
Water Street Rate, raised by Assessment, under the authority of the Act of Council, 18 Vict., No. 30 ...		2,898 4 3		Municipal Staff ...		6,348 10 6		
Rent of Markets, &c. ...		9,240 17 6				7,348 10 6		
Fees and Fines ...		4,094 8 9		MISCELLANEOUS.				
Cleansing Water-closets ...		522 5 4		Rent of Office ...		425 0 0		
Repayment for Paving ...		413 15 1		Stationery ...		229 4 5		
Rent of Public Baths ...		327 13 4		Printing ...		240 5 9		
Repayment of Works ...		103 18 6		Advertising and Newspapers ...		210 19 3		
Street Sweepings ...		328 16 9		Collecting Citizens' Lists ...		99 0 0		
Repayment from Water Fund Account—Salaries ...		2,217 5 5		Expenses of Elections and Cab Hire ...		179 9 5		
Repayment from Water Fund Account—Office Expenses ...		756 4 8		City Improvements, Road Metal, Repairs of Tools, &c. ...		32,852 11 4		
Repayment from Sewerage Fund Account—Salaries ...		918 2 3		Cleansing Water-closets ...		525 13 10		
Miscellaneous ...		68 10 0		Expenses of City Markets ...		449 14 0		
		55,327 13 4		Lighting the City with Gas ...		6,229 3 4		
				Interest Expenses ...		1,565 5 5		
				Law Expenses ...		337 17 8		
				City Assessment ...		200 0 0		
				Miscellaneous ...		219 3 1		
						43,763 7 6		
				<i>Special Matter:—</i>				
				Joint Stock Bank—Balance due 31st December, 1865 ...		12,901 14 3		
				Joint Stock Bank—Balance due 31st December, 1866 ...		12,001 1 6		
						900 12 9		
				Debentures retired ...		500 0 0		
				Bridge-street Land Account, transferred to Town Hall Fund ...		2,815 2 7		
						3,315 2 7		
£		55,327 13 4				55,327 13 4		
WATER FUND.								
<i>(Incorporated under Act of Council and Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 17 Vict., No. 35, and 20 Vict., No. 36.)</i>								
From Water laid on to Houses..		23,684 13 5		Officers generally ...		3,067 5 5		
Sale of Water, Hyde Park ...		54 15 9		MISCELLANEOUS.				
Rent of Fountains ...		334 3 4		General Works ...		6,873 17 11		
Rent from Botany ...		33 8 7		Botany Works ...		5,313 11 6		
Plumbers' Licenses ...		22 11 6		Office Expenses ...		756 4 10		
Repayment of Interest ...		143 16 5		Interest Expenses ...		4,488 17 10		
Interest from Bank ...		65 3 1		Discount and Charges ...		559 0 0		
Repayment of Works ...		54 8 0		Compensation for Land ...		3,000 0 0		
Proceeds of Sale of Old Stores ...		126 6 0				20,991 12 1		
Repayment from City Fund, for Water for the Streets ...		1,468 0 0		<i>Special Matter:—</i>				
				Balance due to Joint Stock Bank, 31st December, 1865 ...		5,592 5 1		
<i>Special Matter:—</i>				Balance due by Joint Stock Bank, 31st December, 1866 ...		2,836 3 6		
Proceeds of Sale of Debentures ...		6,500 0 0				8,428 8 7		
						32,487 6 1		
£		32,487 6 1				32,487 6 1		
SEWERAGE FUND.								
<i>(Incorporated under Act of Council and Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 17 Vict., No. 35, and 20 Vict., No. 36.)</i>								
Sewerage Rate ...		5,005 15 1		Officers generally ...		918 2 3		
Sewerage Connections ...		38 16 8		MISCELLANEOUS.				
Repayment of Works ...		287 5 10		Wages of Workmen ...		2,121 18 7		
Repayment of Interest ...		7 4 8		Pipes ...		2,099 6 8		
				Woolloomooloo-street Sewer ...		1,127 13 0		
				Brisbane-street Sewer ...		59 0 0		
				William-street Sewer ...		465 13 3		
				George-street Sewer ...		396 6 8		
				Buckingham-street Sewer ...		166 0 0		
				Castlereagh-street Sewer ...		30 0 0		
				Tools, Repairs, &c. ...		81 16 7		
				Interest Expenses ...		3,799 11 6		
				Discount and Charges ...		110 0 0		
				Law Expenses ...		155 17 1		
						10,613 3 4		
<i>Special Matter:—</i>						11,531 5 7		
Balance due to Joint Stock Bank, 31st December, 1866 ...		20,362 18 9						
Balance due to Joint Stock Bank, 31st December, 1865 ...		14,170 15 5						
						11,531 5 7		
£		11,531 5 7				11,531 5 7		

NOTE.—Number of Persons paying City Rates during the Year 1866, 12,908. Estimated Annual Value of Rateable Property in the Municipality, £702,983. Amount of City Rate struck per £, 1s. Extent of Roads, Streets, Lanes, &c., under the control of the Municipal Council, about Ninety-five Miles.

MUNICIPALITIES.

No. 144.—RETURN shewing the ESTIMATED ANNUAL VALUE of RATEABLE PROPERTY in the several MUNICIPALITIES of the Colony (excepting Sydney), at the time the last RATE was struck; also, the AMOUNT of REVENUE and EXPENDITURE, &c., &c., for the Year 1866.

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	When proclaimed.	Date when last Rate was struck.	Amount of Rate struck per Pound sterling.	Estimated Annual Value of Rateable Property.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Extent of Roads and Streets.	Registered Electors.			Electors who voted at the last Election.		
					Revenue.	From Government.	Total.	Office Expenses and Salaries.	Public Works.	Total.		Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		Miles.					
Albury	4 June, 1859	11 May, 1866	6d.	12,508 0 0	424 7 10	140 4 1	564 11 11	274 10 6	470 10 6	745 1 0	66	308	40	348	159	.....	159
Armidale	13 Nov., 1863	— Mar., 1866	1s.	7,428 0 0	371 8 0	367 11 7	738 19 7	276 7 3	444 18 11	721 6 2	51	147	73	220	106	2	108
Balmain	21 Feb., 1860	2 April, 1866	1s.	33,000 0 0	3,063 14 5	676 17 4	3,740 11 9	408 11 9	3,014 0 8	3,422 12 5	22	700	60	760	311	7	318
Bathurst	13 Nov., 1862	— April, 1866	1s.	36,000 0 0	1,996 0 0	1,246 0 0	3,242 0 0	440 16 11	1,301 3 8	1,742 0 7	40	643	125	768	303	21	324
Camperdown ^a	13 Nov., 1862	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Illawarra	19 Aug., 1859	27 April, 1866	1s.	16,712 19 0	801 4 11	466 0 7	1,267 5 6	137 2 6	1,118 5 11½	1,255 8 5½	73	326	53	379	.....	.....	b
Cook	13 Nov., 1862	30 April, 1866	1s.	7,268 10 0	363 8 8	207 1 5	570 10 1	156 7 11	337 5 9	493 13 8	6	233	46	279	.....	.....	b
Cudgong	20 July, 1860	1 May, 1866	1s.	11,890 0 0	776 15 8	169 4 10	946 0 6	169 3 7	445 13 5	614 17 0	83	261	12	273	.....	.....	b
Darlington	11 Aug., 1864	12 May, 1866	1s.	5,506 0 0	253 10 0	242 6 6	495 16 6	101 6 2	319 6 5	420 12 7	1½	168	46	214	.....	.....	64
Deniliquin ^c	14 Nov., 1865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Maitland	10 Mar., 1862	27 Mar., 1866	1s.	12,600 0 0	633 11 9	681 16 6	1,265 8 3	241 18 6	823 7 5	1,065 5 11	15	480	30	510	71	.....	71
The Glebe	1 Aug., 1859	6 Feb., 1866	1s. 3d.	29,702 0 0	1,844 7 9	674 16 4	2,519 4 1	358 11 9	1,579 11 9	1,938 3 6	6½	634	73	707	174	13	187
Goulburn ^c	4 June, 1859	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grafton	19 July, 1859	28 Mar., 1866	1s.	10,181 0 0	450 10 1	231 2 5	681 12 6	116 4 11	625 1 9	741 6 8	50	287	76	363	174	3	177
Hunter's Hill	5 Jan., 1861	9 Mar., 1866	1s.	5,108 0 0	247 15 5	198 6 3	446 1 8	40 17 1	358 13 9	399 10 10	16	92	42	134	65	.....	65
Kiama	11 Aug., 1859	10 April, 1866	1s.	20,636 0 0	1,033 19 9	52 18 10	1,086 18 7	954 11 11	132 6 8	1,086 18 7	25	525	19	544	.....	.....	b
Marrickville	1 Nov., 1861	26 Mar., 1866	1s.	9,672 0 0	511 11 0	511 11 0	1,023 2 0	123 0 1	940 17 9	1,063 17 10	18	193	77	270	123	20	143
Morpeth	1 Dec., 1865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mudgee	21 Feb., 1860	4 May, 1866	1s.	12,846 0 0	505 10 0	157 0 10	662 10 10	807 19 5	488 14 3	1,296 13 8	16	197	149	346	110	10	120
Newcastle	7 June, 1859	6 Sept., 1866	1s.	49,300 0 0	1,770 11 2	751 7 3	2,521 18 5	525 9 10	2,480 1 9	3,005 11 7	14	406	15	421	.....	.....	b
Newtown	14 Feb., 1863	9 April, 1866	1s.	1,250 0 0	1,198 12 5	1,215 0 3	2,413 12 8	415 15 6	2,169 19 1	2,585 14 7	16	771	115	886	.....	.....	470
North Willoughby	22 Nov., 1865	— July, 1866	1s.	3,000 0 0	103 15 8	103 15 8	207 11 4	11 16 0	.....	11 16 0	d.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	e
Orange ^f	9 Jan., 1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paddington	17 April, 1860	28 Mar., 1866	1s.	20,197 0 0	1,417 16 10	442 7 6	1,860 4 4	457 12 5	1,501 13 9	1,959 6 2	5	551	79	630	286	24	310
Farramatta	27 Nov., 1861	4 July, 1866	1s.	22,795 0 0	1,066 17 3	1,004 9 8	2,071 6 11	398 16 7	2,183 3 8	2,582 0 3	25	775	112	887	.....	.....	393
Randwick	22 Feb., 1859	11 April, 1866	1s.	13,221 0 0	482 9 6	289 9 10	771 19 4	165 12 1	660 10 3	826 2 4	26	78	149	227	67	60	127
Redfern	11 Aug., 1859	1 Mar., 1866	1s.	1,883 0 0	1,540 4 8	765 3 4	2,305 8 0	389 18 7	2,199 0 3	2,588 18 10	8	820	20	840	170	10	180
Shell Harbour	4 June, 1859	26 May, 1866	8d.	11,437 0 0	444 18 7	273 11 7	718 10 2	93 11 11	601 3 11	694 15 10	56	249	7	256	153	.....	158
Shoalhaven	21 Sept., 1859	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singleton	30 Jan., 1866	.....	1s.	.....	1,659 12 0	.....	1,659 12 0	575 9 9	1,042 15 10	1,618 5 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Leonards ^a	17 Aug., 1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo ^c	16 May, 1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waverley	13 June, 1859	— Feb., 1866	1s.	15,846 0 0	761 13 0	520 13 9	1,282 6 9	272 4 10	1,514 16 5	1,787 1 3	7	200	179	379	74	26	100
West Maitland	13 Nov., 1863	28 Feb., 1866	1s.	43,820 0 0	1,924 10 7	1,924 10 7	3,849 1 2	450 0 0	3,398 1 3	3,848 1 3	14	877	30	907	417	.....	417
Wollongong	22 Feb., 1859	20 April, 1866	1s.	9,000 0 0	416 7 10½	223 7 1	639 14 11½	98 0 0	743 12 0	841 12 0	11½	161	7	168	97	.....	97
Woollahra	17 April, 1860	20 Mar., 1866	1s.	33,000 0 0	2,566 0 4	552 9 9	3,118 10 1	413 3 6	2,092 5 5	2,505 8 11	15	652	103	755	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL TOTAL	.....	.....	.....	455,312 9 0	29,240 16 5½	14,089 4 9	43,280 1 2½	9,076 17 1	33,381 17 2½	42,458 14 3½	686½	10734 g	1737 g	12471 g	.....	.....	3,988 g

^a Although this Municipality was proclaimed, no action has been taken in the matter further than the appointment of a Returning Officer. ^b Not contested. ^c No Return. ^d Not yet ascertained. ^e Not stated in Return. ^f Ceased to exist. ^g Exclusive of the North Willoughby, Morpeth, and Singleton Municipalities.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

ROADS TRUSTS.

No. 145.—RETURN of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the several ROADS TRUSTS for the Year 1866; and also the Number of Miles of Road under the care of the Commissioners.

ROADS TRUSTS.	REVENUE.					ROADS TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE.					ROADS.
	Rent of Tolls, &c.	From the Colonial Treasury, for Roads and Bridges.	Total Receipts.	Balance on 31st Dec., 1865.	Amount.		Salaries, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Balance on 31st Dec., 1866.	Amount.	Extent in Miles.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
South Head Roads Trust...	3,120 0 1	375 0 0	3,495 0 1	6,878 1 7 ^a	10,373 1 8	South Head Roads Trust...	100 0 0	3,302 13 9	3,402 13 9	6,970 7 11 [†]	10,373 1 8	14½
Randwick and Coogee Roads Trust ...	800 0 0	70 0 0	870 0 0	35 13 2	905 13 2	Randwick and Coogee Roads Trust ...	538 6 11	288 0 0	826 6 11	79 6 3	905 13 2	7
Parramatta Roads Trust ...	301 0 0	590 0 0	891 0 0	466 7 5	1,357 7 5	Parramatta Roads Trust ...	78 0 0	902 14 5	980 14 5	376 13 0	1,357 7 5	18
Campbelltown Roads Trust	72 0 0	1,945 9 6	2,017 9 6	.....	2,017 9 6	Campbelltown Roads Trust	883 10 11	656 6 6	1,539 17 5	477 12 1	2,017 9 6	30
Windsor Roads Trust ...	269 16 0	356 13 4	626 9 4	233 12 11	860 2 3	Windsor Roads Trust ...	41 2 3	726 11 5	767 13 8	92 8 7	860 2 3	28½
Richmond Roads Trust ...	244 16 8	185 10 0	430 6 8	239 11 10	669 18 6	Richmond Roads Trust ...	30 0 0	469 2 9	499 2 9	170 15 9	669 18 6	26
Maitland Roads Trust ...	828 2 0	1,146 18 0	1,975 0 0	351 3 8	2,326 3 8	Maitland Roads Trust ...	62 10 0	1,262 13 4	1,325 3 4	1,001 0 4	2,326 3 8	70
TOTAL...	5,635 14 9	4,669 10 10	10,305 5 7	8,204 10 7	18,509 16 2	TOTAL...	1,733 10 1	7,608 2 2	9,341 12 3	9,168 3 11	18,509 16 2	194

* Balance on 31st December, 1866, against the Trust.

† Balance on 31st December, 1865, against the Trust.

PART VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 146.—RETURN of all RAILWAYS, ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, ROADS, BRIDGES, BUILDINGS, &c., carried on during the Year 1866.

STATISTICS OF

WORK, AND WHERE SITUATED.	Whether Constructing, or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 Dec., 1866.	Amount Expended in 1866.	Amount Expended for Furniture in 1866.	REMARKS.
			£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
RAILWAYS.										
LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.										
Great Trunk Line—										
Darling Harbour Branch ...	Constructing			1850	Finished	38,370 7 6				
Sydney to Parramatta	Ditto			"	Ditto	614,828 3 4		15,270 2 0		
Tramway ...	Ditto			1859	Ditto	4,659 7 4		2 6 3		
Great Southern Line—										
Parramatta to Liverpool ...	Ditto			1855	Ditto	126,117 10 6		50 0 0		
Liverpool to Campbelltown	Ditto			1857	Ditto	131,795 15 8				
Campbelltown to Menangle	Ditto			1859	Ditto	80,395 10 2				
Menangle to Picton	Ditto			"	Ditto	328,839 2 9		194 5 8		
Great Western Line—										
Parramatta to Penrith	Ditto			1858	Ditto	304,374 12 3		3,282 12 0		
Windsor and Richmond	Ditto			1862	Ditto	81,641 16 4		4,462 2 7		
Great Northern Line—										
Newcastle to West Maitland	Ditto			1853	Ditto	396,193 18 2		5,392 6 3		
West Maitland to Singleton	Ditto			1858	Ditto	336,963 9 6		294 7 2		
Morpeth Branch	Ditto			1862	Ditto	27,797 2 7		42 10 6		
Rolling Stock—										
South and West	Ditto			1850	Ditto	183,726 11 11		5,758 11 8		
Windsor and Richmond	Ditto			1862	Ditto	5,226 1 1				
North	Ditto			1853	Ditto	105,258 15 10		6,469 5 0		
Tramway	Ditto			1859	Ditto	1,712 12 3				
Machinery—										
South and West	Ditto			1850	Ditto	15,053 1 9				
North	Ditto			1853	Ditto	4,637 15 7				
						2,787,591 14 6		41,218 9 1		
EXTENSIONS NOT OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.										
Great Southern Line—										
Picton to Goulburn	Constructing			1862	Unfinished		560,155 11 2	201,575 12 9		
Great Western Line—										
Penrith to Bathurst	Ditto			1862	Ditto		559,640 3 6	192,070 4 0		
Great Northern Line—										
Singleton to Armidale	Ditto			1862	Ditto		202,773 15 3	59,301 1 10		
						2,787,591 14 6	1,322,569 9 11	494,165 7 8		

Loans £2,746,490 3 6
 Consolidated Revenue 41,101 11 0
 £2,787,591 14 6

Loans, £1,298,334 10 3
 Consolidated Revenue, £24,234 19 8
 £1,322,569 9 11

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.									
LINES.									
Boundary of South Australia	Constructing	25,000	Loans	1865	Unfinished	7,895 12 9	5,712 9 3		
Yass to Burrowa	Ditto	2,500	Ditto	1866	Ditto	144 9 0	144 9 0		
Braidwood to Araluen	Ditto	4,500	Ditto	"	Ditto	683 17 0	52 7 2		
Richmond to Blacktown	Ditto	800	Consolidated Revenue	"	Ditto	683 19 0	683 19 0		
Bombala to Cooma	Ditto	3,000	Loans	"	Ditto	57 14 6	57 14 6		
						9,465 12 3	6,650 18 11		
ROADS AND BRIDGES.									
ROADS.									
Great Northern Road	Repairs and partial construction.	No Estimate		1857	Unfinished	183,988 13 5	16,251 14 5		
" Southern Road	Ditto	Ditto		"	Ditto	260,115 0 11	18,613 4 4		
" Western Road	Ditto	Ditto		"	Ditto	207,144 10 8	19,572 10 6		
Mudgee Road	Ditto	Ditto		"	Ditto	34,484 11 2	4,168 7 11		
Clyde Road	Ditto	Ditto		1865	Ditto	3,541 17 10	2,012 2 3		
Survey of Clarence River Road	Survey	Ditto	Consolidated Revenue	"	Finished	500 0 0	66 19 4		
Contingent Works on Minor Roads and Bridges	Repairs and construction.	Ditto		"	Unfinished	1,075 10 1	723 17 9		
Toll-houses, Northern, Southern, and Western Roads.	Ditto	Ditto		"	Ditto	294 18 3	294 18 3		
Bridges	Repairs	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto	2,270 2 10	2,270 2 10		
Botany to Long Bay	Repairs and construction.	Ditto		1864	Finished	2,311 10 7	43 9 6		
Road, Clarence River to Great Northern Road	Ditto	Ditto		1866	Unfinished	270 1 0	270 1 0		
BRIDGES.									
Cowra Bridge	Construction	8,000	Loans Account	1866	Unfinished				
Gundagai Bridge	Ditto	24,000		1863	Ditto	17,619 4 6	9,497 1 7		
Talbragar "	Ditto	900		1864	Finished	917 0 0	917 0 0		
Dubbo "	Ditto	7,000		"	Ditto	6,741 19 5	3,058 8 0		
Blick's River Bridge	Ditto	1,810		1866	Ditto	2,101 10 2	426 19 7		
Mammy Johnson's Creek Bridge	Ditto	650		"	Unfinished	17 5 0	17 5 0		
Umeralla Bridge	Ditto	900		"	Ditto	325 0 0	325 0 0		
Bridge over Pepper's Creek, Rockley	Ditto	400		"	Finished	396 13 8	396 13 8		
Hyndman's Creek Bridge	Ditto	750		"	Unfinished				
Saltwater Creek	Ditto	400		"	Ditto				
Bridge over Cox's River at Glenroy	Ditto	1,100		"	Ditto				
Gillamatong Creek Bridge	Ditto	500	Consolidated Revenue	"	Ditto				
Talbragar Bridge, Denison Town	Ditto	400		"	Ditto				
Bridge in Pennith	Ditto	450		"	Finished	458 6 6	458 6 6		
" Demondrille Creek	Ditto	193		"	Ditto	190 5 2	190 5 2		
" Moulder's Creek	Ditto	85		"	Ditto	85 1 9	85 1 9		
Repairs, Denison Bridge	Repairs	No Estimate		"	Ditto	406 9 0	406 9 0		
" Picton Bridge	Ditto	Ditto		"	Ditto	117 4 4	117 4 4		
" Camden Bridge	Ditto	Ditto		"	Ditto	120 0 0	120 0 0		
" Arnold Bridge	Ditto	Ditto		"	Ditto	346 18 1	346 18 1		
" Chain of Ponds Bridge	Ditto	Ditto		"	Ditto	90 14 11	90 14 11		
" Queanbeyan Bridge	Ditto	Ditto		"	Unfinished				
						14,783 13 7	711,146 15 8	80,740 15 8	

{ Railway Department.

{ Chargeable to Road Vote Armidale to Grafton.

{ Chargeable to Road Vote Queanbeyan to Cooma.

{ Chargeable to Road Vote, Port Macquarie, to Armidale.

Do. do., Grafton to Casino

{ Chargeable to Road Vote, Boro to Braidwood

Western Road Vote.

Walloondoo to Binalong.

Western Road Vote.

{ Included in expenditure, Repairs to Bridges.

{ Included in Vote, Repairs to Bridges.

{ Chargeable to Vote, Repairs to Bridges.

WORK, AND WHERE SITUATED.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 Dec., 1866.	Amount Expended in 1866.	Amount Expended for Furniture in 1866.	REMARKS.
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
HARBOURS AND RIVERS BRANCH.										
WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY.										
Excavation of Silt by Dredge "Hercules"		2,174	Consolidated Revenue	1865	Finished	2,091 6 2		147 14 4		Annually recurring expenditure.
Do. do.		2,174		1866	Unfinished		2,114 8 10	2,114 8 10		
Landing Silt and forming Ground		1,200		1865	Finished	997 2 6		33 14 11		
Do. do.		1,200		1866	Unfinished		954 4 1	954 4 1		
Dyke, and extra filling in		630		"	Ditto		629 15 9	629 15 9		
SYDNEY.										
Circular Quay, Sydney Cove	Repairs	1,600	Consolidated Revenue	"	Finished	1,594 11 5		1,594 11 5		
Fort Macquarie, Main Sewer	Ditto	20		"	Ditto	20 0 0		20 0 0		
Tide-gauge House, Fort Denison	Constructing	78		"	Ditto	86 19 0		86 19 0		
Column for measured Mile	Ditto	73		"	Ditto	73 0 0		73 0 0		
Landing Stage, Circular Quay	Ditto	130		"	Ditto	130 0 0		130 0 0		
GLEBE ISLAND.										
Bridge	Repairs	200	Consolidated Revenue	"	Ditto	186 17 1		186 17 1		
Road	Ditto	100		"	Ditto	100 0 0		100 0 0		
HUNTER RIVER.										
Improvements to Navigation	Constructing	40,000	Loans	1857	Unfinished		37,740 18 0	130 6 11		
River Embankment, West Maitland	Ditto	3,800		1866	Ditto		486 7 2	486 7 2		
Raymond Terrace, Punt	Repairs	50	Consolidated Revenue	"	Finished	50 7 0		50 7 0		
Seaham, Punt	Ditto	40		"	Ditto	36 16 4		36 16 4		
Mud Punt for Dredge "Vulcan"	Constructing	1,220		"	Ditto	1,220 0 0		1,220 0 0		
Bullock Island, Dyke	Ditto	2,000		1861	Unfinished		744 18 6	104 4 0		
Luskintyre Punt	Repairs	20		1866	Ditto		19 3 2	19 3 2		
West Maitland Bridge	Constructing	19,000	Loans and Consolidated Revenue.	"	Ditto		10,555 14 9	10,555 14 9		
Dunmore Bridge, Approaches, &c.	Ditto	7,200		1864	Finished	7,125 8 6		732 8 11		
Excavation of Silt by Dredge "Vulcan"		3,580	Consolidated Revenue	1865	Ditto	3,448 10 5		438 7 6		Annually recurring expenditure.
Do. do.		3,770		1866	Unfinished		2,851 4 3	2,851 4 3		
Morpeth Coal Shoots	Constructing	10,000	Loans	1864	Ditto		3,309 18 10	871 2 8		
Pitnacree Bridge	Ditto	9,000		"	Ditto		8,520 10 10	3,240 10 7		
NEWCASTLE.										
Moorings	Repairs	275	Consolidated Revenue	1866	Ditto		6 19 9	6 19 9		Annually recurring expenditure.
Excavation of Silt by Dredge "Hunter"		3,980		1865	Finished	3,806 9 1		217 3 0		
Do. do.		3,820		1866	Unfinished		3,776 19 1	3,776 19 1		
Steam Cranes—Working Expenses, 1865		3,010	Loans	1865	Finished	2,283 12 10		191 10 8		During the latter half of the year, worked by contract.
Do. do. 1866		2,795		1866	Unfinished		975 1 9	975 1 9		
Do. Purchase and Erection of		32,000		1861	Extra work	47 10 0		47 10 0		
Extension of Wharf			Loans	1858	Unfinished		25,946 11 6	1,646 1 5		
Southern Breakwater	Repairs	5,000		1866	Ditto		101 13 6	101 13 6		
Northern Breakwater	Constructing	10,000		1861	Ditto		3,657 1 0	327 10 4		
Coal Staiths	Ditto	19,000		1866	Ditto		104 0 0	104 0 0		
SHOALHAVEN RIVER.										
Excavation of Silt by Dredge "Pluto"		2,674	Consolidated Revenue	1865	Finished	1,848 12 8		146 0 8		Annually recurring expenditure.
Do. do.		2,134		1866	Unfinished		1,790 4 10	1,790 4 10		
Punt, Bomaderry Ferry	Repairs	9	Loans	"	Finished	8 4 0		8 4 0		
Removing Rock at Greenwell Point		24		"	Ditto	23 12 0		23 12 0		

HARBOUR SURVEYS.												
Miscellaneous		550	Consolidated Revenue	1866	Finished	528 13 3		528 13 3				
DARLING RIVER.												
Punt and Approaches, Fort Bourke		1,000			1863	Unfinished		780 6 8	780 6 8			
Survey and Improvements of River					1863	Ditto		5,229 17 7	2,632 14 0			
MURRAY, MURRUMBIDGEE, AND DARLING RIVERS.		10,000	Loans	1866	Ditto		2,930 2 0	2,930 2 0				
Improvements to Navigation					1865	Finished	264 17 0		50 0 0			
RICHMOND RIVER.		275	Loans	1866	Ditto	75 0 0		75 0 0				
Casino Wharf					1861	Unfinished		17,916 3 4	2,734 3 4			
Clearing River to Wharf		75	Loans and Consolidated Revenue									
CLARENCE RIVER.					1863	Ditto		10,647 11 3	1,750 6 3			
Improvements to Navigation	Constructing	20,000	Loans	1866	Finished							
WOLLONGONG.												
Harbour Works	Ditto	44,392	Loans and Consolidated Revenue	1861	Unfinished							
Moorings, Jetty, and Landing Stage	Repairs					Finished	66 15 0		66 15 2			
KIAMA.		36,000	Loans and Consolidated Revenue									
Harbour Works	Constructing					Unfinished		31,682 14 5	966 9 0			
ULLADULLA.		10,700	Loans and Consolidated Revenue	1863	Ditto							
Stone Pier, Tramway, &c.	Ditto				1866	Finished	82 17 6		82 17 6			
CLYDE RIVER.		80	Loans and Consolidated Revenue									
Jetty, Bateman's Bay	Repairs											
						26,217 1 9	209,566 1 11	52,814 5 3				
FITZ ROY DRY DOCK.												
Fitz Roy Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island	In use		Vote of the Legislature.	1848	Unfinished							
Extension of Dock	Constructing	4,132	Vote of the Legislature.	1858	Ditto	95,136 18 9*	4,157 12 4					
Workshops	In occupation	4,203			1857			Ditto				
Machinery	Nearly all erected and in use.	7,958			1858			Mostly finished and in use.				
Expenditure on account of Docking Vessels, &c.								864 9 9				
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.												
SYDNEY.												
Colonial Secretary's Office	Repairs, &c.		Consolidated Revenue	1866	Finished	257 3 1		257 3 1				
	Furniture					Ditto	65 10 10			65 10 10		
Colonial Treasury	Repairs, &c.					Ditto	271 0 9		271 0 9			
	Furniture					Ditto	68 6 0			68 6 0		
Stamp Office	Repairs and alterations.					Ditto	138 8 0		138 8 0			
	Furniture					Ditto	386 14 1			386 14 1		
Audit Office	Repairs and alterations.					Ditto	227 0 10		227 0 10			
	Furniture					Ditto	34 3 6			34 3 6		
Lands Office	Repairs					Ditto	149 8 6		149 8 6			
	Furniture					Ditto	11 6 0			11 6 0		
Surveyor General's Office	Repairs, &c.					Ditto	189 14 11		189 14 11			
	Furniture					Ditto	242 6 9			242 6 9		
Crown Lands Occupation Office	Repairs					Ditto	10 16 7		10 16 7			
	Furniture					Ditto	26 2 6			26 2 6		
Public Works Offices	Repairs					Ditto	28 2 8		28 2 8			
	Furniture					Ditto	22 1 10			22 1 10		
Office of Engineer for Harbours and Rivers	Ditto				Ditto	19 11 10			19 11 10			

Erroneously styled Punt in Return, 1865.

* Includes salaries and wages.

WORK, AND WHERE SITUATED.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 Dec., 1866.	Amount Expended in 1866.	Amount Expended for Furniture in 1866.	REMARKS.
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—contd.										
<i>SYDNEY—continued.</i>										
Office of Engineer for Roads ...	Furniture ...		Consolidated Revenue of New South Wales.	1866	Finished...	0 11 9			0 11 9	
Railway Office ...	Ditto ...				"	Ditto	3 6 0			3 6 0
Colonial Architect's Office	Repairs				"	Ditto	69 12 1		69 12 1	
"	Furniture				"	Ditto	27 0 11			27 0 11
Government House	Repairs				"	Ditto	542 10 1		542 10 1	
"	Furniture				"	Ditto	251 14 0			251 14 0
Government Stables	Repairs				"	Ditto	78 7 10		78 7 10	
Government Domain	Gas Lighting				"	Ditto	246 10 0		246 10 0	
"	Wall and Railing, Palmer-street.	1,000			"	Ditto	875 18 6		875 18 6	
"	Ditto, St. Mary's Road.	1,000			"	Unfinished		100 0 0	100 0 0	
Buildings, Botanic Gardens	Repairs				"	Finished	136 14 10		136 14 10	
Immigration Depôt, Hyde-Park	Furniture				"	Ditto	19 10 0			19 10 0
"	Repairs				"	Ditto	39 1 7		39 1 7	
Hyde Park Asylum	Furniture				"	Ditto	2 15 0			2 15 0
"	Repairs & additions				"	Ditto	266 1 6		266 1 6	
Coroner's Office	Furniture			"	Ditto	24 0 0			24 0 0	
Sydney Mint	Repairs			"	Ditto	0 16 2		0 16 2		
"	Alterations and additions.	164		"	Ditto	151 7 7		151 7 7		
"	General repairs			"	Ditto	94 7 7		94 7 7		
Parliamentary Buildings	Repairs and alterations.			"	Ditto	931 10 10		931 10 10		
"	Furniture			"	Ditto	152 8 1			152 8 1	
Custom House	Repairs and alterations			"	Ditto	185 18 9		185 18 9		
"	Furniture			"	Ditto	75 18 10			75 18 10	
Shipping Master's Office	Repairs			"	Ditto	10 0 1		10 0 1		
Office of Superintendent of Pilots	Ditto			"	Ditto	3 0 11		3 0 11		
Observatory	Repairs & additions			"	Ditto	91 2 2		91 2 2		
"	Furniture			"	Ditto	6 15 0			6 15 0	
General Post Office	Repairs			"	Ditto	84 15 10		84 15 10		
"	Furniture			"	Ditto	70 10 8			70 10 8	
New General Post Office	Erecting	36,000	Loans	1865	Unfinished		4,312 6 10	4,274 6 10		£38 expended in 1865, for modelling.
Money Order Office, Wynyard Square	Ditto	600		1866	Finished...	600 0 0		600 0 0		
"	Fittings			"	Ditto	76 7 8		76 7 8		
"	Furniture			"	Ditto	11 14 6			11 14 6	
Electric Telegraph Office	Repairs			"	Ditto	27 17 7		27 17 7		
"	Furniture			"	Ditto	38 3 5			38 3 5	
Registry Office	Repairs			"	Ditto	31 15 10		31 15 10		
"	Furniture			"	Ditto	63 0 8			63 0 8	
Australian Museum	Repairs			"	Ditto	47 14 0		47 14 0		
"	Extra work—Dwarf Wall.			"	Ditto	59 8 1		59 8 1		
"	Completing Wing	5,000	Loans	"	Unfinished		3,300 0 0	3,300 0 0		

Residence, Dawes' Battery	Repairs		1866	Finished	91 12 6		91 12 6	
Government Printing Office	Additions	450		Unfinished		450 0 0	450 0 0	
"	Repairs		"	Finished	34 19 2		34 19 2	
"	Furniture		"	Ditto	20 15 10			20 15 10
Circular Quay—Water-closets	Repairs		"	Ditto	24 12 8		24 12 8	
" —Dead House	Ditto		"	Ditto	0 11 4		0 11 4	
"	Furniture		"	Ditto	7 3 0			7 3 0
Office of Chief Inspector of Distilleries	Ditto		"	Ditto	1 14 7			1 14 7
Sanatic Receiving House, Darlinghurst	Erecting	3,500	"	Unfinished		500 0 0	500 0 0	
Supreme Court House	Repairs		"	Finished	311 9 3		311 9 3	
"	Furniture		"	Ditto	52 12 2			52 12 2
Insolvency Office	Repairs		"	Ditto	20 7 5		20 7 5	
"	Furniture		"	Ditto	10 15 6			10 15 6
Sheriff's Office	Repairs		"	Ditto	4 18 6		4 18 6	
"	Furniture		"	Ditto	1 13 0			1 13 0
District Court	Additions	600	"	Unfinished		424 0 0	424 0 0	
"	Repairs		"	Finished	9 2 4		9 2 4	
"	Furniture		"	Ditto	5 4 7			5 4 7
Court House, Darlinghurst	Additions	900	"	Ditto	821 11 5		821 11 5	
"	Repairs		"	Ditto	83 3 9		83 3 9	
"	Furniture		"	Ditto	129 18 8			129 18 8
Crown Law Offices	Repairs		"	Ditto	35 4 8		35 4 8	
"	Furniture		"	Ditto	21 15 3			21 15 3
Central Police Office	Repairs, &c.		"	Ditto	205 3 2		205 3 2	
"	Furniture		"	Ditto	4 5 6			4 5 6
Office of Inspector of Weights and Measures	Repairs		"	Ditto	1 7 2		1 7 2	
Water Police Office	Ditto		"	Ditto	34 7 2		34 7 2	
Office of Inspector General of Police	Ditto		"	Ditto	2 14 8		2 14 8	
"	Furniture		"	Ditto	16 4 0			16 4 0
Police Depôt, Carter's Barracks	Repairs and alterations.		"	Ditto	101 2 7		101 2 7	
Watch House, Darlinghurst	Repairs		"	Ditto	0 3 0		0 3 0	
" Erskine-street	Ditto		"	Ditto	12 9 9		12 9 9	
" George-street South	Ditto		"	Ditto	9 10 8		9 10 8	
" Cumberland-street	Ditto		"	Ditto	1 11 0		1 11 0	
Gaol, Darlinghurst	Additions, alterations, and repairs		"	Ditto	897 4 4		897 4 4	
"	Furniture		"	Ditto	4 3 0			4 3 0
" (Hard labour)	Gratuities and indulgences.		"	Ditto	761 12 9		761 12 9	
"	Materials		"	Ditto	1,648 8 3		1,648 8 3	
Victoria Barracks	Repairs and alterations.		"	Ditto	662 9 7		662 9 7	
"	Lighting lamps, sweeping chimneys, &c.		"	Ditto	146 1 0		146 1 0	
"	Furniture		"	Ditto	18 10 0			18 10 0
Volunteer Rifle Range	Repairing enclosure		"	Ditto	9 13 9		9 13 9	
Artillery Barracks	Repairs		"	Ditto	173 6 7		173 6 7	
"	Gas-lighting		"	Ditto	42 17 0		42 17 0	
"	Furniture		"	Ditto	5 19 4			5 19 4
Fort Macquarie	Repairs		"	Ditto	6 15 8		6 15 8	
Fort Denison	Ditto		"	Ditto	12 7 2		12 7 2	
Battery, Macquarie Point	Ditto		"	Ditto	0 2 0		0 2 0	
Dawes' Battery	Ditto		"	Ditto	2 0 6		2 0 6	
Commissariat Office	Ditto		"	Ditto	25 4 5		25 4 5	
"	Furniture		"	Ditto	3 1 6			3 1 6

Consolidated Revenue of New South Wales.

WORK, AND WHERE SITUATED.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 Dec., 1866.	Amount Expended in 1866.	Amount Expended for Furniture in 1866.	REMARKS.
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—contd.		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
SYDNEY—continued.										
Main Guard House	Gas-lighting		Consolidated Revenue of New South Wales.	1866	Finished	3 12 0		3 12 0		
Governor's Guard Room, Domain	Repairs			"	"	Ditto	16 1 2		16 1 2	
"	Gas-lighting			"	"	Ditto	20 10 0		20 10 0	
Volunteer Armoury, Hyde Park	Repairs			"	"	Ditto	3 14 10		3 14 10	
"	Furniture			"	"	Ditto	0 18 11			0 18 11
"	Gas-lighting			"	"	Ditto	14 6 0		14 6 0	
Sydney Streets	Gas-lights			"	"	Ditto	366 9 6		366 9 6	
Coffins for Paupers	Coffins and burial expenses.			"	"	Ditto	76 4 6		76 4 6	
BALMAIN.	Repairs			"	"	Ditto	2 4 1		2 4 1	
NORTH SHORE.	Erecting	73		"	"	Ditto	73 0 0		73 0 0	
GLEBE ISLAND.										
Abattoir	Repairs		"	"	Ditto	104 0 0		104 0 0		
GOAT ISLAND.										
Powder Magazine	Additions, alterations, &c.	825	"	1865	Ditto	709 5 10		224 5 10		
"	Repairs		"	1866	Ditto	58 4 7		58 4 7		
"	Furniture		"	"	Ditto	5 10 0			5 10 0	
Guard House	Repairs		"	"	Ditto	111 19 4		111 19 4		
SPECTACLE ISLAND.										
Powder Magazine	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	9 3 8		9 3 8		
SOUTH HEAD.										
Signal Station	Additions	700	"	1865	Ditto	697 0 0		567 0 0		
"	Tank, fencing, &c.		"	1866	Ditto	170 6 9		170 6 9		
"	Repairs, &c.		"	"	Ditto	29 10 0		29 10 0		
"	Furniture		"	"	Ditto	4 0 0			4 0 0	
Macquarie Light House	Repairs		"	"	Ditto	125 12 8		125 12 8		
"	Furniture		"	"	Ditto	0 17 6			0 17 6	
CAMP COVE.										
Lifeboat Shed	Repairs		"	"	Ditto	36 9 0		36 9 0		
SPRING COVE.										
Quarantine Buildings	Repairs		"	"	Ditto	185 17 1		185 17 1		
Hulk "Harmony"	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	53 16 5		53 16 5		
MANLY BEACH.										
Watch House	Erecting	850	"	"	Ditto	635 0 0		635 0 0		
BOTANY.										
Customs Station	Repairs		"	"	Ditto	9 13 10		9 13 10		
La Perouse Monument	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	19 0 0		19 0 0		
BROKEN BAY.										
Customs Station	Repairs		"	"	Ditto	0 10 0		0 10 0		
HASLEM'S CREEK.										
Necropolis Lodge	Repairs		"	"	Ditto	1 11 2		1 11 2		
CONCORD.										
Watch House	Repairs		"	"	Ditto	2 12 3		2 12 3		
RYDE.										
Court House	Repairs		"	"	Ditto	5 0 0		5 0 0		

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Location	Description	Amount	Year	Status	Amount	Year	Status	Amount
TARBAN CREEK.	Lunatic Asylum	4,150	1865	Finished	4,567 8 4	1866	Finished	2,137 18 6
"	"		1866	Ditto	1,134 19 1		Ditto	1,134 19 1
"	" (Boundary Walls)	7,900	"	Unfinished			Unfinished	1,300 0 0
"	" (Burial Ground)	200	"	Finished	157 10 0	"	Finished	157 10 0
"	"		"	Ditto	157 18 0	"	Ditto	157 18 0
PARRAMATTA.	Benevolent Asylum		"	Ditto	84 12 7	"	Ditto	84 12 7
"	Protestant Orphan School	1,000	"	Ditto	986 0 0	"	Ditto	986 0 0
"	"		"	Ditto	190 0 8	"	Ditto	190 0 8
"	"		"	Ditto	14 6 0	"	Ditto	14 6 0
"	Court House		"	Ditto	8 11 6	"	Ditto	8 11 6
"	Gaol		"	Ditto	7 10 0	"	Ditto	7 10 0
"	"		"	Ditto	220 4 8	"	Ditto	220 4 8
"	" (Hard labour)		"	Ditto	34 16 0	"	Ditto	34 16 0
"	"		"	Ditto	821 5 4	"	Ditto	821 5 4
"	"		"	Ditto	1,089 15 11	"	Ditto	1,089 15 11
"	Lunatic Asylum		"	Ditto	783 8 1	"	Ditto	783 8 1
"	"		"	Ditto	87 15 0	"	Ditto	87 15 0
"	"	1,450	"	Unfinished		"	Unfinished	1,300 0 0
"	"	387	"	Ditto		"	Ditto	200 0 0
WINDSOR.	Telegraph Station		"	Finished	73 5 2	"	Finished	73 5 2
LIVERPOOL.	Benevolent Asylum		"	Ditto	307 8 3	"	Ditto	307 8 3
"	" (Additional Wing)	4,100	"	Unfinished		"	Unfinished	800 0 0
"	"		"	Finished	9 8 5	"	Finished	9 8 5
"	Court House		"	Ditto	28 19 0	"	Ditto	28 19 0
CAMPBELLTOWN.	Court and Watch House		"	Ditto	21 5 0	"	Ditto	21 5 0
CAMDEN.	Court House		"	Ditto	0 18 0	"	Ditto	0 18 0
PICTON.	Court House		"	Ditto	49 0 0	"	Ditto	49 0 0
BERRIMA.	Gaol	5,440	1865	Ditto	5,650 0 0	1866	Ditto	4,770 1 4
"	"		1866	Ditto	59 0 0	"	Ditto	59 0 0
"	"		"	Ditto	10 4 4	"	Ditto	10 4 4
"	" (Hard labour)		"	Ditto	174 7 2	"	Ditto	174 7 2
"	"		"	Ditto	290 7 9	"	Ditto	290 7 9
GOULBURN.	Court House	400	"	Ditto	369 4 0	"	Ditto	369 4 0
"	"		"	Ditto	2 16 6	"	Ditto	2 16 6
"	"		"	Ditto	21 4 10	"	Ditto	21 4 10
"	Gaol		"	Ditto	17 13 3	"	Ditto	17 13 3
YASS.	Gaol		"	Ditto	6 3 9	"	Ditto	6 3 9
GUNNING.	Police Station (Stable)		"	Ditto	65 0 0	"	Ditto	65 0 0

Consolidated Revenue of New South Wales.

WORK, AND WHERE SITUATED.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 Dec., 1866.	Amount Expended in 1866.	Amount Expended for Furniture in 1866.	REMARKS.	
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—contd.											
BUNGENDORE.											
Police Station (Barracks)	Erecting	195	Consolidated Revenue of New South Wales.	1866	Unfinished		100 0 0	100 0 0			
" (Stables)	Ditto	50		"	Finished	50 0 0		50 0 0			
MURRUMBURRAH.											
Court-House	Furniture			"	"	Ditto	14 0 0			14 0 0	
Police Station (Stable)	Erecting			"	"	Ditto	35 0 0		35 0 0		
GUNDAGAI.											
Court House	Repairs			"	"	Ditto	3 17 6		3 17 6		
Gaol (Enclosing Wall)	Erecting	450		"	"	Ditto	414 0 0		414 0 0		
URANA.											
Telegraph and Post Office	Fittings, Fencing, &c.			"	"	Ditto	75 10 0		75 10 0		
ADELONG.											
Telegraph Station	Furniture			"	"	Ditto	4 16 0			4 16 0	
Police Station	Repairs			"	"	Ditto	4 15 0		4 15 0		
WAGGA WAGGA.											
Court House	Ditto			"	"	Ditto	5 16 0		5 16 0		
Gaol	Ditto			"	"	Ditto	0 17 0		0 17 0		
TUMUT.											
Court House	Ditto			"	"	Ditto	1 0 0		1 0 0		
ALBURY.											
Gaol	Ditto			"	"	Ditto	15 12 11		15 12 11		
"	Furniture		"	"	Ditto	8 0 0			8 0 0		
DENILIQUIN.											
Court House	Repairs		"	"	Ditto	4 15 0		4 15 0			
Police Station	Erecting	450	"	"	Ditto	446 1 0		446 1 0			
MAUDE.											
Police Station	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	155 0 0		155 0 0			
HAY.											
Post Office	Furniture		"	"	Ditto	2 10 0			2 10 0		
Court House	Repairs		"	"	Ditto	0 12 9		0 12 9			
MOAMA.											
Court House	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	0 17 6		0 17 6			
MENINDEE.											
Police Station	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	14 6 0		14 6 0			
MOULAMEIN.											
Telegraph Station	Furniture		"	"	Ditto	4 0 0			4 0 0		
BOOLIGAL.											
Court House	Repairs		"	"	Ditto	1 5 0		1 5 0			
"	Furniture		"	"	Ditto	4 2 0			4 2 0		
BOURKE.											
Court House	Ditto		"	"	Ditto	20 0 0			20 0 0		
COOTAMUNDRA.											
Lock-up	Erecting	325	"	1865	Ditto	227 5 0		157 5 0			
Police Station—Stable	Ditto		"	1866	Ditto	35 0 0		35 0 0			
TOOGONG.											
Police Station	Repairs		"	"	Ditto	17 10 0		17 10 0			

QUEANBEYAN. Gaol	Repairs		1866	Finished.	3 15 0		3 15 0	
BRAIDWOOD. Telegraph and Post Office	Ditto		"	Ditto	0 10 0		0 10 0	
Court House	Furniture		"	Ditto	1 15 0			1 15 0
Lock-up	Repairs		"	Ditto	6 10 0		6 10 0	
Gaol	Ditto		"	Ditto	12 5 8		12 5 8	
"	Furniture		"	Ditto	2 0 0			2 0 0
Police Station	Repairs		"	Ditto	59 0 0		59 0 0	
MAJOR'S CREEK. Lock-up	Ditto		"	Ditto	18 10 0		18 10 0	
ARALUEN. Police Station	Erecting	170	"	Ditto	170 0 0		170 0 0	
MONGARLOW. Lock-up	Ditto		"	Ditto	74 0 0		74 0 0	
MICALAGO. Lock-up	Repairs		"	Ditto	6 5 6		6 5 6	
BOMBALA. Court House	Furniture		"	Ditto	4 15 0			4 15 0
KIANDRA. Police Station	Repairs		"	Ditto	37 0 0			37 0 0
PENBETH. Court House	Furniture		"	Ditto	1 10 0			1 10 0
Lock-up	Repairs		"	Ditto	0 7 6		0 7 6	
BATHURST. Telegraph Office	Additions	120	"	Ditto	120 0 0		120 0 0	
Court House	Repairs		"	Ditto	10 10 0		10 10 0	
Gaol	Furniture		"	Ditto	2 16 2			2 16 2
"	Repairs		"	Ditto	10 3 6		10 3 6	
" (Hard labour)	Well and pump		"	Ditto	118 6 4		118 6 4	
"	Gratuities and in- dulgences		"	Ditto	139 10 1		139 10 1	
"	Materials		"	Ditto	51 3 4		51 3 4	
MUDGEES. Gaol (Hard labour)	Gratuities		"	Ditto	3 4 0		3 4 0	
"	Materials		"	Ditto	1 10 0		1 10 0	
ORANGE. Court House and Lock-up	Repairs		"	Ditto	11 0 0		11 0 0	
Gaol	Ditto		"	Ditto	5 10 0		5 10 0	
CARCOAR. Court House	Repairs		"	Ditto	2 1 6		2 1 6	
STONY CREEK. Court House	Erecting	500	1865	Ditto	350 0 0		130 0 0	
"	Furniture		1866	Ditto	49 12 6			49 12 6
WELLINGTON. Court House	Furniture		"	Ditto	0 15 0			0 15 0
DUBBO. Telegraph Office	Repairs		"	Ditto	6 8 6		6 8 6	
COWRA. Court House	Furniture		"	Ditto	27 1 0			27 1 0
HARGRAVES. Court House	Repairs		"	Ditto	7 15 0		7 15 0	
TUENA. Police Station	Erecting		"	Ditto	35 0 0		35 0 0	
FORBES. Telegraph and Post Office	Fencing	25	"	Unfinished		15 0 0	15 0 0	
Money Order Office	Repairs		"	Finished	1 10 0		1 10 0	
Police Station	Ditto		"	Ditto	8 0 0		8 0 0	

Consolidated
Revenue
of New
South
Wales.

WORK, AND WHERE SITUATED.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.		If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 Dec., 1866.		Amount Expended in 1866.		Amount Expended for Furniture in 1866.		REMARKS.	
						£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—contd.															
OBLEY.															
Lock-up	Erecting	150	Consolidated Revenue of New South Wales.	1866	Finished	150	0	0		150	0	0			
TALBRAGAR.															
Police Station	Ditto	100			"	Ditto	97	0	0		97	0	0		
WOLLONGONG.															
Telegraph Office	Repairs				"	Ditto	0	16	2		0	16	2		
Post Office	Furniture				"	Ditto	21	7	6				21	7	6
Customs Office	Erecting				"	Ditto	26	10	0		26	10	0		
Court House	Additions	150			"	Ditto	151	0	0		151	0	0		
Gaol	Repairs and alterations				"	Ditto	106	2	11		106	2	11		
"	Furniture				"	Ditto	9	0	0				9	0	0
" (Hard labour)	Gratuities				"	Ditto	8	14	9		8	14	9		
MORUYA.															
Pilot Station	Repairs				"	Ditto	5	8	6		5	8	6		
Court House	Ditto				"	Ditto	45	8	0		45	8	0		
"	Furniture				"	Ditto	11	1	6				11	1	6
Lock-up	Repairs				"	Ditto	17	0	0		17	0	0		
Police Station	Ditto				"	Ditto	3	13	9		3	13	9		
NERBEGUNDAH.															
Monument to Constable O'Grady	Erecting	39			"	Unfinished				10	0	0			
Court House	Furniture				"	Finished	0	12	0				0	12	0
BEGA.															
Court and Watch House	Alterations			"	Ditto	30	0	0		30	0	0			
"	Furniture			"	Ditto	29	0	0				29	0	0	
EDEN.															
Customs Station	Alterations			1865	Ditto	156	0	0		31	0	0			
"	Repairs			1866	Ditto	11	18	8		11	18	8			
Court House	Ditto			"	Ditto	9	0	0		9	0	0			
Gaol	Furniture			"	Ditto	2	7	0				2	7	0	
"	Repairs and alterations	140		1865	Ditto	140	0	0		40	0	0			
ST. ALBANS.															
Police Station (Stable)	Erecting			1866	Ditto	18	0	0		18	0	0			
WOLLOMBI.															
Court and Watch House	Ditto	1,780		"	Unfinished				164	0	0				
NEWCASTLE.															
Light-house	Repairs			"	Finished	28	1	0		28	1	0			
Leading Lights	Erecting	200		"	Ditto	231	6	5		231	6	5			
Obelisk	Repairs			"	Ditto	1	0	0		1	0	0			
Powder Magazine	Ditto			"	Ditto	1	15	4		1	15	4			
Telegraph Station	Furniture			"	Ditto	0	2	6				0	2	6	
Harbour Master's Office	Ditto			"	Ditto	7	6	0				7	6	0	
" Residence	Repairs			"	Ditto	37	13	0		37	13	0			
Pilots' Quarters	Ditto			"	Ditto	1	7	6		1	7	6			
Barracks	Ditto			"	Ditto	6	14	6		6	14	6			
Court House	Repairs and alterations			"	Ditto	641	7	3		116	0	0			
"	Repairs	558		1865	Ditto	60	10	0		60	10	0			
"	Furniture			1866	Ditto	0	15	6				0	15	6	
Lock-up	Repairs			"	Ditto	47	0	0		47	0	0			
Police Quarters	Ditto			"	Ditto	10	10	0		10	10	0			

LAKE MACQUARIE ROAD. Watch House	Repairs		1866	Finished	0 17 6		0 17 6
HEXHAM. Watch House	Ditto		"	Ditto	17 17 6		17 17 6
RAYMOND TERRACE. Court House	Ditto		"	Ditto	2 15 2		2 15 2
Police Station	Ditto		"	Ditto	10 0 0		10 0 0
MORPETH. Telegraph Station	Ditto		"	Ditto	6 12 0		6 12 0
PATERSON. Court House	Furniture		"	Ditto	4 9 0		4 9 0
DUNGOO. Court House	Repairs, &c.		"	Ditto	78 0 0		78 0 0
Police Station—Stable	Erecting		"	Ditto	30 0 0		30 0 0
POET STEPHENS. Light-house	Repairs		"	Ditto	16 6 6		16 6 6
WEST MAITLAND. Telegraph Station	Alterations and re- pairs		"	Ditto	24 5 0		24 5 0
Court House	Repairs		"	Ditto	43 8 6		43 8 6
EAST MAITLAND. Court House	Additions	1,500	1865	Ditto	1,531 19 0		31 19 0
"	Fencing, &c.	500	1866	Unfinished		234 0 0	234 0 0
"	Repairs		"	Finished	14 14 6		14 14 6
"	Furniture		"	Ditto	63 19 6		63 19 6
Gaol	Additions, repairs, &c.		"	Ditto	750 8 5		750 8 5
"	Completing wing	7,000	"	Unfinished		600 0 0	600 0 0
"	Furniture		"	Finished	9 9 0		9 9 0
" (Hard labour)	Gratuities and in- dulgences		"	Ditto	344 1 3		344 1 3
"	Materials		"	Ditto	710 1 9		710 1 9
MUSWELLBROOK. Court House	Repairs		"	Ditto	0 7 6		0 7 6
SCONE. Lock-up	Ditto		"	Ditto	0 17 6		0 17 6
MURBURUNDI. Telegraph Office	Ditto		"	Ditto	15 0 0		15 0 0
Court House	Ditto		"	Ditto	2 2 0		2 2 0
"	Furniture		"	Ditto	9 9 4		9 9 4
NUNDLE. Court House	Repairs		"	Ditto	1 0 0		1 0 0
ARMIDALE. Telegraph and Post Office	Furniture		"	Ditto	35 15 11		35 15 11
Court House	Ditto		"	Ditto	19 9 11		19 9 11
Lock-up	Repairs		"	Ditto	8 0 0		8 0 0
Police Station	Ditto		"	Ditto	6 10 0		6 10 0
TAMWORTH. Post and Telegraph Office	Erecting	1,500	1865	Ditto	1,470 4 0		70 4 0
Court House	Repairs		1866	Ditto	4 10 0		4 10 0
MERRIWA. Court and Watch House	Erecting	1,600	"	Unfinished		225 0 0	225 0 0
Police Station	Ditto		"	Finished	110 0 0		110 0 0
WEE WAA. Court House	Repairs		"	Ditto	1 10 0		1 10 0
WALGETT. Court and Watch House	Erecting	900	1864	Ditto	850 0 0		450 0 0
"	Repairs		1866	Ditto	3 0 0		3 0 0
"	Furniture		"	Ditto	3 9 10		3 9 10
Lock-up	Repairs		"	Ditto	5 0 0		5 0 0

Consolidated Revenue of New South Wales.

WORK, AND WHERE SITUATED.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 Dec., 1866.	Amount Expended in 1866.	Amount Expended for Furniture in 1866.	REMARKS.	
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—contd.											
BREE RIVER (near Walgett).											
Police Station	Erecting		Consolidated Revenue of New South Wales.	1866	Finished	98 0 0		98 0 0			
Watch House	Ditto	350		1865	Ditto	322 13 0		122 13 0			
NARRABRI.											
Court House	Furniture			1866	Ditto	29 8 9			29 8 9		
TARRE.											
Court House	Ditto			"	Ditto	37 14 6			37 14 6		
Police Station	Additions			"	Ditto	30 0 0		30 0 0			
COONAMBLE.											
Court House	Repairs			"	Ditto	11 0 0		11 0 0			
CASINO.											
Court House	Ditto		"	Ditto	0 13 0		0 13 0				
GRAPTON.											
Custom House	Ditto		"	Ditto	42 12 0		42 12 0				
Court House	Ditto		"	Ditto	1 17 0		1 17 0				
	Furniture		"	Ditto	20 0 0			20 0 0			
Police Station	Repairs		"	Ditto	12 10 2		12 10 2				
Gaol	Fencing, &c.		"	Ditto	16 10 0		16 10 0				
BALLINA.											
Court and Watch House	Repairs		"	Ditto	5 0 0		5 0 0				
WEST KEMPSEY.											
Court House	Furniture		"	Ditto	2 5 0			2 5 0			
Police Station—Stable	Erecting		"	Ditto	30 0 0		30 0 0				
PORT MACQUARIE.											
Benevolent Asylum	Repairs and alterations		Loans Consolidated Revenue of New South Wales.	"	Ditto	1,026 16 3		1,026 16 3			
	Furniture			"	Ditto	126 0 5			126 0 5		
Gaol	Additions, alterations, and repairs			"	Ditto	843 4 1		843 4 1			
	Furniture			"	Ditto	4 16 0			4 16 0		
Public Buildings generally	Repairs			"	Ditto	581 11 5		581 11 5			
"	Winding clocks			"	Ditto	45 13 7			45 13 7		
"	Advertising			"	Ditto	0 8 6			0 8 6		
							49,644 19 0	14,084 6 10	52,147 17 0	3,027 13 1	
WORKS, &c., NOT UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.											
Sewerage Works, Sydney	Constructing			Sewerage Act, 17 Vict., No. 34, Government Loan and Debentures.	1854	Unfinished		270,779 14 4	11,531 5 7		
Water Works, Sydney	Ditto		17 Vict., No. 15, Government Loan, Debentures, and Water Rate.	"	Ditto		444,808 19 11	26,583 17 2			
St. John's College	Ditto	40,000	Government and Voluntary Contributions.	Feb., 1861	Ditto		38,644 14 5			No expenditure incurred in 1866.	

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

MINOR ROADS.

No. 147.—RETURN of EXPENDITURE on MINOR ROADS, by the Public Works Department, for the Year 1866.

NAME OF ROAD.	FROM VOTES, 1865.			FROM VOTES, 1866.			TOTAL IN 1866.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Port Macquarie to Kempsey	245	0	0	98	11	3	343	11	3	
Singleton to Merriwa	1,050	10	0	1,037	15	3	2,088	5	3	
Merriwa to Cassilis	147	2	6				147	2	6	
Armidale to Glen Innes	287	13	0				287	13	0	
Nundle to Peel River				34	1	6	34	1	6	
Glen Innes to Tenterfield	294	11	3				294	11	3	
Kempsey to Armidale	520	6	3	50	0	0	570	6	3	
Armidale to Port Macquarie	352	2	0	100	0	0	452	2	0	
Armidale to Grafton	981	18	8	411	7	2	1,393	5	10	
Grafton to Casino				117	11	4	117	11	4	
Lawrence to Tenterfield	5	8	3	680	17	5	686	5	8	
Bathurst to Ophir				124	14	0	124	14	0	
Orange to Ophir	21	10	0				21	10	0	
Orange to Stony Creek	28	6	0				28	6	0	
Orange to Forbes	365	18	0	16	13	4	382	11	4	
Molong to Stony Creek				25	0	0	25	0	0	
Goulburn to Braidwood	355	7	6				355	7	6	
Goulburn to Boro				31	19	1	31	19	1	
Boro to Braidwood				16	10	0	16	10	0	
Queanbeyan to Cooma				331	5	0	331	5	0	
Cooma to Bombala	282	14	0	25	0	0	307	14	0	
Bombala to Merimbula	360	13	6	50	0	0	410	13	6	
Cathcart to Eden	1,049	5	6	702	2	0	1,751	7	6	
Panbula to Merimbula	132	14	4	69	19	6	202	13	10	
Braidwood to Araluen	502	12	0	427	7	2	929	19	2	
Monga to Major's Creek	117	13	4	119	11	5	237	4	9	
Monga and Major's Creek to Bell's River				40	0	0	40	0	0	
Wallendoon to Binalong	206	5	2				206	5	2	
Gundagai to Tumut	465	19	0				465	19	0	
Gundagai to Wagga Wagga				15	0	0	15	0	0	
Tarcutta to Wagga Wagga	315	16	0	367	18	6	683	14	6	
Albury to Corowa	500	0	0	60	3	2	560	3	2	
Albury to Wagga Wagga	497	17	10	32	1	2	529	19	0	
Contingent Amount				222	6	8	222	6	8	
TOTALS	£	9,087	4	1	5,207	14	11	14,294	19	0

No. 148.—STATEMENT shewing the Amount issued from the Treasury in the Year 1866, on account of SUBORDINATE ROADS and MINOR BRIDGES and ROADS, not classified (not including Votes for special Services), under the control of the Lands Department.

PARTICULARS.	CHARGEABLE TO VOTES OF THE YEAR.				TOTAL
	1862.	1864.	1865.	1866.	
	£	£	£	£	£
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
SUBORDINATE ROADS.					
Sydney or Metropolitan			987	2,664	3,651
Northern			6,454	8,618	15,073
Western			3,104	9,551	12,656
Southern		188	3,517	8,175	11,881
Minor Bridges and Roads not classified	120	30	1,618	3,791	5,559
TOTALS	£	218	15,682	32,801	48,822
	120	218	2	8	10
	0	19	0	8	1
	0	8	0	5	

STATISTICS OF METEOROLOGY.

No. 149.—MONTHLY and ANNUAL Means of Observations taken daily during the Year 1866.

STATIONS (in their assumed positions).	Height above the Mean Sea Level, in feet.	Distance from the Coast, in miles.	Latitude.	Longitude.
Newcastle	18	1	32 57	151 47
Sydney	155	5	33 52	151 11
Deniliquin	410	280	35 32	145 2
Albury	572	170	36 6	147 0
Kiandra	4640	90	35 52	148 32
Armidale	3278	80	30 34	151 46

TABLE I.—HEIGHT ABOVE THE MEAN SEA LEVEL OF THE SEVERAL STATIONS, and the distance from the Coast; also, the Latitude and Longitude.

STATIONS. (in their assumed positions).	MONTHS.												YEAR.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Newcastle	72.7	73.6	70.5	67.1	60.4	53.4	51.8	54.8	60.9	65.6	68.5	69.1	64.0
Sydney	71.3	66.2	68.3	67.3	60.7	54.8	53.1	55.2	60.9	64.3	66.8	68.2	63.1
Deniliquin	76.8	73.9	67.8	62.6	53.3	46.3	42.1	47.7	53.2	61.8	67.1	71.9	60.4
Albury	79.7	76.8	71.6	63.0	51.9	45.6	44.0	48.1	55.7	62.7	68.1	73.7	61.7
Kiandra	...	62.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54.6	56.2	...
Armidale	74.8	73.5	71.1	68.6	61.2	52.7	50.8	55.5	61.6	61.3	65.8	70.6	64.0

TABLE II.—TEMPERATURE (in the shade, at 9 A.M.)

Newcastle	89.2	97.8	95.5	88.9	78.0	75.5	70.8	72.2	84.0	87.2	91.0	93.8	97.8
Sydney	94.5	101.0	89.8	82.6	73.3	70.0	64.8	75.6	82.4	84.5	90.5	92.1	101.0
Deniliquin	111.1	109.1	99.1	95.1	85.1	66.1	63.1	76.1	83.1	101.1	105.1	107.1	111.1
Albury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiandra	...	...	...	...	72.0	59.0	54.0	58.2	59.0	73.0	76.2	83.8	83.8
Armidale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE III.—HIGHEST TEMPERATURE (in the shade, for twenty-four hours previous to 9 A.M.)

Newcastle	54.4	59.5	57.7	51.1	43.1	42.1	38.2	39.1	43.8	44.5	41.7	54.1	38.2
Sydney	59.3	57.5	56.1	51.4	45.0	42.1	39.6	40.0	44.3	47.2	49.5	53.6	39.6
Deniliquin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albury	49.4	45.2	42.0	37.0	32.0	28.0	26.8	29.2	31.2	34.0	36.1	43.8	26.8
Kiandra	...	33.5	29.5	17.5	18.5	18.0	10.5	6.2	18.5	21.5	21.0	31.8	6.2
Armidale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV.—LOWEST TEMPERATURE (in the shade, for twenty-four hours previous to 9 A.M.)

Newcastle	29.95	30.024	30.166	30.202	30.159	30.223	30.086	30.209	30.030	29.971	29.972	30.021	30.088
Sydney	29.968	30.023	30.189	30.195	30.151	30.216	30.114	30.198	30.004	29.934	29.943	30.011	30.079
Deniliquin	29.931	30.034	30.165	30.210	30.173	30.299	30.176	30.232	30.076	29.946	29.987	29.990	30.102
Albury	29.905	29.973	30.142	30.105	30.153	30.280	30.151	30.198	30.043	29.935	29.932	29.986	30.074
Kiandra	...	30.105	30.229	30.243	30.181	30.158	30.012	30.130	30.004	29.980	30.009	30.073	30.102
Armidale	29.961	29.960	29.999	30.064	30.209	30.162	30.077	30.175	30.127	29.932	29.970	29.978	30.051

TABLE V.—MEAN DIURNAL RANGE OF TEMPERATURE (in the shade, for twenty-four hours previous to 9 A.M.)

Newcastle	70.6	72.7	69.4	67.2	61.6	58.6	54.1	55.5	60.7	63.8	67.0	67.7	64.1
Sydney	71.4	71.2	68.2	66.8	60.5	56.8	52.9	54.8	59.5	62.8	66.6	68.1	63.3
Deniliquin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiandra	...	...	...	...	43.1	41.0	35.2	36.7	42.2	44.7	51.1	56.4	43.8
Armidale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VI.—MEAN OF MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE (in the shade, for twenty-four hours previous to 9 A.M.)

Newcastle	29.995	30.024	30.166	30.202	30.159	30.223	30.086	30.209	30.030	29.971	29.972	30.021	30.088
Sydney	29.968	30.023	30.189	30.195	30.151	30.216	30.114	30.198	30.004	29.934	29.943	30.011	30.079
Deniliquin	29.931	30.034	30.165	30.210	30.173	30.299	30.176	30.232	30.076	29.946	29.987	29.990	30.102
Albury	29.905	29.973	30.142	30.105	30.153	30.280	30.151	30.198	30.043	29.935	29.932	29.986	30.074
Kiandra	...	30.105	30.229	30.243	30.181	30.158	30.012	30.130	30.004	29.980	30.009	30.073	30.102
Armidale	29.961	29.960	29.999	30.064	30.209	30.162	30.077	30.175	30.127	29.932	29.970	29.978	30.051

TABLE VII.—MEAN HEIGHT OF BAROMETER (at 9 A.M., corrected to 32° Fahrenheit and Mean Sea Level.)

Newcastle	29.995	30.024	30.166	30.202	30.159	30.223	30.086	30.209	30.030	29.971	29.972	30.021	30.088
Sydney	29.968	30.023	30.189	30.195	30.151	30.216	30.114	30.198	30.004	29.934	29.943	30.011	30.079
Deniliquin	29.931	30.034	30.165	30.210	30.173	30.299	30.176	30.232	30.076	29.946	29.987	29.990	30.102
Albury	29.905	29.973	30.142	30.105	30.153	30.280	30.151	30.198	30.043	29.935	29.932	29.986	30.074
Kiandra	...	30.105	30.229	30.243	30.181	30.158	30.012	30.130	30.004	29.980	30.009	30.073	30.102
Armidale	29.961	29.960	29.999	30.064	30.209	30.162	30.077	30.175	30.127	29.932	29.970	29.978	30.051

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

No. 149—continued. METEOROLOGY—continued.

STATIONS (in their assumed positions).	MONTHS.												YEAR.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	

TABLE VIII.—MEAN AMOUNT OF HUMIDITY (0-100) at 9 A.M.

Newcastle	70.3	70.0	67.7	78.2	79.7	77.8	77.5	77.9	63.7	60.3	66.8	70.1	71.7
Sydney	70.9	73.5	74.7	79.6	82.0	77.7	79.9	78.0	63.0	65.6	68.2	67.0	73.3
Deniliquin	47.9	50.4	55.2	64.8	78.0	85.7	88.7	80.1	73.1	60.4	53.1	48.3	65.5
Albury	51.7	58.1	65.6	72.7	82.3	85.3	85.3	81.2	73.1	71.0	66.0	64.0	71.4
Kiandra		64.2									59.0	68.3	
Armidale													

TABLE IX.—RAINFALL (in Inches).

Newcastle	3.7	2.3	6.1	0.2	1.2	7.1	3.0	0.8	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.6	32.5
Sydney	4.1	3.9	2.7	1.0	3.3	8.9	4.4	1.1	0.1	1.4	3.6	2.3	36.8
Deniliquin	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.5
Albury	3.1	0.7	0.0	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.0	7.6	1.0	3.3	1.5	2.1	30.3
Kiandra		0.0	2.1	2.0	6.5	6.0	5.6	7.4	4.3	4.7	3.6	4.4	46.6
Armidale	4.6	4.0	0.1	0.7	2.1	6.2	4.0	1.2	0.5	3.8	9.2	3.2	39.6

TABLE X.—NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS.

Newcastle	7	10	9	5	9	13	7	6	2	7	8	9	92
Sydney	17	17	15	7	14	17	14	11	5	9	13	10	149
Deniliquin	5	5	6	5	5	14	11	9	9	5	6	1	81
Albury	4	1	0	5	4	4	8	9	6	8	4	3	56
Kiandra		0	3	5	4	9	4	4	6	9	5	6	55
Armidale	7	8	1	2	3	9	3	1	2	6	10	4	56

TABLE XI.—PREVAILING DIRECTION OF THE WIND, at 9 A.M.

Newcastle	S.W.	S.W.	S.E.	N.W.	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	N.W.	W.	S.	S.E.	W.N.W.
Sydney	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	S.	W.	N.W.	W.	W.	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	W.	N.E.S.W.	S.	W.
Deniliquin	W.	S.	S.E.	W.	S.	W.	W.	W.	W.	S.	S.	S.	W.
Albury	W.S.W.	S.S.W.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	N.E.
Kiandra		N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	S.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	W.	N.W.	S.E.	N.W.
Armidale	W.	E.	E.	E.	W.	E.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	E.	W.

TABLE XII.—MEAN AMOUNT OF CLOUDY SKY (0-10) at 9 A.M.

Newcastle	4.4	6.0	5.2	4.7	5.1	5.6	4.1	3.6	2.8	3.3	4.7	5.3	4.6
Sydney	6.9	6.5	6.6	6.0	4.5	6.0	5.0	3.0	2.9	3.8	5.2	4.7	5.1
Deniliquin	1.3	2.5	1.0	3.6	2.9	4.8	4.5	4.1	2.3	4.2	2.7	1.8	3.0
Albury	1.6	3.1	2.4	4.7	4.7	6.8	7.0	5.1	4.8	5.7	3.8	2.0	4.3
Kiandra		3.2	2.9	5.8	6.8	7.6	7.7	5.9	6.8	5.3	7.0	2.8	5.6
Armidale	4.0	3.5	4.1	3.4	5.2	6.6	3.8	4.2	2.3	4.1	4.4	3.9	4.1

TABLE XIII.—MEAN MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE IN THE SUN. (For twenty-four hours previous to 9 A.M.)

Sydney	115.5	118.6	113.1	111.9	106.6	92.5	93.9	103.1	110.5	116.3	120.8	120.4	110.3
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TABLE XIV.—MEAN MINIMUM TEMPERATURE ON THE GRASS. (For twenty-four hours previous to 9 A.M.)

Sydney	60.3	60.4	53.8	55.1	48.2	46.1	41.1	41.3	46.9	49.6	55.5	57.0	51.3
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TABLE XV.—AMOUNT OF EVAPORATION (in Inches).

Sydney	6.646	4.524	4.633	2.276	1.525	1.172	1.181	1.884	4.554	5.548	5.766	6.497	46.206
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TABLE XVI.—MEAN AMOUNT OF OZONE (0-10). (For twenty-four hours previous to 9 A.M.)

Sydney	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.0	4.9	5.4	5.6	4.1	5.2
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STATISTICS OF

REAL AND LEASEHOLD ESTATES.

No. 150.—RETURN of the Number and Amount of Transactions in REAL AND LEASEHOLD ESTATES registered in the Colony, during the Years 1865 and 1866.

NATURE OF TRANSACTION.	1865.		1866.	
	NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED.	AMOUNT.
Conveyances (absolute)	2,579	£ 996,398 0 8	2,263	£ 579,326 2 6
Assignments (absolute), Leasehold Estates	92	78,362 0 2	88	29,973 6 4
Mortgages	1,048	634,017 8 3	1,207	681,981 18 6
Discharges of Mortgages	592	386,155 2 11	600	344,415 12 6
Transfers of Mortgages	94	151,074 17 7	74	57,630 5 3
TOTAL	4,585	2,246,007 9 7	4,232	1,693,827 5 1
Lease-periods exceeding three years	194	* 14,839 0 9	221	16,283 14 9
Annuity Deeds ... ..	†	.....	†	.....
Assignments for Creditors	17	.....	40	.....
Settlements, ante and post nuptial ... ..	†	.....	†	.....
Miscellaneous deeds, i.e.—Partition deeds, appointments of trustees, disentailing deeds, disclaimers of trusts, deeds of gift confirmations, powers of attorney, wills, releases of dower, &c., &c.	565	.....	616	.....
TOTAL NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED	5,361	.....	5,109	.....

NOTE.—Leases for periods of three years and under are not registered.

* Yearly.

† Included in Miscellaneous Deeds.

MORTGAGES ON LAND.

No. 151.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number and Amount of MORTGAGES ON LAND registered in the Colony.

YEAR.	LENT ON TOWN LANDS.		LENT ON SUBURBAN LANDS.		LENT ON TOWN AND COUNTRY LANDS.		LENT ON COUNTRY LANDS.		TOTALS.	
	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1857	824	509,447 11 0	...	.....	11	12,300 0 0	333	181,641 17 3	1,168	703,389 8 3
1858	521	300,414 10 2	386	161,126 2 11	25	43,248 8 8	402	200,547 18 2	1,334	705,336 19 11
1859	436	405,256 2 9	249	150,291 3 3	31	38,532 15 0	406	280,562 16 6	1,122	874,642 17 6
1860	524	372,033 0 0	248	181,555 3 6	35	83,136 10 0	433	357,505 10 10	1,240	994,230 1 4
1861	407	309,604 9 9	290	93,580 2 2	19	9,923 11 7	434	278,125 8 9	1,150	691,233 12 3
1862	452	245,527 19 3	161	75,173 18 5	42	51,414 10 7	448	310,577 6 0	1,103	682,693 14 3
1863	430	267,574 3 7	198	117,077 11 2	38	77,717 4 11	343	252,131 19 5	1,009	714,500 19 1
1864	400	255,795 9 10	146	63,208 9 1½	43	62,380 13 4	375	247,041 12 8	964	628,426 4 11½
1865	437	264,047 2 6	169	66,625 3 5	29	23,117 3 10	413	280,227 18 6	1,048	634,017 8 3
1866	466	261,086 9 0	252	70,940 18 10	32	65,298 17 2	457	284,655 13 6	1,207	681,981 18 6

DISCHARGES OF MORTGAGES ON LAND, AND CONVEYANCES UNDER MORTGAGE.

No. 152.—RETURN of the Number and Amount of DISCHARGES OF MORTGAGES ON LAND, &c., in the Colony, registered in Sydney, from 1st January to the 31st December, 1858 to 1866.

YEAR.	DISCHARGES OF MORTGAGES ON LAND.		CONVEYANCES UNDER MORTGAGE.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1858	386	228,468 0 2	...	.....
1859	406	289,759 19 9	...	.....
1860	462	310,751 7 2	...	.....
1861	433	315,281 18 7	...	.....
1862	495	371,983 5 3	299	185,081 14 11
1863	486	391,279 10 1	264	174,940 10 11
1864	581	418,527 1 7	198	121,261 1 4
1865	592	386,155 2 11	247	178,232 6 8
1866	600	344,415 12 6	205	105,124 9 7

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

227.

PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL. MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK.

No. 153.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number and Amount of PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL, and of MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK, registered in the Colony.

YEAR.	PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL.			MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK.				
	No. of Liens.	No. of Sheep.	Amount of Liens.	No. of Mortgages.	No. of Sheep.	No. of Horned Cattle.	No. of Horses.	Amount lent.
			£ s. d.					£ s. d.
1857	105	1,051,485	167,127 13 10	175	940,360	135,334	3,141	655,461 12 1
1858	65	937,463	134,006 12 3	267	998,749	206,045	5,240	968,405 3 11
1859	88	1,047,115	195,670 9 0	255	1,031,390	279,680	4,367	1,516,710 14 9
1860	62	686,056	112,752 5 4	294	1,330,350	386,703	6,299	1,614,890 10 0
1861	78	561,569	178,797 9 8	288	840,305	314,703	3,567	1,120,384 4 0
1862	80	281,091	87,487 12 0	274	1,181,845	362,575	6,604	1,312,244 19 11
1863	96	1,203,130	220,449 19 5	298	1,265,840	328,221	4,748	1,503,413 0 2
1864	117	1,408,678	250,218 1 7	275	1,612,846	272,691	3,638	1,116,708 19 6
1865	116	1,575,455	274,521 7 4	327	2,389,949	277,552	6,518	2,037,463 3 1
1866	182	1,904,804	316,382 7 11	362	1,851,409	343,635	6,833	1,285,692 19 7

N.B.—When any sum has been secured both by a Lien on the Wool and by a Mortgage of the Sheep, the amount is included under the head of Mortgages only.

DISCHARGES OF MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK.

No. 154.—RETURN of the Number and Amount of DISCHARGES OF MORTGAGES OF LIVE STOCK, in the Colony, registered in Sydney, from 1st January to 31st December, 1858 to 1866.

YEAR.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
		£ s. d.
1858	73	373,431 13 3
1859	67	347,617 19 7
1860	103	652,280 14 2
1861	66	533,126 13 8
1862	103	709,238 7 3
1863	95	881,222 5 9
1864	100	857,006 3 3
1865	110	812,079 3 1
1866	87	639,413 0 10

LIENS ON GROWING CROPS.

No. 155.—RETURN of the Number and Amount of LIENS ON GROWING CROPS in the Colony, registered in Sydney, from 1st January to 31st December, 1863 to 1866.

YEAR.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
		£ s. d.
1863	72	6,398 11 10
1864	105	8,057 3 9½
1865	112	9,133 11 0
1866	146	12,652 7 11

TRANSACTIONS UNDER "REAL PROPERTY ACT."

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS, &c.

No. 156.—RETURN of the Number of APPLICATIONS, with Amount of FEES, &c., under the "Real Property Act," for the Years 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866.

YEAR.	No of Applications.	No. of Properties.	AREA.		VALUE.	FEES.			
			Town and Suburban.	Country.		Assurance.	Commissioners.	Certificates and other Dealings.	Total.
			a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1863	340	657	729 2 23	67,183 2 32	439,278	934 5 5	394 5 0	411 13 0	1,740 3 5
1864	362	467	250 1 11½	31,588 3 27	310,165	762 4 4	413 10 0	662 6 10	1,838 1 2
1865	434	608	651 1 3	20,271 0 1	326,168	679 11 11	477 0 0	1,000 19 4	2,157 11 3
1866	379	532	652 1 39½	36,533 3 26	278,063	768 18 8	379 10 0	1,305 4 4	2,453 13 0

1866—Exclusive of 8 applications withdrawn.

STATISTICS OF
TRANSACTIONS UNDER "REAL PROPERTY ACT."
CROWN GRANTS REGISTERED.

No. 157.—RETURN of CROWN GRANTS registered under the "Real Property Act," for the Years 1863 to 1866.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF GRANTS.	AREA.				VALUE.			ASSURANCE.				
		Town and Suburban.		Country.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1863	268	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1864	1,500	285	1	22	31,467	0	27	36,406	9	2	75	2	1
1865	2,429	1,129	2	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	70,800	1	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	95,007	18	10	198	12	0
1866	2,455	1,629	2	23	59,298	0	23	77,312	5	5	162	8	11
		1,205	2	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	112,531	1	15	139,526	2	11	291	2	2

CIVIL JUSTICE.
SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

No. 158.—RETURN shewing the BUSINESS of the Supreme and Circuit Courts in the Colony, during the Year 1866.

CIVIL JURISDICTION.				EQUITY.				TESTAMENTARY.				APPELLATE JURISDICTION.																						
No. of Writs issued.	No. of Causes entered for Trial.	Total Amount for which Judgment signed.		No. of Bills filed.	No. of Claims.	No. of Petitions.	No. of Decrees and Orders.	No. of Probates.	Amount sworn to.	No. of Letters of Administration.	Amount Sworn to.	No. of Cases from Insolvency Court.	No. of Cases from District Courts.																					
2,667	*216	£	s.	d.	30	Nil.	85	214	266	£	s.	d.	13	10																				
300,217	10	2							500,285	0	0	133,259	0	0																				
ACTIONS AT LAW.				SUITS AND PROCEEDINGS IN EQUITY.				ADMIRALTY, INSOLVENCY, AND ECCLESIASTICAL.				ORDERS IN BANCO AND IN CHAMBERS.		CRIMINAL SITTINGS.																				
Amounts recovered.			No. of Writs of Ejectments.		No. of Days occupied in Jury Trials on Circuit.		No. of Days occupied in Jury Trials in Sydney.		No. of Days' Sittings in Banco.		No. of Bills and Answers filed.		No. of Petitions and Motions.		No. of Orders and Decrees made, of all kinds.		No. of Appeals to the full Court.		No. of Days occupied in—		Value of Property in Contest; i.e.—How many suits or Proceedings affected Property of—		No. of Orders and Decrees made in these Jurisdictions severally.			No. of Days' Sittings in each, including Equity Appeals, and Appeals in Insolvency.			Number of Orders made in Chambers in Banco of all kinds.		How many Days on Circuit.		How many Days in Sydney.	
£5,000 and upwards.	£500 up to £5,000.	£50 up to £500.	No. of Writs of Ejectments.	No. of Days occupied in Jury Trials on Circuit.	No. of Days occupied in Jury Trials in Sydney.	No. of Days' Sittings in Banco.	No. of Bills and Answers filed.	No. of Petitions and Motions.	No. of Orders and Decrees made, of all kinds.	No. of Appeals to the full Court.	Hearings.	Appeals.	£5,000 and upwards.	£500 up to £5,000.	£50 up to £500.	Admiralty.	Insolvency.	Ecclesiastical.	Admiralty.	Insolvency.	Ecclesiastical.	Banco.	Chambers.	How many Days on Circuit.	How many Days in Sydney.									
3	51	653	29	32	+79	77	61	178	214	7	70	18	†	†	†	39	1,121	3	21	233	2	292	259	48	...									

* Of these, 160 were entered for trial at Sydney, 19 at Maitland, 15 at Bathurst, 9 at Goulburn, 8 at Deniliquin, and 5 at Wagga Wagga.
† During 30 of these days, two Courts were sitting. † Cannot be ascertained.

No. 159.—RETURN of the Number of CIVIL CASES TRIED in the Supreme and Circuit Courts, during the Year 1866.

DISTRICT WHERE TRIED.	JURIES OF FOUR.		JURIES OF TWELVE.		TOTAL.	
	Defended.	Undefended.	Common.	Special.		
Central Court, Sydney	86	3	.....	.....	89
Circuit Court	Goulburn	6	.....	.....	6
	Bathurst	9	.....	.....	9
	Maitland	9	1	.....	10
	Deniliquin	4	.....	.....	4
	Armidale
	Wagga Wagga	4	4
	32	1	.....	.....	33
TOTAL	118	4	.....	.....	122

No. 160.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of CIVIL CASES TRIED in the Supreme and Circuit Courts.

YEAR.	BEFORE JURIES OF TWELVE.		BEFORE JURIES OF FOUR.		TOTAL.
	Common.	Special.	Defended Cases.	Undefended Cases.	
1857	3	13	213	3	232
1858	2	15	202	*16	235
1859	2	17	132	6	157
1860	2	16	135	2	155
1861	1	14	101	7	123
1862	1	6	117	5	129
1863	1	5	118	2	126
1864	1	8	127	5	141
1865	.....	2	107	2	111
1866	.....	.....	118	4	122

* Without Jury.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

CIVIL JUSTICE—continued.

DISTRICT COURTS.

No. 161.—RETURN of the number of Suits commenced in the several DISTRICT COURTS in the Colony, during the twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867, and other particulars.

DISTRICT.	The Number of Suits commenced during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1867.			The Result of the Trials, in favor of		The Cost of the Suits. £ s. d.	The Number			Number of Cases			The Number		
	Commenced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.		Of Appeals.	Of Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Tried		Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
											By Jury.	Without Jury.			
METROPOLITAN AND COAST DISTRICT.															
Sydney*	8,150	3,092	5,058	4,721	332	5,203 10 3	1	39	3	23	5,080	2	23	3	
Newcastle	77	37	39	34	5	273 6 8	...	...	...	2	37	1	1	...
Maitland	199	96	103	93	10	250 17 1	...	103	...	3	100	...	2	...	
Singleton	61	31	30	28	2	110 5 0	...	...	...	1	29	...	1	...
Paterson	18	9	9	6	3	60 2 10	...	...	...	2	7	...	1	...
Dungog	38	21	16	16	...	90 2 4	...	...	...	...	16	1	...	...
Windsor	208	97	109	81	28	61 16 6	1	1	2	1	108	...	...	...
Wollombi	23	6	17	16	1	53 3 10	...	17	...	1	16	...	...	...
Parramatta	295	138	152	138	14	36 3 0	...	...	...	5	152	...	1	...
Penrith	1484	153	211	199	12	142 18 8	...	...	...	120	1	210	3	1
Wollongong	46	16	30	25	5	112 19 10	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...
Kiama	44	20	24	24	...	133 4 5	...	24	...	...	24	...	...	...
Nowra	40	15	24	19	5	21 5 6	...	...	1	...	24	...	...	...
Total	9,683	3,731	5,817	5,400	417	6,599 15 11	2	184	...	131	34	5,783	4	32	4
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.															
Eden	12	...	10	9	1	62 15 4	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...
Liverpool	70	14	53	49	4	19 9 9	...	...	3	...	53	...	...	...
Campbelltown	115	40	70	66	4	28 6 6	...	...	5	...	70	...	1	...
Camden	102	50	52	46	6	65 11 10	...	...	...	1	51	...	1	...
Picton	131	53	78	73	5	62 4 5	...	...	...	1	77	...	1	...
Berrima	84	22	62	50	12	42 19 1	...	...	...	1	61	...	...	...
Goulburn	162	51	104	98	6	233 5 3	...	...	3	2	102	4	2	...
Yass	92	23	61	53	8	88 17 3	...	...	2	5	56	1	2	2
Burrowa †	29	15	13	6	7	18 11 9	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	...
Queanbeyan	61	31	29	26	3	208 5 11	...	...	...	1	28	1	...	...
Cooma	70	36	32	30	2	47 2 6	...	32	2	...	32	...	...	...
Braidwood	105	34	71	59	12	334 7 10	...	...	...	1	70	...	...	...
Moruya	12	3	9	8	1	44 6 4	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
Total	1,045	377	644	573	71	1,256 3 9	...	32	...	16	12	632	8	7	2
SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.															
Young	41	11	30	22	8	125 13 11	...	...	...	4	26	...	...	...
Gundagai	29	19	10	7	3	98 7 0	...	...	...	2	8	...	1	1
Tumut	33	18	15	13	2	72 13 1	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
Wagga Wagga	126	66	54	52	2	303 3 4	...	...	4	...	54	2	...	...
Albury	73	34	39	24	15	295 18 0	...	...	...	6	33	...	...	...
Deniliquin	109	61	48	39	9	202 12 8	...	...	...	4	44	...	1	1
Hay	41	16	3	1	2	93 4 4	...	...	22	...	3	...	...	...
Total	452	225	199	158	41	1,191 12 4	26	16	183	2	2	2
WESTERN DISTRICT.															
Bathurst	502	195	285	268	17	615 12 6	22	4	281	...	5	2
Sofala	344	14	30	26	4	45 11 0	...	...	...	2	23	...	...	...
Orange	66	27	39	33	6	42 9 3	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...
Forbes	65	30	34	27	7	106 8 8	...	...	1	1	33	...	...	...
Molong	33	8	25	22	3	18 15 6	...	25	...	...	25	...	...	...
Wellington	11	3	8	8	...	43 10 7	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Dubbo	36	16	20	16	4	23 14 0	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
Mudgee	96	49	47	37	10	221 11 9	...	...	...	4	43	...	...	...
Hartley	60	13	47	32	15	30 9 2	...	47	...	...	47	...	...	...
Total	913	355	535	469	66	1,148 2 5	...	72	...	23	11	524	...	5	2
NORTHERN DISTRICT.															
Muswellbrook	25	12	13	12	1	15 17 6	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
Scots	22	12	10	8	2	20 8 3	...	10	...	2	8	...	...	...
Murrumbidgee	51	13	36	32	4	112 11 11	...	...	...	2	34	...	...	...
Tamworth	112	50	62	56	6	500 12 3	...	...	...	4	58	...	1	1
Armidale	123	44	74	66	8	295 16 9	...	...	...	5	72	...	...	...
Glen Innes	100	32	68	60	8	70 19 0	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...
Tenterfield	133	45	88	83	5	181 4 0	...	...	...	1	85	1	...	...
Grafton	94	54	40	28	12	252 15 7	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...
Kempsey	54	...	53	50	3	43 11 6	...	...	...	1	52	...	2	...
Port Macquarie	6	3	3	2	1	3 15 9	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
Wingham	18	7	8	6	2	65 4 1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...
Total	738	272	455	403	52	1,565 16 7	...	13	...	11	16	437	2	3	1
SUMMARY.															
Metropolitan and Coast	9,683	3,731	5,817	5,400	417	6,599 15 11	2	184	...	131	34	5,783	4	32	4
Southern	1,045	377	644	573	71	1,256 3 9	...	32	...	16	12	632	8	7	2
South-western	452	225	199	158	41	1,191 12 4	26	16	183	2	2	2
Western	913	355	535	469	66	1,148 2 5	...	72	...	23	11	524	...	5	2
Northern	738	272	455	403	52	1,565 16 7	...	13	...	11	16	437	2	3	1
GENERAL TOTAL	12,831	4,960	7,650	7,003	647	11,761 11 0	2	301	...	207	89	7,559	16	49	11

* Further particulars supplied by the District Court, Sydney, viz.:—Amount sued for, £72,253 18s. 3d. Rehearing of cases of Judgment by default, in consequence of Defendants' absence, 11. Number of Interpleader Suits, 16. Number of Issues from Supreme Court, 8.
 † Includes 167 cases in arrear from previous year. ‡ From October, 1866, when the first Court was held, to March, 1867.
 § Includes 4 cases commenced prior to 1st March, 1866. ¶ Includes 3 cases commenced prior to 1st March, 1866.

STATISTICS OF

INSOLVENCIES.

No. 162.—RETURN of the Number of INSOLVENCIES in the Colony, during the Years 1858 to 1866.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF INSOLVENTS.			Amount of Liabilities as shewn in the Insolvents' Schedules.	Amount of Assets as shewn in the Insolvents' Schedules.	Number of Assignees elected by Creditors to act with the Official Assignee.	Amount of Deficiency shewn in the Insolvents' Estates.	Amount of Court Fees in Insolvency collected under the Act of Council, and paid at the Treasury.
	Voluntary.	Compulsory.	Total.					
	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1858	354	32	386	689,112 0 4	453,189 1 7	7	235,922 18 9	1,597 11 6
1859	316	32	348	499,787 7 0	241,385 3 0	Nil.	258,402 4 0	1,405 17 6
1860	483	28	511	835,825 12 9	541,744 18 9	3	294,080 14 0	1,732 12 0
1861	410	53	463	589,727 10 1	335,340 6 0	1	254,387 4 1	1,992 2 0
1862	287	27	314	263,867 18 7	155,593 13 8	10	108,274 4 11	1,518 12 2
1863	371	37	408	463,164 3 11	369,080 1 0	5	94,084 2 11	1,562 0 11
1864	464	21	485	475,454 11 8	297,787 8 1	4	177,667 3 7	1,761 16 6
1865	509	19	528	511,590 2 0	278,045 16 7	1	233,544 5 5	1,833 15 6
1866	550	44	594	944,015 13 8	539,184 12 10	2	404,831 0 10	1,980 1 4

MINERS' RIGHTS AND BUSINESS LICENSES.

No. 163.—RETURN of the Number of MINERS' RIGHTS and BUSINESS LICENSES, &c., issued at the several Gold Fields of the Colony, in the Year 1866.

NAME OF GOLD FIELD.	LICENSES.		LEASES OF AURIFEROUS TRACTS.								
	Miners' Rights.	Business Licenses.	First Class.				Second Class.		Number of Leases issued.	Acres.	
			Number of Leases issued.	River Bed.	Quartz Vein.	Alluvial.	Number of Leases issued.	Acres.			
Western...	Bathurst ...	1,595	70	5	yards.	acres.	yards.	acres.	yards.		
	Sofala ...	1,993	45	37	1,300	45	5,900	2			
	Tambaroora and Hargraves ...	2,699	85								
	Stony Creek ...	741	48	1			500				
	Rockley ...	487	13	7	200	34		5			
	Forbes ...	983	65								
	TOTAL ...	8,498	326	50	1,500	87	6,500	12			
Southern...	Adelong* (including Albury) ...	95		7	400		100	8			
	Braidwood and Araluen* ...	1,109	88	3	300			5			
	Burrangong ...	857	155	1		2					
	Gulph ...	233	33	1		5					
	Gundagai ...	212	9								
	Kiandra and Delegate ...	484	14								
	Tumberumba ...	204	8	3	500			2			
Goulburn ...	19	3									
Eurongilly ...	195	15									
TOTAL ...	3,408	325	15	1,200	7	100	15				
Northern...	Armidale ...	145	10								
	Rocky River ...	476	16	2				4			
	Timbarra... ..	413	32								
	Nundle, with Ironbark and Bingera ...	793	52	6		300	700	8			
Upper Hunter ...	33	2	2			200					
TOTAL ...	1,860	112	10		300	900	12				
GENERAL TOTAL ...	13,766	763	75	2,700	394	7,500	39				

* No accounts of the Miners' Rights and Business Licenses issued in the Adelong and Araluen Districts for the last six months of the year.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

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PUBLICANS' LICENSES.

No. 164.—RETURN of the Number of PUBLICANS' LICENSES issued during the Year 1866, for each District in the Colony.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Licenses.	DISTRICTS—continued.	Number of Licenses.
Adelong	7	Mudgee	30
Albury	23	Murrumburrah	2
Armidale	21	Murrurundi	16
Balranald	4	Muswellbrook	16
Bathurst	101	Newcastle	54
Berrima	29	Nundle	15
Bingera	2	Orange	40
Bombala	13	Parramatta	50
Braidwood	72	Paterson	8
Bourke	11	Penrith	37
Burrowa	18	Picton	12
Campbelltown	17	Port Macquarie	2
Carcoar	24	Port Stephens	6
Casino	12	Queanbeyan	15
Cassilis	11	Raymond Terrace	5
Cooma	11	Rockley	3
Coonabarabran	9	Ryde	1
Coonamble	7	Rylstone	6
Corowa	12	Scone	10
Deniliquin	26	Shoalhaven	13
Dubbo	20	Singleton	32
Dungog	8	Sofala	33
Eden	17	Stony Creek	12
Euston	1	Tambaroora	10
Emu Creek	16	Tamworth	20
Forbes	37	Tenterfield	8
Glen Imes	7	Timbarra	4
Gosford	4	Tuena	4
Goulburn	69	Tumbarumba	2
Grafton	24	Tumut	18
Gulligal	1	Urana	1
Gundagai	25	Uralla	9
Gunnedah	8	Wagga Wagga	33
Hargraves and Windeyer	19	Walcha and Bendemeer	4
Hartley	32	Warialda	15
Hay	16	Wee Waa	16
Inverell	3	Wellington	15
Kiama	10	Wentworth	10
Kiandra	6	Windsor	33
Macleay	4	Wingham	9
Maitland	79	Wollombi	8
Merriwa	4	Wollongong	17
Molong	9	Yass	29
Moama	3	Young	22
Moree	1	Sydney	530
Moruya	19		
Moulamein	2		
		TOTAL	2,109

STATISTICS OF TROOPS.

No. 165.—RETURN shewing the Number of Troops serving in the Colony, on the 31st December, 1866.

DISTRIBUTION.	STAFF.			50TH REGIMENT.								DETACHMENT.			ROYAL ENGINEERS.			ROYAL ARTILLERY.						GENERAL TOTAL.	
	Captains.	Sergeants.	Total.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff Officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Total.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Total.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Assistant Surgeon.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters.	Rank and File.		Total.
Sydney	1	1	2	1	2	6	4	23	12	268	316	1	1	2	1	8	9	2	3	1	4	2	62	74	403
Cockatoo Island						1		1		40	42														42
Goat Island (Magazine)																							17	17	17
Spectacle Island (Magazine)																							4	4	4
Port Denison																					1		13	14	14
Mrs. Macquarie's Battery																					1		1	2	2
Absent without leave										1	1														1
Supernumeraries— Mounted Orderlies										5	5														5
GENERAL TOTAL...	1	1	2	1	2	7	4	24	12	314	364	1	1	2	1	8	9	2	3	1	6	2	97	111	488

VOLUNTEER CORPS AND COMPANIES.

No. 166.—RETURN shewing the DISTRIBUTION of the VOLUNTEER CORPS and COMPANIES. Head Quarters at Sydney, on 31st December, 1866.

CORPS AND COMPANY.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	TOTAL.
Staff	1	2			5	1	1	10
Volunteer Band					3		27	30
ARTILLERY.								
<i>Sydney.</i>								
No. 1 Battery		1	2	1	5	2	72	83
No. 2		2	2	1	5	2	91	103
No. 4			1		2	1	88	92
No. 5			1		2	1	54	58
No. 6			1		2	1	60	64
No. 7			1		2		73	76
<i>Newcastle.</i>								
No. 3 Battery		1	2	1	4		61	69
RIFLES.								
<i>Sydney Battalion.</i>								
No. 1 Company		1	2	3	5	1	70	3
No. 2		1	2		4	2	84	
No. 3		1	1		4	1	42	
No. 4		1	2		3	2	41	
No. 5		1	2		4	2	49	
No. 6		1	2		3	2	55	
<i>Suburban Corps.</i>								
Glebe		1	1	2	1	2	50	2
Balmain		1	2		4	1	39	
Paddington and Surry Hills		1	2		4	3	80	
St. Leonards		1	2		3	1	55	
A. S. N. Company		1	2		2	1	32	
South Sydney		1	1		5	2	77	
St. George					1		25	
<i>Country Corps.</i>								
Penrith		1	1	1	5	2	56	66
Newcastle		1	1		1		49	52
Parramatta		1	2		5	2	71	81
East Maitland		1		1	1		52	55
West Maitland		1	1	1	4		93	100
Hawkesbury		1	1	1	4	2	34	43
St. Mark's Cadet Corps		1			4		47	52
GENERAL TOTAL	1	25	37	12	97	34	1,628	1,834

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL BRIGADE.

No. 167.—RETURN shewing the Distribution of the VOLUNTEER NAVAL BRIGADE, on the 31st December, 1866.

CORPS OR COMPANY.	Captain Commanding Brigade, Sydney.	Lieutenants Commanding Companies.	Sub-Lieutenants.	Medical Officer.	Clock and Accountant.	Warrant and Petty Officers.	Cadets.	A. P's.	TOTAL.
Sydney Corps	1	4	4	1	1	9	3	160	183
Newcastle Company	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	40	46
TOTAL	1	5	5	1	1	12	4	200	229

ARTILLERY GUNS.

No. 168.—RETURN shewing the Number and Calibre of ARTILLERY GUNS in the COLONY, on the 31st December, 1866.

NAME OF FORT, &c.	GUNS.					
	Mounted.		Dismounted.		Total Guns.	Unserviceable (not included in the foregoing.)
	No.	Calibre.	No.	Calibre.	No.	No.
Dawes' Battery	1	40-pounder Armstrong	...	...	1	...
	5	" " Guns	...	...	5	...
	15	32 " " "	...	...	15	...
	1	12 " " Howitzer	...	...	1	...
	5	42 " " Guns	...	...	5	...
Fort Macquarie	1	24 " " "	...	...	1	...
	3	10-inch " "	...	...	3	...
	7	32-pounder " "	...	...	7	...
	2	10-inch " "	...	...	2	...
Fort Denison	1	8 " " "	...	...	1	...
	12	32-pounder " "	...	...	12	...
	1	12 " " Carronade	...	...	1	...
Kerribilli Point	5	8-inch Guns	...	...	5	...
	2	10 " " "	...	...	2	...
Mrs. Macquarie's Battery	8	32-pounder " "	...	...	8	...
Middle Head	...	...	...	...	2	12-pounder Guns.
South Head	...	...	...	...	1	6 " " "
Victoria Barracks	3	24-pounder Guns	...	...	3	...
Newcastle	2	32 " " "	...	...	2	4-pounder Guns.
	2	6 " " Field Guns	...	...	2	4 " " "
Inner Domain	4	6 " " "	...	...	4	...
Hyde Park Barracks	4	9 " " "	...	...	4	...
	1	40 " " Armstrong	...	...	1	...
			7	6-pounder Field Guns	7	...
			1	5 1/2-inch Howitzer	1	...
			3	12-pounder " "	3	...
			1	110 " " Armstrong	1	...
			1	40 " " "	1	...
			1	20 " " "	1	...
			2	12 " " "	2	...
			1	9 " " "	1	...
			2	6 " " "	2	...
			2	68 " " Guns	2	...
			3	32 " " "	3	...
			13	24 " " "	13	...
			4	18 " " "	4	...
			3	6 " " Mortar	3	...
			8	12 " " Howitzer	8	...
			3	10-inch Guns	3	...
			16	68-pounder " "	16	...
			1	32 " " "	1	...
GENERAL TOTAL	85		72		157	9

RECAPITULATION OF ARTILLERY GUNS.

No.	Calibre.	Brass.	Weight of Shot.
12	12-pounder	...	88,080 lbs.
4	9 " "	...	
13	6 " "	...	
1	5 1/2-inch	...	
Total	30		
1	110-pounder Armstrong	...	252,911 Armstrong. 631,175 Iron Gun.
3	40 " "	...	
1	20 " "	...	
2	12 " "	...	
1	9 " "	...	
2	6 " "	...	
10	10-inch Gun	...	
6	8 " "	...	
18	68-pounder " "	...	
10	42 " "	...	
48	32 " "	...	
17	24 " "	...	
4	18 " "	...	
2	12 " "	...	
8	6 " "	...	
2	4 " "	...	
1	12 " " Carronade	...	
Total	136		
General Total	166		972,166 lbs.

STATISTICS OF

POLITICAL FRANCHISE.

No. 169.—RETURN shewing the Number of Persons registered in the several ELECTORATES of the Colony, in the Year 1866; also, the Numbers who exercised their right of voting at the last General Election.

ELECTORATE.	Number of Representatives.	Registered Electors.	Electors who voted at the last General Election 1864-65.	ELECTORATE.	Number of Representatives.	Registered Electors.	Electors who voted at the last General Election 1864-65.
Argyle	1	2,874	1,084	Mudgee	1	2,271	⁶ 1,021
Balranald	1	1,844	²	The Murray	1	1,238	²
Bathurst	1	1,048	589	The Murrumbidgee... ..	1	1,922	²
The Bogan	1	³ 2,344	²	Narellan	1	719	⁹ 471
Braidwood	1	2,624	1,311	The Nepean	1	1,464	754
Camden	2	2,954	1,542	Newcastle	1	1,133	696
Canterbury	2	3,189	1,792	New England	1	2,101	1,041
Carcoar	1	1,116	²	Newtown	1	2,254	²
The Clarence	1	2,125	⁴ 961	Northumberland	1	³ 1,834	⁶ 1,014
Central Cumberland	2	2,164	⁵ 1,737	Orange	1	1,600	²
Eden... ..	1	1,657	²	Parramatta	2	1,264	636
The Glebe	1	1,620	⁶ 1,073	Paddington, Sydney	1	3,374	957
Goulburn	1	³ 737	460	The Paterson	1	552	350
The Gwydir... ..	1	1,456	278	Patrick's Plains	1	1,528	579
Hartley	1	1,400	416	Queanbeyan... ..	1	1,054	571
The Hastings	1	2,087	1,133	St. Leonards	1	2,108	1,141
The Hawkesbury	2	1,605	²	Shoalhaven	1	1,509	923
The Hume	1	1,589	⁶ 542	East Sydney	4	¹⁰ 8,684	4,191
The Hunter	1	1,294	²	West Sydney	4	¹¹ 7,539	4,056
The Lower Hunter	1	775	556	Tenterfield	1	1,204	551
The Upper Hunter... ..	1	2,257	922	The Tumut	1	1,271	761
Illawarra	1	1,294	989	Wellington	1	1,536	520
Kiama	1	1,353	931	The Williams	1	1,144	578
The Lachlan	1	3,017	⁷ 943	Windsor	1	674	450
Liverpool Plains	1	1,994	²	Wollombi	1	1,092	630
East Macquarie	2	2,662	1,491	Yass Plains	1	1,437	676
West Macquarie	1	1,073	²	Total Registered Electors, &c.		108,209	43,371
East Maitland	1	839	²	Gold Fields North	1	¹² 815	379
West Maitland	1	1,233	⁸ 872	" " South	1	¹² 2,260	561
Monaro	1	1,620	⁷ 655	" " West	1	¹² 7,500	²
Morpeth	1	859	527	GENERAL TOTAL	72	118,784	44,311

¹ Taken from the Electoral Roll in the hands of the Government Printer, the Returning Officer having failed to send in a return.

² The election was not contested.

³ Taken from the Statistical Register of last year, the Returning Officer having failed to send in a return.

⁴ Exclusive of 25 informal votes.

⁵ Some of these votes were rejected.

⁶ Taken from the daily journals.

⁷ Exclusive of a considerable number of informal votes.

⁸ There were also nineteen invalid votes.

⁹ Exclusive of six invalid votes.

¹⁰ Of this number, 5,959 were resident, and 2,725 non-resident. Of the voters (4,191), 2,841 were resident, and 1,350 non-resident.

¹¹ Of this number, 5,032 were resident, and 2,507 non-resident. Of the voters (4,056), 3,856 were resident, and 200 non-resident.

¹² Estimated.

NOTE.—The number of resident and non-resident electors has been expunged from this return, owing to the incompleteness of the returns.

LAND SALES.

No. 170.—RETURN of LANDS SOLD in the Colony of New South Wales, otherwise than Conditionally, during the Year ended 31st December, 1866.

DISTRICTS.	COUNTIES.	LOTS.				EXTENT.				AMOUNT.	
		Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.	Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.	Total Price.	Deposits forfeited.
SETTLED.											
	Argyle		3	16	19	a. r. p.	13 2 1	838 2 0	852 0 1	£ 875 5 4	£
	Bathurst			30	30			1,331 2 8	1,331 2 8	1,355 11 0	s. 4
	Bligh			54	54			2,957 0 0	2,957 0 0	2,957 0 0	d. 0
	Brisbane	6	7	109	122	3 1 7½	22 3 26	4,305 3 0	4,331 3 33½	5,305 19 9	2 11 2
	Camden	8	2	11	21	3 2 24	6 2 35	428 3 39	439 1 18	523 18 8	
	Cook			7	7			461 2 0	461 2 0	461 10 0	
	Cumberland	40		3	43	6 3 32½		207 0 0	213 3 32½	6,270 16 11	131 1 3
	Durham	4	4	123	131	1 0 18½	16 1 0	6,098 3 0	6,116 0 18½	6,252 10 0	14 10 0
	Georgiana			12	12			509 1 24	509 1 24	509 8 0	
	Gloucester	7			7	3 2 0			3 2 0	31 10 0	
	Hunter	1		31	32	0 2 0		1,243 0 0	1,243 2 0	1,259 15 0	
	King	8		30	38	4 0 0		1,934 3 0	1,938 3 0	2,062 8 9	7 10 0
	Macquarie	10		8	27	4 2 10	15 2 14	272 1 0	292 1 24	453 2 0	
	Murray		15	10	25		201 0 22	949 0 0	1,150 0 22	1,361 7 6	
	Northumberland	6		51	57	3 1 38		2,526 3 31	2,530 1 29	2,658 4 2	
	Phillip			17	17			689 0 0	689 0 0	691 0 0	
	Roxburgh		22	17	39		111 3 5	807 1 3½	919 0 8½	1,184 16 9	3 3 6
	St. Vincent			6	6			535 0 0	535 0 0	535 0 0	
	Wellington		9	5	14		27 1 2	359 0 0	386 1 2	513 17 9	
	Westmoreland	4		13	17	2 0 0		638 3 0	640 3 0	654 15 0	10 0 0
TOTAL, SETTLED DISTRICTS		94	71	553	718	33 0 10½	415 0 25	27,093 1 25½	27,541 2 21¼	35,917 16 7	168 15 11
PASTORAL.											
Albert	Young	98	40		138	39 1 11½	47 2 5½		86 3 17	1,870 1 0	22 7 0
Bligh	Gowen	21	1	1	23	10 2 4	17 3 0	17 3 0	46 0 4	186 9 6	26 2 6
	Gregory	38			38	18 0 26			18 0 26	199 3 4	2 5 0
	Leichhardt	25		8	33	14 0 17		254 1 0	268 1 17	368 6 0	12 10 0
	Lincoln		4	1	5		59 2 9	10 0 32	69 3 1	152 19 11	23 16 10
Do. by pre-emption				5	5			1,645 0 0	1,645 0 0	1,645 0 0	
Clarence	Buller	13	1		14	6 2 0	0 3 29		7 1 29	65 7 10	2 0 0
	Clarence	21	4	34	59	11 2 1	10 1 22	1,464 0 36	1,486 0 19	2,386 4 11	6 7 9
	Richmond			4	4			162 0 0	162 0 0	162 0 0	
	Rous		14	1	15		18 2 30	42 0 0	60 2 30	129 0 1	
Do. by pre-emption				8	8			2,920 0 0	2,920 0 0	2,920 0 0	
Darling	Menindee	13			13	6 2 0			6 2 0	198 0 0	
	Wentworth	34			34	22 2 22½			22 2 22½	258 11 9	
Do. by pre-emption				1	1			318 0 0	318 0 0	333 18 0	
Gwydir	Benarba			1	1			160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	
	Courallie	21	9		30	10 2 0	56 0 0		66 2 0	563 7 0	
Do. by pre-emption				3	3				960 0 0	960 0 0	
Gwydir and New England	Arrawatta			1	1			960 0 0	44 0 0	44 0 0	
Eachlan	Clarendon	19		5	24	9 2 0		171 3 9	181 1 9	306 0 3	

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

No. 170.—RETURN of LANDS SOLD—(Pastoral Districts)—continued.

DISTRICTS.	COUNTIES.	LOTS.				EXTENT.				AMOUNT.	
		Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.	Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.	Total price.	Deposits forfeited.
PASTORAL DISTRICTS—continued.											
						a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lachlan	Cooper	25			25	12 2 0			12 2 0	125 19 0	3 0 0
	Forbes			21	21			795 0 0	795 0 0	1,245 18 0	35 0 0
	Harden	2		16	18	1 0 0		1,895 3 0	1,896 3 0	1,912 15 0	
	Monteagle			6	6			494 1 0	494 1 0	494 5 0	
	Nicholson		8		8		8 1 28		8 1 28	72 10 0	
	Sturt			33	33			5,949 1 0	5,949 1 0	5,949 5 0	134 13 9
Do. by pre-emption				14	14			5,050 0 0	5,050 0 0	5,114 0 0	
Lachlan and Murrumbidgee	Waradgery	6	15	11	32	3 0 0	21 2 0	88 3 6	113 1 6	412 6 0	
Liverpool Plains	Buckland	1	1	28	30	0 2 0	2 2 0	2,999 1 1	3,002 1 1	3,152 0 0	
	Nandewar	8		1	9	2 0 0		320 0 0	322 0 0	350 9 0	1 0 0
	Parry		3	2	5		17 1 35	178 0 0	195 1 35	223 13 6	
	Pottinger			4	4			122 2 28	122 2 28	133 12 11	
Do. by pre-emption				6	6			1,683 0 0	1,683 0 0	1,683 0 0	
Liverpool and Bligh	Baradine	10			10	4 3 30			4 3 30	39 10 0	11 12 6
Liverpool Plains and New England	Inglis	5		9	14	2 1 15		707 2 30	710 0 5	739 6 9	
Macleay	Dudley	41		4	45	20 3 34		317 0 0	337 3 34	553 17 0	
Monaro	Auckland			9	9			1,490 0 0	1,490 0 0	1,490 0 0	20 0 0
	Beresford			7	7			532 1 0	532 1 0	552 2 6	12 5 9
	Dampier		1	10	11		20 2 0	394 0 6	414 2 6	435 0 9	12 10 0
	Wallace			7	7			544 0 0	544 0 0	544 0 0	20 0 0
	Wellesley	1		10	11	0 2 0		1,708 2 0	1,708 2 0	1,712 0 0	
Do. by pre-emption				15	15			2,844 0 0	2,844 0 0	3,093 0 0	
Monaro and Murrumbidgee	Cowley			2	2			88 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	
Murrumbidgee	Cadell	17		14	31	6 3 20		2,071 1 10	2,078 0 30	2,164 7 10½	
	Denison			2	2			80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	
	Goulburn	2	11	30	43	1 0 0	86 3 20	3,237 2 18	3,325 1 38	3,500 5 5	
	Hume			30	30			772 1 28	772 1 28	898 11 6½	
	Selwyn			1	1			50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	
	Townsend	56	33	42	131	32 1 24½	142 3 22	7,278 3 28	7,454 0 34½	9,629 18 8	335 10 0
	Wakool	2		43	45	0 2 0		11,498 0 0	11,498 2 0	11,502 0 0	
	Wynyard	37	1	4	42	22 1 8½	3 2 9	248 1 30	274 1 7½	590 3 0	14 11 9
Do. by pre-emption				19	19			9,236 1 0	9,236 1 0	9,361 0 0	
New England	Gough	15	30	53	98	7 1 16	37 1 36	4,712 2 22	4,807 1 34	5,223 5 5	
	Hardinge			1	1			35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	
	Sandon			88	88			3,369 0 18	3,369 0 18	3,693 1 8	
Do. by pre-emption				5	5			960 0 0	960 0 0	1,008 16 0	
New England and Clarence	Clive	1	1	5	5	0 2 0	3 0 32	123 0 0	126 2 32	136 12 0	
New England and Macleay	Vernon		1	15	16		2 2 0	459 1 12	461 3 12	466 16 6	65 13 9
Warrego	Cowper			16	16			219 2 24	219 2 24	210 14 6	
Wellington	Ashburnham	7	1	8	8	2 1 18½	22 3 0		25 0 18½	99 4 0	12 10 0
	Oxley			2	2			13 0 12	13 0 12	16 6 11	
TOTAL, PASTORAL DISTRICTS		539	179	656	1,374	270 1 8½	630 1 37½	80,734 3 30	81,635 2 36½	91,691 3 5½	773 16 7
TOTAL, SETTLED DISTRICTS		94	71	553	718	33 0 10½	415 0 25	27,093 1 25½	27,541 2 21½	35,917 16 7	168 15 11
GENERAL TOTAL		633	250	1,209	2,092	303 1 19½	1,045 2 22½	107,828 1 15½	109,177 1 17½	127,609 0 0½	942 12 6

STATISTICS OF

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

LAND SALES—continued.

No. 171.—DECENNIAL RETURN of LANDS SOLD.

YEAR.	EXTENT OF LAND SOLD.					TOTAL PRICE.	TOTAL AMOUNT ACTUALLY RECEIVED IN THE YEAR.
	Town Lots.	Suburban Lots.	Special Country Lots.	Country Lots.	Total.		
1857	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1858	1,350 3 7	4,804 1 15½	3,535 2 7	159,523 3 39	169,214 2 28½	248,726 8 3	240,633 8 10
1859	1,200 0 23	2,889 1 19½	2,223 2 21	128,854 2 24	135,167 3 7½	228,630 2 7	252,627 18 2
1860	785 2 5½	1,681 3 5	1,903 1 16	104,846 0 7	109,216 2 33½	159,053 18 4	155,316 14 8
1861	674 3 13	1,633 0 30	1,171 3 10	186,456 3 26	189,936 2 39	249,280 18 0	222,594 2 2
1862	489 1 4	1,420 2 2½	.....	65,382 2 28	67,292 1 34½	98,729 11 6	216,988 9 4
1863	384 2 16½	824 0 14½	.....	90,807 3 36	92,016 2 27½	112,878 7 9	128,210 19 4
1864	402 0 37½	904 2 30½	.....	56,909 0 7	58,215 3 35	68,961 3 11	112,719 4 9
1865	494 0 0	1,511 2 18	.....	99,344 3 4½	101,350 1 22½	135,521 4 2	213,240 14 3
1866	303 1 19½	1,045 2 22½	.....	107,828 1 15½	109,177 1 17½	127,609 0 0½	261,590 2 3

* This is exclusive of Lands conditionally sold under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

LANDS GRANTED.

No. 172.—RETURN of LANDS set apart for PUBLIC PURPOSES, in the Year 1866.

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF GRANTS UNDER 100 ACRES.		No. of GRANTS OVER 100 ACRES, AND NOT EXCEEDING 1,500 ACRES.		COUNTY OR DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>	NUMBER OF GRANTS UNDER 100 ACRES.		No. of GRANTS OVER 100 ACRES, AND NOT EXCEEDING 1,500 ACRES.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.		No.	Area.	No.	Area.
		a. r. p.		a. r. p.		a. r. p.		a. r. p.	
Aberdeen	2	2 0 0	1	1,016 0 0	Newcastle	2 0 0			
Do.	...	7 2 1	...	.....	Do.	0 1 30		
Armidale	1	30 0 0	1	1,440 0 0	Do.	1 2 0			
Bathurst	2	10 0 4	...	.....	Do.	0 1 12		
Do.	...	0 2 0	...	.....	Do.	2 0 0		
Bombala	1	2 0 0	...	.....	Nimitabel	1	2 0 0	
Bredalbane	1	2 0 0	...	.....	Nowra	2	2 0 0	
Cathcart	1	2 0 0	...	.....	Do.	2 0 0		
Cobbadah	1	2 0 0	...	.....	Oberon	1	1 3,33½	1 508 0 0
Coogee	6	8 3 16	...	.....	Orange	2	5 0 0	
Do.	...	2 1 28	...	.....	Do.	2 0 0		
Do.	...	4 0 0	...	.....	Qualigo, County			
Do.	...	4 3 0	...	.....	Argyle	1	2 0 0	
Do.	...	4 2 0	...	.....	Robertson	2	2 0 0	
Do.	...	4 0 0	...	.....	Do.	2 0 0		
Cooma	1	1 0 0	...	.....	Seaham	1	1 1 0	
Crookwell	2	2 0 0	...	.....	Singleton	...	...	1 1,000 0 0
Do.	...	2 0 0	...	.....	Scone	1	0 2 0	1 1,495 0 0
Cudjogong	1	2 0 0	...	.....	Sydney	4	0 1 15	2 490 0 0
Cootamundry	...	.....	1	600 0 0	Do.	...	0 1 21	0 768 0 0
Deep Creek, County	...	.....	...	.....	Do.	...	0 0 6½	...
Dampier	1	2 0 0	...	.....	Do.	...	0 2 37½	...
Deniliquin	1	0 1 0	...	.....	Sturt, County Auck-			
Do. South	4	2 0 0	...	.....	land	1	2 0 0	
Do. do.	...	2 0 0	...	.....	Tamworth	1	2 0 0	1 1,184 0 0
Do. do.	...	0 2 0	...	.....	Tenterfield	1	2 0 0	
Do. do.	...	1 0 0	...	.....	Umaralla, County			
Garden Island	1	6 3 21	...	.....	Beresford	1	7 1 27	
Goulburn	1	0 0 3½	...	.....	Wallabadah	1	7 2 0	
Grafton	...	.....	1	1,219 0 0	Waratah	1	27 0 0	
Grundagai, South	...	.....	1	400 0 0	Warren, County			
Kempsey, West	...	.....	1	396 0 0	Oxley	1	2 0 0	
Mitchell Island, Man-	...	.....	...	.....	Wattle Flat	3	1 0 0	
ning River	1	5 2 0	...	.....	Do.	...	0 2 0	
Moama	...	.....	1	765 0 0	Do.	...	0 2 0	
Morée	1	2 0 0	...	.....	Wilton	1	2 0 0	
Moruya	2	90 0 0	...	.....	Windsor	1	0 3 8	
Do.	...	1 0 0	...	.....	Yarrawa, County			
Murringo, County	...	.....	...	.....	Camden	1	7 2 0	
Monteagle	1	2 0 0	...	.....	Yarrunga, do.	1	2 0 0	
Narrabri, County	...	.....	...	.....	Yetman, County			
Nandewar	...	.....	1	104 0 0	Arrawatta	...	...	1 600 0 0
Newcastle	6	0 0 36	...	.....			
					TOTAL	67	303 1 20½	15 11,985 0 0	

NOTE.—The Burrowa Common contains 552 acres.

LANDS ALIENATED AND UNALIENATED.

No. 173.—RETURN shewing the Areas ALIENATED and UNALIENATED in each of the following Counties, which comprise the Old Settled Districts of New South Wales, now First Class Settled Districts, on the 31st December, 1866.

COUNTIES.	AREA ALIENATED.	AREA UNALIENATED.	COUNTIES—continued.	AREA ALIENATED.	AREA UNALIENATED.
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
Argyle	403,147	855,493	Hunter	73,559	1,242,381
Bathurst	469,604	720,796	King	142,816	997,024
Bligh	226,558	850,652	Macquarie	165,542	1,242,458
Brisbane	382,646	1,119,384	Murray	386,146	1,052,574
Camden	418,896	983,037	Northumberland	449,861	1,049,019
Cook	143,674	921,926	Phillip	102,058	933,462
Cumberland	482,391	432,489	Roxburgh	177,211	795,549
Durham	814,306	540,574	St. Vincent	336,717	1,396,143
Georgiana	421,000	811,000	Wellington	218,146	861,694
Gloucester	730,769	644,611	Westmoreland	103,255	916,625
			TOTAL	6,648,302	18,366,891

NOTE.—This is exclusive of land conditionally selected in the above Counties.

No. 174.—RETURN shewing the Areas ALIENATED and UNALIENATED in each County in the remaining portion of New South Wales, the boundaries of which Counties are open to modification, which may materially affect the areas unalienated, on 31st December, 1866.

COUNTIES.	AREA ALIENATED.	AREA UNALIENATED.	COUNTIES—continued.	AREA ALIENATED.	AREA UNALIENATED.
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
Ararawatta	1,516	1,230,484	Harden	56,115	1,048,832
Ashburnham	18,667	1,373,333	Hardinge	5,416	938,584
Auckland	48,782	1,212,018	Hawes	238	935,442
Baradine	1,644	1,326,361	Hume	24,667	919,333
Benarba	160	1,599,840	Inglis	16,780	543,220
Beresford	17,321	894,679	Jamison	985,600	985,600
Bland	300	1,359,700	Kennedy	956,800	956,800
Blaxland			Leichhardt	337	1,979,663
Boyd	2,084	877,916	Lincoln	13,010	1,193,330
Buckland	266,707	789,193	Livingstone		2,390,000
Bucceleuch	23,728	727,850	Menindee	68	
Bourke			Mitchell	2,974	788,726
Buller	1,392	894,607	Monteagle	9,973	846,997
Burnett	2,550	1,021,450	Murchison	3,745	1,212,255
Cadell	4,685	490,785	Nandewar	2,531	773,169
Caira			Napier	5,800	887,000
Clarke		438,400	Narrowmine		1,063,700
Clarence	53,309	852,291	Nicholson	41	
Clarendon	26,972	910,428	Oxley	77	1,199,872
Clive	7,636	643,364	Parry	325,337	554,663
Courallie	948	1,289,952	Perry	9	
Cooper	142		Pottinger	9,281	1,526,717
Cowley	14,265	785,735	Richmond	3,037	732,963
Cowper	416	2,399,584	Rous	18,899	1,158,701
Clyde	24	1,899,976	Raleigh		1,120,000
Cunningham		921,600	Sandon	64,244	764,556
Dampier	27,149	996,851	Selwyn	2,988	1,100,976
Darling	189	927,211	Stapylton	3	1,311,997
Denham	644	1,295,356	Sturt	6,812	
Denison	2,354	724,046	Taila	35	1,423,977
Dudley	12,775	964,225	Tarra	14	1,235,186
Dowling			Townsend	14,895	1,585,205
Drake	10,726	741,274	Urana	281	1,559,399
Ewenna		1,184,000	Vernon	7,327	760,673
Forbes	1,802	741,898	Wallace	11,394	1,348,006
Fitzroy	800	726,900	Waljeers	34	
Flinders		2,000,000	Wakool	28,786	1,747,214
Franklin			Waradgergy	1,317	1,613,493
Gipps	320	1,423,680	Wellesley	22,681	893,813
Gough	19,976	1,013,631	Wentworth	198	2,121,402
Goulburn	51,906	748,203	White	2,300	1,191,300
Gordon	12,985	722,915	Windeyer	252	2,726,148
Gowen	2,547	1,005,453	Wynyard	35,343	908,655
Gregory	18	2,199,982	Young	87	
Gresham	857	870,843			
			TOTAL	1,335,622	88,277,581

NOTE.—This is exclusive of land conditionally selected in the above Counties.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1866.

REVENUE FROM LANDS AND GOLD FIELDS.

No. 175.—RETURN shewing the REVENUE from LANDS and GOLD FIELDS for the Year ended 31st December, 1866.

UNDER THE LANDS ALIENATION ACT OF 1861.

DESCRIPTION.	No. of Lots.	Area Sold.	Average Price per Acre.	Total Amount of Sales.	Amount received.	Balance remaining unpaid.
		a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sold at auction... { Town	633	303 1 19½	40 1 7½	12,157 9 3	} 53,545 3 3	} 31,114 19 1½
Suburban	250	1,045 2 22½	4 2 4¼	4,305 15 4		
Country	801	65,798 3 7½	1 0 8½	68,196 17 9¼		
Unconditionally sold by selection	332	16,413 1 8	1 0 6	16,830 3 9	16,830 3 9	.....
Improved lots sold to owners of improvements	199	8,469 3 4	1 3 10	10,094 13 6	10,094 13 6	.....
Proceeds of Sales of unnecessary Roads	23	88 3 39½	3 14 6½	331 12 4	331 12 4	.....
Sold under return of Water Reservation	2	9 1 20	7 9 4	70 0 0	70 0 0	.....
Specialy sold at appraised price	8	139 2 17½	2 12 6¾	366 18 9	366 18 9	.....
Reclaimed land sold at appraised price... ..	14	3 2 27½	85 18 8	315 10 9	315 10 9	.....
Sold by pre-emption	76	25,616 1 0	1 0 3	25,953 18 0	25,953 18 0	.....
Sold conditionally	4,239	358,652 0 0	1 0 0	358,652 0 0	89,663 0 0	268,989 0 0
GENERAL TOTAL... ..	6,577	476,540 3 6	.....	497,274 19 5¼	197,171 0 4	300,103 19 1½
Balances received on Conditional Purchases for 1862 and 1863					22,994 6 6	
Interest received on do. do.					12,456 10 9	
TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED					232,621 17 7	

UNDER THE CROWN LANDS OCCUPATION ACT OF 1861.

Number.		Estimated Area.	Rent and Assessment Received.
			£ s. d.
3,685	Pastoral Leases in Second Class and Unsettled Districts	123,708,160	258,513 18 7
7,165	Auction and Pre-emptive Leases in First Class Settled Districts	4,585,600	14,330 1 5
	GENERAL TOTAL	128,293,760	272,844 0 0

UNDER THE GOLD FIELDS ACT.

Duty on Gold in the nature of Rent	£ 18,480 5 4
Leases for Mining purposes other than Gold	1,162 17 7
Auriferous Leases	1,116 0 0
Miners' Rights	6,165 0 0
Business Licenses	678 10 0
GENERAL TOTAL	£ 27,602 12 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fines for non-payment of Pre-emptive Purchases within the prescribed time... ..	£ 164 16 0
Forfeited Deposits	942 12 6
Licenses to cut Timber	2,586 18 0
Quit Rents	161 1 10
Survey of Land ... ..	.....
Fees on Transfers	968 15 0
Fees on Deeds	3,387 0 0
Sundry Collections	71 0 0
GENERAL TOTAL	£ 8,282 3 4

RECAPITULATION.

Total Receipt... { Under Lands Alienation Act	£ 232,621 17 7
" Occupation Act	272,844 0 0
" Gold Fields Act	27,602 12 11
" Miscellaneous	8,282 3 4
GRAND TOTAL... ..	£ 541,350 13 10
Revenue received in 1866	£ 541,350 13 10
Balance payable in 1867	31,114 19 1½
Ditto in 1869 for Conditional Purchases... ..	268,989 0 0
	841,454 12 11½

LEASED LANDS.

No. 176.—RETURN of LANDS LEASED for Pastoral Purposes, in the Years 1863 to 1866.

YEAR.	FOURTEEN YEARS' LEASES.		EIGHT YEARS' LEASES.		FIVE YEARS' LEASES.		ANNUAL LEASES.		TOTAL AREA OF LAND LEASED.	ANNUAL RENT PAYABLE ON				TOTAL ANNUAL RENT PAYABLE.
	No. of Leases.	Area Leased.	No. of Leases.	Area Leased.	No. of Leases.	Area Leased.	No. of Leases.	Area Leased.		Fourteen Years' Leases.	Eight Years' Leases.	Five Years' Leases.	ANNUAL LEASES.	
		Square miles.		Square miles.		Square miles.		Square miles.	Square miles.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1863	1,717	77,166	9	215	1,311	62,768	4,868	5,371	145,520	31,426 10 5	298 10 0	38,151 19 7	11,189 12 3	81,066 12 3
1864	1,717	77,166	8	171	1,606	83,924	5,460	6,038	167,299	31,426 10 5	265 10 0	45,178 8 2	12,076 1 5	88,946 10 0
1865	1,716	77,141	7	150	1,805	99,992	6,480	6,335	183,618	31,416 10 5	208 0 0	50,535 17 4	12,982 9 5	95,142 17 8
1866	464	20,760	.....	.....	3,221	172,534	7,165	7,165	200,459	10,206 6 6	.....	198,441 9 6	14,330 1 5	222,977 17 5

1867.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REGISTRATION.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

FROM

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.



SYDNEY:

THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1867.

[Price, 1s. 6d.]

167—A

1867.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.
(ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL to THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, transmitting
*Abstracts of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, for the Year 1866.*Registrar General's Office,
Sydney, 31 August, 1867.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit to you the Eleventh Annual Report from my Department, on the Vital Statistics of the Colony, accompanied by the detailed Abstracts of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, registered in the year 1866.

31,235 names were inscribed on the registers during the year.

6,924 persons were married.

16,950 births were recorded.

The deaths of 7,361 persons were registered during the same period.

The natural increment of population—that is, the excess of the number of births over deaths—was 9,589. The actual increase to the vital strength of the Colony, calculated upon the above, and the arrivals over departures seaward, was 20,024, or 4·64 per cent. on the estimated numbers at the end of 1865. 25,528 persons landed in the Colony during the past year, while 15,093 left its shores.

Aggregate result
of year's registra-
tion.

I pointed out in my last Report the difficulty of determining the exact population until a Census be taken. When this important and national undertaking is viewed in its bearings upon all questions of a social, political, or commercial nature, I trust I may be pardoned for urging upon the Government the propriety of obtaining the sanction of the Legislature, during its present Session, for carrying out a work upon which alone reliable calculations can be made.

The estimated population of the Colony, on the 31st December last, was 431,414; but whether these figures represent or approach the truth as to the number of the people is at present a problem which can only be solved by the results of a Census.

The marriages in 1866 were less than those in the preceding year by 116.

The births shew a decrease, upon a comparison with the number recorded in 1865, of 333.

The deaths were 765 in excess of the previous year's registration.

The rate of marriages on estimated population at 31st December, was therefore 0·80 to every hundred persons living; of births, 3·93; and of deaths, 1·70.

This

Marriage, birth,
and death rates.

Probable causes
of decrease in
marriages and
births.

This unusual and unfavourable aspect of the year's registration calls for inquiry, to ascertain, if practicable, the causes which have led to the falling off in the numbers of marriages and births, which hitherto have shewn a gradual increase. It can hardly be assumed that the fecundity of the population has received a check so sudden and decided as to account for so considerable a decrease in the number of births, which instead of an average addition of 600 annually, exhibits an actual deficit of more than half that number. I am inclined, among other causes which might be assigned for this unexpected retrogression, to advance an opinion that very many births take place in the Country Districts, and even in this city, which are never recorded; not, however, to be attributed to any neglect on the part of the Registrars—who cannot be supposed to be cognizant of every birth which takes place in their localities—but rather, as regards the country, to the difficulties of communication, and the absence of that strict supervision which was found necessary in England upon the introduction of the registration system.

Many, no doubt, omit to register the births of their children from ignorance of the law; others from the duty escaping their memory; but the majority, I feel convinced, from sheer negligence. A remedy must therefore be found to remove this evil, which if not stopped in its growth, may seriously interfere with the objects for which the registration law was established.

It has, therefore, occurred to me to suggest to the Government a means by which I conceive the requirements of the Act may be more promptly and effectually carried out than at present, and by which the many hundreds of births and deaths which now escape registration may for the future be added to the records of the Colony.

As regards the decline of the marriage rate, it would be difficult to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion; for although in England fluctuations in the prices of food, and the prosperity or depression of trade are accepted as the governing causes in matrimonial arrangements, it would appear, from the experience of 1864, that such influences do not always operate on projected social alliances in this part of the world. The past year, however, it is true, was marked by a temporary check to the ordinary progress of commerce in this Colony, which may have had some effect on contemplated marriages.

Further super-
vision necessary.

Basing my observations upon the expediency of instituting a searching inquiry into the mode in which the highly responsible duties entrusted to District Registrars are performed by those officers, I propose for the consideration of the Government the partition of the Colony into four Registration Divisions, without, however interfering with the existing Districts; to be designated the North-eastern, North-western, South-eastern, and South-western Superintendent's Divisions, the boundaries to be defined and proclaimed under the Act 19 Victoria, No. 34. To each of which divisions I further propose that a Superintendent or Inspector should be appointed, whose duty it would be to visit every Registration District as now constituted, inspect the registers, point out inaccuracies and informalities, where such exist, see that errors which may occur in registration are properly corrected, that transcripts of the registers for transmission to the central office are not delayed beyond the date fixed by the Registrar General, to assure himself that the regulations and instructions for the guidance of District Registrars are faithfully carried out, and that the provisions of the Act are duly promulgated throughout each district; further, to exercise a general superintendence over those offices which are embraced in the division over which his inspection extends; reporting quarterly on the efficiency of those branches, and submitting the necessity of establishing offices in newly settled districts; and finally, offering any suggestion having, in his opinion, a tendency to facilitate the operation of the registration law.

Subdivision of
the City into four
Registration Dis-
tricts.

In my Report for the year 1865, I alluded to the omissions to register which occur in Sydney, and recommended the subdivision of the City into four Districts, and the appointment of a Registrar to each; and from the results of last year's registration, I am confirmed in the opinion which I then expressed, that such an arrangement would be regarded by the citizens as a great convenience, while the records of births and deaths would be more complete and reliable.

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS. 5

I conceive this to be a fitting opportunity to suggest also an alteration in the Registration Act, 19 Vic., No. 34, which, I feel assured, would materially aid its working. During each year, it is found that many hundreds of declarations are taken, purely the consequence of neglect in parents whose duty it is to register the births of their children within the period prescribed by law. The Imperial Registration Act, 6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 86, provides for such omissions, and empowers the Registrar to demand a fee of 5s. as a penalty for every instance where such negligence manifests itself. I propose, therefore, that a similar authority under legislative amendment should be vested in the District Registrars in this Colony, as well as to administer the declarations referred to.

Amendments suggested in Act 19 Vic., No. 34.

I may observe, that the Registrars of those districts in which a diminution in the number of births has been noticed were instructed to report, to the best of their judgment, as to the cause which has led to the falling off. The general opinion of those officers tends to the belief that the decrease has been occasioned by the migration of families to other districts; but as this could only affect those particular districts, and would naturally swell the numbers in others, it cannot be accepted as the true cause of this apparent decline in the number of births throughout the Colony.

Table A. exhibits separately the number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in each Quarter of the Year, in Sydney, the Suburbs, and Country Districts.

A.

TABLE showing the number of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during each Quarter of the Year ended 31st December, 1866.

QUARTER ENDED—	MARRIAGES.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sydney—							
31st March	269	326	294	620	216	173	389
30th June	277	327	268	595	223	189	412
30th September	254	334	309	643	183	164	347
31st December	242	314	306	620	238	216	454
TOTAL	1,042	1,301	1,177	2,478	860	742	1,602
Suburbs—							
31st March	46	246	219	465	132	98	220
30th June	55	288	239	527	135	121	256
30th September	55	289	264	553	94	80	174
31st December	56	261	273	534	163	153	316
TOTAL	212	1,084	995	2,079	514	452	966
Country Districts—							
31st March	555	1,532	1,494	3,026	892	575	1,467
30th June	538	1,595	1,452	3,047	855	496	1,351
30th September	573	1,707	1,569	3,276	654	339	993
31st December	542	1,614	1,430	3,044	621	361	982
TOTAL	2,208	6,448	5,945	12,393	3,022	1,771	4,793
New South Wales—							
31st March	870	2,104	2,007	4,111	1,230	846	2,076
30th June	870	2,210	1,959	4,169	1,213	806	2,019
30th September	882	2,330	2,142	4,472	931	583	1,514
31st December	840	2,189	2,009	4,198	1,022	730	1,752
TOTAL	3,462	8,833	8,117	16,950	4,396	2,965	7,361

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages celebrated during the year 1866 was 3,462, being, as before stated, 116 less than those registered in 1865. Comparison with previous year.

In the distribution of these marriages over the three great divisions of the Colony we find that there were performed—

In Sydney	1,042,	or	30.10	per cent.
In the Suburban Districts	212,	„	6.12	„
In the Country Districts	2,208,	„	63.78	„
Total.....	3,462,	„	100.00	„

The number of persons married in 1866 was fewer by 232 than in 1865, and by 36 than were married in 1864; and, in proportion to population, less than in any year since 1860.

Denominationally

6 REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

Number and per-
centage of mar-
riages by each
denomination,
1865-66.

Denominationally arranged, the following results, upon a comparison with 1865,
are shown:—

	1865.	1866.	1865. Per cent.	1866. Per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
Church of England	886	856	24.76	24.72	...	0.04
Roman Catholic	934	873	26.11	25.22	...	0.89
Presbyterian	935	856	26.13	24.73	...	1.40
Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist	403	398	11.26	11.50	0.24	...
Congregationalist	97	90	2.71	2.60	...	0.11
Baptist	34	49	0.95	1.41	0.46	...
Hebrew	11	13	0.31	0.38	0.07	...
Free Church of England, Unitarians, German Evangelical, Christian Israelites, and Latter Day Saints	26	49	0.73	1.41	0.68	...
Registrars' Offices	252	278	7.04	8.03	0.99	...
Total	3,578	3,462	100.00	100.00	2.44	2.44

Double
marriages.

There were twelve double marriages during the year 1866:—Six Church of England with Roman Catholic; three Roman Catholic with Wesleyan; one Roman Catholic and Presbyterian; one District Registrar and Presbyterian; and one Presbyterian and Church of England.

The marriages by the Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Congregational bodies, each exhibit a decrease on the preceding year; while the Baptists and other denominations shew a small increase in the number of their marriages. The marriages by District Registrars were 26 in-excess of those performed in the year 1865.

Improvement in
education of per-
sons marrying.

It is gratifying to find that the numbers affixing the mark signature to the marriage registers are annually decreasing. In 1863, 1,664 persons entering the marriage state signed with their marks; 646 being males, and 1,018 females. In 1866, the aggregate result on the year's registrations was 1,498 marks; 579 by bridegrooms, and 919 by brides. It may perhaps be taken as an indication of progressive improvement in the elementary education of the people, which, in a few years, under the system recently inaugurated, will, in all probability, more decidedly develop itself.

Comparing the state of education in the Colony, as gathered from the marriage registers, the Suburbs shew a marked superiority, 11.32 per cent. only of the persons marrying having affixed their mark; 19.67 per cent. in the City of Sydney; and in the Country Districts, 23.55 per cent.

Of the 6,924 persons who contracted marriage in 1866, 1,498, or 21.63 per cent., were unable to write. Of every 100 males, 16.72 per cent., and of the same number of females 26.54 per cent., exhibited their inability to sign their names. In England in 1862, 23.7 per cent. of the men, and 33.2 per cent. of the women, attached the mark signature to the marriage register.

Decennial Table
of Marriages by
each Sect.

The following Decennial Return of the number of Marriages celebrated in the Colony since the 1st January, 1857, by each Church, will serve to elucidate the position respectively held by them in the administration of the sacred office.

B.

DENOMINATION.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Church of England	1,045	1,006	1,074	879	1,021	921	842	868	886	856
Roman Catholic	854	804	820	714	783	824	836	945	934	873
Presbyterian	664	771	889	877	814	962	966	945	935	856
Wesleyan	153	176	212	192	244	219	234	278	349	349
Primitive Methodist	9	14	19	36	49	71	55	60	54	49
Congregationalist	43	57	75	41	62	69	100	95	97	90
German Lutheran	4	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baptist	22	21	21	9	22	22	41	28	34	49
Christian Israelite	2	1	...	3	2	...	1	...	1	2
Unitarian	4	5	3	3	4	2	4	1	4	1
Hebrew	7	9	11	10	8	12	14	10	11	13
Latter Day Saints	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Free Church of England .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	21	45
German Evangelical .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Registrars' Offices	94	118	160	181	213	224	220	245	252	278
TOTALS	2,902	2,992	3,295	2,945	3,222	3,326	3,314	3,480	3,578	3,462

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS. 7

Table C; at foot, gives the number of marriages for each quarter, during the same period, distinguishing those which took place in Sydney, the Suburbs, and Country Districts.

BIRTHS.

The births were less numerous in 1866 than in the previous year; 16,950 having been registered against 17,283 in 1865.

The number born of each sex was as follows, namely:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of each sex.
In Sydney	1,301	1,177	2,478	
Suburbs	1,084	995	2,079	
Country Districts	6,448	5,945	12,393	
Total	8,833	8,117	16,950	

Comparing

C.

TABLE shewing the number of MARRIAGES registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during each Quarter of the Years 1857 to 1866.

	Estimated Population at the middle of the Year.	31 Mar.	30 June.	30 Sept.	31 Dec.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 living.	
Sydney	1857	54,100	266	258	251	272	1,047	19.35
	1858	54,695	232	280	263	221	996	18.21
	1859	55,298	243	232	244	234	953	17.23
	1860	55,910	247	216	221	228	912	16.31
	1861	56,532	201	246	223	224	894	15.81
	1862	57,151	248	238	268	229	983	17.20
	1863	57,997	251	267	282	265	1,065	18.36
	1864	60,299	277	279	263	278	1,097	18.19
	1865	62,841	272	295	274	256	1,097	17.45
	1866	65,580	269	277	254	242	1,042	15.88
TOTAL.....		2,506	2,588	2,543	2,449	10,086		
Suburbs	1857	30,180	50	44	48	38	180	5.96
	1858	31,790	49	46	39	44	178	5.60
	1859	33,510	52	60	53	51	216	6.44
	1860	35,845	41	46	46	54	187	5.29
	1861	37,300	39	50	48	61	198	5.31
	1862	39,575	52	50	63	49	214	5.40
	1863	40,106	54	38	37	46	175	4.36
	1864	41,698	50	48	49	47	194	4.65
	1865	43,456	68	47	51	63	229	5.27
	1866	45,350	46	55	55	56	212	4.67
TOTAL.....		511	484	489	509	1,983		
Country Districts	1857	205,720	435	403	424	413	1,675	8.14
	1858	223,305	456	432	478	402	1,818	8.14
	1859	242,052	520	507	579	520	2,126	8.78
	1860	239,585	468	464	434	480	1,846	7.70
	1861	259,500	505	561	549	515	2,130	8.20
	1862	269,015	537	506	557	529	2,129	7.91
	1863	273,057	475	519	547	533	2,074	7.59
	1864	283,896	579	542	527	541	2,189	7.71
	1865	295,865	609	547	567	529	2,252	7.61
	1866	303,765	555	538	573	542	2,208	7.15
TOTAL.....		5,139	5,069	6,235	5,004	20,447		
New South Wales	1857	290,000	751	705	723	723	2,902	10.00
	1858	309,790	737	808	780	667	2,992	9.66
	1859	330,860*	815	799	876	805	3,295	9.96
	1860	330,840	756	726	701	762	2,945	8.90
	1861	353,332	745	857	820	800	3,222	9.11
	1862	365,741	837	794	888	807	3,326	9.09
	1863	371,160	780	824	866	844	3,314	8.92
	1864	385,893	906	869	839	866	3,480	9.02
	1865	402,163	949	889	892	848	3,578	8.90
	1866	419,695	870	870	882	840	3,462	8.25
TOTAL.....		8,146	8,141	8,267	7,962	32,516		

* Queensland separated, 1st December, 1859.

8 REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

Comparing the births registered in 1866 with those of the previous year, the results as below are brought out:—

	1865.	1866.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
Comparison with 1865.				
Sydney	2,529	2,478	.....	2·01
Suburbs	2,060	2,079	0·92	.....
Country Districts ...	12,694	12,393	.....	2·37
Total	17,283	16,950	.....	1·93

The third quarter of the year was, as usual, the most prolific in births. The proportional numbers in the four quarters of 1866 will be found, on reference to Table A, to have been, for March quarter, 4,111; June, 4,169; September, 4,472; and for December, 4,198. In each season the male births predominated. There has been a remarkable uniformity during the last ten years, in this Colony, in regard to the season and sex—September quarter invariably shewing the highest aggregate number of births, and of males also.

Illegitimates.

The illegitimate children registered during the year numbered 626, or 3·69 per cent. of the whole number born.

D.

TABLE shewing the Number of CHILDREN born out of WEDLOCK, in the Colony of New South Wales, from the 1st January, 1857, to 31st December, 1866.

YEAR.	SYDNEY.			SUBURBAN.			COUNTRY DISTRICTS.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1857	26	32	58	13	19	32	100	102	202	139	153	292
1858	42	35	77	23	12	35	114	104	218	179	151	330
1859	44	61	105	21	20	41	149	170	319	214	251	465
1860	59	44	103	16	16	32	157	172	329	232	232	464
1861	58	61	119	17	16	33	166	140	306	241	217	458
1862	59	56	115	24	23	52	178	160	338	261	244	505
1863	62	67	129	22	22	44	176	156	332	260	245	505
1864	64	56	120	32	23	55	202	202	404	298	281	579
1865	66	71	137	16	26	42	213	225	438	295	322	617
1866	79	78	157	21	30	51	203	215	418	303	323	626
TOTAL.....	559	561	1,120	205	212	417	1,658	1,646	3,304	2,422	2,419	4,841

Triplets and
twins.

There were two instances of triplets at a birth—one at Berrima, and one at St. Leonards; and 155 of twins.

E.

TABLE shewing the number of TRIPLETS and TWINS born in the Colony of New South Wales, from the 1st January, 1857, to the 31st December, 1866.

YEAR.	TRIPLETS.				TWINS.			
	No of Cases.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Cases.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1857	2	5	1	6	113	100	125	225*
1858	1	3	.....	3	122	118	126	244
1859	1	1	2	3	103	104	101	205*
1860	3	4	5	9	136	133	139	272
1861	2	1	5	6	160	159	161	320
1862	1	.....	3	3	133	129	137	266
1863 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	134	110	244
1864 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	142	138	280
1865	3	5	4	9	164	144	182	326†
1866	2	2	4	6	151	141	155	296‡
TOTAL	15	21	24	45	1,344	1,304	1,374	2,678

* One still-born in each year, not registered. † Two still-born, not registered. ‡ Six still-born, not registered.

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS. 9

Table F shows the Quarters' registration of Births, commencing with the year 1857.

F.

TABLE shewing the Number of BIRTHS registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during each Quarter of the Years 1857 to 1866.

	Estimated Population at the middle of each Year.	31 Mar.	30 June.	30 Sept.	31 Dec.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 living.	
Sydney	1857	54,100	526	641	553	552	2,272	42.00
	1858	54,695	524	631	604	507	2,266	41.42
	1859	55,298	645	585	600	548	2,378	43.00
	1860	55,910	588	607	609	545	2,349	42.01
	1861	56,532	476	640	661	549	2,326	41.14
	1862	57,151	565	560	608	601	2,234	39.08
	1863	57,997	591	614	655	501	2,361	40.70
	1864	60,299	610	585	653	584	2,432	40.33
	1865	62,341	575	663	692	599	2,529	40.24
	1866	65,580	620	595	643	620	2,478	37.78
TOTAL.....	.....	5,720	6,121	6,273	5,506	23,625		
Suburbs	1857	30,180	394	445	450	427	1,716	56.86
	1858	31,790	400	408	474	491	1,773	55.77
	1859	33,510	453	455	440	456	1,813	54.10
	1860	35,345	426	496	464	431	1,817	55.41
	1861	37,300	363	486	511	478	1,838	49.27
	1862	39,575	411	478	524	412	1,825	46.11
	1863	40,106	458	456	500	458	1,872	46.67
	1864	41,698	446	510	496	541	1,993	47.80
	1865	43,456	491	510	514	545	2,060	47.40
	1866	45,350	465	527	553	534	2,079	45.84
TOTAL.....	.....	4,307	4,771	4,935	4,773	18,786		
Country Districts.....	1857	205,720	1,971	1,996	2,277	2,271	8,515	41.39
	1858	223,305	2,245	2,353	2,636	2,529	9,763	43.72
	1859	242,052	2,353	2,432	2,788	2,601	10,224	42.24
	1860	239,585	2,326	2,542	2,707	2,492	10,067	42.02
	1861	259,500	2,372	2,399	2,852	2,894	10,517	40.53
	1862	269,015	2,773	2,715	3,101	2,786	11,375	42.28
	1863	273,057	2,717	2,764	3,083	2,882	11,446	41.91
	1864	283,896	2,841	3,139	3,292	3,184	12,456	43.87
	1865	295,865	3,032	2,965	3,448	3,249	12,694	42.90
	1866	308,765	3,026	3,047	3,276	3,044	12,393	40.13
TOTAL.....	.....	25,656	26,402	29,460	27,932	109,450		
New South Wales	1857	290,000	2,891	3,082	3,280	3,250	12,503	43.11
	1858	309,790	3,169	3,392	3,714	3,527	13,802	44.55
	1859	* 330,860	3,451	3,522	3,837	3,605	14,415	43.56
	1860	330,840	3,340	3,645	3,780	3,468	14,233	43.62
	1861	353,332	3,211	3,525	4,024	3,921	14,681	41.55
	1862	365,741	3,749	3,753	4,233	3,699	15,434	42.19
	1863	371,160	3,766	3,834	4,238	3,841	15,679	42.24
	1864	365,893	3,897	4,234	4,441	4,309	16,881	43.74
	1865	402,163	4,093	4,138	4,654	4,393	17,283	42.97
	1866	419,695	4,111	4,169	4,472	4,198	16,950	40.38
TOTAL.....	.....	35,633	37,294	40,673	38,211	151,361		

* Queensland separated 1st December, 1859.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths recorded in the year 1866 was 7,361, viz., 4,396 males and 2,965 females—an increase of 765, or 11.59 per cent., on the mortality of the preceding year. Increase of deaths on previous year.

The proportion of deaths in the City, Suburbs, and Country Districts, respectively, is as follows:— Comparative mortality in City, Suburbs, and Country.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of total Deaths.
Sydney.....	860	742	1,602	21.76
Suburbs	514	452	966	13.12
Country Districts...	3,022	1,771	4,793	65.12
Total.....	4,396	2,965	7,361	100.00

10 REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

As compared with the results of the previous year's registration, the increase of mortality in each of the three divisions of the Colony is more clearly shewn by the figures below:—

	1856.	1866.	Increase.
Sydney	1,422	1,602	180
Suburbs	789	966	177
Country Districts	4,385	4,793	408
Total.....	6,596	7,361	765

In respect to population, it would therefore appear that the death rate was higher in the suburban localities than in either the City or Country Districts.

Table G gives the number of Deaths registered quarterly, in the City, Suburbs, and Country Districts, for the past decennial period.

G.

TABLE shewing the number of DEATHS registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during each Quarter of the Years 1857 to 1866.

	Estimated Population at the middle of each Year.	31 Mar.	30 June.	30 Sept.	31 Dec.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 living.	
Sydney	1857	54,100	343	275	291	408	1,317	24.34
	1858	54,695	453	401	299	494	1,647	30.11
	1859	55,298	394	320	281	411	1,406	25.43
	1860	55,910	393	573	522	338	1,826	32.66
	1861	56,532	300	312	265	372	1,249	22.09
	1862	57,151	350	340	230	412	1,382	24.18
	1863	57,997	475	360	363	440	1,638	28.24
	1864	60,299	436	435	384	474	1,729	28.67
	1865	62,841	340	345	339	398	1,422	22.63
	1866	65,580	389	412	347	454	1,602	24.42
TOTAL.....	.....	3,873	3,773	3,371	4,201	15,218		
Suburbs	1857	30,180	197	130	120	179	626	20.74
	1858	31,790	212	181	157	225	775	24.42
	1859	33,510	199	159	110	223	691	20.62
	1860	35,345	208	228	264	198	898	25.41
	1861	37,300	159	152	109	176	596	15.98
	1862	39,575	202	192	155	240	789	19.93
	1863	40,106	254	182	150	252	838	20.89
	1864	41,698	237	197	176	211	821	19.68
	1865	43,456	201	185	145	258	789	18.15
	1866	45,350	220	256	174	316	966	21.31
TOTAL.....	.....	2,089	1,862	1,560	2,278	7,789		
Country Districts	1857	205,720	908	642	667	686	2,903	14.11
	1858	223,305	896	762	900	903	3,461	15.50
	1859	242,052	1,053	848	774	870	3,545	14.65
	1860	239,585	942	1,030	935	931	3,838	16.02
	1861	259,500	880	913	832	873	3,498	13.48
	1862	269,015	1,145	1,139	954	1,115	4,353	16.18
	1863	273,057	1,356	1,044	932	845	4,177	15.29
	1864	283,896	1,025	1,067	921	882	3,895	13.72
	1865	295,865	1,074	1,102	1,019	1,190	4,385	14.82
	1866	308,765	1,467	1,351	993	982	4,793	15.62
TOTAL.....	.....	10,746	9,898	8,927	9,277	38,848		
New South Wales	1857	290,000	1,448	1,047	1,078	1,273	4,846	16.71
	1858	309,790	1,561	1,344	1,356	1,622	5,883	18.99
	1859	330,860	1,646	1,327	1,165	1,504	5,642	17.05
	1860	330,840	1,543	1,831	1,721	1,467	6,562	19.83
	1861	353,332	1,339	1,377	1,206	1,421	5,343	15.12
	1862	365,741	1,697	1,671	1,389	1,767	6,524	17.83
	1863	371,160	2,035	1,586	1,445	1,537	6,653	17.92
	1864	385,893	1,698	1,699	1,481	1,567	6,445	16.70
	1865	402,163	1,615	1,632	1,503	1,846	6,596	16.40
	1866	419,695	2,076	2,019	1,514	1,752	7,361	17.53
TOTAL.....	.....	16,708	15,533	13,858	15,756	61,855		

* Queensland separated, 1st December, 1859.

The

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

11

The following statements exhibiting the per-centages of deaths in the City Wards and in the Suburban Districts respectively, for the years 1864, 1865, and 1866, to the aggregate births and deaths of the year, and to the population of each Municipal or Suburban division, I purpose publishing annually; in order that, by the accumulation of facts which they disclose, a foundation may be obtained for investigating the causes of excessive mortality in some localities over others. These, together with Table I in Appendix, setting forth the diseases which proved most fatal in each Ward of the City, will assist in enabling us to assign some reasonable cause for the higher death rates, and may suggest remedial measures for reducing them.

Percentage of
deaths in City
Wards.
In Suburbs.

Diseases most
fatal in certain
localities.

H.

WARDS.	Percentage of											
	Deaths under 5 years to total Deaths in each Ward.			Deaths under 5 years to Births in each Ward.			Total Deaths to Births in each Ward.			Total Deaths to Population in each Ward.		
	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
1. Gipps	55.55	48.83	54.43	35.92	24.70	26.13	64.67	50.58	48.01	2.99	2.38	2.34
2. Bourke	15.63	13.48	18.23	23.87	17.20	33.68	..*	..	..	6.58	6.19	6.78
3. Brisbane ..	50.00	49.24	52.12	33.20	26.00	35.36	66.46	52.80	67.07	2.76	2.09	2.61
4. Macquarie ..	47.74	46.99	43.30	43.09	26.70	24.74	90.24	56.85	57.05	2.46	1.83	2.14
5. Cook	58.85	48.29	55.83	32.49	20.38	31.32	55.16	42.20	56.60	2.65	2.12	2.38
6. Fitzroy	51.25	51.43	47.15	29.12	22.95	24.18	56.83	44.62	51.28	2.92	2.23	2.72
7. Phillip	66.29	64.10	59.44	52.40	38.46	32.07	78.60	60.00	53.95	3.06	2.63	2.41
8. Denison	55.00	50.36	53.03	30.79	22.08	29.63	55.95	43.84	53.86	2.10	1.72	2.24

* The Infirmary and Government Benevolent Asylum are situated in Bourke Ward.

I.

DISTRICTS.	Percentage of											
	Deaths under 5 years to total Deaths in each District.			Deaths under 5 years to Births in each District.			Total Deaths to Births in each District.			Total Deaths to Population in each District.		
	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
1. Sydney	47.37	43.04	44.75	33.67	24.20	28.93	71.09	56.22	64.65	3.04	2.50	2.82
2. Balmain	51.66	55.21	52.52	13.71	24.88	22.51	26.54	45.07	42.85	1.52	2.43	2.51
3. Glebe	55.34	44.70	54.13	26.38	16.89	29.75	47.68	37.77	54.96	2.77	2.29	3.58
4. Newtown	49.42	64.00	46.06	22.63	28.23	19.90	45.78	44.12	43.20	2.05	1.77	2.10
5. Redfern and Botany.	62.39	69.56	61.86	28.35	25.57	26.54	45.43	36.76	42.91	3.49	3.08	3.52
6. Paddington ..	51.36	53.90	57.31	22.36	21.47	30.53	44.40	39.83	53.27	2.04	2.07	2.51
7. Concord	47.27	34.54	52.63	19.84	15.32	25.00	41.98	44.35	47.50	2.33	2.33	2.46
8. St. George ..	42.70	55.40	51.22	16.46	15.89	26.25	38.55	28.68	51.25	1.70	1.31	2.17
9. St. Leonards	59.57	41.07	56.89	18.30	15.03	19.52	30.72	36.60	34.32	1.36	1.62	1.67

The result of the inquiries will, in all probability, with perhaps a few exceptions, tend to shew that the main causes of excessive mortality within at least the city boundaries may be traced to the present imperfect drainage, the accumulation of filth in the low-lying portions of Sydney, the want of means sufficiently powerful to flush the sewers, and the badly ventilated, ill-constructed, and crowded dwellings of the poor. This opinion is borne out by the ravages of an epidemic visitation, the victims being most numerous from among those who inhabit the neighbourhood of the wharves bordering on Darling Harbour; or contiguous to low marshy country, where the exhalations arising from decayed vegetable matter impregnate the atmosphere, rendering it impure and injurious to health.

Probable causes
of excessive
mortality in the
city

The

The testimony also of medical men at home is now unanimous to the effect that no population living amid cesspool emanations, or in air rendered impure by such causes can continue to be healthy. The strong may withstand these noxious influences for a time, but even their general health is eventually lowered, and their constitutions undermined, by continued exposure to such emanations; while the effect, especially when concentrated upon the weakly and susceptible, is, in certain atmospheric conditions, extensively and rapidly fatal.

The presence of atmospheric impurity produced by the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter is now established as a constant concomitant of the excessive mortality from typhus and other epidemic diseases in towns, and a proportionate exemption from such maladies has marked the removal of the sources of aerial pollution.*

The remedy for their removal.

It cannot, therefore, be too strongly impressed upon Municipal authorities, that it is their duty to cause the sewers to be so constructed as to effectually drain the several portions of the city, for the promotion of the public health. This duty, it has been well observed, "is not discretionary, but compulsory," and may carry with it penal consequences as well from its improper discharge as from an unlawful omission of it. The Legislature has charged Municipal bodies with the duty of executing its beneficent provisions for the protection of the public health; they are therefore subject not only to moral, but also to legal responsibility, for any private or public injuries they may occasion, whether by their acts of commission or omission. If they construct bad works, or allow nuisances to accumulate, after having been clothed with power to remove the latter, they incur legal responsibility. Such is the substance of the opinion expressed by the conservators of the health of the people in England, which is equally applicable to the Colonies, in regard to sanitary arrangements.

Deaths of children under 5 years.

The proportion which the deaths of children under five years bear to the total deaths is shewn in the following table, which extends over a period of ten years.

K.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

YEAR.	Total Deaths of the year.	Total Deaths under 5 years.	Per-centage of total Deaths under 5 years to Deaths of the Year.	SYDNEY.*			SUBURBS.			COUNTRY DISTRICTS.		
				Total Deaths of Year.	Deaths under 5 years.	Per-centage of Deaths under 5 years to total Deaths.	Total Deaths of Year.	Deaths under 5 years.	Per-centage of Deaths under 5 years to total Deaths.	Total Deaths of Year.	Deaths under 5 years.	Per-centage of Deaths under 5 years to total Deaths.
1857	4,846	2,019	41.66	1,317	586	44.49	626	364	58.14	2,903	1,069	36.82
1858	5,883	2,642	44.90	1,647	849	51.54	775	486	62.70	3,461	1,307	37.76
1859	5,642	2,444	43.31	1,406	676	48.08	691	441	63.82	3,545	1,327	37.43
1860	6,562	2,866	43.67	1,826	893	48.90	898	526	58.57	3,838	1,447	37.73
1861	5,343	2,291	42.87	1,249	536	42.91	596	353	59.22	3,493	1,402	40.08
1862	6,524	2,921	44.77	1,382	607	43.92	789	470	59.56	4,353	1,844	42.36
1863	6,653	2,942	44.22	1,638	787	48.04	838	482	57.51	4,177	1,673	40.05
1864	6,445	2,839	44.04	1,729	819	47.37	821	442	53.83	3,895	1,578	40.51
1865	6,596	2,879	43.65	1,422	612	43.04	789	447	56.65	4,385	1,820	41.73
1866	7,361	3,292	44.72	1,602	717	44.75	966	535	55.38	4,793	2,040	42.56
Total	61,855	27,135	.....	15,218	7,082	.....	7,789	4,546	.....	38,848	15,507	.....
Mean of 10 years	6,185	2,713	43.78	1,522	708	46.30	779	454	58.54	3,885	1,551	39.70

Classification of diseases.

The classification of diseases which have been attended with fatal results is illustrated in the following statement, which has been compiled with the view of assisting the professional inquirer in determining the prevailing causes of death within the Colony, for the period indicated (1863 to 1866).

L.

* Minute of Information issued by the General Board of Health. London.

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

13

L.

	1863. Percentage.	1864. Percentage.	1865. Percentage.	1866. Percentage.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.				
Order 1.— <i>Miasmatic Diseases</i> —Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.	24.74	24.56	25.59	26.27
2.— <i>Enthetic Diseases</i> —Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.	0.50	0.28	0.38	0.46
3.— <i>Dietic Diseases</i> —Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.	1.74	1.54	1.77	1.85
4.— <i>Parasitic Diseases</i> —Thrush, Worms, &c.	0.58	0.62	0.44	0.54
	27.56	27.00	28.18	29.12
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL.				
Order 1.— <i>Diathetic Diseases</i> —Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.	2.48	2.62	2.73	2.93
2.— <i>Tubercular Diseases</i> —Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.	7.91	8.55	7.69	7.85
	10.39	11.17	10.42	10.78
CLASS III.—LOCAL.				
Order 1.— <i>Nervous</i> —Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Brain Disease, &c.	13.02	13.27	12.46	12.30
2.— <i>Circulation</i> —Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease, &c.	3.58	3.82	4.35	4.24
3.— <i>Respiratory</i> —Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.	7.74	8.49	7.54	7.32
4.— <i>Digestive</i> —Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.	6.15	6.97	6.81	6.43
5.— <i>Urinary</i> —Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.	0.83	0.81	1.21	0.76
6.— <i>Generation</i> —Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.	0.15	0.20	0.24	0.31
7.— <i>Joints</i> —Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.	0.19	0.20	0.30	0.27
8.— <i>Integumentary</i> —Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.	0.21	0.43	0.61	0.46
	31.87	34.19	33.52	32.09
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL.				
Order 1.— <i>Children</i> —Cyanosis, Spina Bifida, Teething, &c.	4.70	4.53	4.93	5.45
2.— <i>Adults</i> —Paramenia, Childbirth, &c.	0.65	0.68	0.67	0.63
3.— <i>Old People</i> —Old Age, &c.	3.59	3.06	3.67	3.07
4.— <i>Nutrition</i> —Atrophy, Debility	7.61	6.46	7.61	9.08
	16.55	14.73	16.88	18.23
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.				
Order 1.— <i>Accident or Negligence</i> —Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.	8.97	9.75	8.26	7.25
2.— <i>Wounds in Battle</i> —Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.— <i>Homicide</i> —Murder and Manslaughter	0.27	0.23	0.27	0.29
4.— <i>Suicide</i> —Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.	0.60	0.68	0.42	0.34
5.— <i>Execution</i> —Hanging	0.09	0.03	0.05	0.08
<i>Unclassified</i>	0.76	.....	.....	.....
	10.69	10.69	9.00	7.96
<i>Unspecified</i>	2.94	2.22	2.00	1.82

The Meteorological Abstract, introduced for the first time in the Annual Report Meteorology for the year 1865, has been followed up by a similar return for the past eight years, shewing at the same time the mean mortality during each month.

January, June, and December, again exhibit the highest number of deaths, the last-mentioned month being the most fatal during the octennial period. The temperature ranged from 51.7 as a minimum in July, to a maximum of 70.8 in January. The largest quantity of rain fell during the month of April (7.92 inches): this did not, however, appear to influence the death rate, the average mortality of that month being, with the exception of September, below that of any other month. The temperature, 65.1. Ozone in the atmosphere, on an average of four years, 2.7. September shews a decided superiority in salubrity over all other months, the mean mortality being 101.

The monthly averages, extending over a period of eight years, and the mean of the twelve months, give out the following figures:—Deaths, 127; temperature, 62.4; height of barometer, 29.935; rain, 4.05 inches; days of rain, 12; amount of ozone (for four years only), 2.3.

M.

14 REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

M.

MONTH.	Mean No. of Deaths.	Mean Temperature.	Mean height of Barometer.	Rain.		Mean Amount of Ozone.
				Depth in inches.	No. of days.	
January	138	70.8	29.835	4.69	14	2.4
February	119	70.6	.850	5.92	13	2.2
March	126	69.2	.967	4.18	16	2.5
April	115	65.1	30.012	7.92	12	2.7
May	129	57.8	.003	1.24	10	2.0
June	141	53.9	.012	5.98	13	2.7
July	128	51.7	29.973	4.65	11	2.3
August	118	54.4	30.041	4.09	12	2.3
September	101	58.5	29.951	2.69	10	2.3
October	125	62.8	.898	2.37	12	2.8
November	131	65.9	.869	2.83	11	2.3
December	156	68.5	.811	2.04	11	1.9
Mean of Twelve Months.....	127	62.4	29.935	4.05	12	2.3

Decennial Index
of Marriages,
Births, and
Deaths, prepared
throughout the
Colony.

The registration system having been in operation for ten years, I deemed it advisable to issue a circular letter instructing the District Registrars to compile a condensed Index of Marriages, Births, and Deaths for the decennial period ending 31st December, 1865; and I have now pleasure in reporting that this laborious work has been cheerfully undertaken and completed by those officers, even in some cases at a pecuniary loss to themselves. References to the records throughout the Country Districts have consequently been much facilitated.

In concluding my observations on the results of the year's registration, I feel that I am only discharging an important public duty in reiterating my suggestions with reference to the Census, as well as to amendments in the Marriage and Registration Laws; and that I cannot too strongly urge upon the Government the necessity for giving effect to them at the earliest practicable opportunity.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

THEO^{RE}. JAS. JAQUES,
Registrar General.

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APPENDIX TO REGISTRAR GENERAL'S REPORT.

A.

TABLE showing the number of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year ended 31st December, 1866.

	MAR- RIAGES.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sydney	1,042	1,301	1,177	2,478	860	742	1,602
Suburban Districts	212	1,084	995	2,079	514	452	966
Metropolitan	1,254	2,385	2,172	4,557	1,374	1,194	2,568
Country Districts	2,208	6,448	5,945	12,393	3,022	1,771	4,793
GRAND TOTAL	3,462	8,833	8,117	16,950	4,396	2,965	7,361

B.

TABLE showing the MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, registered in each District of the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year ended 31st December, 1866.

DISTRICTS.	POPULA- TION, CENSUS 1861.	MAR- RIAGES.	TOTAL.		BIRTHS.				DEATHS.		EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.
			Births.	Deaths.	Including Illegitimate Births.		Illegitimate Births.		M.	F.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.			
I.—NORTH-EASTERN.											
1. Richmond River	1,835	12	102	19	45	57	...	...	12	7	83
2. Grafton	3,306	72	295	42	150	145	2	4	23	19	253
3. Macleay River	1,963	34	158	53	75	83	2	...	32	21	105
4. Port Macquarie	1,350	12	74	24	40	34	4	1	15	9	50
5. Manning River	3,384	29	175	47	98	77	4	...	22	25	128
6. Port Stephens	1,535	7	83	15	46	37	...	1	9	6	68
7. Dungog	1,757	25	72	19	34	38	1	...	14	5	53
8. Clarence Town	1,031	8	33	6	17	16	1	...	2	4	27
9. Paterson	2,440	19	104	20	56	48	2	7	11	9	84
10. Raymond Terrace	3,535	34	119	27	61	58	1	...	15	12	92
11. Maitland	14,573	156	589	203	320	269	14	14	118	85	386
12. Morpeth	3,874	15	199	53	85	114	4	1	33	20	146
13. Patrick's Plains	5,584	54	344	84	188	156	6	7	54	30	260
14. Muswellbrook	1,595	34	159	51	77	82	2	1	38	13	108
15. Scone	1,528	7	108	29	61	47	5	4	20	9	79
16. Murrurundi	2,088	17	98	29	57	41	4	2	20	9	69
TOTAL	51,378	535	2,712	721	1,410	1,302	52	42	438	233	1,991

APPENDIX TO REGISTRAR GENERAL'S REPORT.

B—continued.

DISTRICTS.	POPULATION, CENSUS 1861.	MARRIAGES.	TOTAL		BIRTHS.				DEATHS.		EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.
			Births.	Deaths.	Including Illegitimate Births.		Illegitimate Births.		M.	F.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.			
II.—NORTH MIDLAND.											
1. Tenterfield	1,365	20	68	29	39	29	1	1	15	14	39
2. Wellingrove	1,681	28	119	49	64	55	2	2	31	18	70
3. Armidale	6,630	62	335	123	168	167	2	7	78	45	212
TOTAL	9,676	110	522	201	271	251	5	10	124	77	321
III.—NORTH-WESTERN.											
1. Tamworth	4,852	47	245	66	136	109	5	7	47	19	179
2. Warialda	2,148	9	84	42	51	33	...	...	30	12	42
3. Cassilis	1,060	4	64	23	29	35	...	1	14	9	41
4. Dubbo	2,959	22	113	66	72	41	...	2	48	18	47
Coonabarabran		12	42	30	25	17	...	1	24	6	12
5. Molong	1,862	5	57	27	31	26	...	3	17	10	30
Forbes		33	156	64	92	64	11	5	39	25	92
6. Walgett	862	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
7. Wee Waa		10	40	27	19	21	...	1	18	9	13
TOTAL	13,743	144	802	346	455	347	16	20	238	108	456
IV.—METROPOLITAN.											
1. City of Sydney	56,840	1,042	2,478	1,602	1,301	1,177	79	78	860	742	876
2. Balmain	3,947	32	231	99	119	112	2	1	60	39	132
3. Glebe	3,712	15	242	133	121	121	2	4	66	67	109
4. Newtown	4,236	31	206	89	105	101	1	4	50	39	117
5. Redfern and Botany	6,701	27	550	236	291	259	7	12	126	110	314
6. Paddington	6,794	39	321	171	169	152	2	4	87	84	150
7. Concord	2,356	20	120	57	65	55	2	1	29	28	63
8. St. George	5,647	41	240	123	127	113	4	3	67	56	117
9. St. Leonards	3,453	7	169	58	87	82	1	1	29	29	111
TOTAL	93,686	1,254	4,557	2,568	2,385	2,172	100	108	1,374	1,194	1,989
V.—EAST MIDLAND.											
1. Newcastle	7,922	99	645	191	337	308	5	6	112	79	454
2. Wollombi	1,888	9	71	16	35	36	1	...	7	9	55
3. Macdonald River	786	4	32	8	19	13	2	...	5	3	24
4. Brisbane Water	2,346	21	93	26	48	45	1	5	16	10	67
5. Windsor	5,593	43	220	80	103	117	4	3	49	31	140
6. Richmond	3,344	21	116	32	58	58	5	3	18	14	84
7. Penrith	5,984	22	306	98	169	137	6	9	56	42	208
8. Parramatta	9,980	59	332	206	152	180	5	4	125	81	126
9. Ryde	2,103	16	96	63	50	46	1	2	43	20	33
10. Liverpool	3,673	15	72	163	37	35	...	...	152	11	...
11. Campbelltown	2,609	17	56	31	33	23	3	1	17	14	25
12. Camden	5,230	22	176	39	96	80	1	2	20	19	137
13. Picton	3,063	16	105	31	55	50	...	1	16	15	74
TOTAL	54,521	364	2,320	984	1,192	1,128	34	36	636	348	1,427
VI.—WEST MIDLAND.											
1. Carcoar	4,995	35	170	78	84	86	6	3	49	29	92
2. Hartley	2,761	34	185	59	105	80	1	4	36	23	126
3. Bathurst	12,616	100	600	306	308	292	14	11	182	124	294
4. Sofala	4,460	14	124	47	62	62	1	4	36	11	77
5. Orange	2,892	54	263	149	125	138	1	7	85	64	114
6. Wellington	1,799	21	132	61	65	67	3	2	39	22	71
7. Tambaroora	2,991	3	42	43	22	20	3	2	23	15	...
8. Mudgee	6,578	68	350	230	186	164	11	4	139	91	120
9. Rylstone	1,471	6	64	26	30	34	1	2	17	9	38
TOTAL	40,563	335	1,930	999	987	943	41	39	611	388	932
VII.—SOUTH-EASTERN.											
1. Wollongong	6,049	39	249	60	136	113	2	3	40	20	189
2. Kiama	5,486	33	249	43	129	120	2	1	23	20	206
3. Berrima	3,237	37	229	64	126	103	1	4	35	29	165
4. Shoalhaven	3,321	26	172	43	79	93	1	4	18	25	129
5. Ulladulla	975	11	67	20	40	27	1	...	11	9	47
6. Broulee	1,983	23	118	42	62	56	2	2	24	18	76
7. Eden	2,324	28	120	43	63	57	3	1	23	20	77
TOTAL	23,375	197	1,204	315	635	569	12	15	174	141	889

B—continued.

DISTRICTS.	POPULATION, CENSUS 1861.	MARRIAGES.	TOTAL		BIRTHS.				DEATHS.		EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.										
			Births.	Deaths.	Including Illegitimate Births.		Illegitimate Births.		M.	F.											
					M.	F.	M.	F.													
VIII.—SOUTH MIDLAND.																					
1. Braidwood ...	8,199	64	461	177	242	219	9	6	108	69	284										
2. Cooma ...	3,834	29	194	50	100	94	4	6	37	13	144										
3. Bombala ...	2,054	16	87	26	41	46	2	2	16	10	61										
4. Goulburn ...	9,824	96	493	185	265	228	6	12	115	70	308										
5. Albury ...	3,771	57	200	91	104	96	4	...	63	28	109										
6. Gundagai ...	2,386	20	151	83	73	78	4	2	53	30	68										
7. Tumut ...	3,410	26	125	53	64	61	...	2	28	25	72										
8. Yass ...	4,425	48	233	83	107	126	...	3	46	37	150										
9. Queanbeyan ...	3,612	18	174	73	84	90	2	4	41	32	101										
10. Binalong ...	13,450	22	129	48	66	63	2	2	28	20	81										
Young ...												30	206	76	101	105	4	8	49	27	130
TOTAL ...	54,965	426	2,453	945	1,247	1,206	37	47	584	361	1,508										
IX.—SOUTH-WESTERN.																					
1. Deniliquin ...	1,674	23	82	51	44	38	1	1	45	6	31										
2. Moama ...	256	...	26	10	13	13	...	...	5	5	16								
3. Moulamein ...	463	3	10	10	4	6	...	...	5	5	...								
4. Balranald ...	2,008	4	17	9	12	5	1	...	8	1	8										
Bourke ...												11	31	41	20	11	2	...	35	6	...
Hay ...												11	54	47	33	21	...	2	41	6	7
Wentworth ...												13	50	41	27	23	30	11	9
5. Wagga Wagga ...												2,647	32	180	73	98	82	2	3	48	25	107
TOTAL ...	7,043	97	450	282	251	199	6	6	217	65	178										
GRAND TOTALS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES...	348,950	3,462	16,950	7,361	8,833	8,117	303	323	4,396	2,965	9,691										

The Deaths in the Districts of Liverpool, Tambaroora, and Bourke, shew an aggregate excess of 102 over the Births, which will reduce the excess of Births over Deaths to 9,589.

C.

MARRIAGES—1866.

DENOMINATIONS.	SYDNEY.				SUBURBAN DISTRICTS.				COUNTRY DISTRICTS.				TOTAL.			
	Marriages.	Marks.			Marriages.	Marks.			Marriages.	Marks.			Marriages.	Marks.		
		M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
Church of England ...	144	6	9	15	51	3	3	6	661	107	160	267	856	116	172	288
Roman Catholic ...	266	55	104	159	32	6	9	15	575	162	212	374	873	223	325	548
Presbyterian ...	496	77	135	212	32	1	7	8	328	40	72	112	856	118	214	332
Wesleyan ...	36	3	5	8	24	...	1	1	289	34	57	91	349	37	63	100
Primitive Methodist ...	3	...	1	1	12	1	2	3	34	1	7	8	49	2	10	12
Congregationalist ...	25	...	2	2	30	1	1	2	35	5	12	17	90	6	15	21
Baptist ...	10	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	35	3	4	7	49	4	4	8
Unitarian ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hebrew ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
Christian Israelites ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Free Church of England ...	40	2	9	11	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	45	2	9	11
German Evangelical ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Registrars' Offices ...	7	...	1	1	27	9	4	13	244	62	102	164	278	71	107	178
TOTAL ...	1,042	144	266	410	212	21	27	48	2,208	414	626	1,040	3,462	579	919	1,498

SUMMARY of DEATHS of MALES registered in NEW SOUTH WALES, from 1st January to 31st December, 1866.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	?	Total of all Ages.	Percentage on Total Male Deaths of the Year.	
	I.—Zymotic Diseases.																								
1. <i>Miasmatic Diseases</i> —Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.	262	213	72	58	37	642	84	26	21	31	27	18	18	25	15	22	25	22	24	14	19	3	1036	23.57	
2. <i>Enthetic Diseases</i> —Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	2	3	4	1	3	2	1	1	...	27	0.61
3. <i>Dietic Diseases</i> —Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.	11	...	...	1	...	12	...	1	...	2	6	5	9	10	18	13	8	9	7	1	2	4	107	2.43
4. <i>Parasitic Diseases</i> —Thrush, Worms, &c.	13	1	...	2	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	0.39
Total...	291	214	72	61	37	675	84	27	21	34	36	24	29	38	37	36	36	31	34	16	22	7	1187		
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																									
1. <i>Diathetic Diseases</i> —Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.	2	3	1	1	1	8	3	1	1	2	4	6	9	4	11	13	16	16	4	5	9	...	112	2.55	
2. <i>Tubercular Diseases</i> —Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.	48	31	7	2	5	93	5	5	13	35	33	43	32	27	32	15	15	6	2	1	...	5	362	8.23	
Total...	50	34	8	3	6	101	8	6	14	37	37	49	41	31	43	28	31	22	6	6	9	5	474		
III.—Local Diseases.																									
1. <i>Diseases of the Nervous System</i> —Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Brain Disease, &c.	210	28	13	5	4	260	18	5	3	8	16	26	22	30	31	29	28	18	17	15	10	7	543	12.35	
2. <i>Diseases of the Organs of Circulation</i> —Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease ...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	4	10	12	32	29	19	23	18	29	10	16	7	6	1	222	5.05
3. <i>Diseases of the Respiratory System</i> —Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c. ...	64	21	15	5	5	110	7	...	5	9	15	15	12	14	14	27	21	20	22	8	14	2	315	7.16	
4. <i>Diseases of the Digestive Organs</i> —Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c. ...	38	16	6	4	6	70	8	5	5	9	12	11	19	16	22	27	24	21	16	6	7	1	279	6.35	
5. <i>Diseases of the Urinary Organs</i> —Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c. ....	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	5	5	1	6	3	4	3	7	3	1	...	43	0.98
6. <i>Diseases of the Organs of Generation</i> —Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.
7. <i>Diseases of the Joints</i> —Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	3	16	0.36
8. <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> —Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c. ...	2	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	4	3	2	2	1	1	...	22	0.50
Total...	316	67	35	14	16	448	36	11	18	42	58	93	88	84	99	108	109	76	80	40	39	11	1440		
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																									
1. <i>Diseases of Children</i> —Cyanosis, Spina Bifida, Teething, &c.	167	52	1	...	...	220	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	5.03
2. <i>Diseases of Old People</i> —Old Age, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	19	27	113	2	163	3.71
3. <i>Diseases of Nutrition</i> —Atrophy, Debility ...	203	30	3	1	2	239	1	1	1	...	1	3	5	5	12	15	18	25	28	13	1	2	370	8.42	
Total...	370	82	4	1	2	459	1	2	1	...	1	3	5	5	12	15	18	27	47	40	114	4	754		
V.—Violence.																									
1. <i>Accident or Negligence</i> —Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.	10	14	11	13	12	60	26	20	26	23	47	33	44	26	22	19	20	11	12	1	6	4	400	9.10	
2. <i>Wounds in Battle</i> —Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds
3. <i>Homicide</i> —Murder and Manslaughter ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	2	2	2	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	17	0.39
4. <i>Suicide</i> —Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	3	4	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	19	0.43
5. <i>Execution</i> —Hanging ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0.14
Total...	11	14	11	13	12	61	26	20	28	29	53	40	50	31	25	19	22	13	12	1	6	6	442		
Unspecified ...	...	...	2	1	...	3	2	...	...	4	8	3	11	8	7	7	5	4	4	1	...	32	99	2.25
Totals from all Causes	1038	411	132	93	73	1747	157	66	82	146	193	212	224	197	223	213	221	173	183	104	190	65	4396	100.00	

APPENDIX TO REGISTRAR GENERAL'S REPORT.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of FEMALES registered in NEW SOUTH WALES, from 1st January to 31st December, 1866.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	?	Total of all Ages	Percentage on Total Female Deaths of the Year.
	I.—Zymotic Diseases.																							
1. <i>Miasmatic Diseases</i> —Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.	232	156	69	57	38	552	99	32	33	34	23	27	15	18	8	8	9	6	10	8	12	4	898	30.29
2. <i>Ethetic Diseases</i> —Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, &c.	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0.24
3. <i>Dietic Diseases</i> —Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.	16	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	29	0.98
4. <i>Parasitic Diseases</i> —Thrush, Worms, &c.	19	2	...	...	1	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	0.78
Total...	270	158	69	57	39	593	100	32	33	34	25	29	17	21	10	12	11	6	10	8	12	4	957	
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																								
1. <i>Diathetic Diseases</i> —Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.	3	3	4	3	1	14	1	1	2	5	3	7	4	7	9	16	10	7	6	3	7	2	104	3.51
2. <i>Tubercular Diseases</i> —Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.	33	15	8	2	1	59	8	3	9	27	31	18	21	17	9	8	3	...	1	...	1	1	216	7.29
Total...	36	18	12	5	2	73	9	4	11	32	34	25	25	24	18	24	13	7	7	3	8	3	320	
III.—Local Diseases.																								
1. <i>Diseases of the Nervous System</i> —Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Brain Disease, &c.	161	43	12	8	6	230	12	2	8	4	7	6	11	11	13	12	12	11	11	5	3	4	362	12.21
2. <i>Diseases of the Organs of Circulation</i> —Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease	2	1	...	1	...	4	4	4	3	3	3	7	11	7	7	5	8	11	3	5	3	2	90	3.04
3. <i>Diseases of the Respiratory System</i> —Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.	58	23	9	4	1	95	4	4	4	7	12	8	11	8	13	13	12	7	7	9	9	1	224	7.55
4. <i>Diseases of the Digestive Organs</i> —Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.	41	17	6	3	4	71	5	4	5	11	10	10	16	14	13	11	6	9	5	2	1	1	194	6.54
5. <i>Diseases of the Urinary Organs</i> —Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0.44
6. <i>Diseases of the Organs of Generation</i> —Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	2	1	5	3	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	23	0.78
7. <i>Diseases of the Joints</i> —Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.13
8. <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> —Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0.40
Total...	266	84	27	16	12	405	27	20	23	28	36	35	51	47	50	49	40	39	26	22	16	8	922	
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																								
1. <i>Diseases of Children</i> —Cyanosis, Spina Bifida, Teething, &c.	121	56	3	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	6.07
2. <i>Diseases of Adults</i> —Paramenia, Childbirth, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	9	9	14	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	1.55
3. <i>Diseases of Old People</i> —Old Age, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	12	40	...	63	2.12
4. <i>Diseases of Nutrition</i> —Atrophy, Debility	196	35	7	2	2	242	3	3	2	1	3	4	5	2	3	4	9	7	8	1	...	1	298	10.05
Total...	317	91	10	2	2	422	3	3	6	7	12	13	19	5	4	4	10	9	16	13	40	1	587	
V.—Violence.																								
1. <i>Accident or Negligence</i> —Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.	12	15	8	11	6	52	16	11	9	3	7	6	5	3	8	3	5	1	...	3	1	1	134	4.52
2. <i>Homicide</i> —Murder and Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.13
3. <i>Suicide</i> —Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	6	0.20
4. <i>Execution</i> —Hanging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	12	15	8	11	6	52	16	11	11	3	8	8	5	4	9	3	5	1	...	6	1	1	144	
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	20	35	1.18
Totals from all Causes	901	366	126	91	61	1545	155	70	84	108	116	110	118	103	94	93	81	62	59	53	77	37	2965	100.00

D 3.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of BOTH SEXES registered in NEW SOUTH WALES, from 1st January to 31st December, 1866.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	?	Total of all Ages.	Percentage on Total Deaths of the Year.	
I.—Zymotic Diseases.																									
1. <i>Miasmatic Diseases</i> —Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.	494	369	141	115	75	1194	183	58	54	65	50	45	33	43	23	30	34	28	34	22	31	7	1934	26.27	
2. <i>Enthetic Diseases</i> —Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	5	4	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	34	0.46
3. <i>Dietic Diseases</i> —Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.	27	...	...	1	...	28	...	1	...	2	8	6	11	11	20	16	10	9	7	1	2	4	136	1.85
4. <i>Parasitic Diseases</i> —Thrush, Worms, &c.	32	3	...	2	1	38	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	40	0.54
Total...	561	372	141	118	76	1268	184	59	54	68	61	53	46	59	47	48	47	37	44	24	34	11	2144		
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																									
1. <i>Diathetic Diseases</i> —Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.	5	6	5	4	2	22	4	2	3	7	7	13	13	11	20	29	26	23	10	8	16	2	216	2.93	
2. <i>Tubercular Diseases</i> —Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.	81	46	15	4	6	152	13	8	22	62	64	61	53	44	41	23	18	6	3	1	1	6	578	7.85	
Total...	86	52	20	8	8	174	17	10	25	69	71	74	66	55	61	52	44	29	13	9	17	8	794		
III.—Local Diseases.																									
1. <i>Diseases of the Nervous System</i> —Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Brain Disease, &c.	371	71	25	13	10	490	30	7	11	12	23	32	33	41	44	41	40	29	28	20	13	11	905	12.30	
2. <i>Diseases of the Organs of Circulation</i> —Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease, &c.	3	1	...	1	1	6	7	5	7	13	15	39	40	26	30	23	37	21	19	12	9	3	312	4.24	
3. <i>Diseases of the Respiratory System</i> —Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.	122	44	24	9	6	205	11	4	9	16	27	23	23	22	27	40	33	27	29	17	23	3	539	7.32	
4. <i>Diseases of the Digestive Organs</i> —Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.	79	33	12	7	10	141	13	9	10	20	22	21	35	30	35	38	30	30	21	8	8	2	473	6.43	
5. <i>Diseases of the Urinary Organs</i> —Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c. ....	...	2	...	...	1	3	2	1	1	3	2	6	6	1	6	7	4	3	7	3	1	...	56	0.76
6. <i>Diseases of the Organs of Generation</i> —Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	2	1	5	3	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	23	0.31
7. <i>Diseases of the Joints</i> —Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	4	1	2	1	1	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	20	0.27
8. <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> —Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.	6	...	1	...	...	7	...	2	1	...	2	3	...	5	...	5	3	2	2	1	1	...	34	0.46
Total...	582	151	62	30	28	853	63	31	41	70	94	128	139	131	149	157	149	115	106	62	55	19	2362		
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																									
1. <i>Diseases of Children</i> —Cyanosis, Spina Bifida, Teething, &c.	288	108	4	...	...	400	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	401	5.45
2. <i>Diseases of Adults</i> —Paramenia, Childbirth, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	9	9	14	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	0.63
3. <i>Diseases of Old People</i> —Old Age, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	27	39	153	2	...	226	3.07
4. <i>Diseases of Nutrition</i> —Atrophy, Debility	399	65	10	3	4	481	4	4	3	1	4	7	10	7	15	19	27	32	36	14	1	3	668	9.08	
Total...	687	173	14	3	4	881	4	5	7	7	13	16	24	10	16	19	28	36	63	53	154	5	1341		
V.—Violence.																									
1. <i>Accident or Negligence</i> —Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.	22	29	19	24	18	112	42	31	35	26	54	39	49	29	30	22	25	12	12	4	7	5	534	7.25	
2. <i>Wounds in Battle</i> —Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds	2	3	2	4	2	2	2	1	21	0.29
3. <i>Homicide</i> —Murder and Manslaughter	1	1	1	2	3	4	2	2	2	1	21	0.29
4. <i>Suicide</i> —Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.	1	2	3	4	3	4	4	2	2	...	3	1	25	0.34
5. <i>Execution</i> —Hanging ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0.08
Total...	23	29	19	24	18	113	42	31	39	32	61	48	55	35	34	22	27	14	12	7	7	7	586		
Unspecified	...	...	2	1	...	3	2	...	...	8	9	3	12	10	10	8	7	4	4	2	...	52	134	1.82
Totals from all Causes	1939	777	258	184	134	3292	312	136	166	254	309	322	342	300	317	306	302	235	242	157	267	102	7361	100.00	

APPENDIX TO REGISTRAR GENERAL'S REPORT.

E 1.

SUMMARY OF DEATHS of MALES registered in SYDNEY, from 1st January to 31st December, 1866.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	?	Total of all Ages.	Percentage on Total Deaths of Males of the Year in Sydney.	
I.—Zymotic Diseases.																									
1. <i>Miasmatic Diseases</i> —Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.	60	41	12	9	3	125	14	2	3	12	2	6	2	6	6	4	4	1	2	2	2	...	193	22.44	
2. <i>Enthetic Diseases</i> —Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	10	1.16
3. <i>Dietic Diseases</i> —Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	21	2.44
4. <i>Parasitic Diseases</i> —Thrush, Worms, &c.	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.47
Total	73	41	12	9	3	138	14	2	3	13	3	7	6	9	8	5	7	3	5	2	3	...	228		
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																									
1. <i>Diathetic Diseases</i> —Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c. ....	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	4	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	18	2.09
2. <i>Tubercular Diseases</i> —Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.	8	9	...	...	1	18	2	1	3	12	9	13	12	9	8	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	95	11.05
Total	8	10	...	...	1	19	4	1	3	12	9	15	14	10	12	4	4	3	1	...	2	...	113	
III.—Local Diseases.																									
1. <i>Diseases of the Nervous System</i> —Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Brain Disease, &c.	35	11	5	1	1	53	4	2	...	1	2	8	6	7	2	7	5	4	2	3	1	...	107	12.44	
2. <i>Diseases of the Organs of Circulation</i> —Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	5	14	4	3	4	4	7	3	3	1	...	...	51	5.93
3. <i>Diseases of the Respiratory System</i> —Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c. ...	14	7	7	1	...	29	...	...	1	2	1	5	3	2	5	7	5	2	7	2	3	...	74	8.61
4. <i>Diseases of the Digestive Organs</i> —Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c. ...	8	5	1	2	...	16	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	1	7	5	4	2	1	2	...	54	6.28	
5. <i>Diseases of the Urinary Organs</i> —Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	10	1.16
6. <i>Diseases of the Organs of Generation</i> —Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.	
7. <i>Diseases of the Joints</i> —Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0.58
8. <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> —Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.	
Total	58	23	13	4	1	99	7	5	4	8	10	32	18	14	13	26	23	13	16	7	6	...	301		
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																									
1. <i>Diseases of Children</i> —Cyanosis, Spina Bifida, Teething, &c.	32	11	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	5.00
2. <i>Diseases of Old People</i> —Old Age, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	10	1.16
3. <i>Diseases of Nutrition</i> —Atrophy, Debility	53	8	3	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	7.45
Total	85	19	3	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	117	
V.—Violence.																									
1. <i>Accident or Negligence</i> —Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c. ....	...	2	...	2	2	6	1	4	7	3	6	6	6	2	4	2	3	3	1	...	1	...	55	6.40
2. <i>Wounds in Battle</i> —Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.23
3. <i>Homicide</i> —Murder and Manslaughter ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0.69
4. <i>Suicide</i> —Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.35
5. <i>Execution</i> —Hanging	
Total ... ..	...	2	...	2	2	6	1	4	8	5	10	7	8	3	4	2	3	3	1	...	1	...	66	
Unspecified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	24	35	4.07
Totals from all Causes	224	95	28	15	7	369	27	12	18	39	35	62	47	37	37	38	38	23	25	12	17	24	860	100.00	

E 2.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of FEMALES registered in SYDNEY, from 1st January to 31st December, 1866.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	?	Total of all Ages	Percentage on Total Female Deaths of the Year in Sydney.
	I.—Zymotic Diseases.																							
1. <i>Miasmatic Diseases</i> —Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.	53	33	11	7	8	112	10	4	7	11	10	9	10	2	3	7	2	3	2	2	8	...	202	27.22
2. <i>Enthetic Diseases</i> —Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.40
3. <i>Dietic Diseases</i> —Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	2.15
4. <i>Parasitic Diseases</i> —Thrush, Worms, &c.	6	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1.08
Total...	69	34	11	7	9	130	10	4	7	11	10	11	11	3	4	5	8	2	3	2	8	...	229	
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																								
1. <i>Diatetic Diseases</i> —Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.	1	1	2	...	...	4	...	...	1	2	1	2	2	...	1	3	3	2	2	1	3	...	27	3.64
2. <i>Tubercular Diseases</i> —Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.	9	5	3	1	...	18	4	1	5	7	11	7	6	8	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	74	9.97
Total...	10	6	5	1	...	22	4	1	6	9	12	9	8	8	3	5	4	2	3	1	4	...	101	
III.—Local Diseases.																								
1. <i>Diseases of the Nervous System</i> —Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Brain Disease, &c.	36	12	2	...	1	51	2	...	2	2	1	2	2	3	7	5	3	4	...	4	1	...	89	12.00
2. <i>Diseases of the Organs of Circulation</i> —Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	2	1	3	5	2	2	3	1	1	...	...	25	3.37
3. <i>Diseases of the Respiratory System</i> —Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.	14	7	4	1	...	26	1	...	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	8	2	2	3	5	4	...	72	9.70
4. <i>Diseases of the Digestive Organs</i> —Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.	2	2	2	...	...	6	...	1	1	2	3	1	7	4	4	5	2	2	1	1	...	...	40	5.39
5. <i>Diseases of the Urinary Organs</i> —Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.54
6. <i>Diseases of the Organs of Generation</i> —Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	8	1.08
7. <i>Diseases of the Joints</i> —Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.27
8. <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> —Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Diseases, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.14
Total...	52	22	8	1	1	84	4	5	5	6	9	9	14	17	21	24	9	12	5	12	5	...	241	
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																								
1. <i>Diseases of Children</i> —Cyanosis, Spina Bifida, Teething, &c.	24	15	2	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	5.53
2. <i>Diseases of Adults</i> —Paramenia, Childbirth, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.41
3. <i>Diseases of Old People</i> —Old Age, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	5	14	...	...	23	3.10
4. <i>Diseases of Nutrition</i> —Atrophy, Debility	45	11	5	1	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	8.35
Total...	69	26	7	1	...	103	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	5	14	...	...	129	
V.—Violence.																								
1. <i>Accident or Negligence</i> —Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.	6	...	1	1	1	9	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	20	2.69
2. <i>Homicide</i> —Murder and Manslaughter ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.14
3. <i>Suicide</i> —Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. <i>Execution</i> —Hanging ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	6	...	1	1	1	9	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	21	
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	21	2.83
Totals from all Causes	206	88	32	11	11	348	19	11	20	27	33	30	34	30	32	35	22	18	12	22	31	18	742	100.00

SUMMARY of DEATHS of BOTH SEXES registered in SYDNEY, from 1st January to 31st December, 1866.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	?	Total of all Ages.	Percentage on Total Deaths of the Year in Sydney.	
I.—Zymotic Diseases.																									
1. <i>Miasmatic Diseases</i> —Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.	113	74	23	16	11	237	24	6	10	23	12	15	12	8	8	7	11	3	5	4	10	...	395	24.66	
2. <i>Enthetic Diseases</i> —Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.	4	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	13	0.81
3. <i>Dietic Diseases</i> —Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.	15	15	2	4	2	3	3	3	2	2	...	1	37	2.31
4. <i>Parasitic Diseases</i> —Thrush, Worms, &c.	10	1	1	12	12	0.74
Total	142	75	23	16	12	268	24	6	10	24	13	18	17	12	12	10	15	5	8	4	11	...	457		
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																									
1. <i>Diathetic Diseases</i> —Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.	1	2	2	...	...	5	2	...	1	2	1	4	4	1	5	5	3	4	2	1	5	...	45	2.81
2. <i>Tubercular Diseases</i> —Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.	17	14	3	1	1	36	6	2	8	19	20	20	18	17	10	4	5	1	2	...	1	...	169	10.55	
Total	18	16	5	1	1	41	8	2	9	21	21	24	22	18	15	9	8	5	4	1	6	...	214		
III.—Local Diseases.																									
1. <i>Diseases of the Nervous System</i> —Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Brain Disease, &c.	71	23	7	1	2	104	6	2	2	3	3	10	8	10	9	12	8	8	2	7	2	...	196	12.24	
2. <i>Diseases of the Organs of Circulation</i> —Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	1	5	16	5	6	9	6	9	6	4	2	...	...	76	4.74
3. <i>Diseases of the Respiratory System</i> —Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c. ...	28	14	11	2	...	55	1	...	1	4	4	8	7	6	10	15	7	4	10	7	7	...	146	9.12	
4. <i>Diseases of the Digestive Organs</i> —Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c. ...	10	7	3	2	...	22	2	3	3	3	4	4	10	6	5	12	7	6	3	2	2	...	94	5.87	
5. <i>Diseases of the Urinary Organs</i> —Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	1	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	14	0.87
6. <i>Diseases of the Organs of Generation</i> —Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	0.49
7. <i>Diseases of the Joints</i> —Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0.44
8. <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> —Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.07
Total	110	45	21	5	2	183	11	10	9	14	19	41	32	31	34	50	32	25	21	19	11	...	542		
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																									
1. <i>Diseases of Children</i> —Cyanosis, Spina Bifida, Teething, &c.	56	26	2	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	5.24
2. <i>Diseases of Adults</i> —Paramenia, Childbirth, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.19
3. <i>Diseases of Old People</i> —Old Age, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	8	19	...	33	2.06
4. <i>Diseases of Nutrition</i> —Atrophy, Debility	98	19	8	1	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	7.87
Total	154	45	10	1	...	210	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	8	19	...	246	
V.—Violence.																									
1. <i>Accident or Negligence</i> —Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.	6	2	1	3	3	15	2	5	9	3	7	6	6	3	6	3	3	3	1	2	1	...	75	4.68	
2. <i>Wounds in Battle</i> —Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.19
3. <i>Homicide</i> —Murder and Manslaughter ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0.37
4. <i>Suicide</i> —Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.19
5. <i>Execution</i> —Hanging
Total	6	2	1	3	3	15	2	5	10	5	11	8	8	4	6	3	3	3	1	2	1	...	87		
Unspecified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	42	56	3.49
Totals from all Causes	430	183	60	26	18	717	46	23	38	66	68	92	81	67	69	73	60	41	37	34	48	42	1602	100.00	

F. 1.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of MALES registered in the SUBURBAN DISTRICTS, from 1st January to 31st December, 1866.

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APPENDIX TO REGISTRAR GENERAL'S REPORT.

25

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all Ages.	Percentage on Total Male Deaths of the Year in the Suburban Districts.	
I.—Zymotic Diseases.																								
1. <i>Miasmatic Diseases</i> —Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.	38	25	9	10	6	88	12	4	3	3	1	2	...	4	1	1	1	2	3	2	4	1	132	25.68
2. <i>Erythematic Diseases</i> —Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.20
3. <i>Dietic Diseases</i> —Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	0.97
4. <i>Parasitic Diseases</i> —Thrush, Worms, &c.	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.58
Total	45	25	9	10	6	95	12	4	3	3	1	2	...	4	2	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	141	
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																								
1. <i>Diathetic Diseases</i> —Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.	1	1	1	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	4	4	...	...	2	...	18	3.50
2. <i>Tubercular Diseases</i> —Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.	8	10	4	...	3	25	2	...	2	4	5	6	2	7	4	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	66	12.84
Total	9	11	5	1	3	29	3	...	2	4	5	7	3	7	5	4	8	5	...	...	2	...	84	
III.—Local Diseases.																								
1. <i>Diseases of the Nervous System</i> —Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Brain Disease, &c.	21	5	4	...	1	31	1	...	...	...	2	3	3	3	2	1	4	...	2	4	2	1	59	11.48
2. <i>Diseases of the Organs of Circulation</i> —Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	...	18	3.50
3. <i>Diseases of the Respiratory System</i> —Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.	8	9	3	...	2	22	4	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	40	7.78
4. <i>Diseases of the Digestive Organs</i> —Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.	9	3	1	...	1	14	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	3	2	3	...	...	1	...	32	6.22
5. <i>Diseases of the Urinary Organs</i> —Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	0.39
6. <i>Diseases of the Organs of Generation</i> —Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.20
7. <i>Diseases of the Joints</i> —Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> —Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	38	17	8	...	4	67	6	1	...	2	5	8	8	7	6	7	9	7	7.5	5	5	2	152	
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																								
1. <i>Diseases of Children</i> —Cyanosis, Spina Bifida, Teething, &c.	27	7	...	...	...	34	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	6.82
2. <i>Diseases of Old People</i> —Old Age, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	8	...	11	2.14
3. <i>Diseases of Nutrition</i> —Atrophy, Debility	43	8	...	1	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	61	11.86
Total	70	15	...	1	...	86	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	4	2	9	...	...	107	
V.—Violence.																								
1. <i>Accident or Negligence</i> —Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.	2	1	1	...	4	8	3	...	3	...	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	27	5.25
2. <i>Wounds in Battle</i> —Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. <i>Homicide</i> —Murder and Manslaughter ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.39
4. <i>Suicide</i> —Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. <i>Execution</i> —Hanging ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	1	1	...	4	8	3	...	3	...	2	1	4	2	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	29	
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.20
Totals from all Causes	164	69	23	12	17	285	24	6	8	9	13	18	16	20	15	13	23	16	15	10	20	3	514	100.00

SUMMARY OF DEATHS of FEMALES registered in the SUBURBAN DISTRICTS, from 1st January to 31st December, 1866.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all ages.	Percentage on Total Female Death of the Year in the Suburban Districts.	
I.—Zymotic Diseases.																								
1. <i>Miasmatic Diseases</i> —Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.	37	30	4	7	5	83	12	2	4	2	1	3	2	7	4	1	...	...	2	2	3	1	129	28.54
2. <i>Enthetic Diseases</i> —Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.44
3. <i>Dietic Diseases</i> —Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1.10
4. <i>Parasitic Diseases</i> —Thrush, Worms, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	42	30	4	7	5	88	12	2	4	2	1	3	2	9	4	1	...	...	2	2	3	1	136	
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																								
1. <i>Diathetic Diseases</i> —Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.	2	2	1	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	2	1	22	4.87
2. <i>Tubercular Diseases</i> —Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.	7	4	4	...	...	15	2	...	2	3	7	3	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	9.07
Total	9	6	5	1	...	21	2	...	2	3	8	3	4	5	3	4	1	1	2	1	2	1	63	
III.—Local Diseases.																								
1. <i>Diseases of the Nervous System</i> —Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Brain Disease, &c.	22	6	6	1	2	37	1	...	1	...	2	3	1	3	1	...	1	1	4	...	1	...	56	12.39
2. <i>Diseases of the Organs of Circulation</i> —Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	3	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	17	3.76
3. <i>Diseases of the Respiratory System</i> —Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c. ...	11	4	4	...	...	19	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	4	2	...	2	1	...	42	9.29
4. <i>Diseases of the Digestive Organs</i> —Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c. ...	9	7	...	...	1	17	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	4	2	1	1	3	1	...	...	35	7.76
5. <i>Diseases of the Urinary Organs</i> —Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1.55
6. <i>Diseases of the Organs of Generation</i> —Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.89
7. <i>Diseases of the Joints</i> —Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> —Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	43	17	10	1	4	75	4	1	4	5	6	8	7	9	9	5	8	4	8	4	4	...	161	
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																								
1. <i>Diseases of Children</i> —Cyanosis, Spina Bifida, Teething, &c.	14	9	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	5.09
2. <i>Diseases of Adults</i> —Paramenia, Childbirth, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.44
3. <i>Diseases of Old People</i> —Old Age, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	0.65
4. <i>Diseases of Nutrition</i> —Atrophy, Debility	35	7	...	...	...	42	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	52	11.51
Total	49	16	...	...	...	65	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	80	
V.—Violence.																								
1. <i>Accident or Negligence</i> —Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2.21
2. <i>Homicide</i> —Murder and Manslaughter ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. <i>Suicide</i> —Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	0.44
4. <i>Execution</i> —Hanging ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	12	
Unspecified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals from all Causes	143	69	19	9	10	250	20	4	13	10	18	16	15	24	18	10	13	5	14	9	11	2	452	100.00

F 3.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of BOTH SEXES registered in SUBURBAN DISTRICTS, from 1st January to 31st December, 1866.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.*	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	?	Total of all Ages.	Percentage on Total Deaths of the Year in the Suburban Districts.
	I.—Zymotic Diseases.																							
1. <i>Miasmatic Diseases</i> —Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.	75	55	13	17	11	171	24	6	7	5	2	5	2	11	5	2	1	2	5	4	7	2	261	27.02
2. <i>Enthetic Diseases</i> —Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.31
3. <i>Dietic Diseases</i> —Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	1.04
4. <i>Parasitic Diseases</i> —Thrush, Worms, &c.	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.31
Total	87	55	13	17	11	183	24	6	7	5	2	5	2	13	6	2	1	2	5	5	7	2	277	
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																								
1. <i>Diatetic Diseases</i> —Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.	3	3	2	2	...	10	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	5	2	1	4	1	40	4.14
2. <i>Tubercular Diseases</i> —Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.	15	14	8	...	3	40	4	...	4	7	12	9	6	11	5	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	107	11.08
Total	18	17	10	2	3	50	5	...	4	7	13	10	7	12	8	8	9	6	2	1	4	1	147	
III.—Local Diseases.																								
1. <i>Diseases of the Nervous System</i> —Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Brain Disease, &c.	43	11	10	1	3	68	2	...	1	...	4	6	4	6	3	1	5	1	6	4	3	1	115	11.90
2. <i>Diseases of the Organs of Circulation</i> —Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	4	1	4	1	3	2	3	...	35	3.62
3. <i>Diseases of the Respiratory System</i> —Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c. ...	19	13	7	...	2	41	5	1	1	2	4	4	3	1	2	3	5	5	...	2	2	1	82	8.49
4. <i>Diseases of the Digestive Organs</i> —Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c. ...	18	10	1	...	2	31	1	1	1	3	...	...	3	3	5	3	4	5	1	1	...	...	67	6.94
5. <i>Diseases of the Urinary Organs</i> —Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	0.93
6. <i>Diseases of the Organs of Generation</i> —Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.42
7. <i>Diseases of the Joints</i> —Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.10
8. <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> —Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	81	34	18	1	8	142	10	2	4	7	11	16	15	16	15	12	17	11	15	9	9	2	313	
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																								
1. <i>Diseases of Children</i> —Cyanosis, Spina Bifida, Teething, &c.	41	16	...	...	...	57	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	6.00
2. <i>Diseases of Adults</i> —Paramenia, Childbirth, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.20
3. <i>Diseases of Old People</i> —Old Age, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	10	...	...	14	1.45
4. <i>Diseases of Nutrition</i> —Atrophy, Debility	78	15	...	1	...	94	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	6	1	4	1	1	...	113	11.70
Total	119	31	...	1	...	151	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	6	2	6	2	11	...	187	
V.—Violence.																								
1. <i>Accident or Negligence</i> —Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.	2	1	1	...	5	9	5	...	4	...	4	2	4	2	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	37	3.83
2. <i>Wounds in Battle</i> —Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. <i>Homicide</i> —Murder and Manslaughter ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	0.42
4. <i>Suicide</i> —Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. <i>Execution</i> —Hanging ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	1	1	...	5	9	5	...	4	...	4	2	5	3	2	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	41	
Unspecified. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.10
Totals from all Causes	307	138	42	21	27	535	44	10	21	19	31	34	31	44	33	23	36	21	29	19	31	5	966	100.00

APPENDIX TO REGISTRAR GENERAL'S REPORT.

G 1.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of MALES registered in the COUNTRY DISTRICTS, from 1st January to 31st December, 1866.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all Ages.	Percentage on Total Male Deaths of the Year.		
I.—Zymotic Diseases.																									
1. <i>Miasmatic Diseases</i> —Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.	164	147	51	39	28	429	58	20	15	16	24	10	16	15	8	17	20	19	19	10	13	2	711	23·53	
2. <i>Enthetic Diseases</i> —Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0·53
3. <i>Dietic Diseases</i> —Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	2	6	4	6	8	16	12	6	7	5	...	1	4	81	2·68
4. <i>Parasitic Diseases</i> —Thrush, Worms, &c.	6	1	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	0·33
Total...	173	148	51	42	28	442	58	21	15	18	32	15	23	25	27	30	28	26	26	11	15	6	818		
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																									
1. <i>Diathetic Diseases</i> —Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	2	4	3	6	3	6	11	12	10	4	5	5	...	76	2·51
2. <i>Tubercular Diseases</i> —Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.	32	12	3	2	1	50	1	4	8	19	19	24	18	11	20	9	7	4	1	1	...	5	201	6·65	
Total...	33	13	3	2	2	53	1	5	9	21	23	27	24	14	26	20	19	14	5	6	5	5	277		
III.—Local Diseases.																									
1. <i>Diseases of the Nervous System</i> —Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Brain Disease, &c.	154	12	4	4	2	176	13	3	3	7	12	15	13	20	27	21	19	14	13	8	7	6	377	12·47	
2. <i>Diseases of the Organs of Circulation</i> —Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	4	9	7	16	24	12	16	13	20	6	11	5	5	1	153	5·06
3. <i>Diseases of the Respiratory System</i> —Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.	42	5	5	4	3	59	3	...	4	7	12	8	7	12	9	18	15	15	6	10	1	201	6·65		
4. <i>Diseases of the Digestive Organs</i> —Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.	21	8	4	2	5	40	5	2	3	6	11	8	14	14	20	17	17	14	12	5	4	1	193	6·39	
5. <i>Diseases of the Urinary Organs</i> —Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	1	5	2	3	3	4	3	1	...	31	1·03
6. <i>Diseases of the Organs of Generation</i> —Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	10	0·33
7. <i>Diseases of the Joints</i> —Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> —Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.	2	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	4	3	2	2	1	1	...	22	0·73
Total...	220	27	14	10	11	282	23	5	14	32	43	53	62	63	80	75	77	56	57	28	28	9	987		
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																									
1. <i>Diseases of Children</i> —Cyanosis, Spina Bifida, Teething, &c.	108	34	1	...	...	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	4·73
2. <i>Diseases of Old People</i> —Old Age, &c.	...	...	...	...	2	123	1	1	1	...	1	3	5	5	11	15	16	24	25	12	...	2	142	4·70
3. <i>Diseases of Nutrition</i> —Atrophy, Debility, &c.	107	14	...	...	...	123	1	1	1	...	1	3	5	5	11	15	16	24	25	12	...	2	245	8·11
Total...	215	48	1	...	2	266	1	1	1	...	1	3	5	5	11	15	16	25	41	35	100	4	530		
V.—Violence.																									
1. <i>Accident or Negligence</i> —Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.	8	11	10	11	6	46	22	16	16	20	39	26	35	23	17	16	14	8	10	1	5	4	318	10·52	
2. <i>Wounds in Battle</i> —Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	15	0·50
3. <i>Homicide</i> —Murder and Manslaughter	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	11	0·36
4. <i>Suicide</i> —Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·10
5. <i>Execution</i> —Hanging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	9	11	10	11	6	47	22	16	17	24	41	32	38	26	20	16	16	10	10	1	5	6	347		
Unspecified	...	...	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	3	5	2	9	7	7	6	4	3	4	1	...	8	63	2·09
Totals from all Causes	650	247	81	66	49	1093	106	48	56	98	145	132	161	140	171	162	160	134	143	82	153	38	3022	100·00	

G 2.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of FEMALES registered in the COUNTRY DISTRICTS, from 1st January to 31st December, 1866.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all Ages.	Percentage on Total Female Deaths of the Year.		
	I.—Zymotic Diseases.																								
1. <i>Miasmatic Diseases</i> —Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.	142	93	54	43	25	357	77	26	22	21	12	15	3	9	2	4	2	4	5	4	1	3	567	32.01	
2. <i>Ethetic Diseases</i> —Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.11
3. <i>Dietic Diseases</i> —Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.45
4. <i>Parasitic Diseases</i> —Thrush, Worms, &c.	13	1	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0.85
Total	159	94	54	43	25	375	78	26	22	21	14	15	4	9	2	6	3	4	5	4	1	3	592		
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																									
1. <i>Diathetic Diseases</i> —Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.	...	...	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	3	1	5	2	6	6	9	6	4	2	1	2	1	55	3.11
2. <i>Tubercular Diseases</i> —Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.	17	6	1	1	1	26	2	2	2	17	13	8	11	5	6	6	2	...	...	...	...	1	101	5.71
Total	17	6	2	3	2	30	3	3	3	20	14	13	13	11	12	15	8	4	2	1	2	2	156		
III.—Local Diseases.																									
1. <i>Diseases of the Nervous System</i> —Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Brain Disease, &c.	103	25	4	7	3	142	9	2	5	2	4	1	8	5	5	7	8	6	7	1	1	4	217	12.25	
2. <i>Diseases of the Organs of Circulation</i> —Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease	1	...	...	1	...	2	3	2	1	2	1	4	7	3	1	3	4	8	1	3	1	2	48	2.71
3. <i>Diseases of the Respiratory System</i> —Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.	33	12	1	3	1	50	2	3	3	3	7	3	6	3	6	4	6	3	4	2	4	1	110	6.21	
4. <i>Diseases of the Digestive Organs</i> —Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.	30	8	4	3	3	48	5	3	3	8	7	9	8	7	5	4	3	6	1	...	1	1	119	6.72	
5. <i>Diseases of the Urinary Organs</i> —Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.11
6. <i>Diseases of the Organs of Generation</i> —Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	0.62
7. <i>Diseases of the Joints</i> —Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.11
8. <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> —Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0.62
Total	171	45	9	14	7	246	19	14	14	17	21	18	30	21	20	20	23	23	13	6	7	8	520		
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																									
1. <i>Diseases of Children</i> —Cyanosis, Spina Bifida, Teething, &c.	83	32	1	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	6.55
2. <i>Diseases of Adults</i> —Paramenia, Childbirth, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8	8	13	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	2.32
3. <i>Diseases of Old People</i> —Old Age, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	24	...	37	2.09
4. <i>Diseases of Nutrition</i> —Atrophy, Debility	116	17	2	1	2	138	3	2	1	1	2	4	4	2	2	4	5	7	7	1	...	1	184	10.39	
Total	199	49	3	1	2	254	3	2	4	6	10	12	17	5	3	4	5	7	13	8	24	1	378		
V.—Violence.																									
1. <i>Accident or Negligence</i> —Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.	6	15	7	10	4	42	13	10	6	3	4	5	4	1	5	2	5	1	...	1	1	1	104	5.87	
2. <i>Homicide</i> —Murder and Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	0.17
3. <i>Suicide</i> —Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.23
4. <i>Execution</i> —Hanging	
Total	6	15	7	10	4	42	13	10	8	3	5	6	4	2	6	2	5	1	...	2	1	1	111		
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	2	14	0.79	
Totals from all Causes	552	209	75	71	40	947	116	55	51	71	65	64	69	49	44	48	46	39	33	22	35	17	1771	100.00	

SUMMARY of DEATHS of BOTH SEXES registered in the COUNTRY DISTRICTS, from 1st January to 31st December, 1866.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	?	Total of all Ages.	Percentage on Total Deaths of the Year in the Country Districts.	
	I.—Zymotic Diseases.																								
1. <i>Miasmatic Diseases</i> —Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.	306	240	105	82	53	786	135	46	37	37	36	25	19	24	10	21	22	23	24	14	14	5	1278	26.66	
2. <i>Enthetic Diseases</i> —Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	18	0.38
3. <i>Dietic Diseases</i> —Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.	5	1	...	6	...	1	...	2	8	4	7	8	16	13	7	7	...	5	...	1	4	89	1.86
4. <i>Parasitic Diseases</i> —Thrush, Worms, &c.	19	2	...	2	...	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	25	0.52
Total	332	242	105	85	53	817	136	47	37	39	46	30	27	34	29	36	31	30	31	15	16	9	1410		
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																									
1. <i>Diathetic Diseases</i> —Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.	1	1	1	2	2	7	1	2	2	5	5	8	8	9	12	20	18	14	6	6	7	1	131	2.73	
2. <i>Tubercular Diseases</i> —Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.	49	18	4	3	2	76	3	6	10	36	32	32	29	16	26	15	9	4	1	1	...	6	302	6.30	
Total	50	19	5	5	4	83	4	8	12	41	37	40	37	25	38	35	27	18	7	7	7	7	433		
III.—Local Diseases.																									
1. <i>Diseases of the Nervous System</i> —Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Brain Disease, &c.	257	37	8	11	5	318	22	5	8	9	16	16	21	25	32	28	27	20	20	9	8	10	594	12.39	
2. <i>Diseases of the Organs of Circulation</i> —Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease ...	2	...	...	1	1	4	5	2	5	11	8	20	31	15	17	16	24	14	12	8	6	3	201	4.19
3. <i>Diseases of the Respiratory System</i> —Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c. ...	75	17	6	7	4	109	5	3	7	10	19	11	13	15	15	22	21	18	19	8	14	2	311	6.49	
4. <i>Diseases of the Digestive Organs</i> —Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c. ...	51	16	8	5	8	88	10	5	6	14	18	17	22	21	25	21	20	18	5	5	2	2	312	6.51	
5. <i>Diseases of the Urinary Organs</i> —Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c. ....	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	3	2	3	1	5	3	3	3	4	3	1	...	33	0.69
6. <i>Diseases of the Organs of Generation</i> —Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	0.23
7. <i>Diseases of the Joints</i> —Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	0.25
8. <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> —Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.	6	...	1	...	...	7	...	2	1	...	2	3	...	5	...	4	3	2	2	1	1	...	33	0.69
Total	391	72	23	24	18	528	42	19	28	49	64	71	92	84	100	95	100	79	70	34	35	17	1507		
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																									
1. <i>Diseases of Children</i> —Cyanosis, Spina Bifida, Teething, &c.	191	66	2	...	...	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	259	5.40
2. <i>Diseases of Adults</i> —P ^{ar} amenia, Childbirth, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8	8	13	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	0.86
3. <i>Diseases of Old People</i> —Old Age, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	30	124	2	179	3.74	
4. <i>Diseases of Nutrition</i> —Atrophy, Debility	223	31	2	1	4	261	4	3	2	1	3	7	9	7	13	19	21	31	32	13	...	3	429	8.95	
Total	414	97	4	1	4	520	4	3	5	6	11	15	22	10	14	19	21	32	54	43	124	5	908		
V.—Violence.																									
1. <i>Accident or Negligence</i> —Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.	14	26	17	21	10	88	35	26	22	23	43	31	39	24	22	18	19	9	10	2	6	5	422	8.80	
2. <i>Wounds in Battle</i> —Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. <i>Homicide</i> —Murder and Manslaughter	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	18	0.38
4. <i>Suicide</i> —Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	15	0.31
5. <i>Execution</i> —Hanging ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.06
Totals	15	26	17	21	10	89	35	26	25	27	46	38	42	28	26	18	21	11	10	3	6	7	458		
Unspecified ... ..	...	...	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	7	6	2	10	8	8	7	6	3	4	2	...	10	77	1.61
Totals from all Causes	1202	466	156	137	89	2040	222	103	107	169	210	196	230	189	215	210	206	173	176	104	188	55	4793	100.00	

H.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of both SEXES registered in the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, during each Month of the Year 1866, classified under the heads of the several Causes of Death.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS OF THE YEAR.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
I.—Zymotic Diseases.																													
1. <i>Miasmatic Diseases</i> —Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c....	125	114	113	92	122	91	116	90	116	99	114	103	60	45	53	45	41	40	53	60	59	66	64	53	1036	898	1934	26.27	
2. <i>Enthetic Diseases</i> —Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, &c.	2	1	2	...	4	1	4	...	2	...	2	2	3	...	2	3	3	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	27	7	34	0.46
3. <i>Dietic Diseases</i> —Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.	15	5	12	4	7	1	7	4	14	...	7	2	14	3	9	2	6	1	6	...	3	3	7	4	107	29	136	1.85	
4. <i>Parasitic Diseases</i> —Thrush, Worms, &c.	1	2	2	7	1	3	2	3	3	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	2	2	17	23	40	0.54
Total	143	122	129	103	134	96	129	97	135	101	123	107	78	49	66	47	51	43	61	62	63	71	75	59	1187	957	2144		
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																													
1. <i>Diathetic Diseases</i> —Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.	8	7	9	12	7	10	10	8	7	14	21	6	8	8	10	7	4	8	10	9	10	8	7	112	104	216	2.93		
2. <i>Tubercular Diseases</i> —Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.	26	27	27	23	35	18	39	16	27	19	33	13	22	14	29	16	30	16	21	16	39	22	31	7	362	104	466	7.85	
Total	34	34	36	35	45	28	49	24	34	33	54	19	30	22	39	23	34	24	31	25	49	30	39	23	474	320	794		
III.—Local Diseases.																													
1. <i>Diseases of the Nervous System</i> —Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Brain Disease, &c.	61	42	43	27	37	30	51	36	55	27	38	27	36	30	40	31	40	16	45	34	53	32	44	30	543	362	905	12.30	
2. <i>Diseases of the Organs of Circulation</i> —Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease	21	6	11	8	22	7	20	5	15	5	20	14	13	6	23	8	22	7	23	11	12	8	15	5	222	90	312	4.24	
3. <i>Diseases of the Respiratory System</i> —Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.	27	10	16	8	16	9	26	13	22	15	22	32	29	20	25	15	34	19	35	27	28	27	35	29	315	224	539	7.32	
4. <i>Diseases of the Digestive Organs</i> —Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.	22	23	21	14	25	16	28	21	20	12	26	13	22	14	28	21	18	9	19	16	22	21	28	14	279	194	473	6.43	
5. <i>Diseases of the Urinary Organs</i> —Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.	4	...	1	...	3	...	3	2	4	1	6	3	3	1	4	1	2	...	2	1	5	2	6	2	43	13	56	0.76	
6. <i>Diseases of the Organs of Generation</i> —Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.	3	1	...	4	...	3	...	2	2	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	3	3	23	23	46	0.81
7. <i>Diseases of the Joints</i> —Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	16	4	20	0.27
8. <i>Diseases of Integumentary System</i> —Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.	4	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	...	1	2	2	2	1	...	...	1	4	...	2	3	22	12	34	0.46
Total	142	83	94	62	106	66	129	80	121	62	116	92	109	77	124	79	119	54	124	90	125	94	131	83	1440	922	2362		
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																													
1. <i>Diseases of Children</i> —Cyanosis, Spina Bifida, Teething, &c.	24	20	22	27	29	20	30	19	26	21	21	10	15	12	6	7	13	5	12	9	6	12	17	18	221	180	401	5.45	
2. <i>Diseases of Adults</i> —Fœtation, Childbirth, &c.	1	...	2	...	5	...	7	...	6	...	6	...	5	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	46	46	92	0.63
3. <i>Diseases of Old People</i> —Old Age, &c.	15	4	13	3	14	2	11	5	15	6	16	14	13	7	12	5	10	6	15	3	10	5	19	3	163	63	226	3.07	
4. <i>Diseases of Nutrition</i> —Atrophy, Debility	29	28	21	33	43	34	29	15	23	21	33	21	25	24	29	21	25	17	39	28	37	26	37	30	370	298	668	9.08	
Total	68	53	56	65	86	61	70	46	64	54	70	51	53	48	47	36	48	32	66	41	53	45	73	55	754	587	1341		
V.—Violence.																													
1. <i>Accident or Negligence</i> —Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.	45	6	33	12	37	8	37	11	23	10	22	8	41	13	31	14	32	10	29	17	32	14	38	11	400	194	594	7.25	
2. <i>Wounds in Battle</i> —Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds
3. <i>Homicide</i> —Murder and Manslaughter	3	2	...	5	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	17	4	21	0.29
4. <i>Suicide</i> —Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.	2	2	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	19	6	25	0.34
5. <i>Execution</i> —Hanging	1	1	...	1	6	...	6	0.08
Total	50	8	34	12	42	9	43	11	23	10	28	9	45	14	35	14	34	11	30	19	34	14	44	13	442	144	586		
Unspecified	11	2	11	4	9	3	8	7	11	2	6	1	6	3	8	2	5	6	8	2	5	2	11	1	99	35	134	1.82	
Totals from all Causes	448	302	360	281	422	263	428	265	388	262	397	279	321	213	319	201	291	170	320	239	329	256	373	234	4396	2965	7361	100.00	

I
TABLE shewing the DEATHS which have occurred from the causes stated, in each of the several WARDS of the CITY OF SYDNEY, from 1st January to 31st December, 1866,
distinguishing those under five years of age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	GIPPS.			BOURKE.			BRISBANE.			MACQUARIE.			COOK.			FITZROY.			PHILLIP.			DENISON.			Total Deaths from each Cause, in Sydney, 1866.	Total Deaths from each Cause, in Sydney, 1863.	Total Deaths from each Cause, in Sydney, 1864.	
	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.				
I.—ORDER 1.																												
1. Small Pox																												
2. Measles																												
3. Scarletina	1		1					2	2	2		2	2	2	2		2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	12	26	176
Diphtheria	1	2	3	1	2	3							3	2	5	4		4	1		1	2	2	2	18	28	28	
4. Quinsy																										2	3	
5. Croup	2	1	3	4	1	5	4		4		1	1	7		7	5	1	6	6		6	8		8	40	30	20	
6. Whooping Cough	3		3	1		1	5		5	2		2	2		2	1		1							12		13	
7. Typhus (and Infantile Fever)	1	3	4	2	25	27	1	1	2	2	3	5	2	4	6	3	15	18	3	3	6	1	4	5	73	35	45	
8. Erysipelas					1	1											1	1	1		1				3	6		
9. Metria		1	1					2	2				2	2	2	2	2	2					2	2	9	7	8	
10. Carbuncle																								1	1	1	1	3
11. Influenza		1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2		1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2				1	2	3	14	2	4	
12. Dysentery	1	2	3	2	7	9	1	2	3	1	1	2	5	1	6	3	5	8				2	2	4	35	40	57	
13. Diarrhoea	24	3	27	9	11	20	22	1	23	8		8	19	4	23	25	1	26	7		7	18	2	20	154	134	124	
14. Cholera					1	1								1	1	1	1	2	2		2				6	9	5	
15. Ague																										1	1	3
16. Remittent Fever													1	1		1	1	2	2				1	1	2	6	2	1
17. Rheumatism		2	2		1	1		1	1		1	1		2	2		2	2					1	1	1	10	6	10
	33	15	48	21	50	71	34	10	44	15	8	23	38	19	57	44	32	76	20	4	24	34	18	52	395	331	497	
ORDER 2.																												
1. Syphilis				1	3	4																				7	6	4
2. Stricture of the Urethra		1	1		2	2											3	3			3					6		
3. Hydrophobia																												
4. Glanders																												
		1	1	1	5	6											3	3	3		3					13	6	4
ORDER 3.																												
1. Privation					3	3		1	1		1	1												1	1	6	7	4
2. Want of Breast Milk	5		5	3	3	3							1		1	2		2	3		3				14	9	4	
3. Purpura and Scurvy					1	1										1		1							2	3	1	
4. Alcoholism { a Delirium Tremens b Intemperance		1	1		2	2		2	2		1	1					3	3			1	1		1	1	3	10	4
	5	1	6	3	9	12		3	3		2	2	1		1	3	3	6	3	1	4		3	3	37	43	23	
ORDER 4.																												
1. Thrush							2		2	2		2	1		1	3		3	3		3				11	5	5	
2. Worms, &c.																				1		1			1	2	3	
							2		2	2		2	1		1	3		3	4		4				12	7	8	
TOTAL, CLASS I.	38	17	55	25	64	89	36	13	49	17	10	27	40	19	59	50	38	88	30	5	35	34	21	55	457	387	532	

APPENDIX TO REGISTRAR GENERAL'S REPORT.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	GIPPS.			BOURKE.			BRISBANE.			MACQUARIE.			COOK.			FITZROY.			PHILLIP.			DENISON.			Total Deaths from each Cause, in Sydney, 1866.	Total Deaths from each Cause, in Sydney, 1865.	Total Deaths from each Cause, in Sydney, 1864.					
	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.	Under.	Over.	Total.								
ORDER 4—continued.																																
11. Stomach Disease, &c. ...				2	2	4		1	1							1	1		1	1								2	2	9	10	10
12. Pancreas Disease, &c. ...																																
13. Hepatitis ...	1	1	2					1	1									1			1		2	2		2	2	8	12	6		
14. Jaundice ...					1	1																						1	3	1		
15. Liver Disease, &c. ...		5	5		14	14		1	1		2	2		1	1		6	6		1	1				1	1	31	28	48			
16. Spleen Disease, &c. ...																														1		
ORDER 5.																																
	5	11	16	4	21	25		7	7	1	3	4	2	3	5	3	12	15		6	6	5	12	16				94	102	130.		
1. Nephritis ...								1	1								1	1		1	1							3	5	2		
2. Ischuria ...																														2		
3. Nephria ...					1	1		1	1																			2	4	3		
4. Diabetes ...								1	1																			1	1			
5. Stone ...																													1			
6. Cystitis ...																													4	4		
7. Kidney Disease, &c. ...		1	1		3	3											2	2		1	1		1	1		1	1	8	12	4		
ORDER 6.																																
		1	1		4	4		3	3								3	3		2	2		1	1				14	27	15		
1. Ovarian Dropsy ...					2	2											1	1										3		1		
2. Uterus Disease, &c. ...					2	2		1	1					1	1					1	1							5	1	5		
ORDER 7.																																
					4	4		1	1					1	1		1	1		1	1							8	1	6		
1. Arthritis ...																							1	1				1		1		
2. Joint Disease, &c. ...		1	1		3	3					1	1		1	1													6	6	2		
ORDER 8.																																
		1	1		3	3					1	1		1	1											1	1	7	6	3		
1. Phlegmon ...														1	1													1				
2. Ulcer ...																													5	1		
3. Skin Disease, &c. ...																													2			
														1	1													1	7	1		
TOTAL, CLASS III																																
	28	31	59	12	109	121	20	38	58	10	17	27	27	37	64	39	65	104	9	31	40	32	37	69				542	504	593		
IV.—ORDER 1.																																
1. Premature Birth ...	5		5	2		2	5		5				3		3	4		4	1		1	3		3				23	20	30		
2. Cyanosis ...																						1		1				1	2	3		
3. Spina Bifida ...																													1	1		
4. Other Malformations ...	1		1	1		1				1		1	1		1	1		1	3		3	1		1				9	5	2		
5. Teething ...	4		4	4		4	2		2	3		3	11		11	6		6	14		14	7		7				51	59	56		
	10		10	7		7	7		7	4		4	15		15	11		11	18		18	12		12				84	87	92		

J.

BIRTHS and DEATHS occurring at Sea, registered in the Colony of New South Wales, from 1st January to 31st December, 1866.

WHERE REGISTERED.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.]
Sydney	4	2	6	31	2	33
Newcastle ... ..	.....	1	1	33	3	36
Macleay River ... ..	.....	.....	.....	7	3	10
Port Stephens ... ..	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Wollongong ... ..	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Total	4	3	7	88	8	96

K.

RETURN of the REGISTRATION DISTRICTS, with the Names of the Persons holding the office of District Registrar, and Dates of Appointment.

DISTRICT.	NAME OF REGISTRAR.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
1. Sydney	The Registrar General	10 Nov., 1864.
2. Balmain	William Parker, Chemist	1 July, 1861.
3. Newtown	C. A. Newman, Schoolmaster	9 April, 1857.
4. Glebe	James Buckland, Schoolmaster	12 July, 1860.
5. Redfern and Botany	Christopher Warburton	30 Oct., 1865.
6. Paddington and Alexandria	Henry Gale	1 July, 1863.
7. Concord	John Watts, Schoolmaster	3 Sept., 1860.
8. St. George	T. H. Bolger	13 Oct., 1866.
9. St. Leonards	R. D. Ward, Surgeon	28 Feb., 1856.
COUNTRY DISTRICTS.		
10. Albury	Thomas H. Stone	1 July, 1866.
11. Armidale	W. H. Mutlow, Chemist	11 Sept., 1860.
12. Balranald	Hay } James Forsyth, C.P.S.	3 Oct., 1862.
	Balranald } R. B. Mitchell, C.P.S.	7 Feb., 1867.
	Bourke } John Garrett, P.M.	10 July, 1862.
	Wentworth } John Davie	12 Dec., 1861.
13. Bathurst	James Beuzeville	28 Feb., 1856.
14. Berrima	G. H. Rowley, C.P.S.	10 Sept., 1860.
15. Binalong } Jeremiah Hough	14 Feb., 1859.	
Young } John M'Innes	2 Sept., 1867.	
16. Bombala	William H. Thomas, C.P.S.	26 Mar., 1866.
17. Braidwood	Henry Matthews	9 Jan., 1862.
18. Brisbane Water	Thomas Cade Battley, C.P.S.	9 July, 1856.
19. Broulee	W. Stewart Caswell, P.M.	28 Feb., 1856.
20. Camden	John Benson Martin, C.P.S.	14 Aug., 1856.
21. Campbelltown	George R. Evans, Schoolmaster	1 Oct., 1859.
22. Carcoar	Edward James C. North, C.P.S.	1 May, 1865.
23. Cassilis	John Morris, C.P.S.	26 Mar., 1856.
24. Clarence Town	David Farquhar	30 Mar., 1857.
25. Cooma	Edmund Hewison	2 Oct., 1865.
26. Deniliquin	John Archer Broughton	23 Jan., 1865.
27. Dubbo	Luke M'Guinn, C.P.S.	1 Aug., 1863.
Coonabarabran } Frederick W. Edwards, C.P.S.	25 Nov., 1863.	
28. Dungog	Henry Gordon, C.P.S.	1 Nov., 1859.
29. Eden	Christopher Dunkin Hays, C.P.S.	3 Aug., 1865.
30. Goulburn	Charles S. Alexander, C.P.S.	31 Mar., 1862.
31. Grafton	Thomas Bawden	4 Jan., 1864.
32. Gundagai	Archibald Scott Smith, Postmaster	20 July, 1865.
33. Hartley	Daniel M. O'Hara, M.D.	1 April, 1866.
34. Inverell	J. W. A. White	13 Aug., 1867.
35. Kiama	Henry Connell, C.P.S.	5 June, 1863.
36. Liverpool	William Long	8 June, 1866.
37. Manning River	Jasper Creagh	15 May, 1856.
38. M'Donald River	John Pescud, Postmaster	21 Feb., 1859.
39. Macleay River	W. H. Thornton	29 June, 1857.
40. Maitland	Daniel Carter	14 Aug., 1856.

K—continued.

DISTRICT.	NAME OF REGISTRAR.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
<i>COUNTRY DISTRICTS—continued.</i>		
41. Moama ...	George Maunsell, C.P.S. ...	26 Feb., 1861.
42. Molong } Forbes }	Andrew Ross, M.D. ... W. F. Parker, C.P.S. ...	29 June, 1857. 26 May, 1862.
43. Morpeth ...	John Keating ...	1 July, 1858.
44. Moulamein ...	Thomas Linton ...	13 July, 1860.
45. Mudgee ...	Stafford Henry Barnes ...	24 Dec., 1860.
46. Murrurundi ...	Henry Wheeler ...	1 April, 1858.
47. Muswellbrook and Merton ...	John O'Meara, C.P.S. ...	3 Oct., 1861.
48. Newcastle ...	John Burrowes ...	28 Feb., 1856.
49. Nundle ...	W. H. Porter ...	13 Aug., 1867.
50. Orange ...	W. T. Evans, C.P.S. ...	20 Feb., 1856.
51. Parramatta ...	Percy Simpson ...	28 Feb., 1856.
52. Paterson ...	B. Newbury ...	22 Mar., 1858.
53. Patrick's Plains ...	Christian Poppenhagen ...	31 Mar., 1860.
54. Penrith ...	George T. Clarke ...	20 Feb., 1856.
55. Picton ...	William R. Antill ...	30 Mar., 1857.
56. Port Macquarie ...	James P. Ormiston, C.P.S. ...	10 Nov., 1866.
57. Port Stephens ...	Henry Skillman, Schoolmaster ...	26 Mar., 1856.
58. Queanbeyan ...	Charles E. Newcombe, P.M. ...	1 Oct., 1857.
59. Raymond Terrace ...	William Gloag ...	28 Feb., 1856.
60. Richmond ...	John Ducker ...	5 Feb., 1862.
61. Richmond River } " Tweed }	Charles Moore, C.P.S. ... James Bray, Assistant Registrar ...	12 July, 1856. 14 Oct., 1866.
62. Ryde ...	George Miller Pope ...	30 Mar., 1857.
63. Rylstone ...	W. W. Armstrong, C.P.S. ...	5 Mar., 1857.
64. Scone ...	Frederick Robertson Wilshire, C.P.S. ...	14 Nov., 1865.
65. Shoalhaven ...	James Aldcorn ...	28 Feb., 1856.
66. Sofala ...	Thomas Corbett ...	27 June, 1856.
67. Tambaroora ...	Thomas Paten ...	6 Jan., 1858.
68. Tamworth ...	John M'Donald C.P.S. ...	9 May, 1859.
69. Tenterfield ...	E. R. Whereat ...	1 Nov., 1866.
70. Tumut ...	Henry Hilton ...	20 Feb., 1856.
71. Ulladulla ...	John Done ...	31 Dec., 1857.
72. Wagga Wagga ...	Allen E. Morgan, M.D. ...	16 Dec., 1857.
73. Walgett ...	Thomas Betteridge, P.M. ...	1 Jan., 1867.
74. Warialda ...	G. T. T. Butler ...	29 Aug., 1864.
75. Wee Waa ...	C. E. Smith, P.M. ...	16 May, 1859.
76. Wellingrove ...	George Cobleby ...	5 May, 1862.
77. Wellington ...	Frederick Marsh, C.P.S. ...	28 April, 1862.
78. Windsor ...	George Walker ...	19 Mar., 1860.
79. Wollombi ...	Thomas S. Townshend ...	31 Mar., 1862.
80. Wollongong ...	G. P. Lambert, M.D. ...	20 Feb., 1856.
81. Yass ...	John Harper ...	1 July, 1866.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOLD MINERS AT NUNDELE.

(PETITION OF JOHN MACPHERSON AND OTHERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 17 July, 1867.

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

The Petition of the undersigned Gold-miners, residing in Nundle,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

1. That having been duly authorized to mine in the Police Reserve, Nundle, we selected a claim, and worked it in accordance to the Regulations of the Gold Fields Act.

2. Another party (John Schofields) also obtained permission to mine in the same Police Reserve, and selected a claim adjoining that occupied by your Petitioners.

3. For nearly a year we expended capital and labour in preliminary works, expecting some subsequent return; but our neighbours (*i.e.*, Schofield's party) differed with your Petitioners, as to the extent, and direction of our respective claims.

4. The difference between us was brought before the Nundle Bench of Magistrates, and referred therefrom to the Gold Commissioner in Armidale.

5. During this dispute, your Petitioners were called upon to enter into a bond, to make good and secure all ground they might open and afterwards abandon. This was done, and at some expense.

6. Your Petitioners, as well as Schofield's party, both ceased to work in the disputed ground, pending the decision of the Honorable Secretary for Lands, for nearly a year, and meanwhile had come to an agreement either to amalgamate or purchase each other out.

7. Having been originally encouraged by an authorized officer to undertake gold-mining in the Police Reserve, called upon by the Executive to enter into a bond, and during the preparation of it (which was duly accepted) permitted to work in the Reserve, your Petitioners think themselves entitled to some explanation for having been summarily ejected from their claim, and no reason whatever offered to them for such an exercise of authority.

8. Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House may be pleased to order copies of the correspondence which has taken place between the Police Magistrate of Nundle, the Gold Commissioner for the Northern District, and the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, on this subject, to be laid before you, from the consideration of which, combined with the statement of facts in this Petition, your Petitioners trust that your Honorable House may see cause for directing that they be reinstated in their claim, or grant them such other relief as may seem just to the wisdom of your Honorable House.

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

[Here follow 4 Signatures.]

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOLD ESCORTS.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 12 November, 1867.**[Vide Question No. 1 of Votes and Proceedings No. 74, 12 November, 1867.]*

RETURN of GOLD ESCORTS maintained at the public expense; (estimated) Cost, and Total Cost thereof; and periods at which the Escorts leave the several Districts.

Escort Line.	From	To	Periods at which the Escorts leave the several Districts.	Cost.	Remarks explaining items of Cost.		
Western ...	*Bathurst	Railway Terminus...	Once a fortnight ...	*844 0 0	* Pay and allowance of Guard performing escort duty on these lines (Bathurst, Grenfell, and Orange).		
	Grenfell	Bathurst	Once in four weeks..				
	Orange	Ditto	Ditto				
	Sofala	Ditto	Once a fortnight ...				
Southern ...	†Young, <i>via</i> Yass and Goulburn.	Railway Terminus...	Once in four weeks..	†779 0 0	† Pay and allowance of Guard performing escort duty on Southern and Northern line.		
	Armidale	Railway, Singleton, <i>via</i> Newcastle, to Sydney.	Ditto	‡819 0 0		‡ Paid to Contractor, and for Railway and Steam conveyance.	
Western ...	Forbes	Grenfell	Ditto	}	The gold from these places (also Sofala) is conveyed by the General Police, on pack-horses, or in Police conveyances; but the proportionate cost for Gold Escort, distinct from General Police Service, can only be estimated.		
	Stony Creek	Orange					
	Tambaroora	Sofala					
	Mudgee						
Southern ...	Hargraves	} To meet main down Escort.	Ditto	}	Steamer charge from Nelligen.		
	Tumberumba, <i>via</i> Adelong, <i>via</i> Gundagai					To meet main Southern down Escort at Yass.	Ditto
	Braidwood, <i>via</i> Nelligen					Sydney	Ditto
	Kiandra					Braidwood	Once in eight weeks.
Northern ...	Rocky River	To meet down Escort from Armidale to Uralla.	Once in four weeks..	}	Gold Receivers.		
	Nundle	Ditto at Tamworth.	Ditto				
	Tenterfield	Armidale	Convoy when a sufficient quantity of gold is accumulated.				
	Denison	Singleton	Ditto				
Total estimated Cost of Gold Escort Service, at current rate of charges, being a reduction upon last year				£10,086 0 0			

JNO. M'LERIE, I. G. P.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOLD FIELDS.

(CLAIM OF E. H. HARGRAVES, RESPECTING DISCOVERY OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 28 November, 1867.

RETURN to an *Address* from the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 27 November, 1867, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of two letters sent by Mr. E. H. Hargraves to the
 “Honorable the Colonial Secretary, dated respectively, 10th
 “March, 1866, and 13th September, 1867.”

(*Mr. Josephson.*)

GOLD FIELDS.

(Respecting Claims incident to the Gold Discovery of the 12th February, 1851.)

EDWARD HAMMOND HARGRAVES, ESQ., to THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sydney, 10 March, 1866.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to address you on the above subject, and respectfully request you will be good enough to submit the matter to the favourable consideration of the Honorable the Executive Council.

2. On the 4th day of June, 1851, I was appointed a Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the exploration of the Gold Districts of the Colony, at a salary of 20s. per diem and travelling expenses. At the period referred to, I had many private offers for my services, and declined at first to accept the office, on the ground of the inadequacy of the remuneration, but on the strong persuasion of the Governor General, Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, who said to me frequently "Mr. Hargraves, we require your services just now, and you will be liberally dealt with hereafter"; I accepted the appointment, and at once entered on the duties connected with it, which I continued to perform until I left the Colony in 1853 for England. While absent from the Colony on that visit, I was allowed still to hold my appointment, and on my return I was to have full pay when called upon to perform my duties. In the mean time my salary ceased, and I was not, after my return to the Colony in 1853, again called upon to perform any duties connected with my office.

3. On the 14th ultimo, I addressed a communication to the Honorable the Minister for Lands, requesting permission to retire (on such terms and conditions as he might deem just) under the 11th clause of the Superannuation Act of 1864, and asking the friendly intervention of this Government with that of Victoria, in respect of my claims on the Colony on account of the Gold Discovery. (A printed slip herewith enclosed will shew the exact position of the case). I received a reply from the Lands Department, stating that "there is nothing in the Act at all applicable to this case, as it does not come under any of its provisions; and that this Government cannot in any way interfere with the Government of Victoria."

4. I am quite aware that this Government cannot interfere with that of Victoria or any other of the Australasian Provinces, but as the matter in question intimately concerns both Colonies, I thought I was justly entitled to ask for the friendly intervention of this Government; for, if Victoria does not carry out the promise made to me, I respectfully submit, that I shall have a right again to ask this Government for its fulfilment.

5. I also submit that the Executive have the power, if they think fit, to advise his Excellency to declare, under the proviso in the 11th clause of the Superannuation Act of 1864, that the Act shall apply to me. The above was the view taken by the Honorable Mr. Cowper, who told me that he would devise some means to meet my case, the same being quite of an exceptional description.

6. I am not now able to pursue my bush wanderings as usual, in consequence of the dislocation of the left knee; from the effect of a horse falling with me, and it is for this reason I wish now to be relieved from the duties of my office; and I would respectfully suggest that £300 per annum is not too much for the Colony to afford me as a retiring allowance in consideration of my services.

7. I have, in this letter, as well as in that addressed to the Honorable Minister for Lands, combined the subject of my retiring on the Superannuation List with that of my claims on the Victorian Government; in as much as I believe, and respectfully submit, that this Government stands in the position of a guarantor of the public faith of the Victorians in the matter of my claim; and that, as that Colony has not yet discharged that claim, I have a right to look to this Government for adequate remuneration for my public services, in whatever mode may be considered best. And I submit that such aid might be effected, by giving me a retiring allowance under the Act.

8. It would be out of place for me to enlarge on the benefits this country, and the whole world, has received by the Gold Discovery of 1851, of which I was the humble instrument. In the history of our country, there is no precedent by which its value can be estimated, or the reward which should be considered commensurate with its importance determined.

9. But, to take an example from another country, I may mention the fact, that Pizarro, who robbed the Inca of Peru of £1,300,000 worth of gold, and made several other discoveries of the precious metals by the aid of his miners and officers, was rewarded by the King of Spain with a sum equal to £57,000 sterling, and also with the chair or throne of the Inca, which was of solid gold and valued at £25,000. To his brother Hernando was paid £31,000, and large rewards were given to the other cavalry officers, the lowest of whom received about £8,800, while each of the infantry (105 in all) received, some £4,400, some £3,300.

10.

10. The quantity of gold raised in the Australian Colonies since 1851, and sent to England, amounts to 1,100 tons, and upwards; and I submit that the sum already paid to me is most inadequate, as a reward for my public services in originating this great source of our riches.

11. At the time of my discovery, Mr. Latrobe was Superintendent at Melbourne, and after the separation (1st July, 1851) was appointed Lieut.-Governor of the new Colony of Victoria, the government of which he administered until 1853. In consideration of his services during the period of excitement which followed the Gold Discovery, the British Parliament (thirteen years after his retirement into private life) declared the Colonial Governors' Pension Act of 1865 should, so far as Mr. Latrobe was concerned, take a retrospective effect from the 1st July, 1851,—whereby he is now entitled to £2,000 per annum. May I take the liberty of suggesting, that the Parliament of New South Wales would, in all probability, follow the generous example of the British Parliament in a case of a very analogous character, should the decision of the Executive, bringing me under the provisions of the Superannuation Act, be ever brought into discussion in the House.

12. I have been a resident in this Colony for upwards of thirty-four years; it is, consequently, my adopted country. I am now fifty years of age, and do not consider that my public services have been sufficiently rewarded, at least by the Colony of Victoria, which has derived fully as much benefit from my discovery as New South Wales, and is bound equally with this Colony by the promise of this Government, made to me before I threw open the auriferous resources of this Continent.

13. In conclusion, I respectfully submit that, if it is considered that I have no claim under the Superannuation Act of 1864, a clause may be inserted in the new Act to bring me within its provisions, following the course taken towards Mr. Latrobe by the British Parliament.

I have, &c.,

E. H. HARGRAVES.

[*Enclosure in the foregoing.*]

MR. HARGRAVES' CLAIMS ON VICTORIA.

(*From the Sydney Empire, June 6th, 1865.*)

We perceive from our late files of the Melbourne journals that Mr. E. H. Hargraves has recently submitted, but without success, to the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, a claim for further remuneration from that Colony, for his public services in the discovery of gold in Australia. The motion to take his petition into consideration was rejected by a majority of 19 to 11. We confess we feel considerable surprise at the occurrence of such a result. Judging from the tone of the most influential journals in Victoria, it would seem that public opinion there was strongly in favour of a full and substantial recognition of the public services of that gentleman, and strongly condemnatory of the parsimony exhibited in regard to him by former administrations. In the debate, the justice of his claim was advocated with great ability, and very feebly opposed. We can only, therefore, consider the result, so different from what might reasonably have been anticipated, as one of those misadventures and mistakes which so often take place in Legislatures, but whether by design or accident it is impossible for an outsider to say.

The grounds on which Mr. Hargraves rested his claim are plain and simple. They involve no nice distinction as to the propriety of applying to Mr. Hargraves the title of Discoverer. They do not deny nor seek to ignore the value of the services rendered by any other person in developing the auriferous resources of this Continent. The whole question is, whether a contract in which the public faith of the people of Victoria was pledged, has been fairly and fully performed on their part or not.

Previous to, and as a consideration for, the disclosure of the discovery made by Mr. Hargraves in February, 1851, he obtained a promise from the New South Wales Government that he should be rewarded commensurately with the value and importance of the discovery, and that he would be dealt with in a liberal spirit. At that time, and when the discovery was made known, Victoria was a part of this Colony; her people were represented in our Legislature, and the Government of the day could pledge the public faith of the Victorians by entering into contracts on their behalf. But how was the liability of Victoria affected by the separation of that Colony from New South Wales? Mr. Hargraves contends, and we think justly, that as well after as before the separation, the people of Victoria were bound to contribute their fair proportion of the reward promised to him, according to the benefits directly accruing to them, from the discovery that profitable gold fields existed in the great dividing range common to both Colonies.

This was the view of the case taken by our Legislature, when they voted Mr. Hargraves £10,000 as their contribution to the reward. It was the view taken by the Governor-General of this Colony when he sent Mr. Hargraves with a letter of introduction to the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria; and it was the view of the Government of that Colony when they referred the claims of Mr. Hargraves to the Legislative Council. A Select Committee of that House was appointed "to consider the propriety of requesting his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to take such steps as might enable the Council to mark, in a substantial manner, their high appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Hargraves to that Colony, by the discovery of gold-fields in the Continent of Australia," and also, to consider what other persons were entitled to reward for the discovery of the Victorian gold-fields. After five or six meetings, this Committee discussed their Draft Report—in one of the clauses of which it was recommended that a sum equal to what had been already voted by New South Wales, should be presented to Mr. Hargraves on the part of Victoria. In the Report, however, as finally adopted (and which, we believe, was not adopted until after Mr. Hargraves had left for England), the sum of £5,000 only was awarded to him, and another £5,000 was to be equally divided between the Rev. W. B. Clarke, Mr. Hiscock, Mr. Michel, Mr. Bruhn, and Mr. Esmonds. However disappointing to Mr. Hargraves might be this reduction and apportionment, he could by no means complain that the Committee had inadequately estimated the value of his public services. They considered, that "to say that Mr. Hargraves' discoveries led to the discovery of the gold-fields of Victoria, was merely another mode of stating that the great dividing range, which stretches from one Colony to the other, is rich in auriferous deposits." And after referring to the immense benefit derived by both Colonies by the stoppage of the tide of emigration to California, the Committee proceeded to state their opinion, "that the person who had opened out to them the road to their apparently exhaustless resources, with a noble disinterestedness unexampled in history, should receive a liberal reward"; and considering that the gold discovery had advanced that Colony a century in progress—had placed

GOLD FIELDS.

placed it first in position of all the Australian Colonies, and materially benefited it much more than New South Wales, they recommended that the sum of £5,000 (being only half of what had been voted him by this Colony) should be awarded to Mr. Hargraves. It would seem, however, that on the passing of the estimates not more than £5,000 in all were voted, and this sum was proportionately divided between Mr. Hargraves and the other grantees, the former receiving £2,381, and the latter £476 each. Now comes the strangest part of the story. It appears from a Parliamentary paper printed last year, that in 1861 the Rev. W. B. Clarke, Mr. Michel, Mr. Hiscock, Mr. Esmond, and Mr. Bruhn, received each a supplementary grant, making up with what they had previously received, the sum of £1,000 originally awarded to each of those gentlemen by the Select Committee of 1854, while Mr. Hargraves, whose services figure in the Report so prominently that those of the other gentlemen seem only to relieve the background, has not to this day received any addition to the sum originally paid him. We have nothing before us to account for the distinction thus made. If the Government of Victoria meant, in 1861, to carry out in its integrity the recommendations of the Select Committee of 1854, why has Mr. Hargraves alone been passed over? Surely upon these facts, and so far as the balance of the £5,000 is concerned, Mr. Hargraves has a claim not merely on the generosity, but on the justice of the Victorian Parliament. It is a matter of regret that these facts were not properly brought before the notice of the House, otherwise we have little doubt that the application of Mr. Hargraves would have met a very different fate. And we are sure that Mr. Hargraves will see that the House is not to be blamed for coming to the conclusion they did, in the absence of information, which would doubtless have materially influenced their decision, and which it was his duty to see that they were duly provided with.

E. H. HARGRAVES, Esq., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sydney, 12 September, 1867.

SIR,

With reference to my interview with you on the 7th instant, on the subject of my communication of the 10th March, 1866, and to your suggestion that I should communicate personally to the Honorable the Premier the particulars of my claim on the Government, I now do myself the honor to report to you as having done so; and further, that the Premier has promised to see you on the subject, and bring the matter before the Executive Council at an early date.

I have, &c.,

E. H. HARGRAVES.

P.S.—Sydney is my present address.

[Price, 3d.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1867.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOLD FIELDS.

(PETITION—E. H. HARGRAVES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 13 December, 1867.

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

The humble Petition of Edward Hammond Hargraves, of Noraville, Gosford, Brisbane Water,—

SHEWETH:—

(1.) That your Petitioner having, whilst in California, made a close observation of the external features and geological structure of the gold producing districts there, became impressed with the idea that certain portions of New South Wales, situated in the Great Dividing Range, and with which he had previously been well acquainted, were also of an auriferous character, and that he returned to the Colony for the express purpose of discovering a Gold Field.

(2.) That immediately after his arrival in Sydney, on the 27th of January, 1851, your Petitioner proceeded to the interior, and on the 12th of February following succeeded in discovering gold in payable quantities, and from the indications then met with, satisfied himself of the existence of 300 square miles of auriferous country.

(3.) That in April, 1851, your Petitioner entered into negotiations with the Government of New South Wales, respecting the terms on which he would disclose and make available the discovery he had effected; and that, in the course of these negotiations, the Colonial Secretary expressly promised, in an official communication, that your Petitioner's remuneration for such discovery should depend entirely on its nature and value when known, and that the Government would be disposed to give the subject its most liberal consideration.

(4.) That upon receipt of this communication your Petitioner at once, by order of the Government, proceeded to the spot, and pointed out the auriferous localities to the Government Geologist, who had been for several months making a geological survey of the district, and immediately afterwards initiated thousands of persons in the mode of searching for and separating the gold—all of which was done by your Petitioner at his own expense, and without participation in the gains.

(5.) That, at that period, the Colony of Victoria formed a portion of New South Wales, and, consequently, as your Petitioner respectfully submits, was both then and after its separation bound by the agreement made between your Petitioner and the Government to contribute to the reward promised to your Petitioner in its fair proportion, according to the benefits directly accruing to it from the discovery that profitable Gold Fields existed in the Great Dividing Range common to both Colonies.

(6.) That this discovery developed itself with enormous rapidity over New South Wales and Victoria, and other Australian Colonies, and has proved itself, to New South Wales and Victoria alone, a source of wealth to the amount of £150,000,000 sterling, and upwards.

(7.) That after the separation of Victoria from New South Wales, the latter Colony awarded and paid to your Petitioner, 1stly., the sum of £500 as payment of expenses; 2ndly., the sum of £5,000; 3rdly., the sum of £4,500; and referred your Petitioner to the Victorian Government, for such further reward as that Colony was bound, under the stipulation above referred to, to award your Petitioner, commensurately with the benefits it had derived from the Gold discovery.

(8.) That in 1853, your Petitioner was furnished by the Governor General, Sir Charles Fitz Roy, with a letter of introduction to Mr. LaTrobe, the then Lieutenant Governor of Victoria, strongly recommending to his consideration your Petitioner's claim of the Government of Victoria, on the grounds hereinbefore stated.

(9.) That Mr. LaTrobe immediately acknowledged the justice of your Petitioner's claim, and recommended the case to the most favourable consideration of the Legislative Council of Victoria. A Select Committee of that Honorable House, to whom the matter was referred, at first recommended that a sum equal to what had been already voted by the Legislature of New South Wales, should be presented to your Petitioner on the part of Victoria; and your Petitioner, having the fullest confidence that the Council would carry out this recommendation in its integrity, left Sydney on a visit to England, where he extensively diffused information respecting the Australian Gold Fields, and thereby he believes induced multitudes to emigrate thither.

(10.) That neither the hopes which your Petitioner entertained of being liberally dealt with by the Victorian Government, nor the expectation of a large number of the members of the Parliament of this Colony, as expressed at the time, have been realized, and should they be realized at any future period, it will barely reimburse your Petitioner the expenses and loss incurred by him during the past sixteen years, in endeavouring to obtain a settlement of his claims as originally allowed from the Government of Victoria.

(11.) That your Petitioner respectfully submits, that he has not been rewarded commensurately with the magnitude and importance of his services, as originally stipulated for by him with the Government of this Colony, as above stated.

(12.) That the Legislature of this Colony have liberally rewarded the Rev. W. B. Clarke for his services in assisting the development of the Gold discovery, and without any such previous contract having been entered into between him and the Government, as that to which your Petitioner has above referred—that gentleman having received, 1st, £1,000 from the Government of this Colony; 2ndly, £1,000 from Victoria; 3rdly, an annuity from this Colony of £300 per annum; and, 4thly, the sum of £3,000 in lieu of the said annuity; and your Petitioner hopes that he will be dealt with in the same liberal spirit by the Government of this Colony, in accordance with the plain justice of his claim, and the immense magnitude and importance of the results of his discovery, and that his present application may be (irrespective of Victoria) favourably considered and finally settled.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Honorable House will take the premises into your consideration, and take such steps in the matter as to your Honorable House may seem just.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

E. H. HARGRAVES.

Dated at Sydney this 10th day of December, A.D. 1867.

1867-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOLD FIELDS.

(PETITION—GOLD MINERS, PIPECLAY CREEK.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 9 April, 1868.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned licensed Gold Miners in the District of Mudgee,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners are gold miners on the Pipeclay Creek, near Mudgee, in the county of Wellington and Colony of New South Wales.

That the said Pipeclay Creek has been for many years occupied by a settled, and occasionally very large population, consisting of gold miners and their families.

That your Petitioners have been informed, and verily believe, that a survey is now being made of this said Gold Field, prior to the sale thereof by public auction.

Your Petitioners, therefore, respectfully represent that, by such sale as aforesaid, a large and lucrative field for the labour of the gold mining population will be closed against them; and they humbly pray your Honorable House to cause further free selection upon this Gold Field to be stopped, as also the survey now being proceeded with, and any sale of, or part of, this said Gold Field of Pipeclay Creek.

In conclusion, your Petitioners respectfully urge your attention to the fact, that all that portion of the said Pipeclay Creek which is not a payable Gold Field has been long held by purchase from the Crown.

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

[Here follow 22 Signatures.]

1867-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOLD FIELDS ACT OF 1866.
(AMENDED REGULATIONS UNDER.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 11 March, 1868.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 10 March, 1868.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following additional Gold Fields Regulations, under the Gold Fields Act, 30 Victoria, No. 8.

J. BOWIE WILSON.

FORFEITURE OF CLAIMS OR SHARES REPRESENTED BY HIRED LABOR.

1. Any person employing hired labor to work any claim, share, or interest, or the holder of the sleeping portion of any claim or share, shall not be deemed to have forfeited his right, title, and interest in and to the same, through any neglect, absence, or omission on the part of any workman or substitute employed by him, or on his behalf, in respect of the said claim, share, or interest, of which sufficient and properly authenticated notice in writing shall not have been served upon him, either by the delivery of such notice to him, in person, or by its being left at his usual place of abode, or in case his place of abode be unknown to the persons interested in serving such notice, by posting the same on a conspicuous part of the claim and at the office of the Registrar: Provided always, that upon such notice having been given, as aforesaid, to the person holding such claim, share, or interest, or posted as aforesaid, to the effect that owing to the neglect, absence, or omission of any workman or substitute employed by him, or on his behalf, his said claim, share, or interest is not being worked in an efficient manner, and therefore liable to forfeiture, and upon continued neglect by him for a period of three days consecutively from and after the date of the service or posting of the notice aforesaid, to work or cause to be worked said claim, share, or interest, in accordance with the regulations, he shall thereupon forfeit all right, title, and interest in and to such claim, share, or interest.

QUARTZ CLAIMS.

2. Regulation No. 23, of the 31st July, 1866, is hereby repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

The claim allowed to each miner on the line of any quartz reef or vein shall be thirty feet in the direction of the vein or reef, and two hundred yards in width; and the total number of claims to be allowed for any one party of miners actually employed shall not exceed six: Provided that until such party shall have commenced crushing, only one-half of their number need be employed. No lesser extent than two claims shall be allowed, and the boundaries of each claim shall be marked at each end of the line of the reef or vein, and at each corner by substantial pegs three feet high.

3. Claims shall be marked upon a base line, the direction of which, in case of dispute, shall be determined by a Justice of the Peace. Such base lines shall be altered only by consent of a majority of the shareholders and the order of a Justice of the Peace. All claims to be conterminous with or at a distance from the next claim of not less than sixty feet. The width of such claims shall be one hundred yards on each side of and measured at right angles to the base line.

4. Claims shall be numbered consecutively, and registered within forty-eight hours after occupation. All transfers and subdivisions of shares shall be registered in like manner.

FEES TO BE PAID TO THE MINING REGISTRARS.

5. No. 5 of the General Regulations of the 31st July, 1866 (with the Schedule therein referred to, No. 1), is hereby repealed, and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:—

There shall be paid to the Mining Registrars, in respect of the several registrations mentioned in the General Regulations, the sums or fees respectively set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed and numbered 1, which fees, and none others, the Registrars may demand and receive previous to making any registration under the said regulations.

SCHEDULE NO. 1 REFERRED TO.

	s. d.
Transfers (under section 6) per transfer	2 6
Registration of reserve (under section 7) for any claim containing not exceeding six shareholders, and certificate	2 6
For every additional six or portion of six	2 6
Registration of amalgamation (under section 9) for any number of persons not exceeding eight, and certificate	2 6
For every additional eight or portion thereof	2 6
Registration of water privilege (under sections 25, 26, and 31), per permit	2 6
Registration of business allotment	2 6
Registration of protection area for prospecting, for any number of persons not exceeding four, and certificate	2 6
For any additional four or portion of four	2 6

BUSINESS ALLOTMENTS.

6. Regulations 32, 33, and 34, of 31st July, 1866, are hereby repealed.

7. Any person, being the holder of a business license, who may desire authority to occupy lands thereunder, must make application for such authority to a Justice of the Peace, and the holding must, when allotted, be registered in the office of the Registrar; any allotment not obtained and occupied in strict accordance with these regulations will not be recognized or protected.

8. The extent of land to be occupied under each business license shall be one-fourth of an acre, and the form of measurement twenty-two yards frontage to any street or roadway, by fifty-five yards in depth. When the land may be situated in a position detached from any tents or buildings, and from the line of any street or roadway, the area to be allotted shall be one acre. Any Justice may, in any case, under special circumstances, permit a different form of measurement and allot a lesser area.

9. The Justice shall not allot more than two allotments to the same person.

10. No occupant of a business allotment shall be permitted to alienate or sublet any portion thereof.

11. If at the expiration of seven working days from the date of registry of a business allotment the same shall not have been improved to a value not less than £16 per acre for town lands, £5 for suburban, and £2 for other lands, it shall become liable to forfeiture, and available to be allotted to the next first applicant.

12. Whenever any business allotment may be supposed to contain deposits of gold, any miner may enter upon such allotment to search therefor, upon payment to the holder of the allotment of such amount, by way of compensation for injury to the holding, as may be determined by a Justice and Assessors.

13. Any Justice may temporarily withhold from occupation any portion of land which he may recommend to be reserved for public purposes.

14. Whenever it may become necessary to apportion a site for machinery for gold working, any Justice shall, if he may see no reason to the contrary, allot the same according to the dimensions and form of measurement prescribed for business allotments.

PROPORTIONATE COST OF WORK PERFORMED.

15. Where any race or tunnel shall have been cut, or pumping machinery erected, or other work performed to facilitate the working of any claim, any other person benefiting thereby shall pay a proportionate share of the cost of such operation, to be assessed by a Justice and Assessors.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY BRANCH ROYAL MINT.
(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 3 July, 1867.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.
(No. 26.)
Downing-street,
10 December, 1866.

SIR,
I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a letter from the Board of Treasury, enclosing copy of one from the Master of the Mint, with a Report on the Weight and Fineness of the Gold Coins struck at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, during the first Half-year of 1866.

I have, &c.,
CARNARVON.

MR. HAMILTON to UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Treasury Chambers,
6 December, 1866.

SIR,
I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a letter which my Lords have received from the Master of the Mint, with copy of the Return enclosed therein, from the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, on the Weight and Fineness of the Gold Coins struck at Sydney.

I am, &c.,
G. A. HAMILTON.

MR. GRAHAM to MR. HAMILTON.

Royal Mint,
26 November, 1866.

SIR,
I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that the following Returns have been duly received from the Deputy Master of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, in conformity with the Order in Council of the 19th August, 1853:—

Six monthly Returns, shewing the transactions in Bullion of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, from January to June, 1866, both inclusive.

The Coin issued to the public during these months was as follows:—

	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.
	ozs.	ozs.
In January	41,348.09	.....
February	36,982.70	.....
March	53,675.29	.....
April	62,150.45	.....
May	37,239.22	.....
June	46,598.40	.....

Amount charged for coinage—Nil.

SYDNEY BRANCH ROYAL MINT.

Two Returns of Waste in Coining Gold at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, for the Quarters ending 31st March and 30th June, 1866.

Two duplicate Returns made by the Board of Verification, to the Colonial Secretary, reporting the state of the Bullion in the Mint on the 3rd April and 2nd July, 1866.

I have also to request you to submit to their Lordships my Report, enclosed (being the twenty-seventh), on the Weight and Fineness of Gold Coins produced at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, during the six months January to June inclusive, and transmitted by the Deputy Master, for examination, in accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council above referred to.

A copy of the aforesaid Report will be forwarded to the Deputy Master at Sydney, for his information.

I have, &c.,
THOS. GRAHAM.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT, addressed to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, on the Weight and Fineness of Gold Coins struck at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, and transmitted by the Deputy Master, for examination, in accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 19th August, 1853.

Pieces taken without preference, by the Colonial Secretary, at the Deliveries of the Sydney Mint:

During Quarter ending 31st March, 1866.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Total Weight.	Average Weight of a Piece.	Average proportion of Gold in 1,000 parts.
Sovereigns	106	ozs. 27.226	ozs. 0.2568	916.629

During Quarter ending 30th June, 1866.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Total Weight.	Average Weight of a Piece.	Average proportion of Gold in 1,000 parts.
Sovereigns	118	ozs. 30.305	ozs. 0.2568	916.742

The standard weight of the Sovereign being 0.25682 oz., and the standard fineness 916.67 in 1,000 parts.

Royal Mint,
26th November, 1866.

THOS. GRAHAM.

1867.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY BRANCH ROYAL MINT.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.
(No. 21.)Downing-street,
18 May, 1867.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a Report, and of its enclosures, which have been received, through the Board of Treasury, from the Master of the Mint, on the statements furnished by the Deputy Master of the Sydney Branch Mint, in conformity with the Order in Council of 19th August, 1853.

I have, &c.,

BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

Mr. Hamilton to The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Treasury Chambers,
16 May, 1867.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a Report, and of its enclosures, from the Master of the Mint, on the statements furnished by the Deputy Master of the Sydney Branch Mint, in conformity with the Order in Council of 19th August, 1853.

I am, &c.,
GEO. A. HAMILTON.

Mr. Graham to Mr. Hamilton.

Royal Mint,
6 May, 1867.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that the following Returns have been duly received from the Deputy Master of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, in conformity with the Order in Council of the 19th August, 1853:—

Six Monthly Returns, shewing the transactions in Bullion of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint from July to December, 1866, both inclusive.

The coin issued to the Public during these months was as follows:—

	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.
	ozs.	ozs.
In July... ..	39,807.12	.....
August	111,460.04	.....
September	74,993.18	.....
October	91,429.45	.....
November	62,406.99	.....
December	89,118.11	.....

Amount charged for coinage—3d. per ounce standard, from August to December; amount not stated.

Two Returns of Waste in Currency Gold at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, for the Quarters ending 30th September and 31st December, 1866.

Two duplicate Returns, made by the Board of Verification, to the Colonial Secretary, reporting the state of the Bullion in the Mint on the 1st October, 1866, and 2nd January, 1867.

I have also to request you to submit to their Lordships my Report, enclosed (being the twenty-eighth), of the weight and fineness of Gold Coins produced at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint during the six months, July to December inclusive, and transmitted by the Deputy Master for examination, in accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council above referred to.

A copy of the aforesaid Report will be forwarded to the Deputy Master at Sydney, for his information.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS GRAHAM.

SYDNEY BRANCH ROYAL MINT.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT, addressed to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, on the weight and fineness of Gold Coins struck at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, and transmitted by the Deputy Master for examination, in accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 19th August, 1853.

Pieces taken without preference by the Colonial Secretary, at the deliveries of the Sydney Mint—

During the Quarter ending 30th September, 1866 :—

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Total Weight.	Average Weight of a Piece.	Average proportion of Gold in 1,000 parts.
Sovereigns.....	180	^{ozs.} 46,237	^{ozs.} 0.2568	916.720

During the Quarter ending 31st December, 1866 :—

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Total Weight.	Average Weight of a Piece.	Average proportion of Gold in 1,000 parts.
Sovereigns.....	197	^{ozs.} 50,596	^{ozs.} 0.2568	916.600

The standard weight of the Sovereign being 0.25682 oz., and the standard fineness 916.67 in 1,000 parts.

THOS. GRAHAM.

Royal Mint, 6 May, 1867.

SUMMARY of Monthly Returns of Gold Coin issued to the public, at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, during the year 1866.

Month.	Sovereigns.	Half-Sovereigns.	Value.
January	^{ozs.} 41,348.09	.....
February	36,982.70	.....
March	53,675.29	.....
April	62,150.45	.....
May	37,239.22	.....
June	46,998.40	.....
July	39,807.12	.....
August	111,460.04	.....
September	74,998.18	.....
October	91,429.45	.....
November	62,406.99	.....
December	89,118.11	.....
	747,609.04	.....	£2,911,002

Value of Coin issued in 1855.....	£ 512,500
" " 1856.....	1,220,000
" " 1857.....	767,500
" " 1858.....	1,343,000
" " 1859.....	1,221,033
" " 1860.....	1,651,510
" " 1861.....	1,719,255
" " 1862.....	2,477,621
" " 1863.....	1,534,808
" " 1864.....	2,698,432
" " 1865.....	2,271,527
" " 1866.....	2,911,002
	<u>£20,328,188</u>

Royal Mint, 6 May, 1867.

T. G.

1867.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY BRANCH ROYAL MINT.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.

(No. 22.)

Downing-street,
21 May, 1867.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a Report which has been received, through the Board of Treasury, from the Master of the Mint, on the weight and fineness of the Gold Coins struck at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, and sent Home by you during the year 1866.

I have, &c.,

BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

Mr. Graham to Mr. Hamilton.

Royal Mint,
6 May, 1867.

Sir,

In conformity with the instructions of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, communicated to me in Sir Charles Trevelyan's letter of the 9th November, 1855, I have now to submit an account of the weight and fineness, as ascertained here, of gold coins struck at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, and sent home by the Governor of N. S. Wales during the year 1866. These coins were conveyed from Australia in closed packets bearing the seal of the Colonial Treasurer, and were received by me under cover of letters from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the 3rd April, 1866, and later dates.

My last report on the Governor's pieces was dated 3rd May, 1866.

REPORT

SYDNEY BRANCH ROYAL MINT.

REPORT of the Assay of Gold Coins of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, taken from the Colonial Circulation from January to December, 1866, by order of the Governor of New South Wales.

TAKEN FROM CIRCULATION.	No. of PIECES.		WEIGHT.		PROPORTION OF GOLD IN 1,000 PARTS.	DATE OF TREASURY-LETTER.
	Sovereigns.	Half-Sovereigns.	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.		
1866.			Grains.	Grains.		1866.
January	2	.....	123·230	.....	916·50	} 3rd April.
		2	123·130	.....	·45	
			.....	61·550	·40	} 26th April.
February	2	.....	123·320	.....	·50	
		2	123·400	.....	·30	} 26th June.
			.....	61·560	·20	
March	2	.....	123·100	.....	·30	} 26th June.
		2	123·180	.....	·15	
			.....	61·470	·65	} "
April	2	.....	123·510	.....	·80	
		2	123·570	.....	·60	} 6th August.
			.....	61·570	·60	
May	2	.....	123·120	.....	·70	} 6th August.
		2	123·150	.....	·60	
			.....	61·540	·55	} 6th September.
June	2	.....	123·040	.....	·50	
		2	123·450	.....	·60	} 6th September.
			.....	61·570	·40	
July	2	.....	123·350	.....	·25	} 3rd October.
		2	123·145	.....	·65	
			.....	61·660	·50	} 3rd October.
August	2	.....	123·180	.....	·55	
		2	123·400	.....	·70	} 29th October.
			.....	61·600	·65	
			.....	61·580	·35	} 29th October.
September	2	.....	123·150	.....	·55	
		2	123·230	.....	·70	} 27th November.
			.....	61·625	·50	
			.....	61·570	·35	} 27th November.
October	2	.....	122·920	.....	·60	
		2	122·960	.....	·55	} 31st December.
			.....	61·090	·55	
			.....	61·470	·65	} 31st December.
November	2	.....	123·420	.....	·75	
		2	123·250	.....	·80	} 1867.
			.....	61·740	·85	
			.....	61·740	·80	} 30th January.
December	2	.....	123·450	.....	·60	
		2	123·160	.....	·55	} 5th March.
			.....	61·690	·50	
			.....	61·630	·35	} 5th March.
			.....	61·630	·45	

The average weight of the Sovereign is 123·234 grains, of the Half-sovereign 61·543 grains—the standard weight of the Sovereign being 123·274 grains.

The average fineness of all the coins is found to be 916·541, the standard fineness being 916·67.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS GRAHAM.

1867-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY BRANCH ROYAL MINT.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(No. 56.)

Downing-street,
10 November, 1867.

SIR,

I transmit to you, for your information, the copy of a letter addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury by the Master of the Mint, enclosing the copy of a Report on the Weight and Fineness of the Gold Coins produced at the Sydney Mint, during the six months ended 30th June last.

I have, &c.,
BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

Mr. Graham to Mr. Hamilton.

Royal Mint,
25 October, 1867.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that the following Returns have been duly received from the Deputy Master of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, in conformity with the Order in Council of the 19th May, 1853.

Six Monthly Returns, shewing the transactions in Bullion of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, from January to June, 1867, both inclusive.

The Coin issued to the public during these months was as follows:—

	Sovereigns. ozs.	Half-sovereigns. ozs.
In January	58,299-15	.....
February	71,396-31	.....
March	51,361-75	.....
April	65,488-57	4,366-28
May... ..	60,096-63	.....
June	49,823-13	.....

Amount charged for coinage—3d. per ounce standard.

Two Returns of Waste in Coining Gold at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, for the Quarters ending 31st March and 30th June, 1867.

Two duplicate Returns made by the Board of Verification, to the Colonial Secretary, reporting the state of the Bullion in the Mint on the 18th April and 16th July, 1867.

I have also to request you to submit to their Lordships my Report, enclosed (being the twenty-ninth), of the Weight and Fineness of the Gold Coins produced at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, during the six months, January to June inclusive, such Report being based on the Assay of Pyx pieces, transmitted by the Deputy Master for examination, in accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council before referred to.

A copy of this Report will be forwarded to the Deputy Master at Sydney, for his information.

I have, &c.
THOS. GRAHAM.

SYDNEY BRANCH ROYAL MINT.

TWENTY-NINTH REPORT, addressed to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, on the Weight and Fineness of Gold Coins struck at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, and transmitted by the Deputy Master for examination, in accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 19th August, 1853.

Pieces taken without preference by the Colonial Secretary, at the deliveries of the Sydney Mint—
During Quarter ending 31st March, 1867.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Total Weight.	Average Weight of a Piece.	Average proportion of Gold in 1,000 parts.
Sovereigns	149	ozs. 38·265	ozs. 0·2568	916·656

During Quarter ending 30th June, 1867.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Total Weight.	Average Weight of a Piece.	Average proportion of Gold in 1,000 parts.
Sovereigns	144	ozs. 36·978	ozs. 0·2568	916·665
Half-sovereigns	8	1·027	0·1284	916·606

The standard weight of the Sovereign being 0·25682 oz., and of the Half-sovereign 0·12841 oz., and the standard fineness 916·67 in 1,000 parts.

THOS. GRAHAM.

Royal Mint,
25th October, 1867.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOLD RECOVERED FROM WASTE IN MINTING.

(PETITION—GOLD MINERS, &c., ROCKY RIVER.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 6 August, 1867.

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

The humble Petition of the Gold Miners, and persons interested in Gold Mining pursuits, residing upon the Rocky River Gold Field, in public meeting assembled,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners are aware that a large sum of money, amounting to nearly to eighteen thousand pounds sterling, has been recovered from the Waste of the Gold minted at the New South Wales Branch of the Royal Mint during the past eleven years ; and further,—

That, as all Mint and other charges levied on such Gold has been paid, the amount since recovered cannot in equity be placed to the credit of the General Revenue of the Colony, but is, in fact, the property of the mining community.

Your Petitioners therefore pray, that your Honorable House will cause an inquiry to be made into all the circumstances connected with the recovery of this large amount, and its future appropriation.

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

Dated this twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the Rocky River aforesaid.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,
HENRY ROMAN,
Gold Miner,
Chairman.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 3 July, 1867.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 30th September, 1866.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes & Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills Discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	204,710 6 11	5,818 19 3	13,566 15 9	1,726,194 7 1	1,950,290 9 0	233,295 7 6	41,663 13 0	53,956 12 3	6,467 18 7	1,323,498 9 5	1,713,076 14 11	3,371,958 15 8	1,000,000 0 0	*20 ½ cent.	100,000 0 0	333,333 6 8
Commercial	175,910 18 6	2,161 11 3	12,134 12 11	1,547,686 9 1	1,737,793 11 9	197,966 12 4	13,006 0 1	32,767 5 6	16,427 3 0	256,535 5 0	1,785,176 7 2	2,301,878 13 1	400,000 0 0	17 ½ cent.	34,000 0 0	111,472 6 10
Australasia.....	37,933 16 11	4,334 16 10	.....	460,962 19 3	503,331 18 0	68,255 10 3	2,407 13 10	31,000 0 0	1,327 3 4	.....	669,098 2 8	772,088 10 1	1,200,000 0 0	†14 ½ cent.	78,750 0 0	370,000 9 3
Union of Australia	15,761 14 2	8,307 9 1	.....	402,548 11 9	426,617 15 0	98,102 12 6	42,915 16 10	14,000 0 0	2,084 17 5	.....	409,770 13 5	566,874 0 2	1,250,000 0 0	17 ½ cent.	106,250 0 0	357,729 7 8
Australian Joint Stock..	122,105 0 3	1,562 9 11	57,946 4 0	854,763 15 11	1,036,377 10 1	78,326 18 6	18,713 3 4	57,673 15 0	7,765 17 9	332,585 6 2	§1,235,725 18 4	1,737,787 19 0	598,510 0 0	||15 ½ cent.	44,645 1 10	133,096 11 9
London Chartered of Australia	6,922 0 0	389 12 7	.....	117,911 0 9	125,322 18 4	27,242 6 6	1,141 5 6	20,030 19 8	899 18 5	1,717 18 4	285,745 12 8	336,778 1 1	1,000,000 0 0	8 ½ cent.	40,000 0 0	151,538 7 10
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	25,811 1 6	1,563 8 5	1,675 0 4	336,567 11 8	365,617 1 11	60,687 9 1	.....	27,590 14 5	342 18 6	2,402 3 4	599,616 1 10	690,639 7 2	600,000 0 0	7 ½ cent.	21,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
Oriental Chartered	52,479 0 0	1,293 5 3	144,881 9 1	579,546 10 11	778,200 5 3	96,414 15 6	20,531 4 0	25,643 12 3	2,983 0 0	134,420 18 8	709,497 18 6	989,491 8 11	1,500,000 0 0	10 ½ cent.	75,000 0 0	709,497 18 6
City	27,680 10 10	.....	443 18 0	276,383 0 1	304,507 8 11	59,932 9 6	.....	2,250 0 0	98 5 0	2,994 4 10	469,324 9 5	534,599 8 9	200,000 0 0	8 ½ cent.	8,000 0 0	15,333 7 9
TOTALS.....	669,314 9 1	25,431 12 7	230,648 0 1	6,302,464 6 6	7,227,858 8 3	920,224 1 7	140,378 16 7	264,912 19 1	38,397 2 0	2,061,151 5 9	7,877,031 18 11	11,302,096 3 11	7,748,510 0 0	.....	507,645 1 10	2,232,001 16 3

* 15 ½ cent. per annum, and Bonus of 5 ½ cent.

† Dividend, £75,000; Bonus, £25,000.

‡ 6 ½ cent. per annum, and Bonus 8 ½ cent.

§ Including Government Securities, £64,700.

|| 10 per cent. per annum, and Bonus of 5 ½ cent.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 16th November, 1866.

JAMES THOMSON,
Accountant.

GEOFFREY EAGAR,
Treasurer.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 3 July, 1867.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1866.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes & Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills Discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	% cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	207,637 17 10	2,396 7 5	25,024 7 3	1,756,125 7 3	1,991,183 19 9	384,364 10 10	25,063 17 4	51,091 17 10	5,385 2 6	1,332,755 13 8	1,611,932 13 6	3,410,593 15 8	1,000,000 0 0	*18 3/4 cent.	190,000 0 0	333,333 6 8
Commercial	171,086 1 7	3,639 15 7	26,779 6 1	1,464,502 9 1	1,666,607 12 4	218,104 1 2	7,522 13 9	34,799 15 10	14,305 4 3	185,131 15 7	1,765,652 4 4	2,225,415 14 11	400,000 0 0	17 3/4 cent.	34,000 0 0	111,472 6 10
Australasia.....	33,471 14 4	7,083 2 7	.....	429,504 18 1	470,059 15 0	73,470 10 11	.....	36,080 0 0	893 6 5	.....	575,676 5 0	686,120 2 4	1,200,000 0 0	14 3/4 cent.	78,750 0 0	370,000 9 3
Union of Australia	15,812 11 5	7,945 8 3	.....	370,798 17 2	394,556 16 10	79,221 16 4	20,566 1 6	14,000 0 0	2,447 4 9	.....	414,367 10 11	530,602 13 6	1,250,000 0 0	17 3/4 cent.	106,250 0 0	357,729 7 8
Australian Joint Stock..	102,163 9 2	1,276 19 9	22,621 16 6	767,899 14 0	893,961 19 5	104,405 16 8	19,254 11 2	57,851 15 9	7,685 6 11	319,283 11 10	\$1,089,911 6 6	1,598,392 8 10	605,520 0 0	15 3/4 cent.	44,645 1 10	133,096 11 9
London Chartered of Australia	6,426 4 3	1,101 12 5	284 7 0	179,878 19 6	187,691 3 2	30,926 9 10	.....	23,227 12 1	1,061 5 9	1,449 4 5	341,695 2 4	398,359 14 5	1,000,000 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	40,000 0 0	151,538 7 10
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	27,144 4 4	2,317 11 10	352 5 11	295,932 9 8	325,746 11 9	50,209 1 2	.....	27,590 14 5	343 4 3	367 3 6	537,850 16 6	616,360 19 10	600,000 0 0	7 3/4 cent.	21,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
Oriental Chartered	49,023 0 0	3,579 15 11	214,815 18 6	556,059 3 6	823,477 17 11	127,144 9 10	48,811 12 6	25,643 12 3	4,210 0 0	84,457 4 6	747,300 16 6	1,037,567 15 7	1,500,000 0 0	12 3/4 cent.	90,000 0 0	444,000 0 0
City	19,986 15 0	.....	.....	183,311 16 2	203,298 11 2	48,692 3 10	.....	2,232 2 11	123 17 2	6,757 4 3	373,812 15 9	431,618 3 11	200,000 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	8,000 0 0	3,124 7 10
TOTALS.....	683,351 17 11	29,340 13 9	289,878 1 3	6,004,013 14 5	6,956,584 7 4	1,116,539 0 7	121,218 16 3	272,517 11 1	36,454 12 0	1,930,201 17 9	7,458,099 11 4	10,935,031 9 0	7,755,520 0 0	.....	512,645 1 10	1,954,294 17 10

* 15 3/4 cent. per annum, and Bonus of 3 3/4 cent.

† Dividend, £75,000; Bonus, £15,000.

‡ 6 3/4 cent., and Bonus of 8 3/4 cent.

§ Including Government Securities, average, £64,700.

|| 10 3/4 cent. per annum, and Bonus of 5 3/4 cent.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 8th February, 1867.

JAMES THOMSON,
Accountant.

J. BOWIE WILSON,

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 3 July, 1867.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1867.

[Price, 3d.]

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes & Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills Discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	210,965 8 4	6,459 1 6	37,021 12 1	1,851,694 12 4	2,106,140 14 3	523,925 6 1	37,356 17 7	49,549 13 6	8,446 5 0	1,450,738 9 9	1,439,159 18 4	3,508,876 10 3	1,000,000 0 0	*15 per cent.	100,000 0 0	333,333 6 8
Commercial	176,233 10 0	4,821 13 7	17,100 15 2	1,485,593 13 3	1,683,749 12 0	336,851 5 1	3,503 17 6	35,132 14 11	13,798 10 8	236,645 0 9	1,625,993 9 3	2,251,924 18 2	400,000 0 0	17 per cent.	34,000 0 0	117,808 1 1
Australasia.....	31,702 6 8	8,263 16 10	.....	416,215 1 3	456,181 4 9	104,160 0 1	6,727 16 8	36,080 0 0	923 18 6	.....	466,739 9 9	614,631 5 0	1,200,000 0 0	†14 per cent.	78,750 0 0	370,000 9 3
Union of Australia	15,419 0 0	7,275 5 6	.....	316,508 18 10	339,203 4 4	92,912 8 2	22,549 13 11	14,000 0 0	2,239 16 3	.....	356,484 2 5	488,186 0 9	1,250,000 0 0	17 per cent.	106,250 0 0	507,248 14 9
Australian Joint Stock..	130,023 18 10	1,586 10 2	68 7 8	810,738 11 0	943,032 7 8	129,311 2 8	19,349 1 8	57,971 3 5	9,483 0 4	353,760 2 0	1,034,793 5 3	1,604,667 15 4	605,550 0 0	8 per cent.	24,220 16 0	75,200 3 6
London Chartered of Australia	6,845 18 4	2,033 11 3	4 8 0	174,058 9 10	182,942 7 5	42,892 7 10	.....	25,366 19 5	647 18 4	710 0 2	330,112 16 2	399,730 1 11	1,000,000 0 0	8 per cent.	40,000 0 0	156,223 19 9
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	26,831 15 0	2,287 19 7	171 0 8	305,257 1 8	334,547 16 11	74,440 8 3	.....	27,554 14 5	297 16 8	425 0 5	510,189 12	612,907 12 7	600,000 0 0	7 per cent.	21,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
Oriental Chartered	56,271 0 0	3,298 2 10	275,587 15 2	603,906 3 3	939,063 1 3	129,600 12 11	33,697 15 8	25,643 12 3	6,372 0 0	142,716 18 2	806,721 10 3	1,144,752 9 3	1,500,000 0 0	12 per cent.	90,000 0 0	444,000 0 0
City	19,010 19 2	.....	.....	164,863 19 10	183,874 19 0	37,814 11 10	.....	2,000 0 0	86 3 4	13,401 8 10	343,527 16 8	396,830 0 8	200,000 0 0	8 per cent.	8,000 0 0	3,124 7 10
TOTALS.....	673,303 16 4	36,026 1 3	330,568 18 9	6,128,836 11 3	7,168,735 7 7	1,471,608 2 11	123,185 3 0	273,298 17 11	42,295 9 1	3,198,397 0 1	6,913,722 0 11	11,022,506 13 11	7,755,550 0 0	.....	492,220 16 0	2,056,939 2 10

* 15 per cent. per annum, and Bonus of 3 per cent. per annum.

† 6 per cent. per annum, and Bonus of 8 per cent. per annum.

‡ Dividend, £75,000, and Bonus, £15,000.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 13th May, 1867.

JAMES THOMSON,
Accountant.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

1867-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 25 February, 1868.

[Price, 3d.]

* 371— GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1867.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes & Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills Discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
New South Wales	£ s. d. 194,349 13 10	£ s. d. 5,897 2 4	£ s. d. 70,323 17 2	£ s. d. 1,843,565 4 11	£ s. d. 2,114,135 18 3	£ s. d. 606,445 11 6	£ s. d. 29,993 0 11	£ s. d. 49,579 0 10	£ s. d. 7,034 6 8	£ s. d. 1,503,441 8 5	£ s. d. 1,326,725 10 10	£ s. d. 3,523,218 19 2	£ s. d. 1,000,000 0 0	* 20 3/4 cent.	£ s. d. 100,000 0 0	£ s. d. 333,333 6 8
Commercial	168,912 15 1	9,373 11 6	31,512 9 7	1,488,552 2 3	1,698,350 18 5	397,406 6 4	6,742 18 6	37,333 11 4	12,838 16 4	227,827 5 9	1,569,471 8 9	2,251,620 7 0	400,000 0 0	17 3/4 cent.	34,000 0 0	117,808 1 1
Australasia.....	29,156 12 2	8,460 12 8	.....	417,288 7 8	454,905 12 6	125,722 16 7	4,388 13 11	31,000 0 0	503 11 10	.....	423,981 8 10	585,596 11 2	1,200,000 0 0	12 1/2 3/4 cent.	84,000 0 0	351,753 14 0
Union of Australia	14,949 0 0	6,129 8 4	.....	328,505 1 9	349,583 10 1	82,469 7 0	18,073 19 0	14,000 0 0	1,046 5 10	.....	273,429 16 6	389,619 8 4	1,250,000 0 0	17 3/4 cent.	106,250 0 0	507,248 14 9
Australian Joint Stock..	110,874 3 8	2,812 19 8	2,048 11 2	803,298 3 7	919,033 18 1	182,476 12 0	16,346 7 11	58,176 2 11	9,736 10 1	354,782 10 5	2955,442 11 11	1,576,960 15 3	605,555 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	24,220 16 0	75,200 3 6
London Chartered of Australia	7,282 1 6	1,120 19 10	10 11 2	136,067 17 5	144,481 9 11	36,075 8 2	1,582 2 6	27,335 15 8	449 3 1	447 17 2	313,320 10 4	379,310 16 11	1,000,000 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	40,000 0 0	156,223 19 9
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	27,090 10 0	1,756 5 9	12 18 3	280,943 3 5	309,802 17 5	67,594 2 10	.....	27,153 14 5	200 12 4	344 10 10	550,930 0 7	646,228 1 0	600,000 0 0	7 3/4 cent.	21,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
Oriental Chartered.....	57,752 0 0	5,948 3 5	213,694 9 2	587,155 6 3	864,549 18 10	132,950 8 6	32,405 13 0	25,643 12 3	4,956 0 0	167,631 14 5	706,129 15 1	1,069,047 3 3	1,500,000 0 0	12 3/4 cent.	90,000 0 0	444,000 0 0
City	17,672 13 1	.....	.....	157,766 2 8	175,438 15 9	32,813 12 2	.....	2,000 0 0	98 12 4	5,141 14 4	351,477 10 4	391,531 9 2	200,000 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	8,000 0 0	1,342 17 2
TOTALS.....	£ 638,039 9 4	£ 41,499 3 6	£ 317,602 16 6	£ 6,043,141 9 11	£ 7,030,282 19 3	£ 1,663,984 5 1	£ 109,532 15 9	£ 272,226 17 5	£ 36,763 18 6	£ 2,259,617 1 4	£ 6,470,908 13 2	£ 10,813,033 11 3	£ 7,755,555 0 0	.....	£ 607,470 16 0	£ 2,036,910 16 11

* 15 3/4 cent. per annum, and Bonus of 5 3/4 cent. per annum.

† Dividend, £75,000, and Bonus, £25,000.

‡ Dividend, 6 3/4 cent. per annum, and Bonus of 6 1/4 cent. per annum.

§ Including Government securities, average, £64,771 9s. 0d.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 13th August, 1867.

JAMES THOMSON,
Accountant.

GEOFFREY EAGAR,
Treasurer.

C 102—

975

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1867-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 25 February, 1868.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 30th September, 1867.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.						CAPITAL AND PROFITS.				
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes & Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills Discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	187,281 12 10	4,820 2 3	106,387 7 3	1,859,603 17 11	2,158,093 0 3	595,516 5 2	38,473 15 3	49,516 18 11	6,673 19 8	1,416,335 9 8	*1,426,852 4 2	3,533,368 12 10	1,000,000 0 0	†20 ¾ cent.	100,000 0 0	‡333,333 6 8
Commercial	159,345 1 6	3,920 0 6	3,201 15 3	1,503,596 15 7	1,698,883 12 10	383,664 2 6	7,611 19 4	36,763 13 10	11,340 2 4	200,156 11 4	1,620,877 18 0	2,260,404 7 4	400,000 0 0	17 ¾ cent.	34,000 0 0	119,253 18 0
Australasia	28,639 10 0	4,555 17 0	.....	434,473 13 7	467,669 0 7	149,764 0 3	.....	31,000 0 0	574 19 3	.....	478,576 17 2	659,915 16 8	1,200,000 0 0	§12½ ¾ cent.	84,000 0 0	351,753 14 0
Union of Australia	14,432 8 6	3,949 19 9	.....	366,004 5 10	384,386 14 1	87,685 1 3	3,251 9 1	14,000 0 0	1,706 4 4	.....	199,215 1 6	305,857 16 2	1,250,000 0 0	17 ¾ cent.	106,250 0 0	508,017 4 10
Australian Joint Stock	111,201 18 6	5,070 0 4	4,118 18 7	750,492 15 10	870,883 13 3	214,449 6 9	10,214 2 4	58,468 1 6	9,213 15 2	268,431 17 5	1,977,818 0 4	1,538,595 3 6	605,555 0 0	8 ¾ cent.	24,222 4 0	81,595 7 4
London Chartered of Australia	6,799 8 7	922 15 5	48 17 6	139,210 17 3	146,981 18 9	40,845 11 4	.....	27,657 6 7	657 14 3	177 6 9	300,966 18 11	370,304 17 10	1,000,000 0 0	¶10 ¾ cent.	50,000 0 0	166,570 15 10
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	25,870 15 8	2,479 1 9	226 5 2	298,943 8 11	327,519 11 6	75,059 5 11	.....	27,158 14 5	258 15 8	452 18 11	554,746 2 9	657,675 17 8	600,000 0 0	7 ¾ cent.	21,000 0 0	40,000 0 0
Oriental Chartered	55,459 0 0	11,132 0 9	834 0 0	574,220 15 5	641,645 16 2	115,426 15 9	30,997 18 7	25,643 12 3	3,053 0 0	15,757 12 9	647,644 0 6	838,532 19 10	1,500,000 0 0	12 ¾ cent.	90,000 0 0	444,000 0 0
City	16,727 18 7	.....	.....	175,078 13 9	191,806 12 4	40,154 13 2	.....	2,000 0 0	12 5 9	11,933 2 7	319,551 4 2	403,651 5 8	200,000 0 0	8 ¾ cent.	8,000 0 0	1,342 17 2
TOTALS.....	£ 605,757 14 2	36,849 17 9	143,637 3 9	6,101,625 4 1	6,887,869 19 9	1,702,565 2 1	90,549 4 7	272,198 7 6	33,490 16 5	1,913,244 19 5	6,556,248 7 6	10,563,296 17 6	7,755,555 0 0	.....	517,472 4 0	2,045,867 3 10

* Including Government Securities, £14,300 15s. 6d.

† 15 ¾ cent. per annum, and Bonus of 5 ¾ cent. per annum.

‡ Dividend, £75,000, and Bonus, £25,000.

§ 6 ¾ cent. Bonus, and 6½ ¾ cent. per annum.

¶ Including Government securities, average, £66,207 13s. 10d.

¶ 8 ¾ cent. per annum, and 1 ¾ cent. Bonus for ¼ year.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 19th November, 1867.

JAMES THOMSON,
Accountant.

GEOFFREY EAGAR,
Treasurer.

1867-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 25 February, 1868.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1867.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes & Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills Discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	197,663 18 5	6,057 9 6	54,090 10 3	1,874,483 1 6	2,132,294 19 8	463,138 0 1	24,047 14 1	49,408 2 7	6,615 5 2	1,353,350 15 6	*1,624,952 1 8	3,521,511 19 1	1,000,000 0 0	†17½ cent.	387,500 0 0	333,333 6 8
Commercial	171,025 18 5	5,147 1 1	33,568 19 8	1,508,177 16 9	1,717,919 15 11	413,030 12 6	9,219 12 2	39,407 18 10	13,217 9 8	194,069 0 10	1,602,329 8 8	2,271,274 2 8	400,000 0 0	17 cent.	34,000 0 0	119,253 18 0
Australasia.....	30,437 15 5	5,307 14 4	.....	420,304 18 6	456,650 8 3	147,078 17 8	.....	31,000 0 0	668 9 1	.....	423,571 11 7	602,318 18 4	1,200,000 0 0	‡12½ cent.	84,000 0 0	351,753 14 0
Union of Australia	15,066 5 8	5,086 14 9	.....	361,882 5 9	382,035 6 2	123,254 4 10	2,518 3 5	14,000 0 0	1,617 3 2	.....	181,057 16 5	322,447 7 10	1,250,000 0 0	17 cent.	106,250 0 0	508,017 4 10
Australian Joint Stock..	111,015 8 4	5,337 13 8	11,537 14 1	737,168 15 8	865,059 11 9	195,429 3 10	11,989 15 0	58,598 5 0	8,943 1 9	262,344 16 10	‡994,415 18 7	1,531,721 1 0	605,555 0 0	8 cent.	21,798 18 4	2,414 5 0
London Chartered of Australia	6,767 13 10	391 17 2	75 10 10	131,426 15 10	138,661 17 8	29,524 4 4	.....	27,775 6 9	809 10 10	.....	296,231 13 10	354,340 15 9	1,000,000 0 0	†10 cent.	50,000 0 0	166,570 15 10
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	25,150 6 11	1,947 16 1	193 10 9	284,454 6 6	311,746 0 3	122,721 16 5	.....	26,826 8 3	188 13 10	748 16 8	486,018 17 5	636,504 12 7	600,000 0 0	7 cent.	21,000 0 0	40,000 0 0
Oriental Chartered	61,744 0 0	6,875 19 8	3,196 10 1	585,514 4 3	657,330 14 0	125,685 7 7	45,017 12 0	25,643 12 3	1,993 0 0	27,554 4 11	647,153 7 5	873,047 4 2	1,500,000 0 0	12 cent.	90,000 0 0	444,000 0 0
City	18,304 2 4	.....	8,640 11 4	217,922 13 1	244,867 6 9	34,130 13 0	.....	2,000 0 0	41 3 1	1,862 14 4	423,370 13 3	461,405 3 8	200,000 0 0	8 cent.	8,000 0 0	4,344 19 6
TOTALS..... £	637,175 9 4	36,152 6 3	111,303 7 0	6,121,834 17 10	6,906,466 0 5	1,653,993 0 3	92,792 16 8	274,659 13 8	34,093 16 7	1,839,930 9 1	6,679,101 8 10	10,574,571 5 1	7,755,555 0 0	.....	502,548 18 4	1,969,688 3 10

* Including Government Securities, £108,749 8s. 4d.

† 15 cent. per annum, and Bonus of 2½ cent. Including Government securities, average, £66,300.

‡ Dividend, £75,000; Bonus, £12,500—£87,500. 8 cent. per annum, and 1 cent. Bonus for ½ year.

§ 6 cent. per annum, and 6½ cent. Bonus.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 11th February, 1868.

JAMES THOMSON,
Accountant.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

[Price, 3d.]

* 373—

c 104—

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY'S ACT
AMENDMENT ACT OF 1866.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 23 July, 1867.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
(No. 20.)

Downing-street,
17 May, 1867.

SIR,

I referred, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the Private Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, intituled, "*An Act to amend an Act intituled 'An Act to incorporate the Proprietors of a certain Banking Company called the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney and for other purposes therein mentioned,'*" of which a copy accompanied your Despatch, No. 82, of the 10th of December last; and I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, a copy of the letter which has been received in reply.

I have to instruct you to bring under the notice of your Responsible Advisers the objections entertained by their Lordships to this enactment, with a view to its being amended in the manner suggested.

With regard to the remarks contained in the last paragraph of the letter respecting the making provision for the periodical publication of the Assets and Liabilities of the Bank, I find that this is provided for by the Act of your Government, No. 13, of 4th Victoria, which is applicable to all Banks existing in the Colony, without reference to the date at which they may be constituted.

I have, &c.,
BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. Hunt to The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Treasury Chambers,
2 May, 1867.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to request that you will inform the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that they have had under consideration the Act (enclosed in your letter of the 7th March last) of the Government of New South Wales, to amend, or rather to repeal the 7th and 17th sections of the Act of 1848 incorporating the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.

As the Act is not accompanied by any observation from the Governor, my Lords presume that the Secretary of State is not in possession of any reasons which may have induced him to give his assent to the Act.

In reply to the request that the Secretary of State may be informed whether my Lords see any objection to the Act being left to its operation, they must observe that the effect of the measure must in their opinion be, on the one hand, to deprive the Legislature of what has always been considered a most useful control over the proceedings of Companies of this nature; and, on the other, to remove one of the safeguards which the public have a right to expect, and which it has hitherto been thought essential to provide, either in Charters granted by Her Majesty, or in Colonial Acts of Incorporation, with regard to Banking Companies.

The 7th section of the Act of 1848, which limits the duration of the Bank to twenty-one years is, as the Secretary of State is aware, in accordance with the 5th clause of the Regulations which were drawn up many years ago, after much consideration, in conjunction with the Board of Trade, for the guidance of Colonial Governments in framing enactments for the incorporation of Banks.

The object of the clause appears to have been to give the Legislature an opportunity of revising the conditions on which a Company is permitted to exercise its privileges. The unconditional repeal, as proposed in the present Act, at once deprives the Legislature of this power, and may, my Lords apprehend, afford the Bank a claim to a continuance of their privileges in perpetuity, however objectionable such conditions may be found to be.

The 17th section of the Act of 1848 is in accordance with the 1st, 6th, 7th, and 20th clauses of the Regulations.

It regulates the extent of the increased capital provided for in the previous section, the mode in which it shall be extended or increased, and in which the Company is to be restricted with regard to its dealings in respect of such increased capital.

The Secretary of State will recollect that, in 1849, when this Act was submitted for the approval of this Board, an exception was taken to the power given in this section to the sanction of the Board for such increase of capital being delegated to the Governor for the time being; and although, by the letter of October, 1853 (No. 12,826) my Lords consented to withdraw their objection, they considered it necessary that their consent to the arrangement should be accompanied with a restriction as to the period when such increased capital should be paid up.

The object of this enactment, it is evident was to ensure to the public a guarantee with respect to any increased capital, in regard both to the *bonâ fide* nature of the transaction and the actual payment of the amount required, as was afforded by the 4th and 5th sections of the Act with respect to the original capital of the Company.

The effect of its repeal must be to remove, to a great extent, not only the security thus afforded, but also in regard to the issue of notes, which is made dependent on the amount of capital paid up; which security, my Lords must remark, is already somewhat lessened by the absence of any provision in the Act for the usual periodical publication of the Assets and Liabilities of the Company.

My Lords are fully aware of the important changes which have taken place in the relations between the Home Government and that of New South Wales since the passing of the Act referred to 1848, in respect to any interference with enactments which may be passed by the Legislature of that Colony.

They feel bound, however, to call the attention of the Secretary of State to the observations which they have made as the reasons which oblige them to refuse their recommendation that Her Majesty should be advised to give Her assent to the Act in the present shape.

As my Lords presume that the Legislature have no wish to forego the requisite control over the Company, and that the object of the Company is simply to have power to increase their capital, it appears to them that the following course, which would have the effect desired by the local legislation, and would not be open to the objection entertained by this Board, would be the proper one, viz.—to amend the 7th section, by continuing the term of incorporation for a period of ten years, or for such further period and under such conditions as the Legislature may think fit; and the 17th section, by fixing such further amount of increase of capital as may be thought necessary, under similar conditions as to payment and sanction.

And my Lords would suggest that, in any communication which the Secretary of State may make to the Governor on the subject, he should be instructed that an opportunity might be taken, if any further measure is submitted to the Legislature, of making the usual provision therein for the publication of Assets and Liabilities, unless some general provision to this effect may already be in force in the Colony in respect of Banking Companies.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE WARD HUNT.

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

COMMERCIAL : BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY
INCORPORATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
4 December, 1867.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1867.

[Price, 6d.]

291—

1867.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 84. THURSDAY, 28 NOVEMBER, 1867.

5. Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Incorporation Act Amendment Bill
(*Formal Motion*) :—Mr. Tighe moved, pursuant to notice,—
(1.) That the Bill to amend an Act intituled “An Act to Incorporate the Proprietors of a certain Banking Company called the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney and for other purposes therein mentioned,” and to repeal an Act assented to on the 6th day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six intituled “An Act to amend an Act intituled ‘An Act to Incorporate the Proprietors of a certain Banking Company called the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney and for other purposes therein mentioned,’” be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
(2.) That such Committee consist of the following Members, namely,—Mr. Burns, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Dodds, Mr. Eagar, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Neale, Mr. Josephson, and the Mover.
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 87. WEDNESDAY, 4 DECEMBER, 1867.

3. Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Incorporation Act Amendment Bill :—
Mr. Tighe, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 28th November, 1867. *Ordered*, on motion of Mr. Tighe, that the Report and accompanying documents be printed, and that the second reading of this Bill, *as amended in Select Committee*, stand an Order of the Day for Friday week.

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1867.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY INCORPORATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, to whom was referred, on the 28th November last, “*the Bill to amend an Act intituled ‘An Act to Incorporate the Proprietors of a certain Banking Company called the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney and for other purposes therein mentioned’ and to repeal an Act assented to on the 6th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six intituled ‘An Act to amend an Act intituled ‘An Act to Incorporate the Proprietors of a certain Banking Company called the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney and for other purposes therein mentioned’*” beg leave to report to your Honorable House,—

That they have examined the witness named in the margin,* * Edward Knox, Esq. (whose evidence will be found appended hereto); and that, the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved by the evidence of this gentleman, your Committee proceeded to consider the several Clauses of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make an Amendment.† † *Vide Schedule of Amendment.*

And your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

ATKINSON A. P. TIGHE,
Chairman.

*No. 2 Committee Room,
Sydney, 3rd December, 1867.*

1867.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY
INCORPORATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

TUESDAY, 3 DECEMBER, 1867.

Present:—

MR. BURNS,
MR. FARNELL,

MR. NEALE,
MR. TIGHE.

ALFRED ATKINSON PATRICK TIGHE, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

R. J. Want, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Promoters of the Bill.

Edward Knox, Esq., called in and examined:—

1. *Mr. Want.*] Are you Chairman of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney? *E. Knox, Esq.* I am.
2. Do you produce a copy of the Deed of Settlement of the Company? I do. (*The witness* 3 Dec., 1867. *produced the same.*)
3. During the last Session of Parliament, 1866, are you aware that the Company obtained an Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of that Company? I am.
4. Are you aware also, that the Lords of the Treasury sent out some objections to that Act? I am aware that they took some objections.
5. Will you state what they are? They are contained in a letter, signed George Ward Hunt, addressed to the Under Secretary for the Colonies, and ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23rd July, 1867.
6. I think by that Act, the 7th and 17th sections of the Incorporation Act were repealed? The 7th and 17th sections were repealed by the Act of last Session.
7. Will you state the objects of the present Act? The objects of the present Act are to repeal the Act of last Session, which received the Governor's assent here, but has not yet received the Royal assent or confirmation, to repeal the 6th, 7th, 16th, and 17th clauses of the Act 11th Victoria, and to substitute others in lieu of them. The objects of the new clauses are—firstly, to enable the Bank to issue notes for a longer period than the twenty-one years originally fixed by the Charter of Incorporation (that Act of Incorporation was passed in 1847, but, I think, did not come into force till 1849); secondly, to do away with the provision contained in the 7th clause of the Act of Incorporation, which prevented the Bank from carrying on the business of banking in any manner whatever subsequent to the expiry of the twenty-one years there named. This is a provision which will not be found in any other Act of Incorporation of a Colonial Bank, and is of course a very inconvenient one.
8. *Mr. Burns.*] When will the twenty-one years expire? In 1869 or 1870. The object of repealing the 17th clause of the Act is to substitute therefor one which will enable the Company to increase its capital to £1,000,000, the limit by the old Act being £500,000, and at the same time to do away with the proviso contained in the clause as it formerly stood, by which the sanction and approbation of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury,

E. Knox, Esq. Treasury, or of the Governor of the Colony for the time being, was required to every extension of capital. There seems to be no reason whatever why, for mere extension of capital, there should be the necessity of asking the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to such a step.

3 Dec., 1867.

9. It is, in fact, not usual to put such clauses in the present Acts? They are in all the present Acts. Their Lordship's in their letter state, as their reason for thinking it desirable that this sanction should be had, that the note circulation of the Banks is, to a certain extent, based upon the amount of capital; but it will be seen, by the figures which I produce, that this is altogether erroneous. By the present Acts, the four Colonial Banks—the New South Wales, the Commercial, the City, and the Joint Stock—are authorized to issue notes to the extent of their paid-up capital, and to a further extent equal to any amount of coin and bullion held in their coffers. By the last returns, the capital and coin of the four Colonial Banks amounted £3,336,000, and the note issue of these Banks amounted to £474,754. It is thus impossible that the note circulation could by any means be brought up to the limit that is at present assigned by the respective Acts. As far as the Commercial Bank is concerned, its capital and coin amounted, on 30th September, to £783,664, and its note circulation to £159,548, or about one-fifth of the amount of circulation which it had the right by existing Acts to issue. The object of the present Act is to extend for the period of ten years the right of the Bank to issue notes. Their Lordships objected to the unconditional repeal of the 7th clause, thinking it would give the Bank the right to issue notes in perpetuity, it has therefore been found more convenient to name a specific time for which that right should be given to the Bank.

10. *Chairman.*] Suppose this Bill were not to be passed, and the Lords of the Treasury advised the Crown not to give its consent to the Bill that was passed last Session, would the Bank be prevented forthwith from issuing notes? Yes, but that would not be all the evil; we should actually be prevented from carrying on the business of banking, on account of the prohibition contained in the 7th clause of the 11th Victoria, a prohibition not contained in the Act of any other banking company.

11. So that it is necessary for the very existence of the Bank that an Act of this kind should be passed, supposing Her Majesty should refuse her assent to this? Yes.

12. What is the object of asking for an extension of ten years for the issuing of notes? It is suggested by the Lords of the Treasury that the time should be limited, so that the right to issue notes might come under the review of Parliament at the expiration of the time.

MM