COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF

AUSTRALIA.

SERIES I.

GOVERNORS' DESPATCHES TO AND FROM ENGLAND.

VOLUME V.
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INTRODUCTION.

GOVERNOR KING.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BLIGH arrived in Port Jackson on board the transport Sinclair on the 7th of August, 1806, bearing a royal commission, dated 24th May, 1805, appointing him captain-general and governor-in-chief of the territory of New South Wales and its dependencies, and revoking the commission of Captain Philip Gidley King, dated 20th February, 1802. He assumed the administration of the colony on the 13th of August, 1806, in succession to Governor King. Governor King had administered the government since the 28th of September, 1800, during a term of five years, ten months and sixteen days, and was relieved of office in consequence of his “application to return to Europe on leave of absence.”

The personal characteristics and the general history of Governor King have been discussed previously. The conclusion of the publication of his official despatches in this volume gives opportunity to review the progress of the colony during his administration, and to estimate the value of the personal influence of the governor.

Under the government of Philip Gidley King, although the actual territorial jurisdiction remained the same, the colony was extended in the area of settlement, and by the addition of dependent establishments at Newcastle on the mainland, and at the Tamar and Derwent rivers in Tasmania. In September, 1800, exclusive of the settlements in the dependency of Norfolk Island, the colony consisted of the towns of Sydney and Parramatta and more or less detached areas of farming near Petersham, Concord, Homebush, Hunter’s Hill, Ryde, Parramatta, Prospect, Toongabbie, Richmond and Windsor (using the modern names), all within the county of Cumberland except a few farms on the north bank of the Hawkesbury river near Windsor. The total area alienated by the Crown was 43,786 acres in these localities, which were held by four hundred and one proprietors, exclusive of certain officers who held some of the lands. In August, 1806, the settled districts had increased, detached areas had been linked up, farms had been established below Windsor to the junction of the

* See page 116. † See introductions, volume II and III. ‡ See pages 566 and 567, volume II.
Hawkesbury and Colo rivers, above Richmond on the banks of the Hawkesbury and Nepean rivers as far as the neighbourhood of Penrith, on the banks of the South creek from Windsor to Cabramatta, and on George's river near Liverpool, and Messrs. Macarthur and Davidson had received grants in the county of Camden. The total area alienated by the Crown was almost doubled, and amounted to 84,465 acres,* held by six hundred and forty-six proprietors. In addition to the private property, large areas had been occupied for public purposes. The development of settlement was an automatic result of the increase in the numbers of the emancipist class and the immigration of free settlers, many of whom brought orders for land grants from England. The knowledge of the country had been increased also by the explorations of George Caley, from Belmont to Mount King George in the county of Cook, and of ensign Francis Barrallier, principally in the county of Westmoreland. Caley's labours were carried on under a subsidy from Sir Joseph Banks, but the success of Barrallier was due largely to the unstinted support given by Governor King.

The permanent establishment of the settlement at Newcastle was accomplished by lieutenant Menzies in April, 1804. This settlement was formed by Governor King primarily for the purpose of isolating the Irish leaders of the convict rebellion, which had broken out at Castle Hill in March, 1804. It was maintained as a depot for the export of coal and cedar, and in August, 1806, there were ninety-six persons engaged there, of whom seventy-two were convicts.

The first settlement at the Derwent river was formed by lieutenant John Bowen at Risdon Cove in September, 1803. Bowen, with the first settlers, had been despatched by Governor King to Tasmania with the object of forestalling any colonising projects of the French. In March, 1804, the establishment at Risdon Cove was withdrawn, when lieutenant-governor Collins had selected Sullivan Cove on the opposite bank of the Derwent river as the site for the settlement of his establishment, which he had removed from Port Phillip. The colony at the Derwent was developed by Collins with little reference to King. Although the settlement was within his jurisdiction and subordinate to his government, King had no influence over its success except such as was derived from

* See page 773.
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the shipments of live stock and provisions ordered by him. Collins resented being subordinate to King; this was possibly due to the changes in their relative ranks since the days of the first settlement at Port Jackson. In August, 1806, there were four hundred and seventy-five persons in the settlement on the Derwent river.

The settlement at Port Dalrymple was founded in November, 1804, under the leadership of lieutenant-governor Paterson. Lord Hobart had given instructions for this purpose in a despatch, dated 24th June, 1803, and the welfare of the first settlers was provided for and watched over by Governor King. In August, 1806, the inhabitants numbered two hundred and seventy-six.

Whilst the settled areas had extended, population had increased principally by immigration, voluntary and forced. In September, 1800, the inhabitants in and on the borders of the county of Cumberland numbered 4,936 men, women, and children; in August, 1806, the corresponding total was 7,052.

In the early days of all settlements, a considerable part of the public expenditure was caused by the necessity for victualling the settlers and others. Governor King claimed that he effected considerable economies in this respect, but the net result of the whole period of his government does not substantiate his claim. In September, 1800, 2,959 men, women, and children were victualled from the public stores with 2,415 full rations; in August, 1806, 2,158 with 1,866 $\frac{1}{12}$ rations. The net decrease of an issue of 548 $\frac{1}{12}$ rations was due not to economy, but to one of the natural results of the progress of a settlement. In the first days of all settlements established by the Crown in the Australian colonies, practically every individual was dependent on the public stores for provisions; but as settlement advanced, as free settlers immigrated, as the class of emancipists developed, and as a general demand was created by private individuals for convict labour, the numbers dependent on the commissariat department progressively diminished. This is well shown by the following percentages of the numbers victualled, as compared with the inhabitants, in and near the county of Cumberland; in January, 1788,* October, 1792, June, 1799, September, 1800, June, 1803, and August, 1806, the respective percentages were 100, 97, 71, 59, 42, and 30. The corresponding percentages for the settlements at Newcastle,

* These dates are selected as the nearest available to quinquennial periods, with the addition of the dates of the commencement and conclusion of King’s administration.
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Hobart, and Port Dalrymple were 100, 98, and 98 respectively in August, 1806, at which date those establishments were less than three years old.

Prior to the administration of Governor King, shipments of stores and supplies had been intermittent and irregular, and in consequence there had been frequent periods of scarcity and want. With the development of the colony, a system was adopted whereby periodical shipments of stores requisitioned by the commissary were made, and by this practice the governor was relieved of much anxiety. On one occasion only, owing to the Hawkesbury floods in 1806, Governor King was compelled to arrange for the importation of grain. Owing to the regular shipments of stores, the administration of the commissariat became gradually a matter of routine. The commissariat department was developed and extended also by the introduction of the system of bartering government importations with the inhabitants for the produce of their farms. This produce was received into the public stores and issued as rations to those persons on the victualling list; the Crown thereby made considerable savings in freight on account of the size of the stores bartered as compared with the more bulky character of articles of provisions. This system had commenced with an experimental shipment of stores by government on the transport Barwell in 1798, sent out with the object of protecting the small settlers and farmers from the extortions of monopolists; the supplies were issued to the settlers at invoice prices, with a small advance for freight and insurance, and payment was accepted in farm produce owing to the want of specie. The experiment was so successful that, with slight modifications, the system of government importations became a regular part of the commissariat administration. After King’s departure, the practice was continued until the competition amongst an increased number of resident traders and importers rendered the intervention of government no longer necessary.

During King’s administration, the trade monopolies, which had existed previously, received a further check by the successful development of the agencies of Messrs. Campbell and Co. (established in 1796) and of Messrs. Chace, Chinnery and Co. Their representatives in Sydney were Robert Campbell and William Tough. These two firms endeavoured to build up a legitimate and regular trade as distinct from speculative shipments in times
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of want. The extent of their operations may be realised from the value of the goods held in store by them at Sydney in August, 1804, which amounted severally to £49,563 14s. 8d. and £10,000.* Robert Campbell established an annual export trade of seal-skins to China, and endeavoured also to break down the barriers that prevented the growth of a similar trade with England. The removal of the settlers from a condition of want and penury during the years 1800-1806 was due more to the activities of Robert Campbell and his partners, and to the system of government importations, than to any exertions on the part of Governor King.

The monopoly and traffic in spirits existed throughout this period. King had received special instructions for the regulation of the trade. At the beginning of his administration, he made spasmodic efforts to control it, but when these failed to overcome the opposition, he permitted the evil to run its course. His actions in this matter have been discussed previously.†

In the administration of the public works, Governor King displayed considerable incompetence. In September, 1800, he had reported the urgent necessity for the erection of several public buildings. In the general abstract‡ of expenditure to August, 1806, he claimed credit for £6,509 8s. od. only as the value of permanent buildings erected by him. This sum was distributed as follows:—£1,000 for the granary, church, and school-house at the Hawkesbury, £1,000 for the brewery and “other works” at Parramatta, £2,600 for the salt works, church, guard-house, and “other works” at Sydney, and £1,909 8s. od. for Fort Phillip. In a report§ by Thomas Moore and Richard Rouse, dated 13th August, 1806, on the condition of all the public buildings in the colony, one barn at Castle Hill, and the gaol, the judge-advocate’s, the storekeeper’s and the orphan houses at Sydney were all the buildings described as being in good repair, and of these the gaol and orphan house were managed by a committee controlling special funds; all other public buildings were in various states of disrepair. The average number of persons employed by King on the public buildings|| was two hundred and sixteen, and as the value of the labour of a convict was estimated by Lord Hobart||

* See page 106. † See page xv et seq., volume III. ‡ See page 789. § See enclosure in Governor Bligh to Right Hon. W. Windham, 25th January, 1807. || See eighteen quarterly returns of employment. ||| See page 21, volume IV.
at £39 per annum, the value of the labour expended on the build­
ings was more than £48,900 during the period of his government. This expenditure, when compared with the net value of permanent additions (£6,509 8s. od.) and the general condition of the public buildings in August, 1806, discounts the value of the claims of Governor King to economies effected in his government.

The irregularities which were committed by Governor King in granting lands to Governor Bligh during the last days of his government have already been discussed.* It must be noted also that in August, 1804, King gave instructions for the survey and preparation of a grant of 2,350 acres to his wife, Mrs. Anna Josepha King, in the district of Evan on the west bank of South creek. This grant, named "Arthur's Vale," was entered in the secretary's register, but was never issued, the register being endorsed "Cancelled before it was executed, the Grant being illegal. G. Blaxcell, A'g Secy." In the year 1806, King caused to be registered grants, dated 1st January, to four of his children, 660 acres to Phillip King, 280 acres to Maria King, 610 acres to Elizabeth King, and 790 acres to Mary King. These grants were located adjacent to one another in the district of Evan; they aggregated 2,340 acres, and practically corresponded to the grant he had intended to give his wife. A grant of 600 acres to Mrs. Mary Putland was also registered as granted on the 1st of January, 1806. Mrs. Putland was the daughter of Governor Bligh, and wife of John Putland, lieutenant on the second Por­poise. As Bligh and Putland did not arrive in the colony until August, 1806, it is difficult to understand why King's grant to Mrs. Putland should have been dated 1st January, 1806. These actions, together with the circumstances of his surrender† of Governor Phillip's assumed share in the wild cattle, demonstrated that Governor King was not unwilling to take advantage of his position as governor to obtain pecuniary profit for himself and his family.

Between the general musters held in the months of August, 1800, and 1806, the flocks and herds in the colony increased at a rapid rate. In the settlements in New South Wales, horses increased from 203‡ to 552.§ cattle from 1,044‡ to 5,286.§ and sheep from 6,124‡ to 21,457.§ With the exception of cattle, few

* See page xv, volume IV. † See page xiv, volume IV.
‡ See page 632, volume II. § See page 773.
live stock were imported, and the increased numbers were due to natural causes. In August, 1806, horses were valued at £80 per head, cattle at £28, and sheep at £2; the increase therefore represented an accession in value of £177,362 os. od.

During the administration of Governor King, more systematic methods were adopted in the finances of the colony, chiefly by instructions from the secretary of state in England. The finances may be divided into two distinct sections, according to the manner in which the expenditure was controlled.

The first section consisted of those services which were administered in England, and over which the governor had practically no influence. In this, there were included the expenditures on the salaries of the civil establishment, which were voted annually by parliament; on stores, ordered by the treasury and shipped by the transport board; on the military, which was a charge on the army agents; and on the transport and naval service controlled by the transport board and admiralty. The whole of these expenses were met by the British government, as there was no revenue derived from the colonies except the occasional shipments of timber for naval purposes, which were of small value.

The second section of colonial finance included the local expenditure and revenue, the former being under the direct control of the governor. This expenditure was for occasional services and for the local requirements of the colony. The occasional services consisted chiefly of the cost of repairs to and the victualling of his Majesty’s ships; the cost of repairs was met by bills drawn on the navy board, and the cost of victualling by bills on the victualling board authorised by Governor King. The general local expenditure was met by bills drawn by the commissary on the lords commissioners of the treasury under instructions from the governor, and included payments for grain, live stock, animal food, colonial salaries, upkeep of colonial vessels, rent of farms for government, freight of vessels sailing for the dependencies, and miscellaneous items. During King’s administration, the total expenditure on these accounts for the colony, exclusive of the dependencies, was £59,960 is. 11½d. It is difficult to compare this expenditure with that of previous administrations, owing to the different conditions prevalent, to the methods formerly adopted in keeping the
accounts, and to the heavy expenses previously incurred in the importation of provisions from the East as compared with grain purchased in the colony during the period 1800-1806.

On the 14th of July, 1801, Acting-Governor King gave instructions* that in future all accounts should be settled quarterly, and in a despatch,† dated 30th August, 1802, Lord Hobart ordered that all bills drawn in the colony during any one year should bear a running number for that year. By these two reforms, the systematic keeping of the accounts was rendered possible, and the figures for the expenditure in any one year were made readily available. At the conclusion of his government, King prepared an abstract‡ of the total expenditure of the colony and its dependencies during his administration. The gross total was £464,525 11s. 4½d., from which he deducted £180,246 13s. 6½d. as the value of government property remaining. The net expenditure was thus £284,278 17s. 10½d., and of this sum £71,365 16s. 2½d. was expended on the King's ships and the dependencies, leaving the sum of £212,913 1s. 7½d. as the net expenditure on the colony proper under King's personal supervision. Included in the credit regarded by King as an offset against the expenditure, there were the following sums:—£6,509 8s. od. for the assumed value of public buildings erected or in course of erection, £2,100 for the clearing and tilling of seven hundred acres of land, and £44,983 14s. od. for the value of the natural increase of the live stock belonging to government, these several sums amounting to £53,593 2s. od. If these items are omitted, as they can hardly be regarded as legitimate credits, the net expenditure on the colony proper was £266,506 3s. 7½d., exclusive of the expenditure from the gaol and orphan funds.

All the revenue collected in the colony passed through either the gaol or orphan funds. The gaol fund had been established to provide for the cost of the erection of the gaol at Sydney. An assessment of one shilling per gallon on all spirits landed was paid into this fund, and the amount collected from the 1st of August, 1801, to the 31st of December, 1805, was £3,493 3s. 2d., with a further credit of £463 14s. od. due but not collected. Out of this fund there were paid the costs of the erection and upkeep of the gaols at Sydney and Parramatta, of the stone bridge at the head of Sydney Cove, and of glass for the church at

* See page 166, volume III.  † See page 575, volume III.  ‡ See page 789.
Parramatta, and gratuities to soldiers and others for public services. The orphan fund was the development of a former fund of the same name, and when Governor King established the orphan institution in 1800, it was devoted to the upkeep and maintenance of the home. This fund was maintained by the collection of a five per cent. ad valorem duty on all importations from countries to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, of a one and a half per cent. commission on all public auctions, by fees for spirit licenses and for the entry and clearance of vessels, by port fees, wharfages, and fines levied in the courts of justice, and by any profits arising from the bartering of the investments imported by government. From the 1st of August, 1801, to the 31st of December, 1805, the amount collected was £3,180 5s. 11d. The entire proceeds of this fund, subject to a five per cent. commission paid to the treasurer, were devoted to the purposes of the orphan institution.

In the exercise of the royal prerogative of pardon, Governor King was more prodigal than any of his predecessors,* and for this he was censured by his patron, Sir Joseph Banks. The charges† of gross abuse of this power were probably malicious and untrue, though he appears to have sought the support of the emancipist class when he became estranged from the military caste.

Two episodes, recorded in this volume, illustrate the severity and arbitrariness of which King could occasionally be capable. In a letter‡ to lieutenant Menzies, dated 7th June, 1804, Governor King ordered that “Tierney for his diabolical proposal of Murdering the Officers and Soldiers should receive five hundred Lashes or as many as he can take without endangering his Life.” The manner in which he placed restraint on the actions of James Aickin§ shows that he was prepared to use the most arbitrary measures in his administration.

After reviewing the whole period of King’s administration, it is difficult to trace any direct influence of the governor in the improvement of the conditions of life in the colony. The colony made considerable progress, but probably all the development was due to automatic and general causes, unaided by the personality or direction of the administrator. The conclusions|| of Dr. Lang,

* See page xi, volume IV. † See note 52. ‡ See pages 414 and 415. § See page 719 et seq. || See page 68, History of New South Wales, 4th ed.
although derived in part from false premises, summarise King’s administration excellently: “Governor King was undoubtedly desirous of promoting the welfare of all ranks in the colony; but he was perhaps seldom judicious enough in selecting and in employing the proper means of attaining his end. Irritable and irascible when thwarted in his measures, as was frequently the case, he seldom evinced the requisite degree of perseverance when unsuccessful; and he therefore very soon left things to take their natural course, which, in New South Wales, as may well be supposed, was at this period a miserably bad one. . . . As he found, perhaps at his first trial, that he could not make farmers of pickpockets, to use his own expression, he thought it unnecessary to expend further labour on the fruitless experiment.” On several occasions, he gave evidence of far-sighted conceptions: for example, the reform of the law courts, and his proposals for a bounty on the cultivation of hemp.* In no instance did he demonstrate the determination and constructive power to carry his ideas to their logical issue.

When Governor Bligh was on the eve of sailing for New South Wales to relieve King, Viscount Castlereagh wrote a despatch,† dated 20th November, 1805, stating that he was happy “to express His Majesty’s entire Approbation of the Conduct You have manifested in the important Charge committed to You, and his Satisfaction at the great improvement which the Colony has received under your Superintendence.” Castlereagh had been in office four months and ten days when he wrote this official comment.

Captain Philip Gidley King returned to England on H.M.S. Buffalo in 1807. His health was broken, and on the 3rd of September, 1808, he died at the age of forty-nine years. In the following year, his widow was granted a pension of £200 per annum “in consideration of the long and arduous services of her husband.”

FREDK. WATSON.

September, 1915.

* See page 204. † See page 624.
DESPATCHES.
GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

My Lord,

1. By the Albion, whaler, I have the honor of forwarding duplicates* of my despatches by His Majesty's Ship Calcutta and those since sent by way of India.

2. Referring to the subject of the Irish insurgents in my letter by the Calcutta† and my letter No. 1, dated April 16th last, I am happy to inform your Lordship that no late circumstances of that kind have occurred to disturb the tranquillity of the colony, notwithstanding which I rather hope than am confident that anything of the kind may never happen again—nothing so daring I think ever will; yet, altho' every exertion is made to counteract their being misled, I am sorry to say that a few disaffected characters will always be endeavouring to poison the minds of the greater part of those who have been sent here for sedition and rebellion in Ireland, who, notwithstanding the lenity shewn them so lately, have been endeavouring to resume their wild plans, which has rendered it necessary to put the worst of that class under greater restrictions than has hitherto been the case. About forty of the worst were sent to the coal-works at Newcastle, and have lately concerted a plan of assassinating Lieutenant Menzies and the small force he has with them, and by a scheme, as wild as it was desperate and impossible to effect, they proposed making their escape from that settlement. It was discovered in time to prevent any attempt, and as severe corporal punishment was inflicted on the ringleaders, I am hopeful, from Lieutenant Menzies' alertness and good conduct, that there is no probability of any-

* Marginal note.—Dated from 1st March to 15th May.
† Marginal note.—No. 15, dated March 12th.
thing of the same kind occurring in future, and which, as far as
relates to this settlement, is prevented by the additional assis­tance given to our military by the Association being increased to
50 at Sydney and 40 at Parramatta, who are now a well discip­lined body of men, and is a force that can always be added on
any public emergency. I have also caused a citadel* to be com­mented (and on which a considerable progress is made) on the
highest windmill hill, which circumstances may eventually render
necessary, as it commands the town and country round to a very
great extent and the approach of the harbour, of which your Lord­ship may form some idea from the enclosed plan. This work,
although it may be termed a fortification, will be attended with
no other expence than the £s. 6d. a day which your Lordship has
allowed to the person doing the duty of Engineer and Artillery
Officer, and the labour of a certain number of convicts.

3. If the letters by the above conveyances should have reached
your Lordship, you will observe that Mr. Campbell expected a
ship (the Lady Barlow) from India with cattle, on a speculative
idea of their being wanted for some of the new settlements, as it
was his intention to load that ship with the oil and sealskins he
procured here. Bringing those cattle was a secondary object, and
as no individual could take them off his hands he made an offer of
them to Government at £22 a head if landed at the Derwent
previous to the ship's coming here, or £21 a head if landed here
in the first instance. This I consented to, being £7 a head
cheaper than the contract in 1801. After a very bad and long
passage the Lady Barlow arrived here the 16th June, with 137
head of cattle alive out 213 she took on board, 101 of which
were selected and purchased for the use of Government.

4. His Majesty's ship Buffalo arrived here the 13th June, after
a long passage of three months from Calcutta, with the articles
specified in Captain Kent's letter to your Lordship from Calcutta,
agreeable to the directions I gave him, a copy of which I had the
honor of transmitting by the Glatton,† in which your Lordship
will observe that the principal object of Captain Kent's voyage
was to ascertain whether cattle could be procured among the
islands to the eastward of Java, which was an original Instruc­tion
to the Governor of this colony. From Captain Kent's
report, after having examined most of those islands, it appears
that such a supply cannot be obtained. From Calcutta (where
Captain Kent met with every assistance from his Excellency the
Governor-General) the Buffalo took 84 cattle on board, 7 of which
died on the passage, and the rest were landed in good order, as
well as four mares and two stallions. Of the spirits which were
brought for the Colonial vessels and other Colonial purposes, 702

* Note 1. † Note 2.
gallons had leaked, from the badness of the casks. A copy of the report of survey I have the honor to enclose; but as the spirits were considerably above proof, that quantity will be partly replaced in reducing the remainder to proof. The sugar will be issued as a ration, and a part will be bartered with such settlers as have no other means of procuring that necessary article, reserving a proportion for the use of the hospital. The rice will be principally appropriated to the use of the hospital and orphans.

5. The 178 breeding cows, 4 mares, and 2 horses brought by the above ships I consider as belonging to the settlement under Lieut. Governor Collins. As I understood he brought only a year’s provisions with him, altho’ I have not received any report of the quantity he did bring, I have been anxious, in case supplies should not reach him in time from England, to send him a year’s provisions, as well as a proportion of the above breeding stock and some swine. Having made offers to whalers and other vessels, who have asked most exorbitantly for performing that service, exclusive of Government taking the risk of the ships, and it being a matter of convenience to Mr. Campbell that his ship (Lady Barlow) should be employed until he can send her to England, I have made an agreement with him, of which the enclosed is a copy, and which I hope your Lordship will consider reasonable for so necessary a service, as from every circumstance I deemed it more beneficial to Government to agree for the performance of the service than to hire the ship by the month. The stock, provisions, and stores, &c., as stated in the enclosed invoice, amounting to £9,590 13s., with the articles sent from the Transport Board for Lieutenant Governor Collins and twelve well-behaved convicts of useful trades, being embarked, the Lady Barlow sailed the 27th ulto. As the wind has been fair, I hope her passage will be short, on account of the live stock; and by the first opportunity I can command, the remaining number of cattle* and horses received by the Buffalo and Lady Barlow shall be forwarded.

6. From the great charges attending repairing ships at Calcutta, Captain Kent did not incur any expense or loss of time in getting the Buffalo caulked and some necessary repairs done to the ship at that port. This has made it necessary to caulk her throughout, to repair several other defects, and to replace her worn-out running rigging with all the rope there is in store, which will not be sufficient without making rope from the condemned cables, all which will prevent her being ready for service before the middle of September.

7. In my letter of May 15th last, addressed to Mr. Sullivan, I stated my intention of sending Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson to

* Marginal note.—31 cows, 1 horse, 1 mare.
1804.
14 Aug.

Examine Port Dalrymple and Port Phillip, &c., and on his return to send him with his company to fix at Port Dalrymple, agreeable to your Lordship's commands. After that letter was sent, I considered it would best meet your Lordship's wishes that the harbour and river should be taken immediate possession of by a detachment under Colonel Paterson, for which purpose the Colonial cutter Integrity, of 56 tons, was fitted, and a private vessel* of 25 tons was hired, to carry that officer and his company to Port Dalrymple to execute the orders, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy. The Integrity sailed the 7th June, and proceeded to the southward of Cape Howe, when she returned here the 21st, having met with much bad weather and foul winds. The other vessel, in which was an ensign and 14 non-commissioned officers and privates of Colonel Paterson's company, after beating about a month, was compelled to return here again, which was so far fortunate, as Colonel Paterson could not reach his destination, so difficult it is to get to the westward at this season.

8. As I promised myself the satisfaction of having a correct information from Colonel Paterson respecting the eligibility of Port Dalrymple (of which so many various accounts have been given) before the return of spring, to enable me to carry your Lordship's instructions fully into effect, I am concerned at the unavoidable cause that obliged those vessels to return, which I have been so anxious to accomplish that I have made offers to the masters of the Coromandel and Experiment to perform that service, which the conditions they are under to the East India Company have prevented their acceding to.

9. As the Buffalo is now caulking and undergoing the necessary repairs, I shall defer sending Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson until that ship is ready to receive him and the establishment, provisions, &c. From the various reports I have had of the safety of the entrance into Port Dalrymple for a ship of the Buffalo's burthen, I shall direct Captain Kent to anchor in some of the safe bays on the west side of Furneaux's Islands, and from thence to send the small Colonial vessels he will take with him into Port Dalrymple (which is but a few hours' sail from thence) with the establishment to that place. On their return from the first debarkation Captain Kent will be informed of the practicability of the Buffalo's entering that port with safety; and by her return Colonel Paterson's observations and report of that port, &c., will be received, and from which a judgment may be formed of the number of settlers, &c., requisite to be sent there, and every other necessary information. But, as your Lordship has particularly named that port, I do not consider it admissible to defer making

* Note 3.
that settlement or relinquishing it until your Lordship’s further
commands consequent on that officer’s report may be received.

10. This service I hope the Buffalo may perform about the
middle of November; and if no vessel arrives that can be hired to
go to Norfolk Island before that period, it is my intention to send
that ship with the Colonial vessels to carry your Lordship’s
instructions respecting that island into execution, as far as
Colonel Paterson’s report of Port Dalrymple may ensure a suffi-
cient space of ground for the number of settlers that may be
drawn from Norfolk Island. And in communicating my plans
respecting that part of your Lordship’s Instructions, I take the
liberty of transmitting and respectfully requesting your reference
to my last letter to Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux on that subject,
and from every local consideration I hope and trust it will be
approved of by your Lordship.

11. On Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux’s signifying his intention
of coming to this place, his health being so far re-established as
to induce him to give up the idea of going to England for the
present, Lieutenant Houstoun’s services to command Norfolk
Island during Col’l Foveaux’s absence became so far unnecessary.
But as that gentleman has signified a wish of remaining here
until he hears from England, he has accepted the command of the
Investigator. Respecting the conversion of that ship, I request
your Lordship’s reference to a separate letter; and altho’ we shall
be much pressed for cordage, yet I hope to get her ready for going
to Norfolk about the latter end of September.

12. In my letter to Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux I have
endeavoured to meet every circumstance that might arise in the
execution of the service commanded by your Lordship; and
should there be any deviation from your Lordship’s intentions,
I hope my having done everything for the best will apologize for
any unintentional error or mistake in not meeting your Lord-
ship’s ideas.

13. Referring your Lordship to my former communications* respecting the Coal Harbour on Hunter’s River, with Lieutenant-
Colonel Paterson’s and Ensign Barrallier’s observations and sur-
vey of that district (which is now distinguished under the general
name of Newcastle), and the causes that led to my withdrawing
the first people I sent there, and of my having resettled that
place under the direction of Lieutenant Menzies, of the Royal
Marines, I have been induced, from the highly advantageous
accounts given of the great fertility and extent of good land on
the banks of the two rivers, Hunter and Paterson, reported by

* Marginal note.—Marine letter, 21st August, 1801; General letter, by Glatton, 9th
May, 1803; separate letter, per Calcutta, 16th March, 1804.
Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson and those who went with him, also the recent reports of Lieutenant Menzies, to turn my thoughts towards making some settlement of industrious, well-disposed people in that situation, and none appear to me so fit as some of the removed settlers from Norfolk Island, who, from being long used to hard labour, I have no doubt would do well in such a situation, and as I presume your Lordship will approve of their enjoying the same advantages as those who may make their election of Port Dalrymple. The place I shall allot is marked in the accompanying sketch, which will fix settlers, who from their former habits of industry will be a protection and assistance to each other; and what is a further inducement, I am informed by Lieutenant Menzies that the natives in that quarter are very quiet and tractable. He further informs me that although there is a probability that the lower grounds may in great floods be overflowed, yet that there is a sufficient distribution of high land to build on and shelter stock. As this situation may have the advantage of being a place of resource for the Norfolk Island settlers in case the reports of Port Dalrymple should not be favourable in an agricultural point of view, I have therefore taken it upon me to give that intimation in my General Orders of the 20th July, as stated in the enclosed copy of my letter to Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux.

Reservation of common lands.

14. In a former letter I had the honor of communicating my intentions of allotting in the neighbourhood of each district certain portions of ground to be granted to the settlers fixed in the respective surrounding districts. This I have done, with an intention of encouraging the rearing of stock, as the bankruptcy of the Paymaster of the New South Wales Corps, who had monopolized a great quantity of stock, which had been bartered and exchanged by Government, has distributed the stock so that every industrious settler possesses some of one kind or another. To feed this increasing stock requires pasturage. To give all two or three hundred acres each would soon alienate all the disposable land adjacent to the settlers, and to give particular people three or four hundred acres each in places of their own selection would soon reduce the small farmer to sell his farm and stock, because he cannot feed them, to the person who can command money or its worth. To elucidate this subject by a reference to the chart of the settlement, your Lordship will observe that most of the places in this neighbourhood where the soil is fit for cultivation is granted away. The remainder is fit for little else at present than yielding the best pasturage. The tracts reserved for Government have been indispensable to secure feed for the increasing herds belonging to the Crown. These tracts and the commons assigned

* Blank in manuscript.  † Note 4.
the settlers, as stated in the General Orders of the 11th instant,*
together with the allotments of land already granted, occupy
nearly the whole of the disposable and profitable land in this
neighbourhood, or rather in the circuit of 5 miles round
Sydney. It will therefore be obvious that when the small remain­
ing disposable grounds are located that other situations must be
found for a great number of settlers. I am not unaware that
applications may be made for ground being granted at the Cow
Pastures on the other side of the Nepean, which is certainly a
most beautiful country; but I respectfully presume that the
preservation of the wild cattle will for many years operate as a
bar to any grounds being granted in the vicinity of that place.
It will therefore remain to be ascertained how far the settlement
at the Derwent and that at Port Dalrymple will be eligible for a
number of settlers.

15. Of the country to the southward of Botany Bay about
Shoal Haven a very advantageous account is given, and to the
northward about Hunter’s and Paterson’s River at Newcastle,
where there are many eligible spots to be found for any number
of settlers. Of the appearance of the land to the northward of
Port Stephens, I believe, from the various information I have
received, that if it is totally unfit for agricultural purposes,
at least the want of safe harbours is at present a great objection
to settlements being extended farther northward.

16. In Lieutenant-Colonel Collins’s last letter to me from the
Derwent he informed me that the master of an American ship
was building a vessel in Kent’s Bay on Furneaux’s Island, at the
east entrance of Bass’s Straits. This is the third American
vessel that has within the last twelve months been in the straits
and among the islands procuring seal-skins and oil for the China
market. In a former letter‡ I requested instructions respecting
how I was to act with vessels belonging to powers in amity with
His Majesty who resorted to these straits and the islands lying in
them, as well as on the coasts within the defined limits of this
territory, from continuing on the coasts and procuring its pro­
duce to the evident disadvantage of the colonists. On a reference
this application will be found to have been made in consequence
of a French schooner coming here expressly for that purpose
from the Isle of France; but as it now applies to the Americans,
I respectfully request being informed how far the Governor of
this territory would be justifiable in preventing this intrusion
and intercourse with the Americans, which is not only pernicious

* Note 4. † Blank in manuscript.
‡ Marginal note.—In a separate letter enclosing Entries and Clearances Nov. 9th
1802 by Mr. Thompson.
1804.
14 Aug.

American vessels sealing in Bass Strait.

Discovery of beche-de-mer on Wreck Reef.

Tre pang fishing.

Ship-building in the colony.

17. The unfortunate loss of the Porpoise and Cato has led to the discovery of another object that may hereafter become of some consequence to the colonists. On the reef where those ships struck the shore was found to abound with a marine production called by the French bèche or bèche-de-mer, and by the Chinese (among whom it is a great luxury) tre pang. If my information is correct it is sold for £50 a ton at Canton. An individual some time past requested my permission to fit a small Colonial vessel to go to the reef in quest of this article, and also to save as much as possible from the wreck of the Porpoise, on condition of delivering half the quantity of iron, &c., that they might obtain from the wreck to Government. I gave permission, and after being three months absent she returned with a sufficient quantity of the tre pang to encourage the fitting out of another vessel to procure that object in the summer; and there is little doubt but the whole of the extensive reefs that lie to such a distance off this coast from the latitude of 21° to 10° south abound with this article. In my letter of the 1st March last per Calcutta, I had the honor of informing your Lordship that I had given permission to Mr. Campbell and one or two private adventurers to build Vessels exceeding the tonnage prescribed by His Majesty's Instructions thereon. As the object of these vessels will be the Sealing and Oiling Trade in Bass's Straits it will be obvious that without a market for their articles as well as the Tre pang, that the fruits of their industry must go to the Americans resorting here, and perhaps in exchange for spirits; or to Masters of ships going to China, who come here as transports at a low price. As no Governor will ever consider himself justified in allowing vessels built in this Colony to go without its limits in obedience to the Royal Instructions respecting no intercourse.

* Note 4. † Note 5.
being had with any part of the Honourable East India Company's Territories,* I respectfully submit to your Lordship's consideration how far vessels built here may be allowed to export Seal Skins and Trepang to China, and bring back the produce of that place for supplying the Inhabitants of the Colony under the direction of this government and permission of the Honourable Company's supercargos at Canton, and also to export oil and skins procured here to Great Britain.

18. Respecting the first of those objects (i.e. the intercourse with China) it would be attended with the most desirable consequences in introducing Chinese into these settlements, which from the knowledge your Lordship has of the industrious character of that people, and how much the Dutch Settlements in India have profited by their residence among them, I presume might be attended with great advantage to this country, were it only for the certainty of their applying themselves to raising cotton for the China Market which may be done a very few degrees to the northward of this place. This indulgence would also prevent that intercourse and employment of Americans by individuals, which among some I see is in contemplation.

19. In stating these objects, I am well aware that a communication with the Honourable East India Company will be necessary, but as the restrictions may be confined in the greatest degree by the Governor here, and Supercargo at Canton, I humbly observe that in submitting this application to your Lordship's wisdom, I have very cheerfully acquitted myself of a duty I owe to the interest and prosperity of these settlements, and if their rising commerce can be promoted it will be gratefully felt.

20. Before I quit this subject, it is necessary I should inform your Lordship that I do not conceive myself justifiable in giving any other certificate to Mr. Campbell respecting his ship, the Lady Barlow, carrying the quantity of oil and skins he has procured to England, as stated in the enclosed correspondence, that ship being built in the East Indies, and not provided with permission from the Bengal Government, but on the contrary cleared out from Calcutta for this place and the North-west Coast of America. As Mr. Campbell does not consider that certificate sufficient, that ship carrying his oil and skins to England is doubtful.

21. Being anxious to take the last half-yearly muster before the Albion's departure, I have the honour to transmit the result of the free people and convicts' muster, and of every person who is not a settler or landholder; also the general muster of the settlers and landholders, with the quantity of ground they hold and stock, &c., throughout these settlements, according to the form

* Marginal note.—Vide Genl. Instructions Paragraph 12 (see note 6).
1804.
14 Aug.

Result of general muster.

1804.
14 Aug.

Decrease in numbers supported by government.

Progress of public agriculture.

The establishment of a brewery.

prescribed by your Lordship. In the result of the muster of free people and convicts not holding or cultivating land, your Lordship will observe that the present number in these settlements is 5,273 men, 1,571 women, and 1,510 children, making together 8,654 souls,* of which number 4,690, or 3,713 full rations, support themselves, and 3,596† including civil and military, are necessarily maintained at the public expense. For the detail'd numbers of the different descriptions I must refer to the enclosed general statement of the settlement, and to the quarterly employment for the occupation of those convicts victualled by Government, as well as the work that has been done and that which is to be forwarded.

22. By comparing the present returns with those sent by the Glatton in March, 1803, your Lordship will observe that notwithstanding the addition of those since landed, there has been a decrease of 338 people supported at the expense of the Crown, owing to the number indented to individuals, and an observance of your Lordship's directions‡ respecting agriculture on the public account being contracted, which has induced me rather to increase than diminish the number of well behaved convicts being allowed to cultivate portions of the settlers' allotments; the good effects of which will be obvious by a reference to the increased quantity of ground in cultivation and that of stock.

23. The hire of the private farm at Hawkesbury will cease this year, and cultivation on the public account be carried on at Castle Hill alone, unless the arrival of more convicts should allow of sowing the ground at Toongabbee, which will be considerably improved by the two years it has lain fallow. The farm at Hawkesbury would have been given up this year, but that I was desirous of getting a stock of barley for the brewery.

24. In my letter§ since the receipt of the brewing materials by the Glatton, I have communicated the progress made in that object, and by the Calcutta I informed your Lordship that we should soon make a commencement. A day before that ship's departure, a person who was with Colonel Collins arrived here agreeable to my request, being a complete brewer and one who had formerly conducted a large brewery of his own in England; he declared his inability to brew any considerable quantity of beer with the kiln and other works prepared by the only person we could find that had any knowledge of that work. As it was a principal object to brew as much beer as possible, every thing was recommenced, and I am now happy to inform your Lordship

* Marginal note.—I.e. On the Territory and its dependencies, Hobart's Town, Norfolk Island, etc.
† Marginal note.—3,326 full rations.
‡ Marginal note.—In Genl. Letter per Calcutta, 24 Feb'y., 1803.
§ Note 7.
that all these works will in the course of a fortnight be completed on a large scale, and which will admit of 3,600 barrels of beer being brewed weekly. Four hundred bushels of barley are malted, and the kiln is equal to any work of the kind in England.

25. By the Experiment I received 15 bushels of barley, which I presume was sent by your Lordship's directions consequent on my application by the Glatton. Altho' the season was far advanced, it was sowed immediately, and as it arrived in very good order, I do not doubt but the increase will be sufficiently abundant to sow a quantity of Government ground next year, as well as distributing small quantities for the same purpose to the best settlers.

26. In a former letter* I had the honour of informing your Lordship that a subscription had been raised among the settlers at the Hawkesbury for erecting a school-house† for the numerous children‡ in that district. As the settlers had not the means of conducting a work of that magnitude, I have caused sufficient bricks to be burnt for that purpose, and the building to be erected at the expense of the Crown. This building, which is 100 feet long and 24 feet wide and two lofty floors, is now covering in, and will soon be ready for the reception of the children, and to serve as a place of public worship on the Sabbath. A person of the Missionary Society, whose manner and conduct in life has been exemplary, and is one of those who I alluded to in my letter by the Calcutta§ (in answer to your Lordship's observations respecting the observance of religious duties) will have the charge of educating the children in that quarter. As he has hitherto had no other remuneration for his performing Divine service than his ration, at the latest muster a proposal was made to the settlers to provide a stipend for the missionary and such other persons as might be necessary to conduct and attend the education of the children. To this they have readily assented by securing the yearly payment of twopence an acre on their respective allotments of ground for 14 years, which is the term I have leased the building and ground it stands on to them under the conditions specified in the enclosure,|| the sum arising from which will supply every expense attending that establishment and greatly ensure the well-doing of the rising generation.

27. I have to regret that the two mill dams erected at Parra- mill dams at Parramatta for supplying the water-mill have unfortunately failed owing to the lightness of the soil they were generally formed of, which has rendered it necessary to undertake the heavy but

* Marginal note.—Genl. Letter, par. 18, Oct. 30th, 1802, per Mr. Thompson.
† Note 8.
‡ Marginal note.—381.
§ Marginal note.—No. 3, dated 1st March, 1804 (see note 9).
|| Note 10.
1804.
14 Aug.

Fort Phillip.

Erection of bridge at Sydney and gaol at Parramatta.

Manufacture of linen.

effectual job of piling and casing the front of the dams, the largest of which will soon be completed, and I hope in less than three months the water-mill (which is compleat and an excellent piece of workmanship) will be going.

28. The ditch around the work intended for a citadel* or place of arms is also nearly finished, and the masonry work will soon commence.

29. Respecting the buildings erected at the expense of the colonists arising from the duty on spirits, I have the pleasure of informing your Lordship that the bridge at Sydney is compleated; also the jail at Parramatta. The completion of the upper floor of that building, which is unconnected with the lower part of the jail, afforded for the first time in this colony the most comfortable asylum for all female convicts who came by the Experiment, several of whom have been indented to individuals, after retaining such as are useful in the manufacture of linen and woolen. The addition of an enclosure of masonry around that jail is far advanced, the inside of which is surrounded by buildings that will contain every person employed at those manufactories; and as it has a communication with the upper part of the jail, without being at all connected with the part where prisoners are confined, that edifice and its enclosure will answer every purpose of a secure place of confinement for delinquents and a house of industry. The situation is particularly airy and healthy. That the benefit of this building may be more fully comprehended, I have the honour of enclosing a plan† thereof, with its late additions and the other improvements that are intended.

30. Respecting the increase in the growth of flax and the manufacture of linen, that work goes on as well as can possibly be expected, the only people employed besides the women being mostly invalids and some children. Nine‡ looms are now at work, by which 100 yards are made weekly. That quantity will increase monthly, and if the cultivation and manufacture of that article is continued as it is now carrying on, the time is not very far distant when the inhabitants may be generally, as they are now partially, supplied with linen. It will appear by the Commissary's accounts that 2,116 yards, amounting to £264 10s., have been bartered with settlers in lieu of wheat received. To our linen manufacture that of sailcloth has been added, and of which, as well as the different linens, I now send samples, together with specimens of the hemp, which grows now in the greatest luxuriance.

* Note 1.  † Note 11.  ‡ Marginal note.—2 with fine linen, 2 with duck, 2 with woolen, 1 with sacking, 2 with sailcloth.
31. In a former despatch I had the honour of informing your Lordship that I had received a pint of hemp seed from India. It was sowed, and has yielded in two crops ten bushels of seed, which has been sowed on 4½ acres of ground, and no pains will be spared to secure the increase of that article, which, from the fitness of the soil and its luxuriant growth, and giving two crops in a year, bids fair to make it an object of great import, as any quantity may be raised and manufactured; and perhaps that object alone, without at all attending to raising grain, may engross the attention of Government now that the settlers and other cultivators raise more than a sufficiency of grain for the consumption of the colony, and the great progress made in the increase of stock to supply it with animal food.

32. In my different communications, from my first taking the command, I have always spoke of the improving state of the flocks and increase of the sheep, which has been detailed in the different annual, half-yearly, and quarterly general musters and returns of stock that have been regularly transmitted to your Lordship. In the return of the last general muster as taken by me at the different settlements during the last month, it will be observed that the present number of sheep in the colony are 10,572 ewes and 5,929 males. On an average, about one-eighth of that number have wool of the different gradations, shown by the accompanying specimens.* Leaving out the seven-eighths, which have little or no wool, and averaging each of the one-eighths at three pounds a fleece, the quantity of good wool obtained this year will be about . The average increase of sheep, if they are equally well taken care of, is estimated to treble their numbers once in two years. The wool may increase in the proportion of two-thirds of the number of sheep bred; but, as the fleeces are constantly improving by the distribution of rams from the Spanish, South Down, Tees Water, and Irish rams to those flocks which at present have no other than the hairy-covered rams of the Cape and Bengal breed, it may be inferred that the wool will in two years have a much greater increase, from which data a calculation may be easily formed how far an assertion contained in a newspaper‡ is or is not correct. But there can be no doubt of the excellence of the finest wool produced from the sheep in this colony. The improvement of that which is not wool, or fine wool, continue to meliorate as rapidly in proportion as the sheep themselves will increase in numbers. But, instead of forming the decided

* Marginal note.—With observations furnished by the Rev. Samuel Marsden, who is the best practical farmer in this colony.
† Blank in manuscript. ‡ Note 12.
opinion of the immense sum to be saved Great Britain by the exporting wool from hence, I presume the author of that paragraph, or the person whose flock is to yield such a productive advantage, would have done well to have calculated how the wool is to be got to England and the expense thereof, and perhaps it might have had a greater air of local patriotism and public spirit if it had been considered in the first instance how soon the wool could have been applied to clothing the colonists. In my former letters, your Lordship will observe my reporting that what has been obtained from Government flock, and the wool that has been furnished from that of individuals, on returning the proportion of one-fifth when worked, has been made into blanketting, which is the utmost degree of fineness we can attain for want of persons properly qualified and materials. This manufacture has been of great service to the inhabitants in furnishing them with blanketting, and of which upwards of 785 yards have been made since 1801. In having detailed the above account of what is to be expected from that valuable object, I have endeavoured to possess your Lordship of every circumstance to form an opinion on what may hereafter be an object of great benefit to this country.

33. As the preceding paragraphs contain every information on the principal works that are carrying on under the direction of Government and by the convicts at public labour, it now remains to make such other observations as arise from the result of the late general musters. And that a full view may be had of the progressive state of the colony for the last four years, I have in a separate document stated the annual returns, which have been regularly transmitted to your Lordship, and in which I trust it will be obvious that the colony has greatly and is continuing to improve.

34. Having attended these musters myself with the gentlemen who have charge of the different settlements, it gives me great pleasure in assuring your Lordship that a general industry prevails among the settlers and landholders; and if there are a very few bad characters in that class, they are greatly counterbalanced by those of a different description.

35. In a former despatch* I had the honour of informing your Lordship that I had, as an encouragement to the industrious individuals, allotted additional grounds for rearing the stock they already possess, and to those who have very deservedly profited by your Lordship's directions respecting alienating a part of the Government stock. At the latest muster I considerably extended these advantages to the deserving settlers and other individuals.

* Note 13.
with large families, both in stock and land, locating the latter to the children until the youngest has attained the age of 21 years, which I conceive to be the most probable, and perhaps the surest means of binding the parents to the soil, and the interest of their offspring, who otherwise might hereafter be tempted to a renewal of the misery and inthralment they formerly experienced, and which they have so lately extricated themselves from. Except the debts due to the Crown, and which they in general exert themselves to discharge, only a comparative few are inconvenienced by debt to individuals beyond what their industry will enable them to discharge as their crops come round, of which your Lordship can have no better proof than the amount of their Government debts liquidated since last January, and the corresponding quantity of wheat delivered into and remaining in the public granaries, which has been principally received on that account, and the residue in payment of their debts to individuals, for which bills have been drawn.

36. That these advantages may long continue is my warmest wish; but it is neither my duty or inclination to conceal from your Lordship that this advantage can only be ensured by the present restriction on spirits being continued, to counteract and defeat which no expedient has been neglected by those who are interested in the import of spirits, the beggary of the settlers, and export of Government bills, which I have no hesitation in predicting must and will be the case if the unrestrained importation of spirits and monopoly of necessaries are ever readmitted.

37. In my letter, dated May 9th 1803, by the Glatton, I informed your Lordship of the great quantity of spirits brought here by the Castle of Good Hope from India, and therewith a copy of my correspondence with Mr. Campbell, also a copy of my letter to His Excellency the Governor General in Council on that occasion. I now have the honor of enclosing the consequent correspondence lately received by me, in which your Lordship will observe the interest the Governor General took in tracing that illicit conduct, which was in direct contradiction to His Excellency’s proclamation (founded on His Grace the Duke of Portland’s Instructions to the Bengal Government in 1799), and in defiance of the colonial regulations I had adopted consequent on the above authority. Your Lordship will observe that in extenuation of his dereliction, the partners in Mr. Campbell’s house in Bengal pleaded untruths, which are confirmed as such by their partner Mr. Robert Campbell here; which conduct on the part of that house, whose encouragement and accommodation has been much attended to by me, but ill accords with the duty a merchant...
enjoying the protection of a government owes to the local regulations for ensuring the prosperity of the society he lives in and by whom he lives.

38. Since the receipt of my despatch from the Bengal Government on the above subject, a ship* of 300 tons, under American colours, commanded and manned by Englishmen, consigned to Mr. Campbell, arrived here from Manilla. The pretext was that she was bringing cattle, of which two arrived, but a considerable object was 7,203 gallons of spirits. Viewing this conduct as an expedient to defeat the proclamation issued by the Government at Bengal, and to try whether that destructive traffic would be admitted under the sanction of the American flag, I issued the enclosed proclamation,† and directed the master to leave this port after landing his dry goods (which were also consigned to Mr. Campbell). In this resolution I was defeated by the master reporting to me that the ship was in too rotten a state to proceed to sea, which, in fact, proved to be the case on a survey being held. Under these circumstances, and the impossibility of preventing the spirits from being illicitly appropriated and consumed, I allowed of its being disposed of and distributed in the usual manner. How far the future observance of the regulations pointed out by the enclosed proclamation should be continued I respectfully submit to your Lordship's wisdom, as it appears to me that the welfare of this colony depends on a most pointed Instruction from your Lordship on that subject.

39. In having detailed the above circumstances, and intruded my correspondence with Mr. Campbell on your Lordship, I have no other view than to state events as they have occurred, and by no means to injure Mr. Campbell, who I believe, in every other circumstance, has acted with a becoming propriety, and is deserving of every other encouragement, except forcing spirits on the colony.

40. At the moment of closing my letter of the 19th May last, I had the satisfaction of informing your Lordship that the vaccine matter brought by the Coromandel had succeeded in one instance, which I am happy now to confirm. Upwards of 400 children have received the infection, and I am hopeful that the medical gentlemen will attend to my direction in being careful to keep it going, as it is too great a blessing to loose now we have obtained it. The matter has been sent to Norfolk Island and Hobart's Town, where I have no doubt of its succeeding as well as it has done here.

41. Respecting the Orphan Institution, I can say but little in addition to what I have at different times stated on that subject.

* Marginal note.—The Fair American.
† Marginal note.—General Orders 28th May, 1804 (see note 4).
The regulations, utility, and future advantage of that asylum is carefully watched by the two ladies and the gentlemen who compose the Committee. The completion of the great addition to the building will soon admit more children. As the accounts of this institution do not close until December, I have deferred sending them by this conveyance. Viewing the present and future benefit of this institution, and the only present means by which it is supported, i.e., duties on entries, clearances, &c., I am persuaded that, without the most rigid economy and perseverance on the part of the Committee, that institution must have languished ere now. Anxious to provide in some measure for what I have been the humble instrument in establishing and forwarding, I have considered it necessary to locate about 13,000 acres of land for its endowment, which, by being let out in portions, may in a short time produce an increasing fund for the support of that institution. The Orphan House and ground adjoining it, as well as a farm of 600 acres near Sydney and the above 13,000 acres,* I have granted to the present Committee of the Female Orphan House, which is composed of Mrs. King, Mrs. Paterson, Rev. Samuel Marsden, the Principal Surgeon, Commissary, and Mr. John Harris; and in case of all or either of their absence or death, to a committee composed of such two married ladies who may choose that humane office, with the clergyman of Sydney and Parramatta, the Commissary, and Principal Surgeon for the time being. By these and other arrangements I trust I have secured the permanency of an institution that cannot fail of the happiest effects if protected and persevered in.

42. The many vexatious appeals to me as Governor from the Civil Court's decision, arising from causes before I took the command, in which the most exorbitant demands of interest have been made, and most of which have been contracted under circumstances that it has been necessary for me to decide more according to the dictates of equity than the exact letter of the law. As many of these vexatious suits have originated from the want of a legal interest being fixed by authority, I took the opinion of such of the principal officers and the only respectable merchant here (Mr. Campbell), and have in consequence thereof fixed the legal interest in this territory at 8 p. cent.,† which I observe was the interest allowed in the infant state of North America.

43. During the months of May and June last the natives were very troublesome to the settlers on the lower parts of the Hawkesbury, occasioned by the temptation of taking their maize, whose

* Note 14.
† Marginal note.—See ordinance in General Orders, 14 July, 1804 (see note 4).
1804.
14 Aug.
Outrages by the natives.

resources did not encourage them either to supply their wants or looking on while they helped themselves. From these circum­stances several very daring outrages were committed by the natives; and as the whole of the new settlers were leaving their habitations, I was very reluctantly compelled to direct a stop being put to those acts by firing on them, which very soon had the desired effect, but not before two of the natives were killed. As the above enormities were committed by the branch natives on the north side of the Hawkesbury below Portland Head, who have not had much intercourse with the settlements, I hope the advantages the other natives have derived by their intercourse with those who have been some time settled will reconcile them to the new settlers in that district. In the other districts the natives have been very quiet and in a great measure domesticated.

44. As the weather is unfavourable, from the shortness of the days, to visit the country beyond the Nepean, I can give no other information respecting the wild cattle except that contained in my letters by the Calcutta; but as the days are now getting longer, a party at my request is going for the purpose of examin­ing as accurately as possible the state and number of that stock.

45. In addition to the documents referred to in the preceding part of this letter, I have the honour to enclose a return of the quarterly employment of the convicts at public labour, and an account of the progress of public works. I also have the honour of enclosing the surgeon’s reports of the sick, from the general musters in July, 1803, to those in July, 1804, by which your Lordship will observe the general good state of health enjoyed by the inhabitants. For a return of births and deaths in that period I request a reference to the enclosure No.

46. I also have the honour of enclosing a return of His Majesty’s New South Wales Corps and a copy of the General Orders issued in this colony from the 1st October, 1802, to the present date; also the Gazettes due since His Majesty’s ship Calcutta sailed.

I have, &c,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

A RETURN of the Parramatta Loyal Association Company Com­manded by Captain John Savage. Augst. 1st, 1804.

John Savage Esqre., Captain.
G. W. Evans, Lieutenant.

Serjeants.
James Larra (S.M.)
Rowland Hassall
John Lewin

Drummers.
James Saunders
William Adams

Corporals.
John Stephenson
Charles Wright
John Norris
KING TO HOBART.

A Return of the Parramatta Loyal Association Company—contd. 1804.

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<th>Privates</th>
<th>Thomas Conor</th>
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<td>William Moulsow</td>
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<td>Andrew Snowden</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel Welling</td>
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<td>5 John Thorogood</td>
<td>20 John Mayo</td>
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<td>Henry Armstrong</td>
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<td>Edward Elliot</td>
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<td>Samuel Terry</td>
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<td>John Butler</td>
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<td>10 John Weaver</td>
<td>25 John Aikin</td>
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<td>Thomas Davis</td>
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<td>William Cole</td>
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<td>James Wright (1)</td>
<td>Joseph Ward</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Wright (2)</td>
<td>John Grayham</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15 Humphry Thorn</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total 1 Captain, 1 Lieut., 3 Serjeants, 2 Drums, 32 Rank and File.

THOS. ROWLEY, Capt. Commandant.

A Return of the Sydney Loyal Association Company Commanded by Captain Thomas Rowley, Sydney, Augst 1, 1804.

Thomas Rowley Esqre., Captain Commandant.
Thomas Smyth, Lieutenant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serjeants</th>
<th>Drummers</th>
<th>Corporals</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 John Gowen</td>
<td>Benjamin Miles</td>
<td>1 Thomas Massey</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 John Griffiths</td>
<td>Thomas Mills</td>
<td>2 John Sparrow</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Wall</td>
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<td>3 William Chapman</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 David Batty</td>
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<td>George Dowling</td>
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<td>John Mitchell</td>
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<td>Gilbert Baker</td>
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<td>William Evans</td>
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<td>10 George Matthews</td>
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<td>James Somerville</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frederick Meredith</td>
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<td>William Miller</td>
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<td>Francis Cox</td>
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<td>15 Edward Gould</td>
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<td>Richard Smith</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Randall</td>
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<td>William Peachy</td>
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<td>Daniel Chambers</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 Samuel Hockley</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Waldron</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 1 Captain, 1 Lieut., 3 Serjeants, 2 Drums, 44 Rank and File.
[Enclosure No. 2.]

[A copy of the report on the survey of spirits imported on H.M.S. Buffalo is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 3.]

**Correspondence and Papers relating to the Lady Barlow.**

**(No. 1)** Mr. Robert Campbell to Governor King.

Sir, Sydney, 26th June, 1804.

Agreeable to what your Excellency expressed respecting the Ship Lady Barlow proceeding to the Derwent with a Cargo of Cows from this Port on account of Government, I beg leave to offer the said Ship for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Sterling.

At this Season of the Year, Captn. McAskill is of opinion that One Hundred and Fifty Head of Cattle is the greatest number that can be taken on board with safety.

I have, &c.,

ROB. CAMPBELL.

**(No. 2)** Acting-Secretary Blaxcell to Mr. Robert Campbell.

Sir, Sydney, June 27th, 1804.

In answer to your Letter of Yesterday’s date respecting the Ship Lady Barlow proceeding from hence to the Derwent with a Cargo of 156 Cows on account of Government for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Sterling.

I am directed by His Excellency to inform you that the object however desirable will not allow him to accede to the above proposals, being in his opinion considerably too high.

I have, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL, Actg. Secy.

**(No. 3)** Mr. Robert Campbell to Acting-Secretary Blaxcell.

Sir, Sydney, 27th June, 1804.

In answer to your Note, I beg leave to observe that when I offered the Ship Lady Barlow to proceed to the Derwent with a Cargo of Cows for £1,000, I Calculated on Six Weeks being occupied in performing the Voyage and from the Monthly sailing Charges of the Ship, which I take the liberty of inclosing for His Excellency’s perusal, I flatter myself our calculation will appear moderate, but as the Owners would be very happy to promote the Public Service if there is any other Terms His Excellency can point out Captn. McAskill will settle it.

I am, &c.,

ROB. CAMPBELL.
**Sailing Charges of the Lady Barlow.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ship Lady Barlow Cost</td>
<td>£13,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly sailing Charges</td>
<td>£275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commander, Officers and Seamen victualling etc.</td>
<td>114.11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on the Cost of the Block as above at 10 Pr. Cent.</td>
<td>389.11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¼ Month addition</td>
<td>194.15.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£584.7.6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Charter Party of the Lady Barlow.**

This Charter Party of Affreightment made the Twenty-sixth day of July in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and four, by and between Philip Gidley King, Esquire, Governor in Chief of this Territory on the part and behalf of His Majesty of the One part and Mr. Allen McAskill Master of the Ship Lady Barlow on the other part. Witnesseth that the said Allen McAskill, for the Considerations hereinafter mentioned and expressed, Hath Covenanted, engaged and Agreed to and with the said Philip Gidley King, Esquire, Governor as aforesaid, that he the said Allen McAskill will take and receive on board the Ship Lady Barlow Four Horses, One Bull, Six Bullocks, One Hundred and Thirty nine Cows, and Sixty two Sows, or as many as can be taken conveniently. And from One hundred and forty to One hundred and fifty Tons. Including a year's Provisions for the Settlement at Hobart's Town in the Derwent, together with Twelve Bales of Slops and One Timber Carriage for the purpose of being conveyed to Hobart's Town in the River Derwent in this Territory, and there to be delivered to Lieutenant Governor Collins, and that he the said Allen McAskill will well and truly Convey the said Stock, Provisions, Slops and Timber Carriage (Sickness, Dangers of the Seas and all other Casualties excepted) on Condition of receiving as freight for the same the Sum of Eight Hundred Pounds Sterling By Bills on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, which is to be considered as full Satisfaction for the said Freight. And it is further understood by the said Contracting Parties that the said Ship the Lady Barlow is to make use of their own Boats assisted by those belonging to Government at the said Hobart's Town to unload and land the said...
Cattle, Sows, Provisions, Slops and Timber Carriage. Lieutenant Governor Collins engaging to render such assistance as the Service will admit of to Ballast said Ship. And it is further Agreed that should there be any Cause or reason for detaining the said Ship Lady Barlow beyond the term of Seven days after having been reported to Lieutenant Governor Collins as being ready to unload, then and in that Case, the said Philip Gidley King, Esquire, as aforesaid, for and on behalf of His Majesty as aforesaid, Doth Covenant and Agree to pay or Cause to be paid to the said Allen McAskill for such Detention at the rate of Three Hundred and Eighty nine Pounds, Eleven Shillings and Eight Pence Per Month, or in Proportion for the number of days so detained as Demurrage, In Witness whereof the Parties to these Presents have hereunto Set their Hands and affixed their Seals the Day and Year first above written.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING (L.S.)
ALLEN MACASKILL (L.S.)
Signed, Sealed and Delivered (no Stamps being used in this Colony) in the Presence of *

[Enclosure No. 4.]
[A copy of this invoice of stores sent to Van Dieman’s Land on the ship Lady Barlow is not available; it was probably similar to that forwarded as Enclosure No. 1, in Governor King’s despatch, dated 11th September, 1804.]

[Enclosure No. 5.]
INSTRUCTIONS TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON.
Sir,
Sydney, New South Wales, 1st June, 1804.

The King having been pleased to appoint you to command the settlement intended to be formed at Port Dalrymple, in Bass’s Straits, you are furnished with the following Instructions for your guidance and discharging the important trust with which you are vested.

You will therefore embark on board His Majesty’s armed Colonial cutter Integrity, with the persons as per margin,† for whom six months’s full ration will be landed at Port Dalrymple as you may direct, with a proportion of tools and implements as stated in the invoice; and as I have hired the private Colonial vessel Contest to take a proportion of people,‡ stores, and provisions, you may expect to find that vessel at Port Dalrymple on your

* Blank in the copy transmitted.
† Marginal note.—New South Wales Corps: 1 captain, 18 non-comm’d officers and privates. Civil: Assist’t surgeon 10 convicts.
‡ Marginal note.—New So. Wales Corps. 1 Ensign, 14 Non-Comm’d Officers and Privates, 1 Storekeeper, 10 Convicts.
arrival or soon after. As that vessel will come on a considerable
demurrage if she remains longer than six days to discharge, you
will lose no time in discharging her and giving the master a cer-
tificate, noting the time of his arrival and discharge, also any
article that he may be deficient of his cargo.

Lieutenant Houstoun, of the Royal Navy, commander of the
cutter Integrity, having my instructions* to go to such of the
ports hereafter stated as the wind may be favorable for making,
you will consider that the object of the present service is not
alone confined to settling Port Dalrymple, which may be done
in the first instance, or as the winds may favour, it being neces-
sary that you should have a communication with Lieutenant-
Governor Collins, at Hobart’s Town, in the Derwent, and that
you should go to Kent’s Bay, in Cape Barren Islands.

You are also to examine how far you consider Port Phillip or
Western Port the most eligible for forming a post at—not so
much with a view to its being considered a present agricultural
settlement as a post of occupancy—altho’ your observations re-
specting the former advantage at Port Dalrymple, Port Phillip,
and Western Port ought not to be totally disregarded. In exe-
cuting this service you will, as far as time will admit, considering
the stock of provisions the vessel carries, pay particular attention
to the face of the country, whether it is hilly, plain, or swampy,
the nature and depth of the soil, noting such parts and the
apparent quantities of ground which are capable of cultivation or
grazing to advantage; also fresh water in streams, springs, ponds,
or lagoons; the quantity, quality, and size of the timber growing.
You will also observe the best situation for settlements, in which
you will have a view to the commercial advantages, access of
vessels obtaining fresh water, and its defence. You will also
observe where settlers can be advantageously placed, and finally
make such general daily observations as may guide my judge-
ment in the most proper places to establish settlements, com-
mittting all your observations to writing and noting the above
objects on the charts you are furnished with, together with every
other information on that subject.

Information having been given me of an American vessel, now
said to be lying in Kent’s Bay among Cape Barren Islands, where
the crew are building a vessel from the remains of the Sydney
Cove’s wreck and other timber which they have collected on
different parts of this coast, and have erected a dwelling, you
will on arriving, in conjunction with Lieut. Houstoun, direct the
master to desist from building any vessel whatever; and you will,
in virtue of my proclamation on that head,† command him to

* Note 15. † Note 16.
desist from constructing any vessel exceeding the dimensions pointed out in the proclamation. And should this be refused complying therewith, you will immediately cause the King's mark to be put on some of the timbers of the said vessel and forbid him and his people from prosecuting the work, taking care not to suffer any or the least act of hostility, or loosing sight of the attention due to the subjects of the United States of America agreeable to the tenor and meaning of the Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between His Majesty and the United States of America, dated 28th October, 1795. And you will also forbid the said commander, or the commanders of any ships belonging to foreigners of any nation that you may now or hereafter have any intercourse with, from building, or causing to be built, any habitation whatever on any part of the coasts, bays, or islands within the limits of this territory and its dependencies without my previous consent and authority obtained for that purpose.

These services being executed, you will return to this port in the Integrity, leaving the captain and detachment you take in possession of Port Dalrymple, with instructions to maintain that post for His Majesty until you return to resume that command, taking care that the following instructions be observed in conducting the Government of the settlement.

[The succeeding paragraphs were a copy of Lord Hobart's instructions to Lieutenant-Governor Collins (which were forwarded as an enclosure to Lord Hobart's despatch to Governor King, dated 14th February, 1803), beginning at the eleventh paragraph, with the necessary alterations.]

And notwithstanding you are directed to leave the command with the captain you take with you while you return hither, and until you resume the command, yet, if you conceive His Majesty's service will be more benefited by your remaining at Port Dalrymple, you will in that case transmit your observations by Lieutenant Houstoun.

I have, &c.,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR FOVEAUX.

Sydney, New South Wales,
20th July, 1804.

Sir,

I had the honor of receiving yours of the 16th ultimo by the Francis on the 1st Instant, and also that by the Lady Nelson dated the 27 ulto. on the 8th Instant—From the Droughts you
have experienced and the consequent scarcity of Swine, I cannot but approve of your reserving the Pork that had been Salted for the purpose of sending hither.

In perusing the Copies of your Letters to My Lord Hobart dated 16th and 20 May last, I cannot but approve of the necessary Information you have therein communicated to his Lordship respecting the cause of the present Scarcity of Grain and Stock on the Island, your exertions to remedy that unavoidable mishap by the Crops you have and are getting in, Your communication of the Bills you have judged necessary to allow being drawn; And I am also much gratified, that you had so good an opportunity as that of the Ocean, to send the annual accounts for the last year 1803.

In adverting to that part of your Letter of 16th May to his Lordship, and the communication contained in yours of the 16 ultimo, respecting the removal of the Settlers from Norfolk Island to Port Dalrymple, and the General orders you issued thereon, as well as the List of those who have made application to avail themselves of that offer, I regret that the Endeavour by which I sent my Letter to you of the 23rd Ultro. sailed for Norfolk early in the morning of the Same day the Francis arrived from thence. In that Letter I informed you that on receiving my Lord Hobarts Dispatch, which you sent by Lieutenant Houstoun, it became necessary from the circumstance of Colonel Collins being settled at the Derwent, when the Minister might have supposed him at Port Phillip, for me to consult with Two principal Officers here on the expediency of the measures necessary to be adopted; when it was our joint opinion that His Lordships Instructions should be immediately complied with; Having no other vessel here at my disposal I caused the Integrity to be fitted, and hired a Colonial Vessel, which vessels were dispatched on the 7th ultimo having on board Lieutenant Colonel Paterson, a Captain Subaltern, and 80 Soldiers with Instructions to take possession of Port Dalrymple and to examine and report to me how far the situation of that place might be eligible for a number of settlers etc., this precaution I considered necessary for the purpose of informing myself before the Spring, what number of Settlers might be withdrawn from Norfolk Island to Port Dalrymple, so as to place them in situations at least equally eligible to those they might resign at Norfolk Island, which would have greatly facilitated my consequent Measures; unfortunately, the Integrity owing to bad Weather and foul Winds has returned, without being able to accomplish her Voyage, and the other Vessel, after persevering a Month and Struggling against much bad weather and foul Winds, was obliged to return also.—Could I have learned what
might be expected from Port Dalrymple in an agricultural point of view before the approach of Summer, I should have been able to act more decidedly than I at present can do for want of that Information.—However the necessity of fixing a Settlement at that place is too pointedly directed by the Minister to make any alteration in his Instructions on that Head—I then proceeded to inform you in what manner I intended to carry that Service into execution as far as circumstances and events might admit, which I shall repeat here, with such alterations as fuller consideration of every existing Circumstance on that Head, joined to your late Communication and the Instructions I have received from the Minister have enabled me to do:—

The Buffalo arrived here on the 13 ulto. Having had nothing done to her since she left this in April 1803, and owing to the necessary Repairs, I do not conceive She will be ready for Sea before the beginning of September when I propose to Send Colonel Paterson with his Establishment, Prisoners, Provisions etc. by that Ship and Such of the Colonial Vessels as are here to Port Dalrymple—About the Same time I hope the Investigator, which is cut down, will be ready to go to Norfolk, to bring such persons as may wish to remove to Port Dalrymple, or such Persons as Circumstances may then point out as necessary to remove hither, either to go on to Port Dalrymple from hence, or to be otherwise disposed of. The advantage, I propose to myself of the Investigators coming here before she goes to Port Dalrymple from Norfolk direct, is that by the Time of her return from Norfolk Some accounts may be received from Colonel Paterson of the eligibility of Port Dalrymple for a number of settlers.

Should it be in my power to hire any private Ship about September to facilitate that Service (which cannot be attempted before the Spring and Summer months) it shall be done; but such is the nature of the Charter Parties the ships that come here are under, that any deviation therefrom subjects them to its forfeiture, as also their Insurance—If no vessel can be hired, it will then remain to compleat the removal with the Buffalo (after She has landed the Establishment at Port Dalrymple), The Colonial Vessels and Investigator,—the latter of which I see no reason to prevent being kept on that service 'till it is compleated; and in which I promise myself much expedition will be used, as Lieutenant Houstoun has offered his Services to take the Command of her and to execute that Service, which I have accepted.

In my Letter by the Endeavour I requested your Answer to questions contained in an enclosed Form as a Guide to my Judgment in discriminating between those whose removal ought to be
allowed of, those whom it might be necessary to encourage remaining, and those to whom a refusal ought to be given, requesting you to Subjoin each Settler’s Character. As I am aware that an indiscriminate removal will tend to the ruin of several Industrious well-disposed people with large Families, who have just acquired a degree of Comfort and Independance after Struggling with and getting the better of many hardships and difficulties since these Colonies have been Established, And altho’ the liberal Advantages directed by the Minister is a very sufficient encouragement for the Younger part of the settlers, who have not large Families, yet I believe you will join in opinion with me that those Settlers who are at a declining Age, with large Families, and who are comfortably situated, without being of any expence to the public, being prevailed on to remain would be attended with Saving a great expence to the public in their removal and future Subsistence, and greatly ensure the Comfort and Prosperity of the part that Remains on the Island, not only in raising Swine to Salt for the Settlements but also to promote a great National advantage and saving the Lives of many Seamen in affording the most plentiful refreshment to the South Sea Whalers, whose valuable Fisheries are carried on with so much Success in its immediate Neighbourhood, all which I doubt not entered into My Lord Hobart’s contemplation in directing only a part of the Establishment and Settlers, &c., to be removed, and particularly providing for the objects of rearing Stock.

Such of the Settlers not advanced in years, unencumbered with a large Family, who are of an industrious and well disposed turn, that may apply for a removal and wish it, I conceive might be allowed and encouraged in that pursuit, as it would greatly tend to the advancement of any new Settlement; Whilst, on the other hand, the Idle and worthless Settler should not be allowed to take any advantage of Government’s liberality in getting rid of what he possesses at the public Expence, and receiving that further Support and expence which is only due to the Industrious and deserving.

It also may be adviseable to discriminate between those who hold Grounds by Grant or Lease, and those who occupy Farms without either. I conceive it is only those of the former Class that should be considered in the above arrangements, the number of whom, according to your State of the Settlement for June, 1803, is 33. The Number of every discription of Settlers and Land-holders in your Muster of 1st March last is 135. But I have no doubt, in the number of those who do not come under
HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA.

1804.
14 Aug.

Instructions relating to the reduction of the settlement at Norfolk Island.

the description of bona fide Settlers, there may be many who equally merit encouragement, of whom you must be the best judge in filling up the form I sent you by the Endeavour.

The Return you sent me consequent on your General orders of May 8th 1804 of the Settlers and landholders who made application to remove to Port Dalrymple, or any of the new Settlements most of whom applied to take a proportion of their Stock, will in some Measure (altho’ it does not contain the number in each Family and Some other Details) enable me now to communicate my present Ideas on that Subject—In your Return I observe Nine old Marine Settlers, most of whose Behaviour I believe has met with your Approbation, and two of them (Stanfield and Berrisford) have large Families. Those are men that I certainly should rather recommend remaining where they are, than to begin the World anew—the others being mostly Settlers from that Class who have been prisoners, Some of whom have large Families, I cannot Speak so pointedly to as the Marine Settlers, for whose well doing I certainly feel myself much interested.—However, who the Settlers may be that ultimately wish to remove from Norfolk Island, I shall learn from you by the vessel that carries this Dispatch, and have to request you will cause the enclosed order to be made public.

In order to apprise you as fully as possible of my Intentions respecting the Establishment and people to be left on the Island, exclusive of the remaining settlers and Landholders, it remains for me to inform you that, agreeable to the Minister’s Instructions, you will return to Head Quarters.

Respecting the Commandant and Military, it is my Intention that if Capt Piper applies to me to do the Duty of Commandant, and Signifies whether he wishes to remain for a longer period than his Tour of Duty, I shall have no objection to appoint him to that situation. In that case I think the Detachment (with the following arrangements) may be reduced to one Officer, besides Captain Piper, and Thirty non-Commissioned Officers and privates, who ought to be Volunteers if possible, well-disposed Men, and good Soldiers, which I should suppose there will be no difficulty in selecting from the Detachment now there under your command. This Selection may prevent having recourse to the necessity of Regimental or Garrison Courts Martial by Such other punishments and privations as an Officer may be justifiable in inflicting; and perhaps being Sent from the Island might prevent irregularities; to this I must add that not considering myself authorized to set aside the patent for convening Criminal and Civil Courts of Judicature at Norfolk Island, without further Instructions from England, the Deputy Judge-Advocate will
necessarily remain, and a Sufficient number of Officers may be sent from hence once a year to constitute a Criminal Court, according to the Reports that may be made of the Delinquents to be tried, whose Crimes may require Severer punishments than the Law allows the Magistrates to inflict. By the same opportunity Military Offenders might also be tried by Regimental Courts-Martial.

As a Provost-Marshal may act, as there may be a necessity for his Services to attend the Courts, that Office’s Salary may cease and be paid at the Rate of 2s. 6d. a Day for the time he Acts; and as a necessity for the Deputy Commissary being continued will cease, if the present Acting Deputy Commissary chooses to perform all the Duties in that Department, on the Storekeepers’ pay of £50 a year, he can continue in that Situation.

The Duty of Surgeon will be performed by a Junior assistant from hence, and the Eldest assistant now acting as Surgeon at Norfolk Island will necessarily be removed to Port Dalrymple.

The residence of a Deputy Surveyor of Land will be no longer necessary.

Understanding that the present Boat Builder is under the Sentence of the Law, and may be able to conduct such Carpenters work as may be absolutely necessary for public purposes, if the promise of an extenuation of the Sentence was made, I should suppose the continuation of a master Carpenter’s appointment would be unnecessary.

One Superintendant will be necessary to retain to have the care of public Stock; the other two Superintendents may be discharged, as Overseers who have Terms to serve may perform any material Duties on the promise held out to the Master Carpenter; and I conceive that while there is any settlement on the Island, the constant assistance of a Beach-Master cannot be dispensed with, nor that of the Chaplain.

By these reductions and alterations the Small Establishment on the Island will be as follows, vizt:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To be Discharged</th>
<th>To be Retained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant-Governor</td>
<td>Commandant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Commissary</td>
<td>Deputy Judge-Advocate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provost-Marshal</td>
<td>Clergyman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat Builder</td>
<td>Surgeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master Carpenter</td>
<td>Storekeeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Superintendents</td>
<td>One Superintendant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Surveyor</td>
<td>Beach-Master and Pilot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It will then remain to ascertain what number of Convicts should be left on the Island to assist the remaining settlers, and
to do the indispensable Labour for Government, which should be circumscribed as much as possible, as I would recommend the cultivation of Grain for the Support of those necessarily maintained at the public Expence to be purchased from the Settlers rather than retain Convicts for that object; For which purpose such general well disposed and Industrious Characters should be selected (under the hope of a mitigation of their Sentence following their good Behaviour) as might induce the Settlers to indent for them for two or three years.

What proportion of Convicts whose Characters are bad or indifferent, now on the Island, that you conceive may be left without any apprehension of their being troublesome, I request your opinion of, and also what number of those who are become free men and not Settlers that may wish to leave the Island or remain, and you will cause all those of the latter discription who are troublesome and have not farms or Families to quit the Island.

Referring to your letter of 16th May last, to My Lord Hobart concerning the impossibility of carrying His Lordship’s Instructions into execution relating to the public Stock and that of Individuals, which might be judged expedient to remove to Port Dalrymple, or any of the New Settlements, for Want of Food for its subsistence on the voyage, owing to the failure of your last Crops, To provide for which in a Small Measure I have directed as much Flour as the Integrity can Stow to be sent, as I perceive you are under the necessity of going to a reduced Ration of Grain, And shall Send four or five Hundred Bushels of Maize or perhaps more by the Investigator which may enable the returning Settlers to bring a part of their Stock—As upwards of One Hundred Breeding Sows will remain here belonging to the Crown, they can be distributed among those Settlers who may turn a Similar number over to Governments Stock keeper previous to leaving the Island, and producing your Certificate.—Respecting the Horned Cattle as I observe there are not more than Two Cows belonging to Individuals, and Eighteen Cows with Eighteen Oxen belonging to the Crown, I would recommend that after the number of Settlers who intend leaving the Island are fixed on and after reserving sufficient Oxen for the use of Government that the rest should be disposed of to the oldest and most deserving Settlers with Families who remain, on the Terms and for the Considerations pointed out in the enclosed General Order consequent on the Ministers Instructions to me.

Of Sheep, without distinguishing Males or Females, I observe Government possesses 507 and Individuals 1,315. As that is a
Stock that is not easily removed, and an inconvenience would attend their being returned in kind at that place, I would therefore recommend that the Grown Wethers, as well as the Male Goats belonging to the Crown, should be killed and issued in the proportion of five pounds each full Ration, and that the grown Wethers and Male Goats of those leaving the Island should be received at ninetwelve a pound when killed and Issued in the same manner; And as I observe by the Return you sent me of the 41 Settlers who wished to leave the Island, that the number of their Sheep does not exceed 263 after the Wethers are disposed of, there will be no difficulty in replacing the Ewes to those who may make their choice of Settling at Paterson’s or Hunter’s River, from whence I have had the most advantageous accounts of the Soil and Situation. As the Sheep at Norfolk retain the hairy Covering, by the Investigator I shall send Two Rams of the half Spanish breed, which will produce a Wool, if care is taken in their Management.

Respecting what comes under the discription of Dead Stock which cannot be removed conveniently; as Cultivation has generally been carried on with the Hoe, I conceive this object of little consequence to those who leave the Island, but of this you will of course be the best Judge, being on the Spot, and knowing what Articles can be received into the Stores at Norfolk with a certainty of being replaced here or paid for.

As the Settlers will receive an additional quantity of Land for that which they vacate at Norfolk, I do not apprehend the public will be at any other Expence on that Account. By the Albion, I will endeavour to Send you an Extract of the Allotments Granted and Leased as Contained in the Register, by which any imposition or mistake, that may have occur’d, can now or hereafter be detected On your report of the located Grounds that are to be given up, the Instrument* for the Surrender under the Seal of the Territory will be sent you.

Having as far as my Recollection Serves entered on every Subject that may require your previous Information of my Intentions in executing the important objects before us—I have judged it expedient to send the Integrity Colonial Cutter with this letter, previous to the Albion South Whalers sailing for England which will be in about three Weeks time—that Vessel will stop at Norfolk Island on her way.

By the Integrity I have Sent the flour mentioned in a former part of this Letter, also some Rice Sugar and Wine with Some Meedcines for the use of the General Hospital.

* Note 17.
1804.
14 Aug.

Instructions relating to the reduction of the settlement at Norfolk Island.

Conditional purchase of Ensign Anderson’s sheep.

Introduction of vaccine lymph to Norfolk Island.

As soon as circumstances will allow, I request the Integrity may be dispatch’d back again, with Such persons as She can receive, and as you may judge proper to Send—agreeable to the former part of this Letter.

Respecting Whitehouse and Fletcher, if they chose to occupy any of the vacated Lands on Norfolk Island I see no objection to their having that advantage, but the Term of their being victualled, and the assistance, ought to be proportionably diminished; But should they prefer returning here on their original Terms and going from hence to any of the New Settlements, they may be allowed to return.

In your letter by the Lady Nelson I observe your communication and Documents respecting the Sheep Ensign Anderson left on the Island, for the arrangement of which you have referred him to me—I am of opinion that the grown Wethers Should be killed, and Two of the Rams, and issued as stated in a former paragraph of this Letter, and Ensign Anderson be remunerated for the same at 9d. p. lb. which he has consented to; the Wether Lambs he also wishes should be left in Some persons care of his appointing, until they are of a Size fit for the Store—Therefore as the Ewes and Ewe Lambs remain to be disposed of, I have directed Two Officers to Certify the value of full grown Ewes and Ewe Lambs in this Colony, when purchased in a Flock—And shall direct the Commiss’y to give Ensign Anderson Bills for the amount of that part of the Stock, the payment conditional on the Right Honourable Lord Hobart’s approbation, which I presume will not be objected to, from the peculiarity of the case Stated in Ensign Anderson’s application to you—The 162 Ewes and 28 Ewe Lambs and One Ram, you will therefore direct may be considered as Governments, but a separate account to be kept of their encrease or decrease that the proprietor may not in any event loose his claims and Due—but it is Clearly to be understood that on a notification of the Bills being paid, the Flock with their increase is to remain the property of the Crown.

By the Endeavour I directed Some of the Vaccine matter to be Sent to the Surgeon at Norfolk Island, and requested you to allow him to make a Trial of it among the Children at Norfolk. It has succeeded here so well that most part of the Children in the Colony have received the Inoculation; and that so great a Blessing may be extended to the Children at Norfolk, I have directed another packet to be sent in case the first Should have met with any accident.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.
[Enclosure No. 7.]

Abstract of acres in grain, pulse, &c., fallow and pasture, alive stock, the reported bushels of wheat and maize belonging to the Crown, settlers, and others, with the number of settlers and landholders, in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales, as appeared at the muster taken at the different settlements by Governor King between the 17th and 27th days of July, 1804, showing the increase since the 30th July, 1803.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To whom belonging</th>
<th>Number of acres in—</th>
<th>Number of horses</th>
<th>Horned cattle</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Goats</th>
<th>Hogs</th>
<th>Number bushels wheat in hand</th>
<th>Number bushels maize in hand</th>
<th>Number of settlers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Crown</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>80823</td>
<td>82099</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settlers and officers</td>
<td>1021</td>
<td>3113</td>
<td>84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>145</td>
<td>378011</td>
<td>54885</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals not holding lands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total in 1804</td>
<td>8215</td>
<td>4063</td>
<td>1132</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>182</td>
<td>1186843</td>
<td>156284</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total in 1803</td>
<td>7110</td>
<td>4388</td>
<td>5623</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>186</td>
<td>1085871</td>
<td>125476</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase</td>
<td>1204</td>
<td>5866</td>
<td>519</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>199</td>
<td>98471</td>
<td>11209</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The return which precedes this [see note 18] does not give the stock or possessions of individuals not holding ground; nor does it include the quantity of wheat and maize in hand.

The above muster was taken before us—

Philip Gidley King.
Samuel Marsden.
Thos. Arndell.
G. W. Evans.
### HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA.

1804.  
14 Aug.  

Returns of agriculture and live stock.

**Enclosure**

RETURN of the number of acres of land sown with the different sorts number of acres of pasture and fallow land; the names of the employed and victualled by Government and by each individual lot respectively; also the number of settlers in the colony, military servants of Government, distinguishing the same.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By whom held</th>
<th>Number of acres in—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Crown</td>
<td>640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Governor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut. Governor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut-Colonel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains, viz:—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Johnston</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Abbott</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph Wilson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony F. Kemp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants, viz:—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Brabyn</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Bayly</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensigns, viz:—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Minchin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh Piper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Anderson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgeon John Harris</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paynr W. Cox (suspended)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qrmr Thos. Laycock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Officers and Superintendents, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Atkins</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Palmer</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Smyth</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Jamison</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Savage</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Throsby</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustus Alt.</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Arndell</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Williamson</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garnham Blaxcell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Moore</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George W. Evans</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Wilshire</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Bennett</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rich'd Fitzgerald</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 7]—continued.

of grain, &c., in the settlement of New South Wales, and the persons by whom the said lands are held; the number of convicts in the cultivation thereof, and the quantity of live stock upon each together with the number of rations issued daily to the civil and

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>1,402</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* As a magistrate and superintending public work, &c., at Parramatta. † Magistrate, Sydney.
‡ Magistrate, Parramatta.
§ As a magistrate and superintending public work, &c., at Hawkesbury.

Returns of agriculture and live stock.
RETURNS of the number of acres of land sown with the different sorts of crops, number of acres of pasture and fallow land; the names of the settlers, &c., &c., &c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By whom held.</th>
<th>Number of acres in—</th>
<th>Total number held.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Civil Officers and Superintendents, &amp;c.—continued.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Baker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Jamieson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Divine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Gowen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Hodges</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Rowley</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Kent, R.N.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Absentees.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt'n Woodriff, R.N.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt'n Townsend</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt'n McArthur</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Balmain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Chapman</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Grimes</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Wentworth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Settlers.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>237 holding various allotments up to and including 30 acres</td>
<td>2,580| 1,216| 296| 100| 1,583| 218| 5,914|</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 ditto from 30 to 50</td>
<td>(\frac{851}{2})</td>
<td>485 | 149| 45| 1,152| 289| 2,943|</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134 ditto from 50 to 100</td>
<td>(\frac{1,888}{2})</td>
<td>1,183 | 259| 90| 6,902| 277| 10,667|</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56 ditto from 100 to 200</td>
<td>(\frac{1,152}{2})</td>
<td>596 | 182| 40| 17| 492| 31| 7,823|</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 ditto from 200 to 300</td>
<td>(\frac{763}{2})</td>
<td>61 | 6| 9| 5| 443| 19| 1,480|</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 ditto from 300 to 400</td>
<td>(\frac{171}{2})</td>
<td>66 | 46| 8| 5| 545| 19| 1,065|</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ditto from 400 upwards</td>
<td>(\frac{10}{2})</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>8,246| 4,066| 1,182| 311| 64| 60 | 118,684| 4,119| 136,684|</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exclusive of each settler having upon an average about 1 acre and 4 rods in gardens.

At the muster, each settler was questioned individually and the answers entered in books according to the above form, from which this is selected. The individual musters are preserved, and they, as well as future annual musters containing each name and description, may be sent if required; but this is conformable to the form received per Glatton.

The settlers victualled in this table are those free settlers, reduced soldiers, and others that have not been supported the limited time from the stores.

The wives and children of ditto are as expressed above.

The convicts victualled are those allowed the settlers until their time of being supported by the Crown expires.
of grain, &c., in the settlement of New South Wales, and the persons by whom the said lands are held, &c.—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The quantity of ground in pasture belonging to the Crown is that contained in the tracts reserved for Government, as expressed in the chart sent by the Calcutta, and the instruments transmitted by former conveyances, which are registered in the Colonial books. The space occupied by the towns is not included.

The pasture land held by individuals is that which has been granted for that express purpose. It also includes the ground on the respective allotments that are not cleared of timber.

What is termed fallow land is the cleared ground on the respective allotments which is not in cultivation.

The cattle belonging to the Crown include 31 cows that remain to be sent to the Derwent of the number received per the Lady Barlow and Buffalo.

* Magistrate, Territory.
OBSERVATIONS ON RESULT OF MUSTER.

Observations on the preceding result of muster, &c., with comparative remarks of increase, &c., since the last year's muster.

It appears there are 46 more persons holding land, exclusive of officers, and that the free settlers from England have been increased by 13, arrived since August, 1803; the whole number of settlers and landholders being 628, including 34 officers.

That the whole numbers employed in cultivation and belonging to the cultivator's families, and including the cultivators on account of Government and those who are in charge of the public stock, amount to 2,820 out of the number of souls in the colony—7,085.*

The increase of ground located to individuals is 11,208 acres, exclusive of that held by the Crown, making altogether 136,684 acres.

The increase of ground under cultivation is 1,897 acres.

No increase of stock has been made by importation, excepting 101 cows brought by the Lady Barlow and 77 by the Buffalo, 140 of which were sent to Lieut.-Governor Collins previous to the muster. Most of the cows in the colony are near calving, and during this and the next month (August and September) the sheep will continue to yeau nearly double the present quantity of ewes.

The following is a calculation of the time the alive stock belonging to the Crown would last, for those maintained by the Crown, if there was no salt meat:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head of cattle*</td>
<td>2,461</td>
<td>@ 300 lb. each</td>
<td>738,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep*</td>
<td>1,255</td>
<td>@ 30 lb.</td>
<td>37,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>@ 100 lb.</td>
<td>34,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At full ration, 47 weeks 3 days; at two-thirds, 63 weeks 2 days; at half 94 weeks 6 days.

The quantity of stock alienated from the Crown since Sept'r, 1800, is:—

- Cows for barter, 48; hire, 2; given to breed 16.
- Oxen for barter, 13; hire, 7.
- Ewes given to breed, 145.
- Swine given to breed, 100.
- Horses for barter, 2.

One hundred more cows and one hundred ewes are promised this and next year.

* Note 19.
The quantity of grain now in the public granaries and stacks is sufficient for 62 weeks' dry provisions for the numbers now supported by the Crown, deducting a month for loss by keeping and the issue.

The quantity in the hands of cultivators and individuals will be fully sufficient for each person who support themselves with the half of their garden. Many will have a considerable overplus at the harvest in December.

The two last observations does not include the grain now growing, the produce of which (if no accident happens) is estimated as follows, calculating the increase of wheat at 20, maize at 30, and barley at 30 bushels an acre:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Bushels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>wheat</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>maize</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>barley</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is customary for individuals to plant maize on the Hawkesbury lands when their wheat is reaped. The ground thus planted may be averaged at one-third of that sowed with wheat, the produce of which may be estimated at 78,000 bushels.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

Account of Births and Deaths in His Majesty's Settlements on the East Coast of New South Wales, together with the number of Free Persons discharged from the Colony from the 30th July, 1803, to the 12th July, 1804:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Births</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Free persons discharged from the Colony</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parramatta, &amp;c.</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B.—In above total number discharged it includes 123 men employed in the sealing gangs and coasting vessels, as well as 69 discharged to other settlements dependant on this territory.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.
RESULT of General Muster taken at the settlements on the east coast of New South Wales, on the 10th and 12th July, 1804.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>Civil and Military</th>
<th>Belonging to King’s ships.</th>
<th>Settlers.</th>
<th>Free Men.</th>
<th>Male Convicts.</th>
<th>Free Women.</th>
<th>Female Convicts</th>
<th>Number of Children.</th>
<th>General Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>11 On</td>
<td>82 Off</td>
<td>134 Off</td>
<td>493 On</td>
<td>356 Off</td>
<td>205 Off</td>
<td>62 Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parramatta</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>18 On</td>
<td>106 Off</td>
<td>54 Off</td>
<td>69 On</td>
<td>455 Off</td>
<td>214 Off</td>
<td>31 Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>32 On</td>
<td>345 Off</td>
<td>4 Off</td>
<td>204 Off</td>
<td>142 Off</td>
<td>306 Off</td>
<td>8 Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle Hill</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2 On</td>
<td>2 Off</td>
<td>55 Off</td>
<td>5 Off</td>
<td>5 Off</td>
<td>5 Off</td>
<td>1 Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle District</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>61 On</td>
<td>533 Off</td>
<td>194 Off</td>
<td>768 On</td>
<td>1,152 Off</td>
<td>833 Off</td>
<td>110 Off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACCOUNT of the Number of Persons, of all descriptions, at the settlements dependent on His Majesty’s territory of New South Wales, as far as they can be ascertained from the latest returns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>Civil and Military</th>
<th>Belonging to King’s ships.</th>
<th>Settlers.</th>
<th>Free Men.</th>
<th>Male Convicts.</th>
<th>Free Women.</th>
<th>Female Convicts</th>
<th>Number of Children.</th>
<th>General Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hobart’s Town and Port Phillip</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>19 On</td>
<td>14 Off</td>
<td>50 On</td>
<td>174 Off</td>
<td>358 Off</td>
<td>202 Off</td>
<td>22 Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk Island</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2 On</td>
<td>14 Off</td>
<td>50 On</td>
<td>174 Off</td>
<td>358 Off</td>
<td>202 Off</td>
<td>22 Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the Islands at the southward, and in coasting vessels, scaling.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>21 On</td>
<td>14 Off</td>
<td>50 On</td>
<td>297 Off</td>
<td>540 Off</td>
<td>29 Off</td>
<td>66 Off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General total in the territory and its dependencies, 8,603.
[Enclosure No. 9.]

ACCOUNT of Stock belonging to the Crown in His Majesty's Colony in New South Wales with the Increase and Decrease from the 1st day of April to 30th June, 1804.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Horned Cattle</th>
<th>Horses</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Asses</th>
<th>Swine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulls</td>
<td>Cows</td>
<td>Bulls Calves</td>
<td>Cow Calves</td>
<td>Oxen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17,691</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received of Individuals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on Account of Government Debts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received in Exchange</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from a Settler</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from Bull Calves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from Colts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from H.M. Ship Buffalo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>17,768</td>
<td>768</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remains 1st April, 1804</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17,750</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cattle
Killed for H.M. Ship Buffalo ... 1
" Killed for the Public Stores & Issued in lieu of Salt Meat ... 2
" Killed by Accident ... 5
" Killed for His Majesty's Birthday ... 1
" Bartered for Grain ... 3
" Given to Settlers ... 2
" Removed to Oxen ... 18
" Bartered for Horses ... 13
Horses
Bartered for Grain ... 1
" Given to Settlers ... 8
" Removed to Horses ... 3
Sheep
" Killed for the Governor's Family ... 16
" Killed for the Hospital ... 4
" Killed by Accident ... 4
Swine
" Killed by Accident ... 15
" Sent to Port Dalrymple ... 5
" Killed for the Governor's Family ... 2
" Given to Settlers ... 5
[Enclosure No. 9]—continued.

Account of Stock at Norfolk Island and at Hobart’s Town in the Derwent as per last Returns from thence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NORFOLK ISLAND.</th>
<th>HORSE.</th>
<th>HORSE.</th>
<th>SHEEP.</th>
<th>GOAT.</th>
<th>SWINE.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total at Norfolk Island</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>6237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOBART’S TOWN.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sent per Lady Barlow</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total at Hobart’s Town</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comparative Statement of annual progress in cultivation and raising stock in His Majesty’s Settlement in New South Wales, extracted from the different annual returns that have been transmitted to His Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department and the Colonies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Wheat</th>
<th>Maize</th>
<th>Barley</th>
<th>Oats, Pease, Beans, and Potatoes</th>
<th>Flax and Hemp</th>
<th>Horses</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Goats</th>
<th>Hogs</th>
<th>Busheis in hand of— Wheat</th>
<th>Maize</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15th August, 1800</td>
<td>4,665</td>
<td>2,030</td>
<td>not taken</td>
<td>not taken</td>
<td>none.</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>1,044</td>
<td>6,124</td>
<td>2,182</td>
<td>4,026</td>
<td>not taken</td>
<td>not taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30th June, 1801</td>
<td>5,333</td>
<td>3,864</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>1,242</td>
<td>7,046</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>4,760</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17th August, 1802</td>
<td>4,954</td>
<td>3,135</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>1,566</td>
<td>8,661</td>
<td>1,146</td>
<td>5,233</td>
<td>13,793</td>
<td>17,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30th July, 1803</td>
<td>7,110</td>
<td>4,398</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>4534</td>
<td>16,501</td>
<td>2,950</td>
<td>14,308</td>
<td>51,531</td>
<td>62,094</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>Settlement</td>
<td>1804</td>
<td>Agriculture and Stock</td>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>Boat Builders, &amp;c.</td>
<td>Various Employments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overseers</td>
<td>Government Stock</td>
<td>Bricklayers and Labourers</td>
<td>Blacksmiths</td>
<td>Painters</td>
<td>Lime and Charcoal Burners</td>
<td>Carpenters, Shipwrights and Clinkers</td>
<td>Labours, Wheelwrights and Millwrights</td>
<td>Various Employments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parramatta</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Toongabbe</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Castle Hill</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>99</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Enclosure No. 11.]  
QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT.
### Quarterly Employment—continued.

| Month | Settlement | Natural History Painters and Botanists | Thames, Toad-Hunters and Thatchers | Blind, Insane and Invalids | Orphan House and Farm | Boat Crews | Government Gardens and Vineyard | Colonial Vessels | Town Gang | Goal Gang | Constables and Watchmen | Carrying Water for Guards | Attending Hospital | Sick and Convalescents | Toymakers and Bookbinders | Printers and Book-makers | Brewers and Distillers | To Commanding Officers of the New Non-Commissioned Officers | Oversettled Stock Keepers etc. employed in Agriculture | Artificers etc. employed in Building | Shipwrights and Boat Builders | Various Employments | Servants of Officers etc. | General Total |
|-------|------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| June  | Sydney     | 4                                      | 2                                 | 7                        | 21                     | 5         | 25                             | 12             | 11       | 22       | 2                          | 7                           | 29               | 6                 | 2                       | 1                          | 30                   | 15               | 3                      | 48                       | 233                  | 48               | 435                   |
|       | Parramatta | 2                                      | 7                                 | 2                        | 5                      | 10        | 60                             | 11             | 19       | 2         | 7                          | 21                           | 8                | 4                 | 17                      | 23                          | 6                    | 17               | 83                     | 227                        | 67                   | 334              |
|       | Hawkesbury |                         | 1                                 | 3                        | 1                      | 11        | 11                             | 1              | 1        | 1         | 1                          |                              | 1                | 1                 | 43                      | 7                            | 61                   | 43               | 22                     | 26                         | 81                   | 172              |
|       | Toongabbie |                         | 1                                 | 3                        | 2                      | 8         | 2                              | 1              | 3        | 3         | 3                          |                              |      | 1                 | 1                      | 19                          | 133                  | 14               | 47                     | 1                      | 196                  |
|       | Castle Hill|                         | 2                                 | 11                       | 2                      | 15        | 91                             | 22             | 16       | 58       | 19                         | 2                             | 5                | 71               | 47                      | 70                          | 274                 | 206              | 48                     | 541                        | 188                  | 1,257 |

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.
### QUARTERLY Employment, Female Convicts

**Month** | **Settlement** | **Wooden Factories** | **Spinning** | **Hasting Corn and Picking** | **Tallow Makers** | **Orphans, House to Orphans** | **Hospital Nuisance** | **Sick and Convalescents** | **Blind, Infirm and Invalids** | **Government Dairy** | **Settlers, Wives** | **Allowed to Officers etc.** | **Women allowed to the New South Wales Corp.** | **General Total** |
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
June | Sydney | 19 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 34 | 90 | | | |
| Parramatta | 60 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 1 | | | | 2 | 8 | | | 89 |
| Hawkesbury | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 11 |
| Toongabbe | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Castle Hill | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 3 | 2 | | 10 |
| Total | 60 | 20 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 2 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 39 | 202 |

**Philip Gidley King.**

**PUBLIC Labour done from July 1803 to the 30th June 1804.**

*Cultivation.*—Clearing away and Burning the Timber off 200 Acres of Ground at Castle Hill—Planting and Carrying etc. 300 Acres of Maize—Reaping and Securing 660 Acres of Wheat, 30 of Barley, 6 of Potatoes, and 30 Flax and Hemp.

Hoeing and Ploughing 771 Acres, Sowing 640 with Wheat, 110 with Barley and Oats—21½ with Flax and Hemp for first Crop—Threshing 1,100 Bushels of Wheat for Seed.

*Stock.*—Taking care of Government Stock as Herdsmen, Watchmen etc.

*Buildings.*—Roofed and Covered in the Stone Church at Sydney, and got out Flagging Stones for Do. The inside work remains to be done—Built a high Brick Wall round the back of the Goal.—Repairing and enclosing the Tanks of Water—Finishing the work of the Bridge that was not included in the Agreement—Building a Brick Dwelling House for Mr. Harris in Remuneration for his Public Services—Repairing Store-houses, Officers and Soldiers Barracks—Occasionally working on board the Kings and Colonial Vessels etc. Getting Ship Timber, and Sundry incidental Works.

At Parramatta.—Building a new Malt Kiln, and making a total alteration in the Works designed for the Brewery which with all the Materials will be finished in a very compleat manner.
and ready for work on the 21st of this Month (August), Piling and Casing with Three Inch Plank the Mill Dams, those that were constructed of Earth alone, not being able to resist the Body of Water. Framing Three Dwelling Houses to send to Newcastle and Port Dalrymple, Built a Powder Magazine for the Barracks, Repairing Store-houses, Barracks for officers, and other Public Buildings and much other incidental Work.

Hawkesbury.—Made 250,000 Bricks and Built a House 100 feet long by 24 ft. wide, with two Floors, for the purpose of a Public School for the Youth in that Quarter, and as a Chapel for the Celebration of Divine Worship, will be compleated on the 1st of October next.—Exclusive of the above, an extensive Enclosure of Stone is making around the Jail at Parramatta to contain every branch of the Linen and Woolen Manufactory, as shewn by the accompanying Plan, part of which is now Appropriated to that purpose, and the whole will be in November next.

Boat or Ship Builders.—Working on the Repairs of His Majesty's Ships Porpoise, Calcutta, Buffalo, and Lady Nelson, Francis, Cumberland, and Resource Colonial Vessels—Finished the Integrity Cutter of 60 Tons, and Launched her in January, also a large Punt—Cut down and Converted the Supply into a Lighter—Also Cut off the Upper Works of the Investigator and fitting her for Service—Built five Rowing Boats for this and other Settlements—Keeping the Old Boats in repair—Squaring Ship Timber of which 11,453 Cubic feet, besides a quantity of Plank was sent by the Calcutta—And much other incidental work.

Wheel and Millwrights.—Making and Repairing Carts, Timber Carriages and Gun Carriages etc.

Colonial Vessels.—Lady Nelson and Francis with Lieut. Governor Collins, and going to and from Norfolk Island, the latter also employed in bringing Grain from Hawkesbury—Resource Carrying People and Provisions to Parramatta, bringing down Ship Timber, Loading and unloading Vessels.

Town and Goal Gangs.—Quarrying round the Citidal and other Public incidental Labour.

Various Employments.—Respectively.

Manufactory.—Preparing and Manufacturing Wool and Flax—Made from the 1st Jany. to 30th June 918 Yards of Blanketing, and 1,314 Yards of Sacking, Sail Cloth and Linen.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 12.]

[A copy of the surgeon's report on the sick is not available.]
MONTHLY RETURN of His Majesty's New South Wales Corps, commanded by Colonel Fras. Grose, Sydney, 1st August, 1804.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Companies</th>
<th>Officers Present</th>
<th>Effective Rank and File</th>
<th>Wanting to Complete</th>
<th>Alterations since last Return</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commissioned</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel Grose's</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt.-Col. Paterson's</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Foveaux's</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain Johnston's</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; McArthur's</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Townsend's</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Abbott's</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Wilson's</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE.—Two serjeants, nineteen privates, supernum's doing duty with the Reg't not included. One private of the 19th L't Dragoons not included.
MONTHLY RETURN of His Majesty's New South Wales Corps—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Absent Officers' Names and Rank</th>
<th>From what time</th>
<th>By whose leave</th>
<th>To what time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colonel Grose</td>
<td>15th Dec'r, 1794</td>
<td>His Majesty's</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain Townsh</td>
<td>15th Feb'y, 1800</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain McArthur</td>
<td>16th Nov'r, 1801</td>
<td>Sent to England in Arrest by Gov. King.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut. McKellar</td>
<td>29th Mar., 1802</td>
<td>Aid-de-Camp to Gov. King, and sent to England with His Excellency's despatches.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensign Barrallier</td>
<td>17th May, 1803</td>
<td>Resignation given in; embarked for England.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Bayly</td>
<td></td>
<td>Resignation given in; Commanding Officer's leave of absence.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Names and Rank of Officers on duty, and what duty.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Poveaux, at Norfolk Island.</th>
<th>Assistant-Surgeon Roberts, dead.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lieut. Piper,</td>
<td>Ensign Maundrell, dead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut. Davies,</td>
<td>Serjeants on command, 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut. Laycock,</td>
<td>Drummers do 4.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ensign Lawson,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Captain Abbott, at Parramatta.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lieut. Brabyn,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lieut. Moore, Van Dieman's Land.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ensign Cressy, Newcastle</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Vacant Officers, and by what means.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of Officers Present.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-Colonel Paterson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain Johnston.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Captain Wilson.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Captain Kemp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensign Piper.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ensign Anderson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensign Drafen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjutant Minchin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paymaster Cox (suspended)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qr.-Master Laycock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgeon Harris.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

W. PATERSON, Lt.-COL., N. S. W. Wales Corps.
Correspondence relating to the Spirits imported on the Ship Castle of Good Hope.

(No. 1) Messrs. Campbell and Co. to Secretary Lumsden.

Sir, Calcutta, 15th November, 1803.

On the 12th March 1802, We had the Honor to enclose Mr. Crommelin a Letter addressed to him, from the Secretary to the Government at Port Jackson New South Wales, Authorizing our Landing there, Four Thousand Gallons of Spirits, for the domestic Uses of the Civil and Military on that Establishment, in Consequence of the Contract Governor King had entered into with us for Cattle etc.

The Honble. the Vice President in Council, was pleased to grant us permission to Ship the above Quantity of Spirits on the Brig Fly Captain John Black, which we accordingly did, but are extremely sorry to say, she has not since been heard of and from the length of time that has elapsed since her leaving the Pilot 14th May 1802 to the date of our latest letters from that Quarter the 4th June last, we presume some fatal Accident must have happened to her and therefore beg leave to enclose you, an Authenticated Copy of the Letter from Mr. McKellar to Mr. Secretary Commelin, which we request the favour of your submitting with this To His Excellency The Most Noble The Governor General in Council. And as we are about dispatching the Ship Mersey Captain Wilson to that Colony with Cattle and other Articles of Use we hope His Excellency The Most Noble The Governor General will be pleased to grant us permission to Ship on that Vessel a Similar Quantity of Spirits, to that Authorized to be Ship on the Fly.

The Mersey will leave this about the 10th of next Month. And any Dispatches His Excellency The Most Noble Marquis Wellesley may wish to send will be taken every possible Care of.

We have, &c,

CAMPBELL AND Co.

A True Copy—J. LUMSDAIN, Chief Secy. to the Government.
Compared—W. SHOBROOK.

(No. 2) Secretary Lumsden to Secretary McKellar.

Sir, Fort William, 24 November, 1803.

I am directed by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council to transmit to you the accompanying Copy of a Letter from Messrs. Campbell and Co. at this place dated the 15th Instant, and to acquaint you for the information of His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales that under the Circumstances therein stated, His Excellency in
Correspondence relating to the spirits imported on the ship Castle of Good Hope.

Council has been pleased to grant permission to Messrs. Campbell and Co. to export to Port Jackson on the Ship Mersey 4,000 Gallons of Spirits under security that the Spirits shall only be disposed of as His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales may think proper to direct.

J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

(No. 3) The Governor-General-in-Council to the Governor of New South Wales.

Honble. Sir,

Fort William, 28th February, 1804.

The Governor General in Council has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two Letters from Your Excellency dated the 31st of March 1803* and entrusted to the Charge of Captain Kent of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo.

2. On the departure of the Ship Castle of Good Hope from Bengal in the Month of November 1802, an application was made to this Government by Messrs. Campbell and Co. for permission to export on that Vessel to Port Jackson fifteen Thousand Gallons of Bengal Bum—This request was rejected, and Messrs. Campbell and Company were informed in answer to a second application for a license to ship ten Thousand Gallons of Rum on the Castle of Good Hope, that the exportation of Spirits to New South Wales could not be permitted.

3. The Spirits stated by Your Excellency to have been landed from the Castle of Good Hope must have been smuggled on board in direct violation of the Orders of Government. An enquiry has been instituted for the purpose of ascertaining the means by which the vigilance of the Officers of the Customs was eluded on this occasion, and Your Excellency may be assured that every practicable exertion will be employed to prevent the future Exportation of Spirits from this Settlement to the Colony of New South Wales.

4. In consequence of the information communicated by Your Excellency a quantity of Rum which Messrs. Campbell and Co. were permitted to lade on the Brig Mersey for New South Wales in November 1803 was relanded.

5. The commission entrusted to Captain Kent by Your Excellency having been executed, His Majesty's Ship the Buffalo now proceeds on her voyage to Port Jackson.

6. At the request of Captain Kent the export Duties chargeable on the Articles purchased by Captain Kent for the use of the Colony have been remitted, and the sum of £2,450 has been advanced to Captain Kent for his Bills on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

* Note 20.
7. An Application from Captain Kent for a remission of the Still Head duty payable by the Distiller on the Spirits purchased by Captain Kent under the authority of Your Excellency could not be granted without establishing a precedent which would have been productive of considerable injury to the Public Revenue.

We have, &c.,

WELLESLEY.
G. H. BARLOW.
G. UDNEY.

(No. 4) Secretary Lumsden to Secretary McKellar.

Sir,

Fort William, 15th March, 1804.

In the Letter from the Governor General in Council to His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales dated the 28th Ultimo, His Excellency was informed that an enquiry had been instituted for the purpose of ascertaining the means by which a quantity of Spirits had been shipped on the Castle of Good Hope for Port Jackson in the Year 1802, in violation of the Orders of this Government.

2. The report of the Board of Trade at Fort William on this subject having been since received, I am commanded by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council to transmit to you the enclosed Copy of their Letter, and of the Letter from Messrs. Campbell and Co. which accompanied it, that they may be submitted to His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales.

3. It has been signified to Messrs. Campbell and Co. that the explanation furnished by them affords no justification of their Conduct, which is highly disapproved by the Governor General in Council.

4. A Regulation will be passed for prohibiting under an adequate Penalty the trans-shipping without permission of any Articles not liable to duty in future, after they shall have been entered for Exportation at the Custom House.

I have, &c.,

J. LUMSDEN,

Exam'd.—W. SHOBROOK.

Chief Secy. to the Govt.

(No. 5) The Board of Trade to His Excellency the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, K.P., Governor-General in Council.

My Lord,

Fort William, 6th of March, 1804.

1. We have to acknowledge the Receipt of Mr. Chief Secretary Lumsden’s letter of the 20th December last, enclosing Copy of a letter from His Excellency the Governor Of New South Wales dated 31st March 1803.*

* Note 20.
2. In consequence of the directions of your Excellency in Council as contained in the preceding letter, that we would ascertain the circumstances under which the Spirits adverted to in Governor King’s Letter were exported to New South Wales on that Ship, We beg leave to state that we issued instructions to the Calcutta Collector of Government Customs to furnish us with a Copy of the register of the Goods laden, towards the close of the Year 1802, on the Ship Castle of Good Hope for Port Jackson; and that from his reply it appeared that no Spirits had been laden on the Castle of Good Hope. We then directed our Secretary to acquaint Messrs. Campbell and Co. that information had been received by your Excellency in Council from the Governor of New South Wales that 14,000 Gallons of Spirits had been brought to that Colony in February, 1803, on the Ship Castle of Good Hope, notwithstanding it appeared that the Owners of that Ship had only leave to lade on the Castle of Good Hope 6,000 Gallons for the domestic use of the Officers at New South Wales; that by a Letter received from the Chief Secretary to the Government, it appeared that two applications had been received from the Owners of the Castle of Good Hope in the Months of September and October, 1802, for permission to send by that Ship a quantity of Spirits to New South Wales with which applications your Excellency in Council had refused to comply; that we had called on the Collector of Government Customs at Calcutta to furnish us with a List of the Goods laden on the Castle of Good Hope in 1802, and it appearing from the report of the Collector of Customs that no Spirits had been passed to that Vessel, We required Messrs. Campbell and Co. to state the circumstances under which the Spirits in question were exported to New South Wales on the Castle of Good Hope.

3. In reply to the preceding Letter from our Secretary to Messrs. Campbell and Co. they addressed us a letter under date the 11th Ultimo, a Copy of which we have the Honor to enclose, stating that the Spirits alluded to were regularly exported at the Custom House for the Ships Curtier, Anstruther, and Aurora, and afterwards were purchased by them from those Ships, and taken on board of the Castle of Good Hope in the Port of Calcutta, for the purpose of being disposed of with other Articles at the Ports to which it was intended the Castle of Good Hope should touch on her returning Voyage from New South Wales; that the Invoice of the Rum fully expressed on the face of it that none of the said Spirits were to be landed at New South Wales without the express sanction of Governor King, with whom they had a Contract entitling them to land at that place 4,000 Gallons for the domestic use of the Officers; and that they hoped
the circumstances of the case would extenuate the Offence they had committed in having Shipped Spirits after being refused permission for that purpose by your Excellency in Council.

4. On receipt of the above letter we directed the Calcutta Collector of Government Customs to transmit to us a Statement of the quantity of Rum entered at the Custom House in the Year 1802 for Exportation on the Ships Curtier Anstruther and Aurora.

5. The Collector having accordingly furnished a Statement of the quantity of Rum exported on the above mentioned Ships, it appeared that the quantity specified by Messrs. Campbell and Co. corresponded with that statement. We then directed the Collector to report whether the Rum stated by him to have been shipped on the Curtier, Anstruther and Aurora, were trans-shipped to the Castle of Good Hope, or to any other Ship by his permission.

6. The Collector in reply stated that it did not appear from the Registers of his Office that the Rum in question was trans-shipped to the Castle of Good Hope, or to any other Ship by his permission.

7. We beg leave to observe that by Section 6th, Regulation xi, 1800, persons trans-shipping Goods from Vessels in the River without permission, are subject to a penalty of double duty, and double Commission on the Goods so trans-shipped. But as no export duty is levied on Rum the foregoing penalty does not apply to the present Case.

J. TAYLOR.
THOS. BROWN.

(No. 6) Messrs. Campbell and Co. to Mr. C. M. Ricketts.

Sir, Calcutta, 11th January, 1804.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter dated 3rd instant, and agreeable to the Orders of the Board of Trade, We shall state as briefly as possible, the circumstances how the Spirits in question came to be shipt on the Castle of Good Hope.

Mr. Robert Campbell, a Partner in our house here and under whose management our Concerns at Port Jackson are, had entered into a Most unfortunate Contract for us (as the winding up has fully proven) with His Excellency Governor King, for the delivery of a certain number of Cattle for the use of the Colony of New South Wales—to fulfil which we were obliged to Charter at a very high rate of Freight, the Ship Castle of Good Hope, Captain Macaskill, of about 1,000 Tons Burthen, and finding afterwards, that the Cattle the Ship could carry even
allowing they were all landed safe would not defray one half of
the Expence; and that ruin would ensue to us were we not to
provide a Return Cargo for the Ship, we were necessitated there-
from to add to the risk, by providing and Shipping on board of
her, Several Articles adapted for the Ports she would touch at on
her return Voyage, and amongst which Articles, was the Spirits
in question.

By the Contract we had entered into with Governor King 4,000
Gallons of Spirits were allowed to be landed for the domestic
uses of the Officers, but we most solemnly declare no fraud was
meant or intended by us in shipping the quantity stated—on the
contrary the Spirits were regularly exported at the Custom House
for the Ships Curtier, Anstruther, and Aurora, the Duties paid,
and purchased afterwards from them, and taken on board the
Castle of Good Hope in the Port of Calcutta, and further the
Invoice fully expresses on the face of it, that none of the said
Spirits were to be landed without the express Sanction of
Governor King—this Invoice was produced to His Excellency on
the Ship's arrival, and we can prove, that not one Gallon was
landed without permission and what was not permitted to be
landed, was brought back in the Ship with other Articles and
disposed of at the Ports of Malacca, Penang and Pegue, to en-
able us to provide a Cargo at the latter Port for Calcutta.

When the Castle of Good Hope arrived at Port Jackson, Spirits
were much wanted, and in place of 4,000 Gallons which our
Robert Campbell had permission to land there by the Contract
Governor King took upwards of 10,000 Gallons—This quantity
He had upon his own terms, and we are informed so great was
the want of Spirits at one time, that double the price paid to us
was allowed for a quantity of New England Rum Imported by
Americans.*

This, Sir, is a true Statement of facts for however guilty we
acknowledge ourselves to have been, in shipping Spirits on the
Castle of Good Hope after having been refused permission by
His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,
we shall not set forth one item of falsehood in our defence, but
entirely lay ourselves at the Mercy of His Excellency the Most
Noble the Governor General in Council, and we hope the Circum-
stances of the case will in some Degree extenuate our offence.

We further beg leave to add, that our Establishment at Port
Jackson commenced in 1796, where we have erected Store
houses, a Wharf and other Buildings at an expence of more than
£5,000 Ster'g, and that both Governors Hunter and King have
repeatedly acknowledged the benefit we have been of to the
Colony.

* Note 21.
KING TO HOBART.

We have annually exported large quantities of Seal Skins from Port Jackson to the China Market, and are now deeply engaged in the Whale Fishery on the Coast of New Holland, which employs a great many industrious People, and will no doubt in time prove a beneficial Branch of Trade to the Mother Country by reducing the Expences of the Colony.

Governor Hunter soon after his arrival in England, mentioned us in a very particular manner to the Right Honble. Lord Hobart; and said that the Colony had derived already great benefit from our Establishment in Consequence of which, We have submitted to His Majesty's Ministers, Proposals for supplying the Colony by Contract with Cattle, Sugar, Spirits and other Articles of use, that can be furnished from Bengal, Cheaper and of a better quality, than from any other British Colony, and we have every reason to Believe, our proposals will be accepted.

We have, &c,

CAMPBELL AND CO.

A True Copy—C. M. RICKETTS, Secy. Board of Trade,
Fort William.

(No. 7) Acting-Secretary Blaxcell to Mr. Robert Campbell.

Sir, Sydney, June 19th, 1804.

His Excellency directs me to inform you that on looking over the correspondence with the Bengal Government and your partners at Calcutta, respecting the illicit transhipment of a quantity of Spirits into the Castle of Good Hope to bring to this port under the specious pretence that it was not to be landed without His Excellency the Governor's express sanction,—among other things it is therein stated—

"When the Castle of Good Hope arrived at Port Jackson, Spirits were much wanted, and in place of 4,000 Gallons which our Robert Campbell had permission to land there by the Contract, Governor King took upwards of 10,000 Gallons—This quantity he had upon his own terms, and we are informed so great was the want of Spirits at one Time, that double the price paid to us, was allowed for a quantity of New England Rum imported by Americans."

I am commanded by His Excellency to say that the above is by no means a statement of Facts. When the Castle of Good Hope arrived Spirits were not nor ever are wanted—His Excellency allowed you to dispose of the 4,095 Gallons he had given you permission to bring down with the Cattle for the domestic uses of the Officers in this Colony; he also on your repeated solicitation received into His Majesty’s Stores 2,727 Gallons
1804.
14 Aug.

Correspondence relating to the spirits imported on the ship Castle of Good Hope.

making together 6,822 Gallons—This, Sir, was all the Spirits allowed to be landed, except 375 Gallons which His Excellency Governor King permitted you to receive for your own Use, when he received no more than a proportion with the Officers, Civil and Military. It would have been correct in your partners to have stated the quantity that was supplied the Shipping.

And I must also remark, Sir, an Error, which must evidently have arose from a false Statement made to your House, viz. that the Spirits were disposed of upon Governor King’s own Terms—From the circumstance of His Excellency having at the time of the arrival of the Castle of Good Hope mislaid your Letter of 5th March, 1801, containing your proposals for bringing the Cattle and delivering the Rum at Seven Shillings per Gallon, not wishing to charge his Memory, when you assured him that the price agreed on was Eight Shillings per Gallon, he allowed you to make that charge, by which it clearly appears that you fixed your own price, and that at one Shilling per Gallon more than was agreed for.

His Excellency directs me to request you will inform him upon what authority your partners can have made such erroneous assertions—as also that double the price paid for your Spirits was allowed for a quantity of New England Rum imported by Americans.

I am, Sir, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL.

(No. 8) Mr. Robert Campbell to Acting-Secretary Blaxcell.

Sir,

Sydney, 19th June, 1804.

In reply to your letter of this date, I have to inform you that I have never furnished the Sales of the Rum by the Castle of Good Hope nor any other information than the Correspondence I had with His Excellency Governor King authorising a certain quantity to be disposed of here, as it has always been my practice not to render an account till the whole was disposed of, but as I am now making out the Sales of the Cargo, in which is enumerated the names of every Person that received a proportion of the Spirits, I have no objection to furnish His Excellency with a Copy of it, but with respect to Messrs. Campbell and Co.’s correspondence with His Excellency the Most Noble The Governor General in Council of Bengal and upon what authority they state that at one time double the Price was given to the Americans for New England Rum, I am totally ignorant of and therefore that can only be answered by themselves.

As I had no Copy of my Letter of the 5th March, 1801, to His Excellency, when Mr. Chapman demanded at his request the price
at which I had offered to supply the Officers with a certain quantity of Spirits, I could only answer it from memory, and am sorry it should now appear by your letter of this date that it was to have been fulfilled at One Shilling less the Gallon, but I can assure you, Sir, it was done with no fraudulent intention, and am willing to repay the over charge to those, who was served with the Spirits and have paid their amount, should His Excellency think proper.

I am, &c.,

ROB. CAMPBELL.

(No. 9) Acting-Secretary Blaxcell to Mr. Robert Campbell.

Sir, Sydney, June 23, 1804.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 19 Instant, which I laid before His Excellency and in reply thereto, I am commanded to say that as you have never furnished your Partners at Calcutta with the sales of the Rum by the Castle of Good Hope nor any other information than the correspondence you had with His Excellency authorising a certain quantity to be disposed of here. His Excellency cannot but consider that your House is very reprehensible in pledging their Word for the authenticity of a Statement made by them to the Most Noble The Governor General in Council of Bengal, which they could have had no authority for doing, and which statement must hereafter be proved, upon your transmitting the account of Sales, to be very erroneous. With regard to the Over Charge of One Shilling p. Gallon, made upon the quantity of Spirits disposed of at this Place, His Excellency requests you will act in conformity with your own Ideas upon the subject in returning that Sum to the respective Purchasers.

His Excellency has received your Memorial* on behalf of yourself and the Owners of the Ship Lady Barlow—and in reply thereto, I am commanded to Say that His Excellency does and always has considered the procuring of Seal Skins and Oil from the different parts of this Coast by the number of industrious People employed in that Trade, a considerable benefit to the commerce of the Colony, and that he has not the Smallest objection of giving the Owners of the Ship, Lady Barlow, a Certificate to the Honourable Commissioners of His Majesty’s Customs in England, that the 300 Tons of oil and 20,000 Seal Skins, intended to be put on board that Ship, were procured in the Territory of New South Wales and the adjacent Islands, but as he does not conceive the Acts you quote as having any reference to this Colony, or do away the restraint on Ships built in India being sent to England against the Rights of the Honorable East India Company, he does not consider himself justifiable in giving his

* Note 22.
permission for the Lady Barlow, built at Calcutta going to England, on his Authority, the more particularly so, as any difficulty on this Subject might have been Cleared up (before the Lady Barlow’s departure from Calcutta) by the Bengal Government. However, His Excellency does not restrain you from loading that Ship and proceeding with her where you please, but wishes you fully to understand that any impropriety that may hereafter Arise in that Ships proceeding to England must be at your own risk, and without any Idea of an implied permission from His Excellency.

I am, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL, Actg. Secy.

[Enclosure B.]

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE CARGO OF THE SHIP FAIR AMERICAN.

(No. 1) Mr. Robert Campbell to Governor King.

Sir, Sydney, 28 June, 1804.

The interest I feel for the concern of Mr. Thomas Patrickson by his having consigned to me a certain quantity of Spirits by the Ship Fair American and which was deposited by permission on board the Supply Hulk, in order that the Ship may undergo the requisite Repairs will I hope be considered a Sufficient Apology for my taking the liberty of addressing your Excellency.

It appears from Captain Patrickson’s letter and instructions to the Commander and Super Cargo of that Ship that one of his principal objects was to proceed to the Coast of Paraiy* to take on board as many Cattle as could be conveniently Stowed for the use of this Colony in consequence of which Thirty Seven Head of Cows were Shipped, but unfortunately from the Severity of the Weather they all perished except Two, thereby subjecting those concerned in a very severe loss.

The quantity of Spirits agreeable to the inclosed Invoice handed to me is 2,694 Gall. of Rum, 2,177 Galls. and 30 Cases of Gin, but I am sorry to observe that from the insufficiency of the Casks or other causes a considerable Leakage has arose; therefore may I request that your Excellency will take it into consideration the great loss already sustained by the Death of so many valuable Cattle, and to authorise the disposal of the Said Spirits to such Persons as you may be pleased to permit on the following terms Should they meet with your Excellency’s approbation.

Rum 8/ per Gallon, Gin in Cask 10/, and £6 for Gin in Cases, exclusive of the Duty, reserving Such a quantity of the former

* Note 23.
as may be deemed necessary for the Repairs and outfit of the Said Ship, which would be conferring a great and essential benefit on the Proprietor, Mr. Patrickson.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

(No. 2) Acting-Secretary Blaxcell to Mr. Robert Campbell.

Sir,

Sydney, 28th June, 1804.

I am directed by His Excellency to inform you in answer to your letter of this date respecting the Spirits arrived here in the Fair American, and consigned to you from Manilla, that no other Consideration than the very bad state of the American's Hull would have allowed of that Ship remaining here with the Spirits, that has been so improperly introduced—On the consideration of the insecurity of the Spirits, their leakage, and the other inconveniences the master of that Ship Labours under, the Governor has no objection to the 5,096 Gallons being distributed according to his directions, but he cannot depart from the letter of the late proclamation farther than allowing a profit on the Spirits of 50 p. Cent., which brings the Rum to Six and Ninepence Say Seven Shillings a Gallon—Gin in Casks to nine Shillings, and that in Cases supposing each of them to contain 7 Gallons to 17/ p. Gallon, exclusive of the Duty.

Should you wish to accede to the above proposition, His Excellency requests to be informed what quantity you wish to keep, towards paying for the repairs of the Vessel; and after an allowance is made for leakage, the probable Quantity you will have to dispose of.

I am, Sir, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL, Act'g Secy.

(No. 3) Mr. Robert Campbell to Acting-Secretary Blaxcell.

Sir,

Sydney, 29 June, 1804.

In reply to your letter of this date, I beg leave to observe with the greatest deference to His Excellency Governor King that Captain Patrickson will not derive a profit of 50 p. cent. on the Spirits Consigned to me by the Fair American at the Prices Quoted by you, as that p. Centage is only calculated on the Invoice Price which neither includes Freight, Insurance or other Charges.

Agreeable to the Statement made by me, Three Puncheons of Rum and one Cask of Gin has leaked out, and to defray in part the Repairs and outfit of the Ship, the Master and Supercargo will require in their opinion about one Thousand Gallons of the Rum, which will leave after allowing the usual leakage of 5 p. Cent. 1,175 Gallons and about 1,945 Gallons of Gin,
exclusive of the cases four of which are deficient, but I humbly hope that His Excellency on reconsidering the prices mentioned in my former Letter, will admit of the same being charged in consideration of the Loss Captain Patrickson has already Sustained, and who I am persuaded would not have introduced the Spirits had he known it was contrary to the orders of His Excellency.

I remain, &c.,

ROBT. CAMPBELL.

[Enclosure C.]

PAPERS RELATING TO THE EXPORT OF SEAL SKINS AND OIL IN THE SHIP LADY BARLOW.

(No. 1) The Memorial of Mr. Robert Campbell.*

Sydney, New South Wales,

21 June, 1804.

UNTO His Excellency Philip Gidley King Esqr. Captain General and Governor in Chief of His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies etc. etc.

THE MEMORIAL of Robert Campbell on behalf of himself and the other Owners of the Ship Lady Barlow.

HUMBLY SHEWETH

That your Memorialist, since the Establishment here of their Mercantile Concern in the year 1800, have been in the practice of procuring Seal Skins, Oil or the other parts of Animals frequenting the Sea along the Coast and adjacent Islands of this Territory, by small Vessels fitted out from thence, under the Sanction of your Excellency for encouraging the Industry and Commerce of the Colony in which a number of industrious and experienced Fishermen have been and are still employed.

The Memorialists prosecuting such enterprise was in consequence of having understood that every encouragement would be given by His Majesty's Government, as a Small quantity of the Oil and Skins procured as aforesaid within this Territory, was Shipt by the Memorialists on board His Majesty's Ship Glatton for England in the Month of May 1803, and they have since acquired a very extensive Cargo thereof which is now deposited in the Storehouses of your Memorialists erected at an immense expence for that and other Mercantile purposes.

That the Memorialists Ship Lady Barlow, the Register of which accompanies this, has arrived and landed a Cargo of Cows from Calcutta previously purchased by your Excellency on behalf of His Majesty, and with an intention of receiving on board the said Oil and Skins and to proceed therewith to the Port of London; May it therefore please your Excellency to grant the...
Memorialists a Clearance and Certificate to the Honorable Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in England Certifying that the said Oil and Skins was so procured in order the Memorialists may receive the benefit of the Act in favor of Foreign owners for the encouraging and regulating the Southern Fishery 35 of Geo: III, C. 92. s. 36th 38th of Do C. 57. s. 7 and extended by the 42nd of Do. c. 114 to Vessels built before the 1 of January 1805.

The Quantity of Oil is 300 Tons and 20,000 Seal Skins and no other Commodity or produce shall be exported on board the said Ship, and which in the humble opinion of the Memorialists will appear to your Excellency is not the Growth produce or Manufactures of the East Indies, they therefore earnestly Solicit your Excellency to consider the circumstances of the Memorialists' case, and to grant the requisite Certificates, for the Said Ship proceeding to the Port of London, with the Said Cargo of Oil and Skins, that was procured as above set forth in order to prevent the immense Loss and ruin that will ensue if the same should longer remain in the Storehouses of your Memorialists.

ROBT. CAMPBELL,
on behalf of Campbell and Co.
Owners of the Ship Lady Barlow.

(No. 2) The Memorial of Mr. Robert Campbell.

UNTO His Excellency Phillip Gidley King, Esquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief of His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies etc. etc.

THE Memorial of Robert Campbell, Merchant, in Sydney on behalf of himself and the Owners of the Ship Lady Barlow.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH.

That in answer to the Letter* received this day from your Excellency's Secretary respecting the above Ship proceeding to England with a Cargo of Oil and Skins procured on the Coast and adjacent Islands of this Territory as stated in the Memorial of the 21st Instant, the Memorialists beg leave to represent the following circumstances.

The Subscriber advised his Partners, Messieurs Campbell and Co. of Calcutta, in September last, of the large quantity of Oil and Skins he had and was likely to procure by the Small vessels fitted out from this Port under the Sanction of your Excellency for promoting the Commerce of the Colony and recommended that the same should be exported to England, and if necessary to apply to The Most Noble The Governor General in Council of Fort William for permission that the Ship they intended to dispatch with a Cargo of Cows for the use of this Colony should

* Note 22.
proceed with the Said Oil and Skins to London, but unfortunately for the Memorialists these Letters were not received prior to the Lady Barlow's departure.

That the said Ship arrived here on the 17th Curr't after a most disastrous voyage having lost by the extremity of the Weather Seventy One Cows, by which misfortune and that of a valuable Arabian Horse your Memorialists have been Subjected in a loss of Two Thousand Pounds Stg.

Your Memorialists cannot procure in their remote Settlement any Ship whatever either British or Foreign to Freight to England with said Oil and Skins that has been so industriously obtained, and therefore unless your Excellency is pleased to extend the indulgence to them that is vested by His most gracious Majesty in regulating the Trade and Commerce of His other Foreign Plantations and on the Conditions hereafter Specified, your Memorialists will be involved in ruin and distress, for the Oil as well as the Skins, if they remain another year exposed to the heat of the Climate, must perish, to Substantiate the truth of which the Memorialists humbly sollicit your Excellency to appoint a Survey by any of the Commanders of the Ships now in this Port.

That the Memorialists with great deference Conceive this Territory being under His Majesty's Government as very different from the Settlements belonging to the Honorable East India Company from which the Country built Ships are restrained from proceeding to England with the Merchandise and Manufactures thereof without permission of the respective Governors and especially as every encouragement has been afforded by the Government in England for promoting and increasing the prosperity and welfare of this Colony as the Small Specimen of Oil and Skins exported by His Majesty's Ship Glatton in May 1803 was only Subjected in the usual Duty and no Freight Charged by the Navy Board.

That if the Memorialists were to export the said Oil and Skins by only a Certificate from your Excellency to the Honorable Commissioners of the Customs in England they apprehend both Ship and Cargo would be liable to seizure, and therefore if your Excellency would be pleased to grant a clearance for the Ship going to England to return to this Port on a fishing Voyage, the Memorialists are ready to Execute the following Bond.

They will give security for indemnifying your Excellency in granting such clearance and also in any Penalty that may be incurrd if the Same Should be considered by His Majesty's Government as interfering with exclusive privilidges of the Honorable East India Company and in addition to the Bail so
found in this Colony the said Ship shall return here to await the result thereof. And as the Memorialists will have an Opportunity of advising the owners by the Ship Coromandel on the eve of sailing for China they trust that will be a Sufficient Apology for requesting your Excellency to take into consideration as soon as convenient the unfortunate and distressing Circumstances they are under and to grant the Memorialists such relief as your Wisdom may Suggest.

ROB. CAMPBELL,
on behalf of the owners of the Ship Lady Barlow.

(No. 3) Acting-Secretary Blaxcell to Mr. Robert Campbell.

Sir,

Sydney, June 26th, 1804.

In Answer to Your Memorial of this Date His Excellency directs me to inform you, that a Certificate to The Honble. The Commissioners of the Customs as required by Your Memorial of the 21st Instant And a Certificate to the following purport are the only responsibilities he can take on himself respecting the Ship Lady Barlow. “That on the Application of Mr. R. Campbell, on behalf of himself And the other Owners of the Lady Barlow, he permits him to put on board The Lady Barlow the Oil and Skins procured within the limits of this Territory, and proceed from hence to England with the said Oil and Skins procured as aforesaid”—At the same time it is to be clearly Understood that every risk arising from the Lady Barlow being built in India and sent to Europe, must rest with the Owners of the Ship, who His Excellency conceive are more fully informed than he can possibly be of the propriety Or impropriety of that measure, as far as it affects The Honble. East Indian Company’s Interests.

I am, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL.

[Enclosure No. 14.]

MR. MARSDEL’S REPORT ON SHEEP FARMING.

Parramatta, 11th August, 1804.

The Reverend Mr. Marsden’s Observations on the Breed of his Flock of Sheep, with the Enclosed Specimens,* as plucked from the fleeces, humbly Submitted to His Excellency the Governor for his Information.

No. 1. Hair from a Ewe such as has been commonly Imported from India and the Cape.

No. 2. Wool from the Daughter of No. 1; the Father half-Breed of a Spanish Ram and Coarse-Wool’d Ewe.

No. 3. Wool Two removes from No. 1, from an half-Bred Spanish Ram.

* Note 24.
1804.
14 Aug.
Mr. Marsden's report on sheep-farming.

No. 4. Wool from a Ram, the Produce of a Spanish Ram and Coarse-Wool'd Ewe.

No. 5. Wool from a Ewe, the Produce of another Spanish Ram bred in the Colony and Coarse-wool'd Ewe.

No. 6. Wool from a Male, the Produce of a Spanish Ram and a Ewe One remove from No. 1.

No. 7. Wool from a Male, the Produce of another Spanish Ram and a Ewe similar to No. 3.

No. 8. Wool from a Spanish Ram Bred in the Colony.

Having furnished your Excellency with the Above Particular Observations and Specimens, I request to make a few General Remarks on my whole flock, amounting at this time to 1,200. About Eight Years ago I began to Purchase, when Opportunity Offered, a few Sheep from the Different Ships which Visited this Port. These came either from the Cape or India. Their Fleeces were in General Hair. About Six Years ago I Obtained One Male and One Female Spanish Sheep. The Male was put to the above Hairy Ewes. In their first Produce there was a Wonderful Improvement in the Fleece, but the Sheep were not so Large and Healthy as I Expected, many of them Dying when about One Year old. I Endeavoured to find out the Cause of this Mortality, being equally anxious to Promote an hardy Breed of Sheep as well as to Improve the Fleece. At this time I fed the whole of my Sheep in the Woodlands, the Grass was often very long and Coarse, and also wet, either with the Dews or Rain, as the Sun could not dry the Ground from the thickness of the Timber. It Occurred to me that the Sheep feeding through this Long wet Grass in which they were almost Covered was partly the cause of the Mortality amongst them. At this time nearly the whole Flock Appeared Sickly, but the produce of the Spanish was much worse than the other Common Sheep. From this Circumstance I Inferred that they were more tender and delicate. I had now about 100 Acres of Land Cleared from Timber and under Different Crops, and was determined when the Crops came off to let this Ground lie Fallow for the Sheep to feed upon, Especially in wet Weather and heavy Dews, hoping that this would restore the Flock to health and Strength. My Expectation was verified, as the Flock immediately recovered. From that time, which was in the Year 1800, to this period, the Flock have been rapidly Improving, both in Fleece and weight of Carcase. In 1800 I had a very fine Male Lamb from a Spanish Ram and Coarse-Wool'd Ewe. His Fleece is marked No. 4. He has now been Shorn three times. The weight of his Fleece the first Year was 3 lb., the Second 4 lb. 12 oz., and the Third 6 lb., the Produce of this Male are very fine Sheep, with
good wool. The real Spanish Sheep, as far as my own Observation has gone, are not so hardy in their Constitution nor Weighty in their Carcase, whether their Fleece will be considered of Superior Quality or no, I am not able to Determine. Every Generation Improves in the Weight of the Fleece and in the Quality of the Wool. How long they may Continue to Improve in their Fleece, and to what degrees of Fineness the wool may be brought with care and Attention, Cannot yet be Ascertained; when the Country becomes more opened, and the Sheep farmers turn their Attention to the raising of Turnips and Artificial Grasses for their Flocks in Preference to feeding them in the Woods, it may Probably Contribute to promote a still Greater Improvement in the Sheep than what has yet been made. The Mildness of the Climate, together with the Dryness and richness of the Soil, seems Calculated to bring this Useful Animal, whether for food or Cloathing, to the Greatest Perfection. The Sheep Farmers, with Common Attention, Sustain little Loss, where a flock of Sheep is properly Attended to, the Annual Loss may be Estimated at Two per Cent. The above remarks are founded upon the Experience and Observation of Eight Years, much remains yet to be learned and done before it can be fully ascertained whether the wool of New South Wales will become an Object of National Importance or not. I am Inclined to believe it will if strict Attention is paid by the Sheep Farmers in selecting their Breeding Stock.

N.B.—The Specimens of the Wool now transmitted to Your Excellency have not Attained their full growth, as they have been plucked from the fleeces more than three Months before the Shearing time, No. 7 Excepted, which was a Lamb last Year and not Shorn.

SAML. MARSDEN.

[Additional Enclosures.]

[The reports of Thomas Clark on the land at Port Dalrymple, dated January, 1804, and of William Collins on the River Derwent, dated 4th August, 1804, will be found in volume I, series III.]

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDERS.

From 1st October, 1802, to 11th August, 1804.

[The orders from the 1st of October, 1802, to the 3rd of August, 1803, were also forwarded as Enclosure No. 7 to the despatch from Governor King to Lord Hobart, dated 7th August, 1803.]

10th August, 1803.

THE Governor having given Mr. Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General Civil of Lands, leave of absence, Mr. G. W. Evans is appointed to do appointment. that gentleman's duty in his absence.

SER. I. VOL. V—E
11th August, 1803.

To-morrow being the Anniversary of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Birth, the New South Wales Corps will fire three Rounds in honour of the Day, at Noon on the Parade.

12th August, 1803.

The Commissary is directed to issue Half a Pint of Spirits to each Non-commissioned Officer and Private on duty this day.

19th August, 1803.

Firearms are on no account to be discharged by any inhabitant of the towns of Sydney or Parramatta between sunset and sunrise, on pain of being punished for a breach of public orders and making false alarms.

The mischief occasioned by swine going about unrun or un-yoked, in disobedience of every former Order on that head, requires that every person will recollect that swine going at large without these precautions will be forfeited to the orphans. That Order every person is required to enforce, as the inhabitants' exertions in improving the streets must not be destroyed by the negligence of a few.

31st August, 1803.

All boats found afloat or on shore in Cockle Bay or Farm Cove after sunset will be seized for the use of the Crown.

All boats are to be moored within the Hospital Wharf and hulks. The constables and district watchmen are strictly ordered to see this regulation carried into effect after Monday next, the 5th of September.

5th September, 1803.

The Commissary is directed to make the following alteration in the ration of grain on Saturday next to the prisoners, with the exception of overseers and watchmen:—Three pounds of maize in lieu of two pounds of flour, or two pounds and a half of wheat.

10th September, 1803.

The following Orders have been given the Commissary:—

To receive from Individuals indebted to His Majesty's Stores a Part or the Whole of those Debts contracted prior to the 30th of last June, in Copper Coin to the amount of £600 Sterling, for the purpose of paying the Crews of the Colonial Vessels and other contingent Expences.

To require the payment of the whole of the Debts now due before the 31st of March next; in failure of which, after so long a Credit, to sue for and recover those Debts.

To attend at his Office from Nine in the Morning till Noon on Mondays, to give those who require it any Information respecting their Debts.

To continue the Receipt of Maize in payment of Government Debts at Sydney and Parramatta. No more can be received at the Hawkesbury, the Granaries being full.

14th September, 1803.

A CRIMINAL COURT to assemble on Monday, the 19th Instant.
21st September, 1803.  

The Tap too to beat off at Nine o'Clock until further Orders.

24th September, 1803.  

The New South Wales Corps under Arms will attend the Execution of the Two Convicts under Sentence of Death at Sydney, on Monday next the 26th instant, at ten o'clock in the morning.

The Castle Hill Guard, under a Subaltern from the Parramatta Detachment, to attend the Execution of the Two at the Place on Tuesday next, the 27th Instant, at ten o'clock in the morning; And the Hawkesbury Detachment, as above on Saturday next the 1st of October, at ten o'clock in the morning, at the Green Hills.

30th September, 1803.  

Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux, with His Excellency's Permission, having left his Government at Norfolk Island on Leave of Absence, and in consequence of ill health, is to receive the respect due to his Commission, as the King's Lieutenant Governor of Norfolk Island.

4th October, 1803.  

From the improvident method taken by the first settlers on the sides of the Hawkesbury and creeks in cutting down timber and cultivating the banks, many acres of ground have been removed, lands inundated, houses, stacks of wheat, and stock washed away by former floods, which might have been prevented in some measure if the trees and other native plants had been suffered to remain, and instead of cutting any down to have planted others to bind the soil of the banks closer, and render them less liable to be carried away by every inconsiderable flood. Nor is this the only evil—the public convenience having suffered by the numerous large trees lying in the stream and fallen across, rendering water carriage on the creeks almost impracticable, and in some part of the Hawkesbury very dangerous.

As several settlers have been and are now fencing on the lower part of the Hawkesbury, along the Nepean, South Creek, and George's River, in situations where the above evils may be prevented, it is hereby directed that no settler or other person to whom ground is granted or leased on the sides of any river or creek where timber is now growing, do on any account cut down or destroy, by barking or otherwise, any tree or shrub growing within two rods of the edge of the bank, except for an opening one rod wide to have access to the water.

Mr. Evans, Acting Surveyor of Lands, is directed to communicate this ordinance to those lately settled, and to give the Governor a list of those who have not yet cut any timber down in the above situations, that it may be made a condition in their grants; and should they not be sufficiently sensible of the general and individual benefit arising from this necessary regulation, the magistrates are hereby required to levy a fine of fifty shillings for each tree cut down, the penalty to go to the informer prosecuting to a conviction before two magistrates.

Within the two rods of timber left on the banks, another rod is to be left for a public road along the sides of the river or creek, which three rods are not in future to be measured in the respective allotments.

It is earnestly recommended to those who already hold farms by grant situated on the side of any river or creek liable to floods,
and which have been cleared of timber, to re-plant the banks with such binding plants and trees as they can procure.

__15th October, 1803.__

**Orders re Military detachment for Hobart.**

_Lieut. Colonel Paterson_ is requested to direct a Subaltern Officer and Fifteen Non-commissioned Officers and Privates to hold themselves in Readiness to Embark for Hobart in Van Dieman's Land. The Officer with Five Privates will embark on board the Dart; A Serjeant and Four Privates will go by the Endeavour Schooner; a Corporal and Four Privates will remain to go by the Francis as soon as possible after her Return from Wreck Reef.

The Sugar that came from England being all disposed of by the Commissary at 14d. per lb. he is directed to dispose of that received by the Castle of Good Hope at 10d. per lb. being 50 per Cent. above the Prime Costs to the Crown.

__26th October, 1803.__

**Ration of sugar.**

The Commissary is directed to make a Reserve of Ten Thousand Pounds of Sugar to issue in the proportion of Six Ounces each full Ration in lieu of 3 lbs. of Maize.

The Military may also receive that proportion of Sugar in lieu of 2 lbs. of Flour or 2 lbs. and a half of Wheat on Application to the Governor by Lieut. Col. Paterson.

__29th October, 1803.__

**Completion of the governor's wharf.**

The framing, lengthening, and planking of the Governor's wharf being completed by Government, and as it will be necessary to fill it with earth and rubbish, as well as to make a way to it, it is expected that all those who have not yet assisted, and who may find it convenient to request permission to land grain, &c., at that wharf, do employ men and carts and begin filling it up on Monday next, and continue until it is completed—the work to be conducted according to Mr. Divine's directions. All former orders respecting no boats or vessels to land grain or goods of any kind in any other part of the harbour than at the Hospital Wharf, without the Naval Officer's written permit, are to be observed by the sentinels.

__8th November, 1803.__

**Assembling of criminal court.**

A Criminal Court to assemble on Thursday Morning next, the 10th Instant, for the Trial of such Offenders as may be brought before it.

__11th November, 1803.__

**Present to be made to John Martin.**

The Treasurer of the Gaol Fund is directed to make a Present to John Martin, Private in the New South Wales Corps, not as a Reward for having done his duty, which every good Soldier will do, but as an Acknowledgment of the merits due to an honest man in detecting and bringing forward a Robbery on the Public Stores.

Half the New South Wales Corps off duty on Monday next to attend the Execution of the Criminal under Sentence of Death at ten o'clock in the morning under Arms.

__12th November, 1803.__

**Execution of a criminal.**

When it is necessary to put any Stores etc. under charge of the Centinels at the Wharf, Application is to be made to the Serjeant of the Guard, who is to be directed to give them in charge to the Centinel.

* Note 25.
The Deputy Commissary and Storekeepers will take Notice of this Order, as the Cockswains of the Boats are not to deliver any Articles from the Boats but in the presence of the Deputy Commissary, Storekeeper, or a Person authorised by them to receive Stores coming from Ships either by Night or Day; and that the Centinel is not accountable for any thing that is given into his charge by any other Person than the Serjeant of the Guard.

13th November, 1803.

The Execution of the Criminal under Sentence of Death being Respite of a criminal.

24th November, 1803.

Mr. Savage, Assistant Surgeon, will hold himself in readiness to Medical Embark on board the Lady Nelson for Norfolk Island, to take the appointment.

28th November, 1803.

In consequence of the declaration of war between Great Britain and France being received by the Patterson, American ship, however improbable the attack of the enemy may be considered in this remote part of the globe, yet His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief deeming it necessary to cause proper persons to be trained to the exercise of the cannon, field-pieces, &c., the free inhabitants of Sydney (on any case of eventual emergency from the enemy's attack) wishing to contribute their aid to the defence of this colony, will give their names in to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor during the present week.

It is to be clearly understood that foreigners, not being His Majesty's subjects, leaving their ships and residing here without the Governor's previous permission, are subject to be put to public labour until an opportunity offers for their leaving the colony, or being sent away, in the same manner as British subjects who leave their ships without the Governor's permission.

The Governor having allowed a great proportion of the prisoners at public labour at Castle Hill who have secured the Government wheat to have three weeks' leave to assist the settlers in getting in their harvest, such prisoners are to return to the settlements they belong to on Friday, the 16th December next. Those who have not a due sense of this indulgence, by neglecting to return, will receive a corporal punishment and the gaol gang for one year. The settlers who employ the prisoners are to victual them during their stay.

The stallions, mares, geldings, asses, and cattle that run at large, being not only a public nuisance and dangerous to children and others, but also of a great detriment to the breed, it is the Governor's directions that all those seen running loose in the towns of Sydney and Parramatta are to be caught and pounded, the owner to pay a fine of £5 to those who prosecute to conviction before two magistrates; and if the animal is not claimed in one week, to be forfeited for the benefit of the orphans.

The owner to pay ten shillings for each night the animal remains in the pound.

This Order to be in force from and after Tuesday next, the 20th instant.
1804.
14 Aug.

Orders re Military at Castle Hill.

The Guard at Castle Hill to be removed from that Post, and that number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers to be added to the strength at Head Quarters.

PROCLAMATION.

9th December, 1803.

COUNTING on the zeal and loyalty of all His Majesty’s subjects in this territory, as well as in the forward disposition of every Briton and Irishman to defend their families and properties against any invader’s mistaken attention to this colony, and to guard against the first effects of any unexpected attack from the enemy; and deeming it essential to the preservation of public and private property that the Loyal Associations be forthwith re-embodied:

I do, by virtue of the trust reposed in me, require all such free men, inhabitants of the towns of Sydney, Parramatta, and Green Hills neighbourhood, who are desirous of manifesting their zeal, loyalty, and inclination to preserve their families and properties in case of any emergency, to give their names in to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor during the ensuing week, in order that I may be enabled to make a selection of the numbers required for each Association.

9th December, 1803.

The Prisoners at Public Labour and victualled by the Crown will be careful to attend Muster at the Places they are stationed at, at seven o’clock on Tuesday morning, the 27th Instant, when the Muster will be taken as follows, viz.

Sydney and its Districts, at Government House.
Parramatta and its Districts, at the Court House.
Castle Hill, at the Superintendant’s.
Hawkesbury, at the Green Hills.

Officers having Stockmen or domestic Servants victualled from the Stores to send Lists to the Governor’s Secretary on or before Saturday the Twenty fourth Inst.

The Prisoners allotted to individuals, and those who are indulged with Permission to get their own livelihood, are to attend Muster and get their last Year’s Certificates cancelled and renewed, at Seven o’clock on Wednesday morning the 28th Instant, at the above Places, where they respectively live; those neglecting to appear will be put to Public Labour in the Gaol Gang.

Officers etc. having Stockmen or domestic Servants of the above description, to send their names to the Governor’s Secretary as above.

Free people of all descriptions, excepting the Civil, Military, and Settlers, to attend Muster at the respective places on Thursday the 29th, at Seven o’clock in the morning.

Officers etc. having Stockmen or domestic Servants of the above description, to send their names to the Governor’s Secretary as above.

All Women and Children, except Officers’ Wives and Children, to attend at the respective places on Friday the 13th Instant.

Owners of Vessels and Decked Boats to give a List of the people in their employ (present or absent) to the Secretary’s Office, on or before Saturday, the 24th Instant.
A Criminal Court to assemble at Sydney on Monday the 19th Instant, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon for the Trial of such offenders as may be brought before it: To consist of the Judge Advocate and such Officers of the New South Wales Corps as are named in the Precept.

The Members for the ensuing Civil Court are Richard Atkins, Esq. Judge Advocate, Charles Throsby, Esq. and Lieutenant Hobby.

The Commander of the Betsey from Madras, being allowed to dispose of his Investment of Spirits, amounting to about 1,950 gallons, at Eight Shillings per gallon, exclusive of the Duty, the Governor has directed the following distribution to be made:

- For Government .................. 300 Gallons
- Officers, Civil and Military .... 14 do. each
- Licensed People ................. 14 do. each

Settlers and others to whom the Governor may judge proper to give Permits about 600 gallons.

WHEREAS the Commissary was directed by warrant from my Lords Tenders of Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, dated 8th November, 1798, "That whenever it is necessary, and that he receives orders from the Governor, to make any purchases, that he do publish his intention of receiving tenders, which tenders when received are to be laid before the Governor before the purchases are made":

And whereas, on my taking the command, the price then given by Government was 10s. p'r bushel for wheat and 5s. for maize, which price was, by my instructions, reduced to 8s. p'r bushel for wheat and 4s. p'r bushel for maize, as stated in the General Order of October 17th, 1800; and from the settlers' losses by the floods in 1801, and their heavy debts to individuals, I was induced (as stated in the General Orders of December 16th, 1801, and December 21st, 1802) to continue the suspension of the Treasury Order in their favour, and to allow of such grain as was wanted for the use of the stores continuing at the prices allowed by my General Order of 17th October, 1800.

But from the instructions I have received from the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and as the reasons that caused that suspension are now mostly removed—first by the advantage that all classes have enjoyed from the benefit of the public store, whereby they have been enabled to procure necessaries at a moderate price in exchange for grain (which the Governor is assured will be continued); and no floods having occurred for the last two years, which has enabled the settlers to pay off most of their debts to individuals;—I no longer consider myself justified in suspending the effect of the Treasury warrant as above stated. In consequence of which I have directed the Commissary to advertize for and receive such a supply of wheat as the public granaries can contain, agreeable to the Treasury warrant on that head and the Secretary of State's instructions.

The Governor being well aware that undue means may be attempted to monopolize a quantity of grain, judges it necessary to assure the cultivator who has the least to offer, that a fair pro-
portion shall be made of the quantities offered (at the lowest
tender) by those who owe no debt to the public stores, or who have
paid those debts.

And as the different description of persons who are indebted
to the public stores made these engagements under the idea of
their grain being received at the price paid in December, 1800,
the Commissary is directed to make that allowance in settling all
public accounts up to the date of this Order.

As it appears by the estimate stated in the General Orders of
the 27th inst. that the salary of the Lieut.-Governor is not pro-
vided for, it appears to be an official omission, as Lieut- Col.
Paterson has received His Majesty's Commission as Lieut.-Governor
of this territory, and has acted in that situation since the 28th
Sept'r, 1800, and continues still so to do.

In consequence of a representation from Lieut.-Col. Paterson
respecting the inconvenience* that will be felt by the officers of the
New South Wales Corps living in barracks, if deprived of the
means of getting fuel and water, and the Governor, considering
this representation on that subject, is pleased to allow of each
officer living in barracks retaining one servant to provide him with
the regulated ration of fuel; and His Excellency, on the same con­
sideration, extends that indulgence to those officers of the civil
department whose salaries have not been raised, subject, however,
to the approval or disapproval of His Majesty's Principal Secretary
of State for the Colonies.

31st December, 1803.

Salaries of storekeepers and superintendents.

In consequence of the alteration in the superintendent's pay,* the
following arrangements are made until further orders, vizt.:

          Storekeepers.
  Mr. Wil'm Baker } £50 a-year each
  " John Tucker  

          Superintendents.
  Mr. John Jamieson } £100 per annum each
  " N. Divine " 75    "
  " John Gowen  
  " Jas. Bloodworth  
  " R. Fitzgerald  
  " M. Nowland  £50  "
  " J. Whitear  
  " P. Hodges  
  " G. Barrington (whose pay is to cease on his demise) £50 per annum

3rd January, 1804.

In consequence of the late arrangements made in the Estimate
respecting the gentlemen of the Medical Department, the following
stations are allotted to them, vizt.:

Mr. D. Wentworth, to act as Surgeon of Norfolk I'd.
Mr. Ja's Mileham, Assistant, to Casile Hill.
Mr. John Savage, Assistant, to Parramatta.
Mr. Charles Throsby, act'g in the room of Mr. Ja's Thomson,
absent on leave in England, Assistant, Sydney.

These stations to be permanent until the return of Mr. Balmain
or Mr. Thomson may render any other change necessary.

* Note 26.
There being only four Assistant Surgeons on the Estimate, and Mr. Savage having a commission, Mr. Mason is necessarily discharged as an Assistant.

6th January, 1804.

Persons of every description having Convicts off the Stores, who Indentures for they may wish to retain, are to conform to the terms of the follow-
ing Indenture, by appearing with their Security and Servants at the Secretary's Office at Sydney, at the Court House at Parramatta, and at the Magistrate's at the Green Hills, Hawkesbury, on Friday the 13th Instant at Ten o'clock to sign the Indentures.

Such Settlers and Cultivators who want to take any Prisoners off the Stores are to give their names in, with that of the Convicts they want, stating where they are at work on Wednesday morning the 11th instant at the above places.

Such persons who neglect to appear, now having Prisoners off the Stores, will be deprived of that indulgence in future, and have those now allowed them put to Government Labour.

By this Indenture made the 13th Day of January, in the Year of Our Lord, 1804, between Philip Gidley King, Esq. Governor in Chief of this Territory, on the part and behalf of His Majesty of the one part, and the Subscribing Parties whose Names are hereunto affixed of the other Part; Whereas the Subscribing Party hath solicited Permission to take the Person, being a Convict, whose name is hereunder mentioned, off the Stores, in order to employ him as an Indented Servant for the Term hereunder mentioned, not being less than Twelve Calendar Months, and the said Philip Gidley King, Esquire, Governor as aforesaid, hath granted such Permission to the said Subscribing Party, on his binding himself to the said Philip Gidley King, Esq. and his Successors in the following Penalties, to abide by and observe the following General Orders of the 2d October, 1800, (as well as the General Orders relating thereto, that are now and may hereafter be in force) that is to say,

[Here followed the eight conditions extracted from the general order of the 2nd October, 1800, see page 624, volume II, with the excision of the words "or animal food" and ration of salt meat" and "money" in the sixth condition.]

Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said subscribing Party in consequence of such Permission having been granted to him to take the said Convict off the Public Stores, hereby covenants, engages, and agrees to and with the said Philip Gidley King, Esq. as Governor as aforesaid, to employ the said Convict for the term specified in his immediate service, under the Penalty hereafter mentioned; and on no pretence whatever to suffer or permit the said Convict during the said term to go on his own hands, under the Penalty of forfeiting 2s. 6d. per day for each day the said Convict is absent from the service of the said subscribing Party on his own hands as aforesaid, except in cases where there is a reciprocal or occasional Exchange of Labour between two Masters. And in case the said subscribing Party shall before the expiration of the said term discharge the said Convict from his service, unless some very satisfactory reason is given to the Governor as aforesaid, he shall in that case forfeit the sum of One Shilling for each day
unexpired of the term—The said Penalties to be levied on their Goods and Chattels, on Conviction before two Magistrates.

In witness whereof &c.

9th January, 1804.

THE Governor having given Lieutenant Governor Foveaux Leave of Absence to return to England on his private concerns, as well as for the re-establishment of his health, and that Officer having obtained the Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps' Permission, as Major of the Regiment; His Excellency has appointed Lieutenant John Houston, of the Royal Navy, to Administer the Government of Norfolk Island during the Lieutenant Governor's Absence, or until His Majesty's Commands are received thereon; And as it is necessary that a fourth Officer should repair to Norfolk Island, Lieutenant Colonel Paterson is requested to order an Officer to hold himself in readiness for that duty. In consequence of this arrangement, a Subaltern may be withdrawn from Parramatta to Head Quarters.

12th January, 1804.

A COURT of Criminal Jurisdiction (to consist of the Judge Advocate and Members named in the Precept) to assemble to morrow morning after Guard Mounting for the Trial of such Offenders as may be brought before it.

14th January, 1804.

THE accidents that have lately occurred by Fire renders it necessary for the Governor to recommend Cultivators to take greater care of their Stacks and Property against the fires that are so prevalent in the country at this uncommon hot and dry Season, and more particularly to require an exact obedience of this Order, as well as that of Oct. 15, 1801. * viz.

“No Persons whatever are to smoke Pipes or light Fires near any Wheat Stacks Public or Private.”

In consequence of two industrious Settlers having lost two Stacks of Wheat from not receiving the necessary information from the Superintendent at the Hired Government Grounds at Cornwallis Farm, of his firing the stubble at that place, and the Civil Court having awarded that the value of the Wheat should be made good by the Superintendent, the Governor taking the merits of the case into consideration, is pleased to direct that the said loss be made good from Government Wheat; which concession is not to be considered a precedent for making good losses occasioned by neglect or disobedience of Orders of those employed by Government.

In order that the persons taking prisoners off the stores, on indent, may be apprized, not only of the labour they are to exact from the prisoners they take, but also of the rates of payment established for

* Note 81.
labour to freemen or prisoners, in their own time, may be generally understood, the following repetition of the regulations on that head is made public, viz':—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Falling forest timber</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burning off</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breaking up new ground</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chipping in wheat</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reaping</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threshing wheat, p'r bushel</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planting corn, p'r acre</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilling</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulling and husking corn, p'r bush.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pale splitting, 6 ft., p'r hund.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shingle splitting, p'r thousand</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Labour for one acre at full work is 

\[ \frac{1}{10} \text{ acre} = 1 \text{ acre} + 65 \text{ rods} \]
\[ \frac{1}{1} \text{ acre} = 1 \text{ acre} + 60 \text{ rods} \]
\[ \frac{2}{3} \text{ acre} = 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ acre} + 130 \text{ rods} \]

Orders for Wages and quantity of labour.

Yearly wages, for labour, with board: 10 0 0

Wages p'r week, with provisions, not less than the ration issued from the stores: 0 6 0

A day's wages, with board: 0 1 0

The day's work is to labour for ten hours throughout the year, Hours of labour five days in the week, and six hours on Saturdays.

If a master employs any prisoner in his own time, or what he saves from his task, his payment is not to be more than at the rate of one shilling sterling, for a full day's work, as he is victualled in his own time and clothed by the master.

The following Proportion of Clothing will be issued in future to those at Public Labour about the 25th of December and 4th of June annually, when the Clothing in the Stores will allow of that distribution, viz.

December—For each Man, one Frock, one Shirt, one Pair of Trowsers, one Pair of Breeches, and one Pair of Shoes.

June—For each Man two Jackets, two Shirts, one Pair of Trowsers or Breeches, one Hat and two Pair of Shoes.

Which Proportion, or Clothing equal thereto, each Master is to find his Indented Servant with.

Future Regulations will take place respecting the Care to be taken of the Slop Clothing issued and to prevent its being made away with.

The Captain of His Majesty's Ship Calcutta requiring 2,000 Gallons of the Spirits arrived in the Harrington, for the allowance of that Ship's Company, and His Majesty's Stores requiring 300 Gallons, the remaining quantity, being about 1,500 Gallons, the Governor has allowed to be sold at 8s. per gallon for Arrack, and 9s. per gallon for Rum exclusive of the Duty will be distributed in the following Proportions, viz.

To Officers Civil and Military: 10 Gallons each
To Licensed Persons: 10 ditto do.

Which will allow of a Reserve of about 400 Gallons to be sold to those whom the Governor may indulge with Permits.
17th January, 1804.

To-morrow being the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth, the Royal Standard is to be hoisted at sunrise; The New South Wales Corps will fire three Rounds at noon; after which a Royal Salute will be fired from the Battery at Dawes's Point. His Excellency will be ready to receive the Compliments of the Officers, Civil, Military, and Naval on that occasion, at half past one o'clock.

18th January, 1804.

This being the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth, the Commissary is directed to issue Half a pint of Spirits to each Non commissioned Officer and Private of the New South Wales Corps in Honour of the Day; and His Excellency on this occasion is pleased to direct that all Prisoners confined in Gaol (except Debtors and those whose trials are not commenced or pending), be liberated.

23rd January, 1804.

IN consequence of Accounts received from Hobart, in Van Dieman’s Land, His Majesty’s Service requires that a Captain of the New South Wales Corps should take that Command; Lieut. Col. Paterson is therefore requested to name a Captain and to make such Arrange­ments in relieving any of the Detachment now there as he may judge expedient. The Integrity will sail on Monday next for Hobart and the Ferret about the same time for Norfolk Island.

25th January, 1804.

JOHN SAVAGE, ESQ. Assistant Surgeon, resident at Parramatta, is appointed Magistrate for the County of Cumberland, and is to be considered and respected as such.

26th January, 1804.

The Orders of the 23d, respecting a Captain going to Hobart in the Derwent, are countermanded until further Orders.

Mr. James Mileham, Assistant Surgeon, is to take the Duty of Second Assistant Surgeon at Norfolk Island.

6th February, 1804.

[ A copy of this order was also forwarded as Enclosure No. 3 to the despatch of Governor King to Lord Hobart, dated 1st March, 1804, and endorsed “General No. 3.” ]

6th February, 1804.

Boats landing in Sydney Cove.

The following Order from the Port Regulations is to be strictly observed, viz.:—“Boats landing in any part of the Cove but the Hospital Wharf, except such as belong to the hospital, salt-pans, or to King’s ships, without permission being first obtained from the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, will be fired on by the sentinels and seized.”

10th February, 1804.

WILLIAM MORGAN, settler at Concord, having a second time been convicted before a Bench of Magistrates of hiring and employing a Convict Servant belonging to Richard Oldwright lately settled, contrary to the General Orders of the 28th of January last, and 6th Instant, on that head, whereby he has incurred the Fine prescribed
therein, viz: £20 to the Orphan Fund, and 2s. 6d. each day the Servant was so employed; but on the consideration of those Orders respecting the Fine of £20 being of so recent a date, His Excellency remits that part of the Fine, but confirms the forfeiture of the 2s. 6d. a day for the term of employment. All Settlers and every other Person will take Notice, that in case of similar breaches of an Order calculated for the Benefit of those who take Prisoners off the Stores that no further mitigation of the prescribed Fines (which will be immediately levied) will be made.

The Governor having much reason to believe that persons, unlicensed to kill and vend butcher's meat, are acting in contradiction to every restriction on that head, and particularly in killing female swine, does hereby give notice, in confirmation of the proclamation on that head of March 16th, 1802, if any person whatever is convicted, before two magistrates, of killing female swine, he, she, or they will be fined in the sum of £20 sterling to the informer, and suffer two months' imprisonment.

Those who are indebted to Government may make their payments in sows or barrows, delivered to the superintendant of Government stock, who will direct where they are to be sent, at 8d. a pound alive; but it is to be understood that this liberal price is not to be considered a fixed rate for individuals.

A Criminal Court will assemble at Sydney on Tuesday next the 14th Instant at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of such Offenders as may be brought before it.

ORDINANCE.

In consequence of the reduction made in the price of wheat, His Excellency, by and with the advice of a full bench of magistrates, directs that the following regulation be made in the price and assize of bread, viz:—

Two pounds one ounce of bread, made according to the Ordinance of 8th May, 1801, which directs that 24 lb. of bran be taken from wheat

The Courts of Judicature and magistrates are not to sanction any suit or demand for grinding wheat into flour at more than 1s. a bushel.

The Ordinance of the 17th Instant, respecting the Price of Bread to be in full force and effect after the 24th Instant. Lieut. Col. Paterson having by Letter requested a Survey to be held on the Barrack Bedding and Furniture, a Board of Officers consisting of a Captain of the New South Wales Corps, Mr. Garnham Blaxcell, Deputy Commissary, and Mr. Thomas Moore Master Builder, will assemble for that purpose on Tuesday next, and report their proceedings to the Governor.

The Proportion of Slops to be issued the ensuing Week to the Male Convicts at Public Labour consists of the following Articles, viz., 1 Frock, 1 Shirt, 1 Pair of Trowsers or Breeches, and 1 Pair of Shoes.
HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA.

23rd February, 1804.

Orders re Reception of wheat from trustees of Mr. William Cox.

The Governor having directed the Commissary, on the requisition of the Trustees managing the Estate of Mr. William Cox, Paymaster of the New South Wales Corps to receive into his charge for Public Use a certain quantity of Wheat, in Liquidation of a Dividend of the Debts owed by the said Paymaster Cox to the Army Agents on behalf of His Majesty, requests Lieut. Col. Paterson will direct two Commissioned Officers of the Corps to be present at its being lodged in the King's Stores, certifying the same on the Commissary's Receipts to the Trustees.

1st March, 1804.

Inspection of clothing.

The Superintendents at the different Settlements are to Muster Prisoners at Public Labour every Sunday Morning before Divine Service and report any who may have made away with their Slop Cloathing, or behaved improperly during the Week preceding the Day they are mustered on.

Until the church at Sydney is finished, half the working gangs are to be constantly mustered to attend Divine service.

There being places of worship at the other settlements, every description of persons are to attend Divine service.

3rd March, 1804.

Payment of debts due to government.

There being as many Swine received in Part payment of Government Debts as can be taken care of for the present, no more can be received until further Orders.

The Stores at Parramatta and Hawkesbury not admitting any more Wheat to be lodged for Payment, they, as well as the Store at Sydney will continue open for the Receipt of Wheat due on Government Debts, which require to be paid during this Month.

4th March, 1804.

Reduced soldiers from Norfolk Island.

The Reduced Soldiers from Norfolk Island being landed, the Governor requests Lieut. Col. Paterson will furnish him with the names of those who choose to become Settlers, and those who wish to return to England in His Majesty's Ship Calcutta. The latter to be in readiness to embark on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock.

5th March, 1804.

Loyal association.

The Governor has appointed John Savage, Esq., to be Captain Commandant of the Parramatta Loyal Association.

Every person seen out of their houses or habitations after sunset will be apprehended as rebels and punished accordingly; and let whatever tumult or other circumstance happen, any person seen out after sunset will be fired at by the patrolling military and constables.

Proclamation.

[PROCLAMATION.

5th March, 1804.

[A copy of this proclamation was forwarded in Enclosure No. 6 to Governor King's despatch dated 12th March, 1804.]

5th March, 1804.

[A copy of this order was forwarded in Enclosure No. 6 to Governor King's despatch dated 12th March, 1804.]
A General Court Martial will assemble this day at half past 9, for the trial of such Offenders as may be brought before it.

The Sentence of the General Court Martial is approved, and the Court dissolved.

The Detachment of the New South Wales Corps (except such a number as the Commanding Officer may judge necessary to leave at the Barracks) under arms, to attend the Execution of the Felons now under Sentence of Death at this place, at 5 o'Clock this Evening; and to attend the Execution of those at Castle Hill Tomorrow Morning at 9 o'Clock.

[9th March, 1804.]

[A copy of this order was forwarded in Enclosure No. 6 to Governor King's despatch dated 12th March, 1804.]

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas there is the most presumptive proof, from the dying confessions of Johnstone and Humes, together with the strongest circumstantial proof, and the information of some single witnesses to single facts, implicating some persons at Sydney and Parramatta of being the secret contrivers and abettors of the late disturbance: Any person or persons who may be sufficiently possessed of information that will corroborate the above confessions and proofs, so as to convict any one or more of those who are suspected, will receive a free pardon and protection until an opportunity may offer of sending them to Great Britain at the expense of the Crown.

17th March, 1804.

On the application of Lieut.-Gov'r Collins, His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief confirms the appointments of the Rev. Robt. Knopwood, Lieut. Wm. Sladden, of the Royal Marines, and George P. Harris, Esq., to be His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Island of Van Dieman and islands lying in Bass's Straits.

It is hereby ordered that all proclamations, &c., which appear under the head of General Orders, and all advertisements, notices, &c., of any officer of Government properly authorized to publish them in the Sydney Gazette and N. S. Wales Advertiser, are meant and must be deemed to convey official and sufficient notifications in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any one individual or others to whom they may have a reference.

During the Absence of the Naval Officer, John Harris Esq. having offered to do that duty in his absence, all Permits and other business respecting the Port will be transacted by that Gentleman.

His Excellency having given Leave of Absence to W. N. Chapman, Esq. Secretary, all Applications are in future to be made immediately to the Governor; and Orders signed by D. D. Mann, Clerk, by the Governor's direction, are to be considered as legal.
18th March, 1804.

FIRST LIEUTENANT C. A. F. N. MENZIES, of the Royal Marines, being disembarked from His Majesty's Ship Calcutta at the Governor's Request, that Officer is appointed to Command and Superintend the Settlement to be re-established at the Coal Harbour and Hunter's River.

Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson is requested to place a Serjeant, with nine Rank and File of the New South Wales Corps, under that Officer's Command to be ready to embark on Saturday next the 24th Instant, or early the next morning.

Beating of tattoo.

Mileham appointed surgeon at Newcastle.

Menzies appointed magistrate at Newcastle.

County of Northumberland.

Rowley appointed commandant of the loyal associations.

Loyal associations.

Registration of boats at the Hawkesbury.

Boat traffic.

22nd March, 1804.

The tattoo to beat at 8 o'clock until further orders.

24th March, 1804.

[The first portion of this order was forwarded as Enclosure No. 6 to Governor King's despatch to Lord Hobart, dated 16th April, 1804, and numbered 1.]

Mr. James Mileham, assistant surgeon, will hold himself in readiness to embark on board the Lady Nelson, to take the duty of the settlement at the Coal Harbour and Hunter's River till further orders.

Lieut. Charles Menzies is sworn in as a magistrate for the above settlement and county, which is hereafter to be distinguished by the name of Newcastle, in the county of Northumberland, the division between which and the county of Cumberland is to be the parallel line of 33° 20' south latitude.

2nd April, 1804.

CAPT. THOS. ROWLEY is appointed by His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief Captain Commandant of the Loyal Sydney and Parramatta Volunteer Association, and to be sworn in as a magistrate for the county of Cumberland.

The Sydney and Parramatta Associations being embodied, they will be exercised every Saturday from one o'clock till three, when they will attend at the respective places pointed out by their commanding officers.

Those appointed to exercise the cannon at the batteries and field-pieces will also attend at the same time.

8th April, 1804.

Every person possessing Rowing Boats on the Banks of the Hawkesbury are to have them numbered and Registered by Mr. Andrew Thompson, Head Constable, in the course of the ensuing Week. Boats found rowing about any part of the River are seizible, wherever and wherever found, which are not thus Numbered and Registered.

The Settlers and Land-holders of all descriptions are ordered not to suffer their boats to be rowing about after dark; and to secure them by a chain and lock, taking the oars to their houses; To examine all Boats, with suspicious People passing backward and forward by day; and to hail all Boats passing or repassing by night; and, if necessary, to detain them. Such Boats as do not immediately put on shore on being hailed are to be fired into, and