tions, and competent experience in the Symptoms and progress of Disease shall enable them to act on their own unassisted decision with safety to their patients; and here the importance of the subject requires me to add, that there are at this period individuals in the Medical department that (If it rested with me) I should consider myself unjustifiable, in giving to them the charge of a remote Settlement.

Next to the Assistant Surgeons, important considerations in the economy of an Hospital are tenderness, care and punctuality in the Nurses, and others immediately attendant on the patients; on the exactness of these people in administering at the hour prescribed the Medicines prepared, depend the success of the Surgeons, but as it is only in my power to chuse such persons, without any means of inducement to excite their care and attention, it requires an unremitting Vigilance in the Surgeons even to exact a partial discharge of duty from those people; therefore beg merely to hint the propriety of allowing a small established gratuity to an Overseer of the Hospital, and two Matrons, those persons to be always selected from the Wardsmen and the Nurses, whose merits should be most conspicuous, such encouragement would be extensive in its operations, as it would excite a spirit of emulation in those who, being unprovided for, would hope to succeed to a situation of Emolument, only to be obtained by approved good Conduct, and the trivial expense to Government would be counterbalanced in the scale of humanity by the Salutary benefits that would result to many of His Majesty's Subjects. I would further beg leave to observe that the Principal Surgeon to the Territory was formerly allowed an Assistant (nominated the Principal Surgeon's Assistant) at the Salary of Fifty Pounds per Annum, this situation was in general conferred on some unfortunate Son of Esculapius, whose misfortunes and apparent reform merited compassion, its operation will be equally beneficial and extensive amongst those employed about the Dispensary, as the other measures above recited are amongst other attendants. I therefore most earnestly solicit a continuance of that appointment.

To proceed to my last subject of remark, the Victualling of the Hospital, I must beg to give my decided opinion that the mode hitherto pursued is repugnant to every beneficial purpose in quality, quantity and in the method of the Rations being issued; the established Rations are Salt Meat (Tho' in justice to Your Excellency I must observe that my applications for fresh meat were always attended to, when such could be furnished with propriety;) but it must I conceive be readily admitted, that there is an absurdity in the very idea of Salt Provisions being
the fixed allowance of an Hospital; a Regimen which in itself is conducive of disease, and it must occur to any person of common comprehension, that the diet appropriate to a Sick person ought at least to have the Nutrative qualities necessary to aid the operations of Medicine, or the most Judicious physical application must fail in their intended effects, therefore I trust it will appear evident that the quality of the Provisions, I speak of, is in itself improper; the quantity two pounds, and Six pounds of Meal (coarse flour) I must consider entirely inadequate to the purpose of renovation in the debilitated Convalescent, or to induce returning strength, even should such food agree with the constitution, the manner in which the above is issued, being at Weekly periods, is a circumstance that must be replete with inconvenience to those who from Sickness and infirmity are unable to attend to the Economy of the pittance they receive; and the daily issue by the Commissary under a variety of local circumstances (tedious to describe) would be utterly impossible. To remedy all those evils, which at present effectually counteract the purpose of the Institution of a Receptacle for sick persons; I would recommend in the present state of the Colony that the Hospital here should be put on a proper and approved regimen, to be purchased and issued daily by a Purveyor, or let it be contracted for, at a certain allowance for furnishing the Patients with Fresh Meat and Bread at so much each per diem, the other necessaries to be furnished by the Crown; I may venture to say that such a System as I have here recommended would in a very small degree (if at all) augment the Colonial Expences, and as the preservation of the Species is a concern grateful to the humanity of the Government we are under, the essential happiness that would accrue to the afflicted from the Arrangements I have proposed, would be a sensible consolation to all, who should be interested in the adoption of the means calculated for the comfort of the helpless and infirm.

Should Your Excellency after this Official application conceive that you are not authorised to make the Alterations and Amendments which I have submissively proposed, and which I feel a duty incumbent on me to represent (respecting the Hospital) without a previous communication with the Secretary of State: I have to request in justice to my reputation in the Professional line of my Duty, that you will be pleased to transmit this Letter accompanied with such remarks as you may judge necessary to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order that no charge of neglect may be imputed to him who has the Honor to be, &c.,

THOS. JAMISON,
Principal Surgeon.
KING TO MARSDEN.

(B) SURGEON JAMISON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Sydney, May 18th, 1805.

I beg leave to State to Your Excellency that the Chirurgical Instruments formerly sent out to this Colony, many of them are worn out and otherwise necessarily expended, which renders a further Supply Necessary. Three Capital Sets of Amputating and Trepaning will I conceive be sufficient for the present, and Six complete Sets of Midwifery Instruments, which I wish on the most approved construction, they are very materially wanted at present having only one Set in my possession, and none to supply the out Settlements with.

I have, &c.,

THOS. JAMISON,
Principal Surgeon.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

(Per H.M.S. Investigator.)

Sir,

Sydney, May 23rd, 1805.

The enclosure belongs to No. 7 respecting the Breeding Cows landed at Port Dalrymple, which was omitted to be put up with that packet. And altho' it has already been sent by Duplicate still I have considered it necessary to send an Attested Copy by this Conveyance.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

[This was an attested copy of Mr. Robert Campbell's letter to Governor King, dated 19th May, 1804; see page 640, volume IV.]

GOVERNOR KING TO SECRETARY MARSDEN.

(Per H.M.S. Investigator.)

Sir,

Port Jackson, 23rd May, 1805.

Hereewith I have the honor to enclose a Weekly Account, and Defects of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo under my command.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures.]

DEFECTS OF H. M. SHIP BUFFALO.

20th May, 1805.

The whole of the Decks wants Caulking; a great many planks forward to be taken up; the Gun-room Ports wants Repair; a
1805.
23 May.

Defects of
H.M.S. Buffalo.

Great many new Scuttles wanted; Some of the Ships Copper is bad, and the false Keel appears to be off; the Main-Top wants repair, and the Fore-top and Larboard Trustletree is bad, and Cannot be repaired; the Taffrail wants leading; Spars wanted for Jibb-boom and Studdy sail booms; the Head and Sett of Gratings wants repair; the ladders wants Repairing.

The Ship making Two Inches of Water Per hour at Sea.

ROGER BEST,
Carpenter of H.M. Ship Buffalo.

[A copy of the weekly account of H.M.S. Buffalo is not available.]

THE VICTUALLING BOARD TO THE GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Per transport William Pitt; acknowledged by Governor King,
16th June, 1806.)

10 June.

Shipment of salt meat on the William Pitt.

Sir,

Victualling Office, 10th June, 1805.

The Right Honble. the L.C. of H.M. Treasury having been pleased to direct us by Mr. Bourne's Letter of the 14th March last to provide with as little delay as possible Two hundred thousand pounds of Pork and Three hundred Thousand pounds of Salted Beef for the Settlement at N. S. Wales: And by a further Letter from Mr. Bourne dated the 26th of that Month to direct us to cause One half of those Quantities instead of forwarding the whole from England to be shipped on board a Vessel in Ireland appropriated to the conveyance of the Irish Convicts to be sent from that part of the United Kingdom. We beg leave to acquaint your Excellency that in obedience to their Lordships directions, we have caused 110,028 pounds of Pork and 149,856 pounds of Beef to be Shipped from His Majesty's Stores at the Port of London on board the William Pitt, John Boyce Master and have consigned the same to your Excellency.

An Invoice, together with the Masters receipt for the afores'd quantities of Pork and Beef, we have forwarded under Cover, addressed to you by the aforesaid Vessel: And we have to request Your Excellency will cause the provisions on their Arrival at N. S. Wales to be delivered into the charge of the Commissary at that Settlement And to Order him to grant the Master a Receipt for the quantities he may in consequence deliver.

With respect to the remaining Moiety of the Pork and Beef before mentioned, we have to add that we have given directions to Mr. John Williams Dunsterville, our Agent at Cork to forward the same from thence in conformity with their Lordships
Orders, And to acquaint Your Excellency with his proceedings therein and for your full Information inclosed we send you a copy of our directions to Mr. Dunsterville on the Occasion.

We have the honor, &c.,

JOHN MARSH.  JOHN HARRISON.
G. P. TOWRY.  R. S. MOODY.
W. BOSCAWEN.  W. BUDGE.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of the instructions to Mr. Dunsterville is not available.]

THE VICTUALLING BOARD TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport William Pitt; acknowledged by Governor King, 16th June, 1806.)

Sir,

Victualling Office, 10th June, 1805.

Having in consequence of an Order from the Right Honble. the Lords Comrs. of H.M. Treasury, signified to us by Mr. Bourne's Letter of the 20th April last, laden on board the Ship William Pitt, John Boyce Master, 7,056 pounds of Beef and 14,310 pounds of Pork for the subsistence of 120 female Convicts during the space of Nine Months after their Arrival at N. S. Wales; We beg leave here to transmit to Your Excellency, an Invoice of, And the Masters Receipt for, the said Provisions; And we have to request you will be pleased to cause proper Receipts to be granted for the same.

We have the honor, &c.,

JOHN HARRISON.  JOHN MARSH.
R. S. MOODY.  G. P. TOWRY.
W. BUDGE.  W. BOSCAWEN.

P.S.—The Invoice and the Masters Receipt, will be put under distinct Cover, addressed to Your Excellency and forwarded by the Vessel.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

(Per brig Eagle, via India.)

Sir,

Sydney, New South Wales, 12th June, 1805.

Altho' I hope Captain Kent in His Majesty's Ship Investigator will have reached England before this possibly can with the Account of the Spanish Ships taken out of the King of Spain's Ports on the Coast of Chili by the Harrington, Letter of Marque of Madras, Yet it is necessary I should by this Conveyance transmit the enclosed Duplicate as it relates to an Expence, which however great at present will prove of a great future saving in expence to Government.
The Conveyance this goes by is the Eagle, belonging to the House of Messrs. Campbell and Co. of Calcutta, which I am under the necessity of sending from hence with upwards of 15,000 Gallons of Spirits, part of 23,000 Gallons brought at one Time illicitly and unauthorizedly into this Colony either by the Governor General of India or myself.

The Argo arrived here the 7th Instant with Despatches, dated 31st October last, the Contents of which, as well as My Lord Camden’s private Letter, has and will be fully complied with.

I have the pleasure to inform you of the good state of Health and general good Behaviour of the Inhabitants and have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

THE TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport William Pitt; acknowledged by Governor King, 18th June, 1806.)

Sir,

Transport Office, 22nd June, 1805.

We have to Acquaint you that in Consequence of directions from the Right Honble. Lord Hawkesbury signified to us by Mr. King's Letter dated the 28th February last, We have engaged the Ship Tellicherry of 467 tons, for the conveyance of 140 Male and 30 female Convicts from Ireland to N. S. Wales, And the Ship William Pitt of 604 tons for the conveyance of 160 female Convicts, Settlers and Stores from this Country to N. S. Wales, And enclosed we transmit to you Copies of the Charter parties of these Ships for your information.

We have further to acquaint you, that, in consequence of directions from the Lords Commrs. of H.M. Treasury, we have provided and caused to be Shipped on Board the William Pitt the several Articles of Medical Comforts, enumerated in the enclosed list for the Use of the Convicts and Settlers during the passage; and also the several Stores for the Use of the Colony and for Barter as particularized in the Invoices inclosed the whole of which are consigned to your address.

Viz.

For the Use of the Colony.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>John Baker for Sail Cloth</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>J. and P. Palmer Glass</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>J. Compton Brewing Copper etc.</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Thatcher and Son Seed Wheat etc.</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>J. Jowett Ironmongry etc.</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Anbey and Co. Paint Tar etc.</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>W. T. White Hand screws</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Stationary Ware</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Various Articles of Cloathing</td>
<td>7,929</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>T. Courtney for Cloathing etc.</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS TO KING.

For Barter. 1805.

A. Joseph Mathers for Soap ........................................ £116 3 2
B. Ogdin and Bacchus Baking dishes ................................ 2 19 0
C. Rand A. Pott Vinegar ............................................. 27 8 0
D. J. Jowett Ironmongery ....................................... 1,052 11 1
E. Thatcher and Son Hops ............................................. 28 6 0
F. Corney and Gregory Red Port .................................. 1,790 0 11
G. Anbey and Co. Paint Oil ........................................ 28 6 0
H. Carey and Gray Fig Blue ........................................ 7 12 8
I. J. and P. Palmer Glass ........................................... 40 19 11
K. Hats ................................................................. 77 1 8
L. Stationary Office Writing paper ................................ 1 1 0

There remains to be sent out to the Colony for Barter, by a Ship which we are now about to engage the following Articles. Vizt:—

50 Gentlem's Hats 50 pieces Mixed Cloth
6 pieces Super fine Cloth Trimmings for Do. and
100 " Second Do An Assortment of Linen Drapery

We have also provided, for the Use of the Colony a small Supply of Horse Medicines as per Invoice* from Mr. Taplin inclosed and a Supply of Medicines for the Use of the General Hospital as particularized in the inclosed Invoices† from Apothecaries Hall; both of which are Shipped by the present Conveyance, And there remains to be sent out by the Ship we are about to engage, the following Articles Vizt.

100 Iron Bedsteads, Lashings etc. And a Supply of Hospital furniture for 500 Men for One Year.

A Bond having been entered into by Messrs. Corney and Gregory to produce a Certificate of the landing of the Port Wine at N. S. Wales, on which the draw back has been allowed, We enclose to you a form of the sd. Certificate, and request that you will sign and return the same to us in Order that the Bond may be cancelled.

We have now to enclose to you a Letter addressed to Lieutn't Colonel Collins, containing Invoices of the following Stores, which We have provided and Shipped on board the William Pitt for the Use of the Settlement under his Command Vizt.

1 Cask No. 2607 Mens and Womens Shoes and thread
1 " 2608
4 Cases of Ironmongery No. 2598 to 2601
10 tons of Iron 1 ton of Steel
2 Bags containing Glue 1 Cask of Rosin and
1 Box Borax

We have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter dated 14th Augt. 1804, with its inclosures, in which you observe " that

* Marginal note.—No. 11 (see note 143).  † Marginal note.—No. 12.
a quantity of Cloathing and furniture was received by the Coromandel directed to the Commissary, but as no Invoice came with it, you are at a loss for its price, particularly as some has been issued;” And we acquaint you, that the said Cloathing and furniture was Shipped in Consequence of an application from the Secretary of War dated the 12th September 1803; And to whom we have forwarded an Extract of your Said Letter, not having provided the Articles in Question.

We Are, &c.,
RUPT. GEORGE.
T. HAMILTON.
E. BOUVERIE.

[Enclosures.]
[Copies of these are not available.]

THE TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport William Pitt; acknowledged by Governor King, 18th June, 1806.)

Sir,
Transport Office, 5th July, 1805.

We have to acquaint you that since our Letter of the 22nd Ulto. the Articles particularized in the Two inclosed Lists we have taken out of the Ship William Pitt in order to make Room for the Baggage belonging to the Settlers going out in her to N. S. Wales, and that we shall take care to forward the said Articles to the Colony by the Ship Lady Magdelina Sinclair, which we have just engaged to proceed thither.

We are, Sir, &c.,
RUPT. GEORGE.
E. BOUVERIE.
J. BOWEN.

[Enclosures.]
[Copies of these two lists are not available.]

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH TO GOVERNOR KING.

(A circular despatch, per transport William Pitt.)

Sir,
Downing-street, 10th July, 1805.

His Majesty having been pleased to honour me with the Seals of the Colonial and War Departments in the room of the Earl Camden, I take the earliest opportunity of acquainting you therewith.

It will give me great satisfaction to be able to fulfil His Majesty’s Gracious Intentions in this Appointment; and as it is His Majesty’s Pleasure that your Despatches should for the
future be addressed to me, I shall not fail to lay them immediately before the King, and to transmit to you such Orders as His Majesty shall think fit to give thereupon.

I have, &c.,
CASTLEREAGH.

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Despatch No. 1, per transport William Pitt; acknowledged by Governor King, 27th July, 1806.)

Sir,
Downing Street, 13th July, 1805.

Your Several Dispatches according to the enclosed list have been received and laid before the King.

In conformity to Your request, and to the Assurance given to You by Lord Hobart in November, 1803, that a proper person should be selected to relieve You in Your Government, the King has been pleased to appoint Captain Bligh, of the Royal Navy, as Your Successor.

Captain Bligh will be enabled to take his departure early in Expected September, and I shall avail myself of the intermediate time to prepare such Instructions as from a Consideration of Your dispatches may appear to be expedient for the future Government of the Colony.

I shall also reserve to the same Opportunity the observations I may think necessary to make to You on the present state of the Settlement; But I cannot withhold the expression of my Satisfaction at the good Order and tranquillity which You represent to prevail throughout Your Government.

I approve of Your having formed a Settlement at the Coal River, and of Your Appointment of Lieutenant Menzies to superintend it with an Allowance of five Shillings per diem, which You are hereby authorized to issue.

The Association formed for the Service of the Batteries seems highly proper, and reflects great Credit on the Zeal of the Individuals who have enrolled themselves in it; And I shall have no hesitation in approving the temporary Appointment of Ensign Minchin to instruct the Volunteers in the use of the Great Guns, provided it does not interfere with his Duties as Adjutant to the New South Wales Corps.

Your dispatches by the Lady Barlow having been received only within these few days, I am only able to acquaint You that I have had the honor to lay them before the King.

I have, &c.,
CASTLEREAGH.
1805.
13 July.

Permission granted to J. and G. Blaxland to become settlers.

Agreement with J. and G. Blaxland.

Gregory Blaxland to sail on the William Pitt.

Blaxland's request for lease of government farm.

Purchase of stock by Blaxland.

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Despatch No. 2, per transport William Pitt; acknowledged by Governor King, 27th July, 1806.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 13th July, 1805.

It being deemed expedient to encourage a certain number of Settlers in New South Wales of responsibility and Capital, who may set useful Examples of Industry and Cultivation, and from their property and Education be fit persons to whose Authority the Convicts may be properly entrusted, Permission has been given to Mr. John Blaxland and his Brother Mr. Gregory Blaxland* to establish themselves and their Families in the Colony.

The Terms under which they have engaged to proceed are Stated in the enclosed Memoranda, and I am induced to flatter myself that the exertions of these Gentlemen will not only Answer the Sanguine Expectations they have themselves formed, but will also contribute in an essential Degree to the benefit and prosperity of the Colony.

Mr. Gregory Blaxland proceeds with his family on board the William Pitt, by which this Letter is conveyed, and he carries out with him a Supply of Implements and Stores adapted to the purposes of Agriculture, and proportionate to the extensive Plan on which he is prepared to Settle himself. And I recommend him to Your particular Attention trusting that You will afford him all necessary Accommodation in Your power for his Family on their Arrival and for placing his Stores in Security till he is enabled to take them under his own Care.

Mr. G. Blaxland takes out with him a Supply of Seed of various Sorts, and as it is a principal Object to prevent their becoming too old for Vegetation, he has expressed a Wish to be allowed to rent one of the Government Farms on Lease for a certain time. I am not aware of any Objection to a compliance with this Proposal provided a tract of Land which would be suited to his purposes should be unoccupied at his Arrival.

Mr. Blaxland takes out no live Stock (excepting possibly a few Spanish Sheep). It will therefore be desirable that he should be accommodated by Government with the same Aid you are authorized under Lord Hobart's Dispatch of the 24th February, 1803, to afford to industrious Settlers, with this difference only that Mr. Blaxland should pay for the Stock delivered to him in Bills on this Country in lieu of Produce as recommended, in that Dispatch, as an Accommodation to persons supposed to have little or no Capital. I leave the extent of this Aid entirely to Your discretion, but you will understand that I wish it to be as liberal as Circumstances will permit.

I have, &c.,

CASTLEREAGH.

* Note 144.
[Enclosure No. 1.]

Terms proposed by Mr. John Blaxland for his Establishment in the Colony of New South Wales.

To receive a grant of Eight Thousand Acres of Land to be chosen by himself in any Spot not disapproved of by the Governor for Satisfactory reasons. Approved

To be allowed useful Convicts victualled and clothed by Government for Eighteen Months in the proportion of One to every hundred Acres and at the times when their Services shall be required by Mr. Blaxland. But when once committed to his Care not to be returned to Government unless Guilty of gross misconduct. Approved

To be allowed a Passage for Himself His Wife and Five Children Female Servants and Bailiff and His Family Rations during the Voyage, Fifteen tons of Stowage for his Goods and Implements. Approved

If there should be room in the said Vessel after the Government Stores are Shipped, Places to be made at the Expence of Government for Six Spanish Sheep and Stowage allowed for Hay and Water. The Sheep and provender to be provided by Mr. Blaxland. Approved

Mr. Blaxland engages to employ a Capital of not less than Six Thousand Pounds in the Colony of New South Wales.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Memorandum of Agreement with Mr. John Blaxland.

Memorandum that an agreement has been entered into at Lord Camden’s Office by James Chapman, Esq., that, provided John Blaxland engages a Capital of £6,000 in the Colony of New South Wales, he is to have his passage out for himself, his wife, four or five children, and two or three servants, in the same manner as his Brother, Gregory Blaxland, is now going out; that he is to be allowed fifteen Tons to take out necessaries for himself and family; when he arrives there, that he is to have a Grant of Land given him of eight thousand acres, with one convict for every hundred acres to clear and cultivate it; to be Cloathed and Victual’d for eighteen months according to the custom of the Colony; but provided he should not be possessed of so large a sum he is then to have Land and Convicts in proportion to the capital advanced.
1805.
13 July.

Viscount Castlereagh to Governor King.

(Despatch No. 3, per transport William Pitt; acknowledged by Governor King, 27th July, 1806.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 13th July, 1805.

Shipment of stores.

Various Articles of Supplies for the use of the Settlement under Your Government, both for Barter to the Inhabitants and for the Public Service, are consigned to You by the William Pitt, the particulars of which will be communicated to You by the Commissioners of the Transport Board. They are a part of the Articles Ordered to be provided in conformity to Your requisition, the remainder will be forwarded on board the Tellicherry now at Cork about to proceed with one hundred Irish Convicts and on board the Lady Magdalene Sinclair, which will sail early in September.

A Person by the Name of James Thomson, who was recommended to Lord Camden by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, has received permission to embark on board the William Pitt with his wife and five Children. He is Stated to be a good House Carpenter and Cabinet Maker, And as such I trust be found an Acquisition to the Settlement, and I am to recommend Your placing him in a comfortable Situation with such a portion of Land as may be suitable.

The Wife of Reynolds, a Convict, has also been permitted to go out by the same Opportunity with her four Children.

I have, &c,

CASTLEREAGH.

Viscount Castlereagh to Governor King.

(Despatch No. 4, per transport William Pitt; acknowledged by Governor King, 27th July, 1806.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 13th July, 1805.

Pardon for William Orr with permission to return to Ireland.

I transmit to You a Copy of a Letter from Mr. King, inclosing one from Mr. Marsden, signifying the request of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland that William Orr, a Convict, who was transported in 1799, may be permitted to return to Ireland, and as there appears reason to conclude that in consequence of his good Conduct You have already granted him his freedom, and I am to desire that the said William Orr may be permitted to avail himself of the first Opportunity of returning to that Kingdom. In the Event of his not having received the pardon above adverted to, You will consider Yourself as authorized hereby to extend His Majesty’s Gracious Mercy to him.

I have, &c,

CASTLEREAGH.
[Enclosure.]

**UNDER SECRETARY KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.**

Sir,

Whitehall, 18th March, 1805.

Within I transmit to you by the direction of Lord Hawkesbury, the Copy of a Letter which I have received from Mr. Marsden* Signifying the request of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant that, for the reasons therein mentioned, William Orr, a Convict, who was transported in 1799, may be permitted to return to Ireland; and I am to desire that you will lay the same before Lord Camden and move his Lordship to be pleased to give directions to the Governor of New South Wales, for complying with His Excellency's desire.

I am, &c.,

J. KING.

[Sub-enclosure.]

**SECRETARY MARSDEN TO UNDER SECRETARY KING.**

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 13th March, 1805.

In the year 1799 a Convict of the name of William Orr was transported from Ireland to New South Wales in the Friendship Convict Ship. He had been convicted of taking Arms in the County of Antrim about the time of the Rebellion, but circumstances have since come to light, from which there is good reason to be satisfied that Orr had been unjustly charged with the Offence for which he was transported; and I am commanded by the Lord Lieutenant to desire you will signify to Lord Hawkesbury His Excellency's earnest request that orders may be sent for permitting William Orr to return to Ireland by the first opportunity.

Letters have been received from the Said Orr, dated at Port Jackson, the 8th of August, 1803. He is a watchmaker, and it was stated that in consequence of his good conduct the Governor there had granted him his Freedom.

I am, &c.,

A. MARSDEN.

**UNDER SECRETARY COOKE TO GOVERNOR KING.**

(Per transport William Pitt.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 13th July, 1805.

I am directed by Lord Castlereagh to transmit to You the enclosed Claim of Mr. W. N. Chapman to Salary as Storekeeper on Norfolk Island from the 10th December 1791, the date of his Appointment, to the 10th of October 1792. And I am to desire in Case no Salary or adequate Compensation has been made to Mr. Chapman for that period, that You discharge his Claim and place the Same to Your contingent Account.

I have, &c.,

E. COOKE.

* Note 145.
MR. W. N. CHAPMAN TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

Sir,

London, February 1st, 1805.

Enclosed I have the Honor to furnish a Copy of an appointment given to me by Lieutenant Governor King in 1791, as Storekeeper on Norfolk Island, but as no provision was made in the Estimates for a Situation of that Kind until the 10th October 1792, the period between that and December the 10th 1791 (the date of my Appointment) remains unpaid; I therefore request your interference, and hope you will give Such directions on this point as you may deem meet.

I have, &c,

W. N. CHAPMAN.

[Sub-Enclosure.]

WARRANT APPOINTING MR. W. N. CHAPMAN.

By Philip Gidley King Esqre. Lieutenant Governor of Norfolk Island in the Pacific Ocean.

The Deputy Commissary having represented to me the necessity of his having a Storekeeper at Phillipsburgh to assist him in his Duty there, you will therefore act as Storekeeper at Phillipsburgh, until His Excellency the Governor in Chief’s pleasure is received, and you are to obey all Such Orders and directions as you shall receive from me or from the Deputy Commissary.

Given under my hand at Government House, Norfolk Island this 10th day of December 1791.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

UNDER SECRETARY COOKE TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport William Pitt.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 13th July, 1805.

Herewith I transmit to you by Lord Castlereagh's direction the Copy of a Letter from Mr. King containing the Pardon, which in consequence of the recommendation contained in Governor Foveaux's Letter of the 12th July, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant to Samuel Babey, a Convict tried and convicted of Felony in Norfolk Island; and I am to desire you will take Care that the conditions contained in such Pardon be duly complied with.

I have, &c,

E. COOKE.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of the pardon and under secretary King's letter are not available.]
MORGAN TO KING.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY TO GOVERNOR KING.
(Per transport William Pitt.)

Sir,

Navy Office, 15th July, 1805.

We have received your letter of the 27th December last, and acquaint you we have ordered
1 Ream of Inside Muster Paper
3 Quires " Outside "
to be sent to you by the Porpoise now about to sail for New South Wales.

We are, &c.,

H. DUNCAN.
J. HENSLOW.
H. LEGGE.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY TO GOVERNOR KING.
(Per transport William Pitt.)

Sir,

Navy Office, 16th July, 1805.

We have received your letter, dated 14th August, 1804, and, in return to that part which relates to the demands which you have made for Stores for the Buffalo and the Lady Nelson, Tender, acquaint you that the Stores demanded for the Buffalo will be sent out by the Porpoise Store Ship now at Deptford with some additions thereto, but the demands for the Lady Nelson do not appear to have reached this Office.

We are, &c.,

WM. RULE.
H. HARMOOD.
H. LEGGE.

SIR CHARLES MORGAN TO GOVERNOR KING.
(Per transport William Pitt.)

Judge Advocate General’s Office,
Downing Street, 16th July, 1805.

I have been honored with Your Letter of the 20th December last transmitting the proceedings of two General Courts Martial held by Your Order on the 3rd and the 20th days of September, the former for the trials of three private Soldiers of the New South Wales Corps, and the latter for the trial of Lieutenant William Moore; I perceive that you have in virtue of the Authority vested in You disposed of the respective Sentences, Except only that You wish a part of the Opinion expressed by the Court Martial on the trial of Lieutenant Moore to be particularly reported to His Majesty. The King having set out for Weymouth, I shall not have the Opportunity of Stating the Same for Some time, Nor does there appear to be any thing therein, which particularly requires any directions from His Majesty. You have ratified the Acquittal of Lieutenant Moore, and the
remaining Stricture of the Court Martial, which respected a 
Circumstance to which the Attention of the Court was not par-
ticularly called by the Charge, does not seem to require any 
particular Observation.

In respect of the Sentence of the first mentioned Court Martial 
upon one of the prisoners, namely John Carr, You will allow me 
to observe with a view to any the like Circumstance which may 
occur in future—that a Sentence of Transportation from a 
Settlement at New South Wales can scarcely have been in Con-
templation of the Legislature, And You will permit me further 
to suggest that the punishment of transportation intended by the 
Mutiny Act is applicable only to the Case of desertion, and even 
in that Case A Court Martial is not authorized to Award the 
same Superadded to a Corporal Punishment but in lieu thereof. 
And it is further to be observed that it is requisite that the 
Prisoner be adjudged to be transported "as a felon" which in the 
instance in Question has inadvertently been omitted.

I have, &c,

CHAS. MORGAN.

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Despatch marked General Letter No. 1, per whaler Ferrett; acknow-
edged by Right Hon. W. Windham to Governor Bligh, 30th 
December, 1806.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 20th July, 1805.

1. With this I have the honor of enclosing the material 
Duplicates of my Despatches by His Majesty’s Ship Investiga-
tor which left this the 23rd May last which are of so recent a 
Date I have little to add except that the extreme bad Weather 
we have had the last Two Months has so considerably retarded 
sowing Wheat that I apprehend our Quantity this Year will be 
considerably less than in the preceding Harvest—as the Musters 
cannot take place till the middle of next Month on account of the 
necessity to sow as long as possible, no certain Idea can be formed 
till then what Quantity We may probably have—Our Crop of 
Maize or Indian Corn has been very abundant.

2. By a reference to the enclosed Quarterly Employment of Con-
 victs at public Labour Your Lordship will observe how much our 
Strength on the public Account is destroyed—It is true that those 
that are assigned to Individuals diminish the public Expence in 
maintaining them—and perhaps they are more advantageously 
employed working for Individuals—but it will be obvious that 
Cultivation on the public Account must entirely cease, and that 
the Attention of those at Government Labour must now be con-
fined to constructing the Citadel, taking care of the large Public 
Stock, Repairing and keeping in Order the Public Buildings, and
other Works detailed in the Quarterly Employment—And I trust that the exertions of the Individual Cultivators will procure a sufficiency of Grain, as I am very reluctantly necessitated to nearly abandon that Object on account of the Crown.

3. Referring to my General Letter of the 30th April last I am happy to inform Your Lordship that the Natives’ late excesses are terminated, by their voluntarily giving up the Aggressors who are now at their own Desire and conducted by them lodged in the Gaol at Parramatta which has produced a good Understanding—That the Natives now confined were principally implicated in the Murder of the Two Settlers and Stock men there can be no doubt on the most circumstantial and conclusive proof.

4. Considering it my Duty to cause Justice being done to Natives as well as the Settlers, I required the Judge Advocate’s Opinion how far such a Measure could be practicable—His Answer I have the honor to enclose, by which Your Lordship will observe the existing Objections and inconvenience of trying the Natives whose Natural inclination for taking the most sanguinary Revenge for trifling supposed ill treatment scarcely makes it a Crime with them—Their Customs admitting the Murder of another and his Friends to defend himself against the Relations or Tribe of the deceased. The Settlers etc. killed by the Natives were four, viz. Two Settlers and Two Stockmen From the necessity of coercive Measures being taken, Six of the Natives and those the most Guilty were Shot in a pursuit by the Settlers—I have therefore impressed on the Natives that altho’ the Delinquents now in Custody ought to suffer, Yet as Two Black Men more than Settlers have been shot, I shall forego any farther retaliation, but as they were so desirous of shewing their Sorrow for what had passed by giving up the Delinquents and requiring they might be punished, I should try the expedient of sending them to another Settlement to labour which has been much approved of by the rest—Thus our late disputes have ended and I hope they will continue in those domestic Habits with the Settlers they have been accustomed to, and are now enjoying. One of the Settlers having engaged Four to Stay with him as hired Servants for a limited Time, I hope others may be induced to do the same without restraining the Natives’ Inclination.

5. In my Separate Letter No. 2* I communicated having sent a sufficiency of Stores and Provisions to Port Dalrymple by His Majesty’s Ship Buffalo to last until the Winter was over and by a late opportunity have sent a small Supply of Salt Meat to Lieutenant Governor Collins’s Settlement—The Buffalo is now refitting to proceed to Norfolk Island to take a further proportion of Prisoners Settlers Stock and Grain and such pork as may be

* Note 146.
1805.
20 July.

Proposed export of oil, seal-skins and timber on the ship Sydney.

Timber for export.

Specimens of ironstone.

Cultivation of exotic timber.

ready Salted with which she will proceed to Port Dalrymple and the Derwent for the Use of those Settlements, the former of which at present wears the most promising Appearance according to the Accounts I have received which are not later than those sent by the Investigator, No Vessel having arrived here since that Period from either of the Settlements.

6. In my Despatches by the Investigator, I had the honor of informing Your Lordship of a large Ship, the Sydney of 1,000 Tons, belonging to Messrs. Campbells of Calcutta, taking a Cargo of Cows to Port Dalrymple and of her arrival here—To the enclosed Memorial on behalf of the Owners of that Ship and my Answer I respectfully refer Your Lordship, and which I hope will be considered as guarding against every infraction of the Honourable East India Company’s privileges and promoting the Welfare of this Colony by allowing that Ship to take a Cargo of Oil and Seal Skins the Produce of this Territory to England And as a Considerable Quantity of Timber for Ship-Building is lying at Sydney and judging that no King’s Ships of sufficient Burthen will be sent for it until the present War is over and as the Sydney must have necessarily ballasted with Stone, the place of which the Timber will supply I have caused an agreement to be made for its being taken on Board the Sydney and delivered to the Order of the Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty’s Navy—the Freight is agreed to be left to the Navy Board’s decision.

7. The quantity of Timber ready is stated in the Enclosure—This Supply I hope will be acceptable for the use of the Dock Yards—My Communication with the Admiralty and Navy Board on this Subject I have the honor to enclose unsealed for your Lordship’s previous inspection, And as this is a favourable opportunity the Master has promised to take Ten Tins of the best Iron Stone which Mr. Humphrey the Mineralogist has selected and is very abundant. My intention of sending it is to enable a full Experiment being made of its result—I therefore respectfully beg to suggest the propriety of its being put under the direction of Sir Joseph Banks, when it arrives, to ascertain if its produce is sufficient to induce Your Lordship causing one or two persons who understand the Manufacturing Iron from the Ore being sent out which would be of the greatest National as well as Colonial Benefit—A Sample is put into the Box with these Despatches.

8. Altho’ there is a great and inexhaustible quantity of the Native Timber growing throughout the Colony—Yet as different persons have raised several Species of European and American Timber Trees and are propagating others particularly the Oak, which from the present tenor of the Grants, they hold Lands by, may be claimed by the Crown for Naval purposes which has
greatly prevented that Object being attended to, and as that encouragement may produce future benefit to the rising Generation of this Country and to the British Interest I have taken it upon me to insert in the Grants given by me the Clause stated in the General Order on that Head in the Gazette of

And as I do not consider myself justified in making any alteration on the face of Grants given by my predecessors, I request your Lordship’s particular Instructions thereon as the Holders of those Grants are extremely anxious to avail themselves of that Advantage—in elucidation I have the honor to enclose the Copy of a Grant with the Clause to be inserted on those I have given.

9. To the Quarterly account of Stock belonging to the Crown, The Number and Employment of Convicts victualled from the Stores and Statement of the Inhabitants for the Settlements in this Neighbourhood I have added those at Norfolk Island the Derwent Port Dalrymple and Newcastle for your Lordship’s more immediate observation, in which manner those Returns will in future be made.

10. So short a period since the last Quarter elapsed not having allowed the Commissary to complete the last half Year’s Accounts and the quarterly expenses which are but small, I am under the necessity of postponing that Information.

11. In the Enclosures to this Letter your Lordship will notice that the present remains of Salt Pork does not exceed 64 Weeks† for those victualled from the Stores of this Settlement which included the Supplies I must necessarily send to the Derwent, Port Dalrymple, New Castle, and supplying the Buffalo, etc. altho’ I hope much will be drawn from Norfolk Island, still that is so eventual that I respectfully suggest the propriety of Salt Pork being sent agreeable to that requisition to prevent the necessity of too great a slaughter of our Stock.

12. The requisition for other Stores is equally pressing as our Store houses are nearly exhausted of many and entirely of the most necessary Articles. The present issue of Slop Cloathing has left a very inconsiderable quantity which I shall be under the necessity of bartering for Grain to those whom Convicts are assigned for Cloathing them.

13. Humbly requesting your Lordships consideration of this and the Subjects of the accompanying separate Letters of this Date, and assuring your Lordship of the perfect State of Health and general good Behaviour of those under my Command.

I have, &c,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.
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[Enclosure No. 1.]

QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT.
### Quarterly Employment—continued.

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<th>Various Employments.</th>
<th>Servants</th>
<th>Recapitulation.</th>
<th>General Total</th>
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**Philip Gidley King.**

Returns of employment 20 July 1805.
502 HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA.

1805.
20 July.
Returns of employment.

QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT of Female Convicts.

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<th>Husking Corn and Peeling Weeds</th>
<th>In Care of Government Hospitals</th>
<th>Sail Makers</th>
<th>Servants to Officers</th>
<th>Women allowed to Join White Corps</th>
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PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

JUDGE-ADVOCATE ATKINS' OPINION ON THE TREATMENT OF NATIVES.

In obedience to your Excellency's Injunctions to me, I have given the two Paragraphs in the Letter* of H.M. Secretary of State to the Executive Government of this Colony, respecting the Treatment of the Natives, all the consideration in my Power. I have further read the whole of the Correspondence of Mr. Arndell and others with your Excell'y, stating the Outrages committed by the Natives of the Hawkesbury, &c., and I am now to give my Opinion thereon, which I do with the greatest deference.

It is in vain to make it a Question from whence those excesses originated—from the inherent brutality of the Natives or from real or supposed Injuries they may have sustained from the Settlers. It becomes more the Object to consider of the best method to prevent it in future; and here two Paths naturally present themselves—that of rigor or lenity. If the first is pursued, can it be done legally? I mean, can it be done conformable to the existing Laws? I think it cannot; for the evidence of Persons not bound by any moral or religious Tye can never be considered or construed as legal evidence. Your Excellency well knows that the Members of the Court of Criminal Judicature are sworn "to give a true Verdict according to the Evidence"; and however strong the necessity of making Public Examples of the Offending Natives may appear, can it supersede that Obligation

* Note 148.
on their (the Members) consciences? And should the Members of the Court apply to me for my opinion as Judge-Advocate, can I say it is legal, and according to Law? The Natives are within the Pale of H.M. protection; but how can a Native, when brought to Trial, plead Guilty or not Guilty to an Indictment, the meaning and tendency of which they must be totally ignorant of? Plead they must before Evidence can be adduced against them, and Penal Laws cannot be stretched to answer a particular exigency.

Under these conclusions, it may be asked, What remedy can be applied? In any other Country Arms would be put into the hands of such persons who might be the most likely to suffer, that they might materially protect each other; but this experiment might be subject in this Colony to great inconveniences, and it is what must be submitted to the Executive Government. It would have been a fortunate circumstance had Villages been built for the residence of the Settlers, and their Farms have radiated, as from a Center; but as it is, they must devise some means of protecting themselves by dedicating part of their time to their mutual protection, and no doubt will receive from Government all that assistance within its power to give.

Might not such Settlements most subject to the visits of the Natives be divided into Districts, and a certain number of its Inhabitants be daily employed in guarding that District?

Lenient measures with the Natives adjacent to the Hawkesbury I fear (from experience) will avail but little.

It appears that the Evidence of Henry Lamb and Rich'd Morgan goes very much in favor of Dunn; for therein it is stated that Dunn was only defending his own property from common Depredators, who, at the time he wounded one of them, were in the act of Stealing and carrying away that property, and resistance against them the Laws justified.

Major Johnston's letter to Your Excellency states that Talloon, one of those who Murdered Mrs. McArthur's Stockmen, was shot by the Party.

And'w Thompson's Letter of the 27th April to Mr. Arndell says that a considerable Number of them were killed by his party.

Ob. Ikin's letter states his party as having destroyed many of them.

It fully appears from the above that a considerable number of them have fallen Sacrifices to their excesses. This may possibly (through fear) point out to the Survivors the necessity of regulating their future conduct by other means than those hitherto adopted; if not, self-defence will justify the most coercive measures being exercised against them.
The object of this letter is to impress the Idea that the Natives of this Country (generally speaking) are at present incapable of being brought before a Criminal Court, either as Criminals or as Evidences; that it would be a mocking of Judicial Proceedings, and a Solecism in Law; and that the only mode at present, when they deserve it, is to pursue and inflict such punishment as they may merit.

As Your Excellency wished me to write fully on this subject, the above is submitted to Your Excellency's consideration by Yours, &c.,

Sydney, July 8th, 1805.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

THE MEMORIAL OF JOHN PALMER, AGENT FOR MR. ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Respectfully begs to inform Your Excellency that the Ship Sydney belonging to the house of Campbell and Co. of Calcutta having sailed from thence the 21st December 1804 with Eight Hundred and Thirty seven Cows on board on account of Government to be landed at Port Dalrymple, out of which number only Six hundred and Twenty two were landed.

Your Memorialist begs leave to represent the very great loss the Cattle has been to the House of Campbell and Co. also the heavy Expence the said Ship Sydney sails at will, he trusts, induce Your Excellency to grant permission for her to proceed to England with a Cargo of Oil and Skins that is now procuring by a number of Vessels in Bass's Straits and on the Coast of this Territory, belonging to the said House.

Your Memorialist begs leave further to observe to Your Excellency, that the said Ship Sydney is considered in India as a free Bottom, in consequence of her having been rebuilt at Calcutta; and that she had been Captured and carried into the Isle of France by the French where she was legally Condemned: And some considerable time after, she was again taken by the English; All which Your Memorialist conceives proves her to be a free Bottom.

Your Memorialist having stated the foregoing Information, humbly prays Your Excellency will take the same into your consideration, and grant permission for the said Ship Sydney to
proceed to England with such Oil and Skins as may be procured by Your Memorialist on behalf of the said Messrs. Campbell and Co.

Sydney, May 30th, 1805.

JNO. PALMER.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

ACTING-SECRETARY BLAXCELL TO MR. JOHN PALMER.

Sir, Sydney, May 30th, 1805.

His Excellency directs me to inform you in answer to your Memorial of this date that anxious as he is to forward every admissible Interest of the Adventurers in Sealing and Oiling, yet he does not conceive himself authorized in the present instance to depart from the Rules he laid down respecting the Lady Barlow being allowed to proceed to England with the produce of this Colony; And more particularly in his being no ways responsible for any eventual loss or inconvenience the House of Messrs. Campbell may sustain by any Seizure or detention of the Sydney by the Honorable East India Company or any other Authority in Great Britain or Ireland.

I am, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

ACCOUNT of the Number of Timber and Knees ready to be put on board the Ship Sydney Consigned to the Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty’s Navy.

190 Timbers from 40 to 14 Feet long—Squares from Ten Inches to Two Feet.

14 Knees from 10 to 15 Feet long.

The above Timbers and Knees contain about 7,700 Solid Feet.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Sydney, New South Wales,
July 17th, 1805.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

FORM OF LAND GRANT.

The following Clause* to be inserted after the words “for the Use of the Crown” viz.:

“Excepting such Exotic Timber Trees, planted for Use or Ornament (which comprehends those raised from Seeds or Plants imported from any Part of the World including the Norfolk Island Pine) the Cutting down and Disposal thereof to be at the Election of the Grantee or Proprietor; But in case of such Timber being hereafter cut and not used by the Grantee or Proprietor and to be disposed of, Government is to have the first Offer at a fair Valuation on due Notice being given by the Proprietor.”

* Note 149.
**Dr. An Account of Stock remaining etc. in charge of John Palmer, Esqr., Commissary, between 1st January and 31st March, 1805.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Horned Cattle</th>
<th>Horses</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Asses</th>
<th>Swine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receipt</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1805.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remains 1st Jany.</td>
<td>17 676</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from Wether Lambs</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do Bull Calves</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do Sucklings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do Cornwallis Place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>17 675</td>
<td>1020</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expence</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remains</td>
<td>17 668</td>
<td>979</td>
<td>945</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dr. An Account of Stock remaining in charge of John Palmer, Esqr., Commissary, between 1st April and 30th June, 1805.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Horned Cattle</th>
<th>Horses</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Asses</th>
<th>Swine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receipt</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1805.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remains 1st April</td>
<td>17 668</td>
<td>979</td>
<td>945</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rd. from Bull Calves</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>88</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do Cow Calves</td>
<td>164</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do in Exchange</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>21 321</td>
<td>1067</td>
<td>1031</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expence</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remains</td>
<td>21 325</td>
<td>1049</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Account of Stock belonging to the Crown expended between the 1st January and the 31st March, 1805.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expence</th>
<th>Horned Cattle</th>
<th>Horses</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Asses</th>
<th>Swine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bulls.</td>
<td>Cows</td>
<td>Bull Calves</td>
<td>Cow Calves</td>
<td>Oxen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1805. Killed for H.M.S. Buffalo</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do for Public Stores Vessels</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do for sick in Ye Hospital</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do Governors Family</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease p. Accidents</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartered for Grain</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sent to Port Dalrymple</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removed from Oxen</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do to Ram</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do to Wethers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do to Female Slips and Hogs.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expended</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A Account of Stock belonging to the Crown expended between 1st of April and 30th June, 1805.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expence</th>
<th>Horned Cattle</th>
<th>Horses</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Swine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1805. Killed for the Stores Vessels. in lieu of Salt Meat.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do for sick in Ye Hospital</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do Govs. Family</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do H.M. Birthday</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granted to Settlers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barid. for Grain</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Given in Exchange</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppd. the Integrity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removed from Calves to Cows</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do Do to Bulls</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreased by Accident</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expence</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

John Palmer, Commissary.
[Enclosure No. 8.]

General Statement of the Inhabitants of His Majesty's Settlement on the Eastern Coast of N.S.W., including Norfolk Island, on the 30th June, 1805, With an Estimate on the Remains of Provisions in the Public Stores.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>Civil Department Victualled</th>
<th>Military Department Victualled</th>
<th>Loyal Association, Sydney and Parramatta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>Lieutenant Governor</td>
<td>Captain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parramatta</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk Island</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobart Town</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Dalrymple</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The above table shows the number of inhabitants in various settlements as of the 30th June, 1805.
### General Statement of Inhabitants of His Majesty's Settlement—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>Orphans Victualled from the Stores</th>
<th>Number Victualled from the Public Stores</th>
<th>Number of different Rations issued</th>
<th>People not Victualled from the Public Stores</th>
<th>Free Settlers not Victualled</th>
<th>Total number not Victualled</th>
<th>Total number of Souls in the Settlement</th>
<th>Week's Provisions in the Stores at the established Rations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,996</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>5,183</td>
<td>1805. 20 July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parramatta</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>862</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>1,889</td>
<td>10 Weeks 64 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>1,867</td>
<td>64 Weeks 64 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>10 Weeks 64 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk Island</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>712</td>
<td>10 Weeks 64 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobart Town</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Dalrymple</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,693</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,406</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,149</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,269</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,147</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,542</strong></td>
<td><strong>31 Weeks 64 days</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Wheat and Flour:** 10 Weeks 64 days. 64 Weeks 64 days.

**Sugar, and Molasses as Sugar:** 31 Weeks 64 days.

**Return of Inhabitants:** 1805.

Jno. Palmer, Commissary.
1805.
20 July.

Despatches acknowledged.

Encouragement of pastoral industry.

Sheep belonging to Macarthur.

Proposed commercial and pastoral pursuits of Macarthur.

Instructions re land grant to Macarthur.

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Despatch marked No. 2, per whaler Ferrett; acknowledged by Right Hon. W. Windham to Governor Bligh, 30th December, 1806.)

My Lord,

Sydney, New South Wales, 20th July, 1805.

By Mr. McArthur, who arrived the 9th Ult' o, I had the honor of receiving your Lordship's Letters dated as per Margin.*

It will be my Duty and Interest to pay the strictest attention to His Majesty's Commands and your Lordship's wishes in every point that can advance the increase and Improvement of the breed of Sheep, for which a better foundation could not be laid, or the Success more ensured, than the progressive Increase of that Stock throughout the Colony.† Mr. McArthur possesses at least a third of the Numbers, a considerable part of which were reported at the last Muster to bear Wool of the finest kind, and the rest, as well as the other Flocks, are continually improving from the hairy Coverings of the original breed to Wool of different Qualities, principally owing to the introduction of a few Spanish Rams some Years ago.

Soon after Mr. McArthur's arrival we conversed together respecting the Objects of his laudable and, I hope, successful pursuits for the general Benefit of the Colony, as well as for that of his Family, which he now regards as attached to the Soil. His having brought a Ship to be employed in the Whale Fishery, I consider an Object equally laudable and beneficial, exclusive of his being able to export the Wool of his increasing Breed to England once in Eighteen Months or two Years, and returning with Articles of use and Comfort to sell the Inhabitants. Nor ought I to doubt, from his Assurances, that every expected Benefit may be derived from his exertions, as he certainly is very equal to conduct and promote the Object he has so earnestly and, I hope, successfully embarked in, To attain which he does and will possess every local Advantage that a good Stock to begin with, a good Climate, and fine natural pasturage can offer.‡

Taking your Lordship's Letter No. 1§ as a data, respecting the Land to be located to Mr. McArthur, wherein you do me the honor to signify His Majesty's Commands that "I will have a proper Grant of Lands, fit for the Pasture of Sheep, conveyed to the said John McArthur, Esquire, in perpetuity, with the usual reserve of Quit-Rents to the Crown, containing not less than Five thousand Acres," and Your Lordship having noticed that "It will be impossible for Mr. McArthur to pursue this plan

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* 31st October, 1804, No. 1, 2, 3, and 4.
† Marginal note.—A. Returns of which have been regularly sent. One including the last Muster is enclosed. For the Return of Stock see General Letter of this Date.
‡ Marginal note.—B. Return of Mr. McArthur's Stock and present Land is enclosed.
§ Note 150.
unless he shall be indulged with a reasonable number of Convicts (which he states to be not less than Thirty), for the purpose of attending his Sheep, and that as Mr. McArthur will take upon himself the Charges of maintaining these Convicts, a saving will accrue to Government; and that you doubt not I will provide him with such as shall appear most suitable to his Objects."

I observed to Mr. McArthur that an Obedience to the Royal Commands and Your Lordship's wishes would be my immediate and decided Duty, according to the exact tenor of the above; but I considered it necessary to offer to that Gentleman's consideration the possibility that Your Lordship might not be aware at the Time of the Situation of Mount Taurus, being on the West side of the Nepean River, and in the Centre of that part of the Country called the "Cow Pastures," where the Herds of Wild Cattle generally resort for Water in the long periods of extreme Drought so common in this Country. I also observed that, however ready I was to order the 5,000 Acres to be measured and granted to him about Mount Taurus if he required it, Yet I could wish the final location might be deferred until Your Lordship could be further consulted thereon.* And in the Meantime I offered to locate by Grant the same, or a greater Quantity, in such a Situation as he might select on this and the East Side of the Nepean, and to mark out 5,000 Acres about Mount Taurus, which I have given him the enclosed official promise should not be located to any other person or appropriated to any public or private Purpose until Your Lordship’s Commands are received thereon. This Arrangement Mr. McArthur very handsomely consented to, Nor have I any other Comment to make on this Subject than by respectfully referring Your Lordship to the reasons I had the honour to submit to My Lord Hobart why that part of the Country ought not for the present to be granted away.† No part of the Country is equally or better adapted to facilitate Mr. McArthur’s pursuits, Nor have I a wish to offer any Arguments beyond those I have already Stated to withhold Your Lordship’s beneficent Views for the prosperity of this part of His Majesty’s Dominions. In order to expedite Mr. McArthur’s Object of exporting fine Wool to England, I have directed One Hundred of the finest wooled Ewes from Government Stock to be chosen for this Gentleman to add to his own, for which he is to pay Grain into the Stores at the rate of Two pounds Sterling for each Ewe. As I do not consider it an object for Government

*Note 151.
† Marginal note.—C. These relative situations are explained by the accompanying Chart. For my General Information respecting Sheep and Cattle, I enclose a Copy of my General Information on that Head to Your Lordship’s predecessors in office at different Periods.
1805.

20 July.

**Distribution of sheep from government flocks.**

Convicts assigned to Macarthur.

**Arrival of Walter Davidson.**

Land grant for Davidson.

Instructions required re assistance to settlers.

The Number of Male Convicts assigned to Mr. McArthur for the Care of his Stock, &c., previous to his return, was Sixteen; since then they have been increased to thirty, exclusive of those hired and retained in his Service who have served their Terms. Should Mr. McArthur wish for an Increase they shall be assigned him when more arrive from England; but Your Lordship will observe by the Number and Employment Return that the Public Labour absolutely necessary to be carried on, and in which Agriculture on the part of the Crown is nearly given up, will not allow of more Men being assigned at present until more arrive.

I cannot but consider it a valuable Acquisition and Advantage to the Interests of this Colony when Settlers of such a description and uncontaminated Mind as Mr. Davidson come to it. Unfortunately those who have already arrived, with the Exception of a very few, have generally been of that description that many of them, with their numerous Families, still continue to be a burthen to Government. Your Lordship has prescribed two Thousand Acres of Land for Mr. Davidson, to which I shall add another, which shall be granted to him adjoining the Ground Mr. McArthur may select on this Side of the Nepean, and also adjoining that marked for Mr. McArthur near Mount Taurus, in Case Your Lordship should see fit to allow thereof. Referring to my Letter No. 1,* dated 14th August, 1804, Your Lordship will observe the Arrangement I made respecting Messrs. Luttrell and Riley, and in what their Allowances as free Settlers differed from those prescribed to the general description of Free Settlers.

I now have the honor to send a Duplicate of that Statement, with the Allowances to Mr. Davidson, and beg to suggest the propriety of Instructions being sent with future Free Settlers of either description as Your Lordship may deem them respectively entitled to receiving, which will be a decided Guide, exclusive of such further Occasional Accommodation as they may be deserving of hereafter.

* Note 152.
Of the different persons who were to embark with Mr. McArthur stated in a List, only those named in the Margin* have arrived, the others being left in England, or on the passage.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

EXTRACT from the Half Yearly Muster of 31st March, 1805, transmitted by His Majesty's Ship Investigator of Mr. John McArthur's Land and Stock at that Date.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Jno. McArthur</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3,425</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The greater proportion fine wool.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By Whom held.</th>
<th>Goats.</th>
<th>Hogs.</th>
<th>Victualled or not Victd. by Government.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Jno. McArthur</td>
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</table>

A true Copy from the Muster Book.

G. BLAXCELL.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

[A copy of Governor King's "official promise" relating to granting lands at the Cowpastures is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 3.]

EXTRACTS from different Communications respecting the Breed of Sheep made by Governor King to His Grace the Duke of Portland and The Right Honourable Lord Hobart.

LETTER No. 2 to His Grace the Duke of Portland 28th Sept. 1800

Para. 12th.

[This extract began with the words "And as the introduction of a breed," and continued to the end of the paragraph.]

* Mr. McArthur, Miss McArthur, Miss Lucas (Governess), Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Han'l McArthur, Mr. J. Woods, — Wood.
Copy of a Letter from Cap. Jno. McArthur to Governor King
dated 30th Sept. 1800.

[This was a duplicate of the letter with its enclosure, which was
forwarded with Lieutenant-Governor King's despatch to the
Duke of Portland, dated 9th September, 1800, and marked “Sepa­
rate C.”]

LETTER No. 4 to His Grace the Duke of Portland, 21st Augt. 1801,
Para. 15.

[This extract included the whole paragraph excepting the words
following “I beg to offer.”]

LETTER No. 5 to His Grace the Duke of Portland, 14th Novr. 1801,
Para. 7.

[This extract included the whole paragraph.]

GENERAL LETTER No. 1 to the Right Honble. Lord Hobart, 14
Aught. 1804, Para. 32.

[This extract included the whole paragraph.]

PARTICULAR LETTER to the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, 20th
Decr. 1804, Para. 20.

[This extract included the whole paragraph.]

[Enclosure No. 4.]

[A copy of this return was forwarded by Governor King to
under secretary Sullivan (see page 127), but the additional par­
ticulars, relating to Mr. Davidson, are not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Despatch marked No. 3, per whaler Ferrett; acknowledged by
Right Hon. W. Windham to Governor Bligh, 30th December,
1806.)

My Lord,
Sydney, New South Wales, 20th July, 1805.

Referring your Lordship to the inclosed Duplicate of my
Separate and particular Letter of 30th April last and the En­
closures to the Governor General of India in Council, Your
Lordship will observe that I was informed by Mr. McArthur on
the Argo's arrival that no War had taken place between England
and Spain at the period of his leaving Portsmouth Novr. 29th
1804, consequently the Two Spanish Vessels taken away from the
Spanish ports on the Coast of Chili on the 26th September and
2nd October, 1804, by the Harrington, required the Measures I
have since been advised to adopt, which are detailed in the en­
closed Letter from me to the president and Governor of the
Kingdom of Chili for which place I have despatched His
Majesty's Colonial Vessel Integrity with Lieut. Robbins of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo having in the event of War between Spain and England furnished him with the necessary Documents as a Flag of Truce—A translated Copy of my Letter to the Governor of Chili in French accompanies the English Letter which I humbly hope will meet your Lordship's Approbation.—In this arduous and unpleasant Circumstance I trust your Lordship will do me the Justice to consider that my proceedings in this unpleasant Business has been the result of a high sense of the dignity and Integrity of His Majesty's Flag, the Law of Nations and that of England.

I expect the Integrity to return about November.

I have, &c,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1]

GOVERNOR KING TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.*

My Lord,

Sydney, New South Wales, 31 May, 1805.

It being the most distant from my Intention to offer any or the least disrespect to the Charter or Rights of the Honourable East India Company, or that any proceedings of mine which I conceive to be a discharge of the Duty I owe His Majesty's Service, the Integrity and Honor of his Flag, and the interests of the public as far as it comes within my Jurisdiction, should possibly admit of a Misconstruction, has induced me to submit the following Statement to your Lordship respecting an Event that has recently occurred here.

In June 1802 the Harrington Snow commanded by Mr. William Campbell belonging to Messrs. Chace and Company of Madras, arrived here with a Cargo of piece Goods etc. A few days previous the John arrived with a Person on board to remain here as a Resident on the part of the above House, who was sent by Mr. Arthur Hogue from the Cape of Good Hope with a considerable part of the Matilda's Cargo, belonging as I was given to understand to the House of Messrs. Chace and Co. of Madras, Among which Cargo was upwards of 16,000 Gallons of Spirits. The Dry Goods and every other Article of both those Vessels were allowed to be landed and disposed of, Nor was my Consent (which was optional, by His Majesty's Instructions) wanting, in giving my Consent to Mr. Tough the Resident's remaining here, and affording him every protection and encouragement in his Concerns; But the Spirits brought by the John not being allowed to be landed, She took them from hence.

* Note 153.
The Harrington continued procuring Seal Skins and Oil about these Coasts 'till October 1802, when she sailed for the Coast of Peru with a part of the Dry Goods, and returned in April, 1803, with a very ample Return in Dollars Copper and Flour which was procured in Barter at Coquimbo and Guasco on that Coast, with which she sailed soon after for Madras.

In January, 1804, she returned to this place provided with a Letter of Marque against France and Holland, granted by the Presidency of Fort Saint George. In May 1804 she sailed with an intention of getting Seal Skins at the Island of Masafuero, Coast of Peru and the Galapagos Islands and to make Repressals against the Spaniards in case Hostilities had commenced; as it was reported he meant to take Merchandize, he was cautioned by me against attempting to make Repressals without Letters of Marque for that purpose against the Ships and Subjects of the King of Spain.

What his conduct was from the Time of his arrival off Masafuero until he left the Coast of Peru will partly appear by the enclosed Enumerated Documents which appear the most material to the Subject, as Time has not allowed me to get the whole of a very Desultory Correspondence transcribed.

As Captain Campbell had no certain Information of Hostilities between Spain and England when he captured the Spanish Brig, 26th September, 1804, it certainly was a Duty he owed his Employers to have Bartered his Goods for the Copper which it appears was ready for him, but from his imprudence in seizing and taking away the Spanish Merchant Brig out of Coquimbo, which not only prevented his Traffic but caused the Imprisonment of the unfortunate Spaniard who was connected with him. This failing I am sorry to add for the honor of the British Character, that there is too much reason to be assured that he took a considerable part of the Copper away by Force, which but for his unwarrantable imprudence was meant to be bartered for his Merchandize; previous to his taking the Copper it appears by his Log of September 29th that the Spanish Governor of Guasco went on board the Harrington, which ought to have convinced Captain Campbell that if there was a Suspicion of Hostilities having commenced in Europe a Man with his Trust would not have put himself in the power of a probable Enemy, which was a Circumstance sufficient to deter any Man of Reflection from using the violent and unjustifiable Measures adopted by the Commander of the Harrington in his previous transactions at Coquimbo and Guasco; and at Caldera Bay Three days after in firing upon the King of Spain's Cruizer Estremina (which was
stationed there for the protection of the Copper Mines at Serena) taking and bringing her away, after the Crew had run her on Shore and made their Escape, as appears by Captain Campbell's Log and the Journals.

On the Harrington's arrival here March 4th last, I required the Commander's and Chief Mate's Log and Journal wherein I found the above proceedings verified, and several more than suspicious Erasures connected therewith. These Circumstances joined to the certain Information I had of no War existing on the 23rd August last, required such Measures being taken as the Honor of His Majesty and the Integrity of His Flag demanded in the Event of Hostilities not having commenced before the 2nd October 1804.

It has also appeared that the most valuable part of the Spanish Brig's Cargo had been received on board the Harrington the day after she was seized, and from the Circumstance of no Spaniards being detained either on board those Vessels or the Harrington, I required the Opinion of the principal Officers, Civil, Military, and Naval, and in Consequence considered it my Duty as His Majesty's Captain General and Vice Admiral of this Territory to detain the Harrington, Until the question of Peace or War with Spain might be determined, as the presumption was more than conclusive that the Harrington had taken the Ships and Goods of His Majesty's Ally, Friend or Neuter, the King of Spain, and his Subjects. In consequence of which I issued the proclamation of which I have the honor to enclose a Copy.

On 31st March I despatched the Lady Nelson in quest of the Spanish Cruizer, The Enclosure is a Copy of the Commander's Report to me. On the Estremina's arrival I caused her to wear the King of Spain's Flag in its proper place, and to salute His Majesty's Colours at the Battery with five Guns which were returned with an equal Number, when an exact Survey was taken of her Stores and Furniture. As her false Keel is off and we have much trouble to prevent her from sinking, it is my intention to repair her, And the instant I hear that Hostilities had not commenced between the Two Nations when she was taken by the Harrington, I shall cause her to be returned to the Vice Roy of Lima with the Articles public and private found on board her on her arrival here.

In consequence of the Information I received from the Harrington's people in Charge of the Estremina, I despatched another of His Majesty's Vessels in quest of the Spanish Brig which was brought here on the 16th May in a dreadful leaky State, the particulars of which are detailed in the Officer's Letter and the
Document delivered by the Mate of the Harrington who was in charge of the Spanish Brig, to the Commander of the Integrity. As it was with difficulty the Spanish Brig could be kept above Water, a Survey was held on the remains of her Cargo, and being all of a perishable Nature and greatly damaged it was advertised and sold by public Auction by Agents appointed on the part of the Spaniards by me, and on the part of the Harrington or those Concerned by Mr. Campbell.

If the Commander of the Harrington had allowed himself to be deceived by the Banditti, of which his Crew was formed, into a belief that War existed between England and Spain when he committed those Acts, It certainly was a Duty he owed himself and his Owners, to order the Vessels he had then taken to this place after bringing them to Norfolk Island on their Voyage hitherto. But instead of this open and direct Conduct when he learned at Norfolk Island that no Hostilities had taken place on the 25th June 1804, He ordered them (conformably to the written directions he had given at Otaheite) to Kent’s Group at the East Entrance of Bass’s Straits to await his Orders, where they were concealed for near Three Months in a leaky and disabled State, nor would they have arrived here at all, had I not sent His Majesty’s Vessels in quest of them. Nor could there be a greater proof of his want of Candour than in asserting the Spanish Vessels were probably gone to India when he knew he had ordered them to an unfrequented place on this Coast.

Nor is he more correct in many of the assertions he has suffered himself to be drawn into, and afterwards contradicted, among which I shall only notice his repeated assertion of being a Captain in the Bombay Marine, which he afterwards denies, by saying his reason for persisting in that assertion was to serve his Owners, Altho’ it need not be observed to Your Lordship that no Situation or Appointment either in the Royal Navy or the Honourable Company’s Service could in my humble Opinion Warrant his seizing the Ships and Goods of Neutrals in their own ports, and bringing them away, without having an Authority, or the most undoubted proofs that War actually existed, which he must have been convinced was not the Case, from the Circumstance of the Governor of Guasco visiting him on board the Harrington on the 29th September; Three days after he had taken the Brig at Coquimbo, The same Day that he took the Copper from Guasco, And Three days before he took the King of Spain’s Cruizer in Caldera Bay, the Commander of which Vessel only did his Duty in firing to bring to a Vessel of the Harrington’s Appearance entering the Port without permission.
As the Harrington will be detained until I know whether Hostilities had taken place between England and Spain prior to those Vessels being captured on the 2nd October last. In that Event (which is very doubtful) the Harrington and her Commander will be allowed to depart; And the Vessels must become a droit of the Admiralty as the Captors possessed no Letter of Marque against Spain. Nor was a single Spaniard retained, and a considerable part of the Cargo and Effects of the Vessels taken out. In that Event the Harrington and her Commander seizure of the will be allowed to depart; And the Vessels must become a droit by the Statute of the Spanish vessels. Nor was a single Spaniard retained, and a considerable part of the Cargo and Effects of the Vessels taken out, contrary to the Statute provided on that behalf. If on the other hand I find no Hostilities had commenced at that period, agreeable to my Opinion and that of the principal Commissioned Officers, Civil, Military, and Naval, I shall consider it my indispensable Duty to detain the Harrington, her Commander and others until he has undergone a legal process or until His Majesty’s pleasure is received thereon.

Under all these untoward Circumstances which this Conduct of the Harringtons may have produced to the South Whalers on the Coast of Peru and the exclusion of future English Adventurers, I have considered the line of Conduct I have adopted on this occasion as an indispensable Duty on my part. And having every reason to conclude that the strongest Representations have been made by the Spanish Government of South America which may produce Events of much National Importance, I have lost no time in endeavouring to remove the impression of any unfavourable Representation that may be construed into the Act of any other person than that of an unauthorized Individual, by dispatching His Majesty’s Ship Investigator to England with a full Account of these Transactions and the entire Documents, which Captain Kent will be able to relate to His Majesty’s Ministers in Case the Investigator should be unfortunately captured.

In having troubled Your Lordship with this Communication, I respectfully conceive it as a necessary Measure on my part. In order that the presidency of Madras and those concerned in the Harrington may be possessed of the causes of that Vessel’s detention, should Your Lordship consider it necessary.

Trusting Your Lordship’s Zeal and that of the Honourable Company’s Officers for the Honor and Integrity of His Majesty’s Flag and that of the British Character will acquit me of any intention indicating a want of attention and Respect for the Honourable Company’s Rights,

I have, &c,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.
GOVERNOR KING TO THE GOVERNOR OF CHILI.

Sydney, New South Wales, 23rd June, 1805.

His Excellency Philip Gidley King Esquire Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over His Britannic Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies and a Captain of the Royal Navy.

To His Excellency Don Lewis Munoz De Guzman Captain General Governor and President of the Royal Audience of the Kingdom of Chili, and a Rear Admiral of the Royal Spanish Navy.

Sir,

Firmly relying on your Honor as the Representative of His Most Catholic Majesty, I have dispatched His Britannic Majesty’s Armed (but now disarmed) Vessel Integrity commanded by Lieut’t. Chas. Robbins of His Majesty’s Ship Buffalo to the Port of Valparaiso, under the Sacred Protection of a Flag of Truce, certified under the Seal of this Territory, In case War should have been commenced between our respective Sovereigns before the Integrity arrives on your Coast.

His Mission is to inform Your Excellency that the Brig Harrington Mr. Willm. Campbell, Commander, belonging to Merchants at Madras, having Letters of reprisals against France and Holland arrived here the 4th of March last from the Coast of Chili—On examining the Log Book of that Vessel it appeared that she had touched at the Isle of Masafuero on the 18th day of September, and had taken a Spanish Merchant Brig named the Francisco and Saint Paulo alias Amiante out of the Port of Coquimbo on the 26th day of September last, bringing her away after putting her Officers and Crew on Shore. That on the 29th of September she went into the Port of Guasco, where there is reason to suppose she took a Quantity of the Copper from the Shore by force and that on the 2nd October she entered the Bay of Caldera, and brought away His Most Catholic Majesty’s Schooner Estremina as stated in the Log a Copy of which I have the Honor to enclose.

It also appears that the Harrington with the Estremina and the said Spanish Brig went from the Coast of Chili to Otaheite and from thence to Norfolk Island a Dependency on this Territory, where the Captain of the Harrington hearing that no War existed between England and Spain in June last ordered them into a concealed place on this Coast, instead of bringing them to this Port, where they were secreted for some time until discovered and brought here by two of His Majesty’s Vessels.
On the Estremina’s arrival, I directed the Spanish Flag to be hoisted on board that Vessell, causing her to salute the British Flag with Five Guns which were returned Gun for Gun.

A Survey was held on her Stores and Furniture then on board her, all which with the Books and Papers etc. found belonging to the Spanish Captain were deposited in the King’s Stores, but I am sorry to say the Damages she received when run on Shore in Caldera Bay are so great that the necessary repairs cannot be given to her until Pitch and Tar can be procured, when she will be put in a State to be returned.

The Francisco and Saint Paulo was brought here some time after the Estremina. A Survey was immediately held on the Cargo she then had on board which principally consisted of Meal and Grain and as that Vessell had for a long time made more than Three feet Water an hour, and it being difficult to keep her from sinking in the Port, I have appointed the Naval Officer of this Port John Harris Esquire an Agent on the Part of the King of Spain and the Spanish Merchants to manage the care of those Vessels. The Cargo of the Saint Francisco and Saint Paulo has been Sold by Public Auction for the benefit of the Proprietors.

As the two Vessels are in a Sinking State and wanting those Repairs which they cannot get without Naval Stores of which this Settlement is destitute they will be hauled on Shore, and preserved until I have the Honor of Your Excellency’s Communication.

The Officer who will have the Honor of delivering you this Letter is charged with the private Papers belonging to the Commander of the Estremina and Saint Francisco and Saint Paulo, with most of the Public Papers, except those which it is necessary to detain to prove the Vessels are the Property of the King of Spain and the Spanish Merchants.

As no War existed between the Spanish and English Nations on the 2nd of October last, when the Estremina was taken, and having received authentic Information that no Declaration of War was made on the 29th of November 1804; and being placed in so remote and distant a part of His Brittannic Majesty’s Dominions where Circumstances require my acting in my own Judgement, before I can receive the Commands of my Royal Master, I have considered the Honor of the British Flag so much implicated in this unauthorized Transaction that I have dispatched one of His Majesty’s Frigates to England, which sailed the 13th May last with the details of these Events, (as far as I know them) to possess the British and Spanish Ministers thereof. In the meantime I have detained the Harrington with the Commander and Officers to take their Trial when the Integrity returns with your Excellency’s Letter and Your Compliance with the following requisitions.
The Laws of England requires that the Captain and another Officer or Two Officers, with an intelligent Seaman belonging to the Estremina and the same number belonging to the St. Francisco and St. Paulo, who were on board at the time those Vessells were taken should appear before the Court of Judicature at this Place to identify on Oath and Viva voce the manner of taking those Vessells, with the preceding and Attendant Circumstances connected therewith, as well as two competent Witnesses who can give Evidence respecting the Harrington’s taking the Copper from the Shore at Guasco, whether it was purchased, given in Barter, or taken away by force.

These Officers and Seamen will be received and accomodated by Lieut. Robbins and brought here under my sacred Word of Honor as a British Governor that they shall return to Valparaiso immediately the Trial is ended in the Estremina and if the St. Francisco and St. Paulo can be repaired and got ready that Vessell shall also accompany the Estremina under a Flag of Truce if War should unfortunately exist between the two Nations.

I have the Honor to enclose a Copy of my Orders to Lieut’t. Robbins and as I have directed him to consider himself under your Excellency’s Directions or that of the Governor of Valparaiso, When he has received your Excellency’s written Assurance of Protection in the event of War, I assure myself that any restriction you may conceive necessary to lay on that Officer during his Stay will be rigidly attended to. The only Object of his Mission being to facilitate bringing so great an Offender as the Commander of the Harrington appears to be not only against the Laws of England but that of Nations to speedy Justice, and to enable the Spanish Vessells being restored to their Owners.

In recommending Lieut’t Robbins to such Indulgences as your Excellency may judge admissible, it is necessary to mention that he is furnished with Two Hundred Dollars, and should he be in want of Money to purchase Provisions or Stores for his Vessel, or to give her any repairs, I request Your Excellency will allow him to be furnished with what he may require to the Amount of One Thousand Dollars for which he will give Bills of Exchange on His Britannic Majesty’s Treasury under the Signature of Your Excellency’s Sanction.

Assuring myself that the Character Lieut. Robbins appears in, and that the Object of His Mission will secure his reception and Your Excellency’s protection I request he may be allowed to depart as soon as possible as I shall be very anxious for his return.

I have the Honor to be with the highest consideration, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.
KING TO CAMDEN.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

GOVERNOR KING’S INSTRUCTIONS TO LIEUTENANT ROBBINS.

By Philip Gidley King, Esquire, etc., etc.

You are hereby required and directed to take the command of H.M. Armed (but now disarmed) Cutter Integrity taking especial care that she has no other Arms or Ammunition on board than those stated in the Margin,* and that no Article of Commerce or Barter be taken on board the Vessell or disposed of on any Account whatever.

Herewith You will receive my Letter to His Excellency the President and Captain General of the Kingdom of Chili, enclosed in one to the Commandant of the Spanish Port of Valparaiso, and proceed without Loss of time to that Port. On arriving in Sight you will hoist a Flag of Truce at the Mast head under the Pennant with His Majesty’s Colors at the Main Peak, which you will keep flying until your Return to this Port.

In the event of seeing any Vessels on your Passage you will not deviate from your Course; on their coming up with you, you will shew the above Colors and in case of being boarded by a French or Spanish Vessel you will produce the Certificate of the Flag of Truce and my Dispatches which ought to be considered by every Power at War with England as a very sufficient Safeguard and Passport.

On arriving off Valparaiso within such a distance as your Colors may be distinctly seen you will heave to and lay within a convenient distance till a Boat is sent from the Shore, when you will briefly inform the Officer of the Service you are upon, and deliver him the Dispatch requesting that the Governor’s written assurance of your Flag of Truce being received and protected may be sent off in the same Boat, for which purpose You will stand off and on.

As you are furnished with Copies of my Letters to the Governor in Chief and the Commandant at Valparaiso, you will receive on board the Witnesses pointed out in that Letter if ordered by the Spanish Government, and give them such Accomodation and attention as the Vessell may afford, and as it is a matter of consequence that you should return here as soon as possible, you will use every exertion in your Power to perform this Service as expeditiously as possible.

You will be furnished with Two Hundred Spanish Dollars to procure such Articles of refreshment as the Vessell may need and if it should be absolutely necessary you will apply to the Governor in Chief by Letter for One Thousand Dollars for which you will give Bills of Exchange on His Majesty’s Treasury approved by the Governor.

* Four Musquets, A Pr. of Pistols, Twelve lbs. Gunpowder, Balls.
When you are admitted into the Port or a communication is made between you and the Government, you will rigidly conform to such restrictions as may be imposed by the Spanish Governor or other Officers by his authority, until your departure and I cannot too much impress on your mind the necessity of the utmost circumspection being used that no quarrels or insult is offered to any person by the crew as the success of your mission and the safety of the vessel depends so much on a contrary conduct.

Given etc. this 23d June 1805.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 4]

GOVERNOR KING'S CERTIFICATE FOR THE INTEGRITY.

By His Excellency Philip Gidley King Esquire Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over His Britannic Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies etc., and a captain in the Royal Navy.

I do hereby certify that His Britannic Majesty's Cutter Integrity commanded by Lieut. Charles Robbins of the Royal Navy, and manned by the men named as Pr. Margin* sailed from this Port under a flag of truce for the Port of Valparaiso with a communication from me to His Excellency the President and Captain General of the Kingdom of Chili, respecting the illegal capture of two Spanish vessels by an English vessel out of the Ports of Coquimbo and Caldera the 2nd October, 1804, as stated in my dispatches addressed to His Excellency left open for the inspection of those whom it may concern.

I also certify that the said cutter is disarmed and only retains four musquets, one pr. of pistols twelve lbs. of gunpowder and balls to secure the crew from any attack by the natives of the South Sea Islands, thro' which she must necessarily pass on the return to this Port.

Given etc. this 23rd June 1805.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 20th July, 1805.

The accompanying duplicate of my despatches by the Investigator will inform your Lordship of Major Johnston's reasons for wishing the New South Wales Corps to be increased and my remarks thereon.

* The margin is blank in the copy transmitted.)
I have the honor to enclose the last Monthly Return of His Majesty's New South Wales Corps in which your Lordship will observe a great deficiency of Officers to do the necessary Duties and to send a Detachment to the different Settlements—And as there are now Seven Captains, Seven Lieutenants and Four Ensigns, absent from their Duties, it would be gratifying to the Officers here and beneficial to His Majesty's Service if the Officers, who are appointed or on leave of Absence in England, were ordered to join the Corps, as not more than Major Johnston a Captain and Three Subalterns are at Head Quarters one of the latter being unfit for any Duty—Lieutenant Colonel Paterson, a Captain and Three Subalterns at Port Dalrymple—A Captain and one Subaltern at Parramatta and Two Subalterns at Norfolk Island.

I have the honor to enclose a Return of the progress of Fort Phillip which there is every appearance of its construction and completion being of great Credit to the Officer who is charged with that Work—plans and Elevations of which I have had the honor of sending in Triplicate.

From the unfortunate Circumstance of the peculiar sentence passed on Mr. Savage, Assistant Surgeon to the Territory, by a General Court Martial, which precludes my interference and requires my submitting it to His Majesty's decision—the proceedings are now forwarded to the Judge Advocate General—By Mr. Savage's consequent suspension, he is unable to continue in Command of the Parramatta Loyal Association, and as that Company is now destitute of a Captain and Lieutenant, I have with their consents appointed Mr. McArthur and Mr. Walter Davidson to be Captain and Lieutenant of that Volunteer Company, it being as necessary as ever to keep up that addition to our small regular Force.—The Enclosures are the Returns of the Sydney and Parramatta Associations.

In the Duplicate for the Requisition for Stores for the Service of the Year 1806 I have directed the Commissary to make an addition of Military Stores distinguished in Red Ink* of which we are much in need for the necessary Defence of the Settlement.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

P.S.—Since writing this Letter, I have received a Letter from Major Johnston of which I have the honor to enclose a Copy—And for the Reasons that Officer gives I beg to recommend the utility of the plan he has proposed therein for recruiting the New South Wales Corps.

* Note 154.
[Enclosure No. 1.]

MONTHLY RETURN of His Majesty's New S. Wales Corps, commanded by Colonel Fran's Grose, Sydney, 1st July, 1805.

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<th>Alterations since last Return</th>
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2 | 2 | 43 | 5 | 12 | ... | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
2 | 2 | 20 | 1 | 39 | ... | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
3 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 28 | 1 | ... | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
3 | 2 | 45 | 1 | 13 | 1 | ... | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
20 | 10 | 247 | 10 | 220 | 3 | ... | 480 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

N.B.—Two Serjeants in Rank and File, and one private of the 19th L.t. Dragoons Supernumery, doing duty with the Regt. not included.
<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>
<th>Names and Rank of Officers on duty and wth. duty</th>
<th>Vacant Officers and by what means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major Foveaux</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Captain Kemp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain Savory</td>
<td>Not joined</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lieutent Davis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Grosse</td>
<td>Do Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ensign Piper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut. McKellar</td>
<td>29 March 1802</td>
<td>Aid du Camp to Govr. King and sent</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lieut. Piper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to England with His Excellency's Dispatches</td>
<td></td>
<td>Captin. Lawson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensign Barrallier</td>
<td>17th May 1803</td>
<td>Resignation given in and Embarked for England</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lieut. Brabyn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut. Bayly</td>
<td></td>
<td>Resignation given in Commdg. Officers leave of absence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensign Cressy</td>
<td>25th April 1805</td>
<td>Under Sentence of Genl. Court Martial, Commdg. Officers leave of absence to return to England</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Anderson</td>
<td>25th May</td>
<td>Resignation given in Commdg. Officers leave of absence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Wilson</td>
<td>Not joined</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GEO: JOHNSTON, B.-Major Command'g.
1805.

20 July.

Return of the New South Wales Corps.

[Enclosure No. 1]—continued.

DISTRIBUTION of His Majesty's New S. Wales Corps doing duty in New South Wales, etc. Sydney, 12th July, 1805.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where Stationed</th>
<th>Field Officers</th>
<th>Staff.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sydney and adjacent out Posts</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parramatta and do. do.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Darymple</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk Island</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Command to Europe</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Furlough</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GEO: JOHNSTON, B.—Major Command'g.

2 Serjts. 11 Rank and File Supernys. doing duty with the Regt. not included.

RETURN of the Absent Officers of His Majesty's New So. Wales Corps Sydney 12th July 1805.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names and Rank</th>
<th>By whose leave.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colonel Grose</td>
<td>His Majesty's.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Foveaux</td>
<td>Do 7th Sept. 1804.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. Savory</td>
<td>Not joined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>” Groser</td>
<td>Embarked for England 29th March 1802 with His Excellency the Governor's Dispatches not heard of since.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut. McKellar</td>
<td>Resignation given in and Sailed for England 17th May 1803 in His Majesty's Ship Glatton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensn. Barrallier</td>
<td>Under Sentence of a General Court Martial and on leave to return to England 25th April 1805.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut. Bayly</td>
<td>Resignation given in and on the Commanding Officer's leave of absence in New So. Wales 25th September 1803.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensign Cressy</td>
<td>Not join'd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensign Anderson</td>
<td>Resignation given in and on the Commanding Officer's leave to quit the Colony 25th May 1805.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensign Wilson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GEO: JOHNSTON, B.—Major Command'g.

One Ensign | Wanting to complete the present |
One Assistant Surgeon | reduced Establishment.
KING TO CAMDEN. 529

[Enclosure No. 2.] 1805.
20 July.

RETURN of the Progress of the Work carrying on at Fort Phillip from 1st April to 1st July 1805.

Two Embrasures completed on the Rampart of the Face towards the Town and Parramatta Road. The Ditch of that Face completed 21 feet wide 9 feet deep, with a covert Way and half Moon for one Gun on each Angle, nearly finished, One Embrasure nearly finished on the Face towards the Harbour; One Bomb Proof under the Rampart for Stores, nearly finished; Stone raised and worked sufficient to complete the Faces towards the Town and Harbour.

Number of Men employed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stone Masons</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarry Men</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labourers</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B.—The Weather so bad for about a month, as to render it impossible to work.

W. MINCHIN,
Ens. And Adjt. N.S.W. Corps, Acting Engineer.

RETURN of Ordnance now at Fort Phillip, and what is wanting to complete. Sydney 18th July 1805.

Cannon mounted ........................................ 6 12 Pounders Iron
do dismounted ........................................ 8 6 Pounders Iron
Carriages making ....................................... 8

Wanting to Complete.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cannon</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spunges</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladies</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worms</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spunges</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladies</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worms</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A proportion of Flannel and Paper for Cartridges.

N.B.—As the Wooden Carriages made here (altho' good of their kind) are useless in a Year, from the destruction occasioned by the White Ant, it would be desirable, and very profitable in the end to Government, if Cast Iron Carriages could be sent for the use of the Cannon to be mounted in the above Fort.

W. MINCHIN, Ens. and Adjt.
New So. Wales Corps, Acting Engineer.

Approved: PHILIP GIDLEY KING.
Proposal for recruiting the New South Wales Corps.

HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

[Copies of the returns of the Sydney and Parramatta Associations are not available.]

[Enclosure No. 4.]

BREVET-MAJOR JOHNSTON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 14th July, 1805.

From the very reduced State of the Corps I have the honor to Command, And the possibility which I am persuaded there is of being able to Recruit an Augmentation in the Colony from amongst the Young Lads born in it and Free People of good Characters, I am led to suggest to your Excellency with much deference the very considerable saving which might thereby be made to the public in Bounty Money, and the Expence attending Transporting Troops to the Colony from England, were such a Measure approved of by Government.

From my own Knowledge of the Colony, I have no doubt but that from 100 to 150 good Recruits could be got in a very short Time, which I am rather of Opinion would not be disagreeable if it meet your Excellency's pleasure to submit it to His Majesty's Ministers for their Consideration.

I have, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON, B.-Major,
Commanding N. S. Wales Corps.

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 20th July, 1805.

I have the honor to enclose the Copy of a Letter* I addressed to my Lord Hobart, sent by the Calcutta, which I understand has been received; but no answer being made on that Subject by the Argo, which I attribute to pressure of business of more consequence, I have made the Selection proposed in that letter, viz't, of one Hundred Cows, Fifty Heifers, and Fifty Young Oxen, according to the enclosed copy of the Order I gave the Commissary for that purpose.

In that Order, Your Lordship will observe that I have, on my own part and that of my Family, renounced all claim to the Herds of Wild Cattle on the above conditions, and have accordingly taken possession of that proportion, which I have caused to be pastured by themselves.

Should any other plan be hereafter signified by your Lordship respecting Governor Phillip's Claim of his proportion of the Wild

* Note 155.
Cattle made over by him to me, as stated in the Enclosures, it will be my duty to pay every obedience to your Lordship's pleasure thereon.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

GOVERNOR KING TO COMMISSARY PALMER.

Memorandum.

Government House, Sydney, 11th June, 1805.

You are hereby required to direct the Superintendant of the Government Herds to draw therefrom the following Stock, viz., One Hundred Cows, or Eighty Cows and Two Hundred and Eighty Sheep, Fifty Heifers, Fifty Young Oxen, For the use of my Family, being a full discharge of all Claims I or any of my Family or other person may have by virtue of a Donation of Arthur Phillip, Esq., First Governor of this Territory, of his present and future proportion of the Cattle now wild on the West side of the Nepean, arising from those which strayed in 1788, which, by this Exchange becomes the exclusive property of the Crown, and is to be considered as a total relinquishment of the Claim of any Individual whatever to any part of those Wild Herds.

In Selecting the above Cattle and Sheep in equal parts from the different Herds, as they are now divided, the Superintendant is to select one on the part of the Crown, and the Rev. Mr. Marsden one on my part, until the whole are selected, taking care to have five Vouchers for the Same, two of which you will deliver to me, and send one to the Joint-Secretaries of His Majesty's Treasury.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Despatch No. 5, per whaler Ferrett; acknowledged by Right Hon. W. Windham to Governor Bligh, 30th December, 1806.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 20th July, 1805.

Referring your Lordship to my Letters dated as pr. Margin* on the Subject of Mr. Campbell's Commerce in this Colony and the unjustifiable perseverance of his House at Calcutta in forcing quantities of Spirits on this Colony, It is my Duty to inform Your Lordship that I have been under the necessity of sending a Vessel away with upwards of 15,000 Gallons of Spirits, And as the enclosed Copy of my Letter to the Marquis Wellesly details that Circumstance, I respectfully beg your Lord-

* Particular Letter: 20th Dece. 1804 per Lady Barlow; Letter No. 4 30th April 1805 per Investigator.
1805.
20 July.

ship's consideration of that Letter as well as my Letter to the Governor of Ceylon which I hope will meet your Lordship's Approbation.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]  

GOVERNOR KING TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, May 31st, 1805.

With this I have the honor to inclose a Duplicate of my Letter* dated 26th Jany. last with its Inclosures respecting the Ship Myrtle belonging to Calcutta bringing a Quantity of Spirits to this Place, unauthorized by your Lordship's Government or by me.

Notwithstanding the Steps taken by Your Lordship in Council respecting the Quantity of Spirits collusively procured at Calcutta and illicitly brought to this Colony by the Castle of Good Hope in 1803 belonging to the House of Campbell & Co. of that Place, yet they appear to have had no other effect than exciting other means to defeat the Effect of Your Lordship's Proclamation in Council, issued in 1800, and the known prohibitory regulation of this Colony consequent on the Royal Instructions.

Having made an Agreement with the Resident Agent at this Place, Mr. Robt. Campbell, in May 1804 for as many Breeding Cows as one Ship could carry to the new Settlement at Port Dalrymple, I gave permission for Five Thousand Gallons of Spirits being brought for the use of Government, the Officers etc. for their Domestic Purposes. As stated in my Letter* of that Date to the Secretary of the Public Department, in consequence of which I presume the proper Officers had directions to order its Shipment. By the Inclosures Your Lordship will observe upwards of 23,000 Gallons* have been forced on this Colony by the House of Messrs. Campbell and Co. which existing Circumstance has placed me under the unpopular necessity of sending 15,036 Galls. Ship'd at Columbo on the Eagle and on account of the House of Campbell and Co. from hence.

While this Order was carrying into execution some Persons more interested for Messrs. Campbell and their own Avarice than for the Public and Individual Prosperity of the Inhabitants unknown to me or as it is said to any Magistrate took every improper and illegal measure to invite the Settlers to request those Spirits being landed.

Two evils were left to choose either to obey the King's Instructions and send the Spirits away at the risk of any Opposition or to yield to the Demand under Cover of a Petition plunge the

* Note 155.
Inhabitants into every species of Crimes and entail Debts on the Settlers that many Years of hard Labor would not have extricated them from.

Duty and Humanity required my choosing the Former by hastening the Departure of the Eagle from this Port with the Spirits she brought and I respectfully hope that any Measures your Lordship in Council may be pleased to direct, will prevent the further great influx of Spirits, which interested Individuals are so active in sending to this Territory from India.

In expressing my concern for the Trouble this Subject has occasioned Your Lordship in Council, I beg to acknowledge the Endeavors that have been made by your Lordship’s Government to prevent the Evil His Majesty’s Service and the Public Prosperity in these Settlements have so much Cause to lament.

I have, &c,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

GOVERNOR KING TO THE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 31st May, 1805.

Through His Excellency the Governor-General of India I importation have the honor of Communicating to your Excellency that the Eagle, belonging to the House of Campbell & Co., of Calcutta, has arrived here with upwards of 16,000 Gallons of Arrack, shipped at Columbo, which has placed me under the unpleasant and unpopular necessity of ordering it from hence. The Proprietors’ reason for obtaining and shipping those Spirits at Columbo has been to defeat the effect of The Governor-General’s Proclamation on the Subject of prohibiting any Spirits being sent from any of the Honourable Company’s Presidencies and Settlements to this Colony and its Dependencies, And its prohibition here, consequent on His Majesty’s Commands, Communicated by the Duke of Portland to me And His Excellency the most Noble Governor-General in the Year 1800.

As it is impossible for me to detail the Miseries and Distresses occasioned by an unlimited Introduction of Spirits among the description of which this Colony is principally composed, I respectfully intreat the prohibitory Interposition of Your Excellency’s authority to prevent these Exports to this Colony being allowed by the Officers under Your Excellency’s Government, as far as it respects Spirituous Liquors, which will be a Measure highly gratifying to His Majesty’s Ministers.

I have, &c,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.
1805.
20 July.

Sir,

Sydney, New South Wales, 20th July, 1805.

Referring you to my Letter dated 21st last August,* directed to Mr. Secretary Sullivan, and requesting your reference to my Letter to Lord Hobart, dated Aug't 7th, 1803,* for my Account of some incendiaries with whom this Colony has been long plagued; And as I am not unacquainted with the vile assassinating Acts they have practised, I should have treated those which I understand have reached England with the same Contempt as I ought to have done one that has recently been dropped here, Which, I have no doubt, originates with those Incendiaries and others not named therein, but of whom Maurice Margarot, Henry Brown Hayes, and Michael Robinson, with a Character, I believe, known to you in Ireland, a William Maum, are the principals, not only in that but in every other trash of the kind that has more or less sowed such discord in this Settlement.

Conscious of the Rectitude of my Conduct, and fearing no Man's attack, but the Credit that may be given to the dark Assassins' reports by the Credulous and distant hearer, I have at length felt it a Duty I owe to the Peace and Tranquillity of this Colony to yield to the frequent importunities of the Magistracy and the Colony at large to rid this part of it of those Incendiaries who have for some Years past been employed in promoting discord and fermenting Litigations, by sending them to the different Settlements and dividing them.

As you may not be acquainted with the Characters of those people, I consider it necessary to communicate such part of them as is warranted by fact and documentary proof.

Maurice Margarot's History† prior to his arrival here under Sentence of Transportation for 14 Years is too well known in England and Scotland. There is not a doubt on mine or any Officer's mind of his being the Secret, and in many Instances the open, abettor and promoter of the most dangerous principles. His Letter to Lieutenant-Governor Grose, and the Seditious Language he and his Coadjutors have lately attempted to disseminate among the Convicts by means of an unfortunate deranged Man, bear such a resemblance to each other that they are transmitted and enclosed. In my enclosed Copy* of a Letter to Mr. Sullivan I have stated the Circumstance of my directing Margarett's papers to be seized. The Contents are too scurrilous and Seditious to detail, But if the most unjust accusations against various people, None of which he could in the smallest degree Substantiate when called on publicly so to do; The most

* Note 156.  † Note 157.
daring assertions and insinuations against His Majesty’s Ministers; His avowal of the Convicts being justified in rising; And finally his impudent Assertions (which I have no doubt of being false) of being authorized by * to Watch over and Report the Conduct of the Governor and every other person to the Minister, which he expresses by a written Declaration signed by himself, which has long marked him as a seditious Character. As for his information, it would, as it has been, be an inducement for my continuing him here, But the public tranquillity requires his and others being separated.†

The Character of Henry Brown Hayes‡ is also well known. In addition to what I have mentioned in my Letter to Mr. Sullivan, It is necessary I should add that this troublesome person to the most immoral practices has been a principal in every infamous and secret attack that he and his Colleagues have made in secret on the Reputation of those who cannot sufficiently despise their Wickedness; Nor is there a doubt, as far as the most presumptuous proof goes, of his having been much concerned in the Insurrection of the United Irish at this place in March, 1804.

Michael Massey Robinson§ was tried at the Old Bailey in 1798, for sending threatening Letters to extort Money, among which he selected that respectable Magistrate, Mr. Oldham. To accuse of Murder, this Culprit was detected, Cast for Death, and at the request of his prosecutor was pardoned, on Condition of being transported here for Life. On arriving he was conditionally Emancipated, and on a Letter from him being published in the English Newspapers, Mr. Oldham, conceiving his Emancipation was absolute, solicited His Grace the Duke of Portland to prevent Robinson’s return to England, which His Grace complied with in October, 1799, by writing to My Predecessor on the Subject, forbidding any further extension of pardon to Robinson. Being one of those Itinerant practisers who are a disgrace to the Honourable profession of the Law, he was unfortunately taken into the Judge-Advocate’s Office, from which period many Industrious Individuals have to lament his being sent here. His practices at length brought on him the Sentence of Transportation for seven Years for perjury before a Civil Court of Judicature, and afterwards before me as Judge in the High Court of Appeals, being a Court of Record. He was afterwards liberated from Confinement in the Gaol, on a promise of being more Circumspect; But soon after, being convicted before a Bench of

* Note by Governor King.—“Motives of Delicacy prevents my inserting his respectable Name.”
† Marginal note by Governor King.—“This Miscreant has always had as good a House as any Officer to reside in, and been maintained at the public expense, without any Labour being required of him.”
‡ Note 158. § Note 159. || Note 160.
Magistrates of forging permits, he forfeited all Claim to a promise of being Emancipated from his last Sentence, and was Sentenced by the Magistrates never to interfere in any Circumstance respecting Law Transactions either in private or in public. However, his Artifices, Cunning, and Abilities have been the means of keeping the Settlers, this Settlement, Masters of Ships, and every Description of persons in a constant State of Litigation, faction, and Discord, which will ever continue when he and his Associates are together.

Respecting Maum, his atrocious Conduct when in Ireland cannot be unknown to you. I shall, therefore, make no other Remark on him than by observing that his principles and Conduct have changed as little as the others, Nor can Time or place have any Effect on such depraved Characters.

However much the Magistrates and myself, with every other person in the Colony who have Characters to loose, may treat such Incendiaries with Contempt, Yet the preservation of public tranquillity and frustrating the Diabolical Schemes of the Ill-disposed is the first and most imperious Necessity in a Colony generally composed of Felons, Rebels, and Republicans, who were unfit to remain in their Native Countries. Suffering those well-known perturbators to remain longer together would be encouraging those Acts which myself and the Colony are so well convinced they are capable of.

Altho' it may not be considered as necessary for me to give my Reasons, or to trouble you with the detail of the Causes that make the Removal of Convicts from one Settlement to another necessary, Yet I have in the present Instance troubled you with this, which I have to request you will have the Goodness to lay before My Lord Camden if you judge proper.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

M. MARGAROT TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR GROSE.

Sydney Cove, 29th October, 1794.

May it please your Honour—

Brought a prisoner to this Colony in consequence of a Sentence of Transportation passed against me by the Lord Justice, Clerk of the High Court of Justiciary in Scotland, and approved by His Britannic Majesty, I, with all respect to those Officers who here act in his Name, claim the restoration of my Freedom—Freedom, the common Birthright of Britons!—and to which I feel myself entitled, inasmuch as I conceive my Sentence to be fulfilled on my arrival here, that Sentence being Transportation

* Note 161.
and not Slavery, the latter unknown to our Laws and directly contrary to the British Constitution as it was established at the Revolution of 1688, which placed the present Family on the Throne for the immediate purpose of more effectually protecting British Freedom. It would therefore not be doing Justice to my Countrymen, while cheerfully undergoing a long exile for their sakes, were I silently to suffer in my own person so great a violation of their Charters.

Unused to the more refined Language of a Courtier, I must entreat Your Honor not to be offended at the plain Manner in which I here express myself. This Case applies not to me alone but to every Briton; for if the Executive power can make One Slave it may make all so.

Your Honour will, I hope, perceive the absolute necessity I am under of making such my constitutional Demand, and as Lieutenant-Governor of this Colony you will I trust Officially and publicly restore to me my Freedom.

Should it notwithstanding prove otherways, I must take the liberty, whatever personal danger may impend, to enter a formal protest against a refusal which I apprehend may be supported, but am certain cannot be justified, by those to whom the executive power has been committed.

With the greatest Respect, I remain, &c.,

MAURICE MARGAROT.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Extract of a letter from John Grant, a Convict (an Associate of Margarot, Hayes, &c.), to Gov'r King, dated 8th May, 1805.

"Now, Sir! I ask you, (as an Independent Englishman,) viewing with astonishment the miserable State to which Thousands of unfortunate Men are reduced in this Colony, by what Authority do those in power at Home—by what Right do you—make Slaves of Britons in this distant quarter of the globe?"

[Enclosure No. 3.]

At a Meeting of His Excellency, Governor King, and the Magistrates for the County of Cumberland.

As no one of the above Gentlemen is ignorant of the Suspicious and in many cases the known dangerous, Characters of Mich'I Robinson, alias Mich'I Massey Robinson, Henry Brown Hayes, and Maurice Margarott, to the Peace and Tranquillity of this Colony, it is deemed advisable to require their joint or separate Opinions as to the necessary Steps to be taken with these Convicts by removing or separating such improper Characters.


His Excellency having presented the above withdrew.

The Bench having taken into their serious consideration the above paper, are unanimously of Opinion that as the Three Persons mentioned therein are Convicts, and their Conduct having on various occasions been highly reprehensible, it would conduce to the peace and happiness of this part of the Colony to send them to such different Settlements as His Excellency may direct.

GEO. JOHNSTON.  
THOS. JAMISON.  
R'D. ATKINS.  
J. HARRIS.  
SAM'L MARSDEN.

I approve of this Opinion from full conviction of its imperious necessity.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.  
(Despatch No. 2, per whaler Ferrett.)

Sir,

Sydney, N. S. Wales, July 20th, 1805.

With my last letters from England I received the enclosed; if the Man is of good character I conceive he would be a great acquisition to this Colony, as among all the people that have been sent here there never has been one of that trade, and there is little doubt but Iron may be obtained here in quantities if the Writer of the Petition is able to conduct the process of extracting it from the Ore. In which case he might do well as a Settler.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

THE PETITION OF JOHN WILKINS.

To the Right Honourable Governours and Managers of the Colonys in new South Wales.

The Humble Petition of John Wilkins, Iron Founder, who has worked Several Years for Mr. Francis Kinman, New Street Square, Shoe Lane, Sheweth that your petitioner with his Wife wish to become Settlers in any part thereof, which your Honours may have the goodness to confer on them and your petitioners as in duty Bound will ever pray—

A Line addressed to John Wilkins No. 35 New Street Square Shoe Lane will be paid due attention to.

April 12th, 1804.
GOVERNOR KING TO MR. JOHN WILKINS.

20 July 1805.

GOVR. KING has received Mr. Wilkins's letter, dated 12th April 1804, requesting to become a Settler in New South Wales with his Wife, he being by trade an Iron Founder. If he can produce testimonials of good behaviour and being able to conduct the process of extracting Iron from the Ore, with which N. S. Wales abounds, to Mr. Secretary Cooke at My Lord Camden's Office, Downing Street, there is much probability Mr. Wilkins will obtain his desire.

Government House, Sydney, N. S. Wales, July, 1805.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

(Per whaler Ferrett; acknowledged by Right Hon. W. Windham to Governor Bligh, 30th December, 1806.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 20th July, 1805.

I have had the honor of receiving yours of the 29th June 1804-5 respecting the Estimates, and an Allowance being fixed for the Lieutenant Governor of the Territory of £250 a Year—That Office is now held by Lieutenant Colonel Paterson of the New South Wales Corps, who agreeable to His Majesty's Commands administers the Government of Port Dalrymple on Van Diemen's Land consequent on My Lord Hobart's directions, dated June 24th, 1803.

By a reference to that Despatch and the accompanying Duplicate of my Letter, you will observe that withdrawing a part of the Civil and Military Establishment from Norfolk Island and such Settlers as might be inclined to remove to Port Dalrymple was expressly prescribed—This has been complied with in as far as withdrawing a part of the Convicts and Military and sending them to Port Dalrymple and reducing its Civil Establishment, but not more than four Settlers have yet gone to Port Dalrymple altho' there is reason to suppose a greater number will avail themselves of the offer to remove thither—Of that place Lieut. Colonel Paterson gives the most favourable Accounts, the future success of which is greatly insured by the early supply of horned Cattle that place and Lieutenant Governor Collins's Settlement at the Derwent have received—I have therefore on Colonel Paterson's application appointed persons in the Room of those taken from the Norfolk Island Establishment to act as Superintendents etc. As there appears no present necessity of that Establishment being so extensive as that of the Derwent under Lieutenant Colonel Collins altho' an equal progress is made at Port Dalrymple.—Until it is decided which of the Two is the most promising and advantageous Settlement I conceive it would be most eligible to Augment the Civil Establishment of Port
1805. 20 July.

Proposed removal of criminal court from Norfolk Island to Port Dalrymple.

In the enclosed estimate I have arranged the different Objects of this Letter which I hope will appear clear and comprehensive, a Copy thereof I have also transmitted to the Colonial Agent Mr. Chinnery.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

P.S.—On a more close inspection of the Estimates of the Civil Establishment for the Years 1803 and 1804 and comparing them with a Notice to Mr. Thomas Jamison from his Agent Mr. Crafer of the Treasury that a Commission was signed appointing him Principal Surgeon in the room of Mr. William Balmain appointed a Surgeon on the Staff of the Army and since Dead—I have made the consequent Arrangement as stated in the Enclosure under the Head of Surgeon’s Mates and Assistants—Mr. Wentworth as Senior Mate having claimed being Surgeon of Norfolk Island, which arrangement I have stated on the respective Certificates of the Gentlemen of the Medical Department which I hope will be approved of.

P.G.K.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

Civil Establishment of New South Wales, according to the Estimates of the 31st December 1804.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appointments</th>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Remarks, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>Phillip Gidley King</td>
<td>Took the Command, 28th Sept., 1800.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-Governor</td>
<td>William Paterson</td>
<td>See Port Dalrymple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Judge Adv.</td>
<td>Richd. Atkins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissary</td>
<td>John Palmer</td>
<td>Died 19th Decr., 1804. Garnham Blaxcell appointed to Act till His Majesty’s Pleasure is received thereon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provost Marshall</td>
<td>Thos. Smyth</td>
<td>Gone to England on leave of Absence, Garnham Blaxcell appointed acting, and receives the Full Pay for that Service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secrety. to the Govr.</td>
<td>W. N. Chapman</td>
<td>Gone to England on Govr. Hunter’s leave, 28th Sepr., 1800; no Clergyman has since arrived.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clergyman</td>
<td>Richd. Johnson</td>
<td>Gone to England on leave of Absence, reported dead. Thos Jamison acting in his room, said by his Agent to be confirmed from 21st Augst, 1803, but no official Notice received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Saml. Marsden</td>
<td>In England on leave of Abseance. Mr. Charles Throsby Acting for him from Octr 18th, 1802.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgeon</td>
<td>Willm. Balmain</td>
<td>Sydney, at £188 17 6 per Ann.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mate</td>
<td>James Thompson...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>James Milehan...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KING TO Cooke.

Civil Establishment of New South Wales, &c.—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appointments</th>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Remarks, etc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mate</td>
<td>John Savage</td>
<td>Parramatta—Suspended in consequence of the Sentence of a General Court Martial, June, 1805. Mr. Edw'd Luttrell appointed to do his Duty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant</td>
<td>Chas. Throsby</td>
<td>At £91 5 0 pr. An'm, King's Town, Newcastle District, he being also charged with the Command of that Settlement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey'r of Land</td>
<td>August's. Alt</td>
<td>Invalided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Chas. Grimes</td>
<td>Appointed from England, where he went on leave of Absence, 10th August, 1803. Geo. Wm. Evans did his Duty to 22 Feb'y, 1805, when he was discharged for Fraud. Henry Williams now does that Duty and that of Deputy Surveyor of Norfolk Island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Jas. Williamson</td>
<td>Parramatta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk's to the Comm'y</td>
<td>Jas Wilshire and Willm. Bennett</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>John Gowen</td>
<td>Has charge of the Dry Stores at Sydney, £75.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>John Jamison</td>
<td>Superintends all Govt. Cattle and Stock, £100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Nichols. Devine</td>
<td>Superintends Town Labour at Sydney, £75.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>John Whittar</td>
<td>Master Carpenter, Parramatta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>John Jennings</td>
<td>Parramatta, acts as Head Constable. New Castle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Store-keeper</td>
<td>Willm. Sutton</td>
<td>Superintends and Commands the Settlement at Newcastle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superintendt.</td>
<td>Chas. Throsby</td>
<td>Conducts the Manufactory of Linen and Woolen at Parramatta.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Establishment of Civil Officers Sent to Port Dalrymple being taken from those on the New South Wales Establishment (Return No. 1) and from those reduced at Norfolk Island, stated on the opposite side.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Remarks, etc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Paterson</td>
<td>Lt. Govr. of the Territory Commanding.</td>
<td>His Salary on the N.S.W. Establishment is £250 per Ann. any increase that may be ordered will be acceptable and deserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Mountgarrett</td>
<td>Surgeon</td>
<td>Appointed from H.M.S. Glatton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmund Hill</td>
<td>Superintendt. of Cattle and Public Works.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thos. Jones</td>
<td>Bricklayer, etc.</td>
<td>£40 per An.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willm. House</td>
<td>Superintendt.</td>
<td>of Boats, Ships etc £50 per Ann.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1805.
20 July.
Payment of salaries to the civil staff at Port Dalrymple.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

GOVERNOR KING’S ORDERS TO COMMISSARY PALMER.
Memorandum.
Sydney, June 30th, 1805.
The Deputy Commissary, Two Superintendents and one Master Carpenter being discharged from the Establishment at Norfolk Island, and a similar number being appointed at Port Dalrymple as follows, Vizt:

Discharged from Norfolk Island.

Mr. Zachariah Clarke Depy. Comy.
Nathl. Lucas Master Carpr.
John Best Superintend’t
Robert Nash Do

Appointed to Port Dalrymple.

Mr. Alexr. Riley Actg. Dep. Comy. 5s. per Dm.
Thos. Jones Bricklayer etc. £40 per Ann.
Wm. House Superintend’t of Boats, Ships etc. £50 p. Ann.

You will draw on the Colonial Agent for the respective Amounts of the above Officers’ Salaries, from the 12th Feby. last, when the Establishment at Norfolk Island was reduced on receiving the Lieutt. Govr. or Officer commanding at Port Dalrymple, and my Certificate of their being employed in their respective Duties, full Vouchers of which you will transmit the Colonial Agent.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

Civil Establishment of Norfolk Island and Port Dalrymple, Dependencies on H. M. Territory of N. S. Wales as stated in the Estimate of 31st December 1804, also the names of Officers reduced from Norfolk Island and those appointed in their Stead at Port Dalrymple.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Remarks, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Piper</td>
<td>Commandt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chas. Fulton</td>
<td>Chaplain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Broughton</td>
<td>Actg. Do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Williams</td>
<td>Actg. Depy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D’Arey Wentworth</td>
<td>Surgeon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Tims</td>
<td>Provts. Mar.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Drummond</td>
<td>Beach Master</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Best</td>
<td>Superint.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Discharged on the Reduction of the Settlement, 12th Feby., 1805, and a similar number appointed to Port Dalrymple.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KING TO COOKE.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

LIST of Officers of the Civil Establishment, absent from their respective Duties, in England or elsewhere.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Appointments</th>
<th>Reason why absent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Willm. Paterson</td>
<td>Liett. Governor</td>
<td>Commanding at Port Dalrymple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. N. Chapman</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>On leave in England.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richd. Johnson</td>
<td>Clergyman</td>
<td>On leave in England, no successor or second Clergyman appointed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chas. Grimes</td>
<td>Surveyr. of Land</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. N. Chapman</td>
<td>Deputy Commy.</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List of Superintendants Discharged and Dead from September 28th 1800 to June 30th 1805.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Date of Discharge or Death</th>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Reasons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Broughton</td>
<td>Decr. 12th</td>
<td>St. K.</td>
<td>To be Deputy Comy. at Norfolk Island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thos. Collier</td>
<td>May 1st</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Misconduct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon Luddit</td>
<td>Jany. 16th 1802</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Neglect of Duty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowland Hassal</td>
<td>Sept. 30th</td>
<td>St. K.</td>
<td>As Unnecessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Mason</td>
<td>Decr. 31st 1803</td>
<td>Asst. Surgn.</td>
<td>As Unnecessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jas. Bloodworth</td>
<td>March 22nd 1804</td>
<td>Supt.</td>
<td>Dead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richd. Fitzgerald</td>
<td>June 30th</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Neglect of Duty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. Barrington</td>
<td>December 27th</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Dead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Tucker</td>
<td>Febry. 8th 1805</td>
<td>St. K.</td>
<td>Neglect of Duty and Misconduct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Knight</td>
<td>March 16th</td>
<td>Supt.</td>
<td>Resigned.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

(Per whaler Ferrett.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 20th July, 1805.

Mr. John Savage, Assistant Surgeon of this Territory, has been tried by a General Court Martial on the application of the principal Surgeon, as that Department hold their Office by Military Commissions (on which Subject I have already written*) and the Sentence of that Court Martial being of such a Nature that it is necessary to refer it to His Majesty's Decision Mr. Savage has obtained my permission to return to England on leave of Absence, which I have granted as he must necessarily continue suspended from his Duty until His Majesty's pleasure is received thereon—And although it is somewhat irregular sending Despatches by a person in his Situation Yet as the Conveyance it goes by if trusted to the Master is none of the safest, I have placed them under Mr. Savage's care to deliver at your Office—from the General esteem in which that Officer was held by

* Note 162.
myself and most of the Colony I have interested myself in his favour in as much as I could do with propriety in my Letter to Sir Charles Morgan.

Exclusive of the Principal Surgeon's Letter to me which is transmitted under cover to you in my Letter of 22nd May last I now transmit another Letter from him to me—Some regulations of the kind Mr. Jamison mentions is needful, but as it will be attended with a separate Expence I could wish some Instructions thereon, perhaps a Communication with the Medical Board for Sick and Hurt might be necessary.

I have, &c,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

SURGEON JAMISON TO GOVERNOR KING.

[This letter was a repetition of that forwarded as the first part of Enclosure No. 4, to the despatch dated 22nd May, 1805; it was dated 20th July, 1805, and had the following marginal notes attached by Governor King.]

To the end of paragraph 2.—Why does not Mr. J. point out those Gentlemen.

To paragraph 3 where the overseer and matrons were mentioned.—These people are now Selected from Prisoners, Emancipation and Free pardon is the sure and desirable recompense of good behaviour.

To paragraph 3 relating to the principal surgeon's assistant.—Mr. Jamison has an Assistant Surgeon under him always at Sydney.

To paragraph 4 where the rations were mentioned.—Whenever Fresh Meat is necessary or applied for it is ordered and every other necessary the Stores admit of.

To paragraph 4 where the purveyor was mentioned.—Who is that purveyor to be? it is now supplied by the Commissary. This introduces a separate Expence.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

(Per whaler Ferrett.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 20th July, 1805.

With this I have the honor to transmit a Letter* with its respective Enclosures to Mr. Secretary Sullivan, which would have been sent before had the person it alludes to (Mr. Hartley) gone from hence when he intended, the Reason why he did not will appear from the Enclosure to this Letter which I have considered necessary to send in case a Reference thereto should be required.

I have, &c,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

* Note 163.
[Enclosure.

This was the letter, with its enclosures, addressed to under secretary Sullivan, dated February, 1805.]

GOVERNOR KING TO SECRETARY MARSDEN.

(Per whaler Ferrett.)

Sir,

Sydney, N. S. Wales, July 20th, 1805.

I have the honor to enclose duplicates of my Letters by Capt. Kent of H. M. Ship Investigator which sailed from hence the 23rd last May.

By a Ship which left England the 30th Novr. last, I was Robbins sent to Valparaiso under a flag of truce informed that no War existed between England and Spain at that period, consequently the Spanish Vessels taken prior to that time by the Harrington must be considered as Illegally taken and brought away, I have therefore dispatched Acting Lieutenant Charles Robbins of the Buffalo in the Colonial Cutter Integrity to Valparaiso under a flag of truce, in case hostilities should have since commenced to request the Government of Chili to cause proper persons to be sent, not only for re-claiming those Vessels, but as Witnesses on the Trial of the Commander and Crew of the Harrington for Seizing and bringing away the Ships and Goods belonging to a Power at Peace with His Majesty—The Integrity’s return may be expected about December next.

The Ship Sydney of 1,000 tons belonging to the House of Campbell and Co. of Calcutta, which carried Cows from thence to Port Dalrymple, having permission to take the Oil and Seal Skins that may be procured by individuals in this Neighbourhood during the present Year, to England, and as I conclude no King’s Ship will be sent for that purpose before the War is ended, I have engaged with the Master to take on board that Ship Timber now ready, of which the enclosed is a near Account. The Owners having left the Freight to the determination of the Navy Board, exact Invoices shall be transmitted to the Principal Officers and Commissioners with the Timber.

His Majesty’s Ship Buffalo will Sail the middle of next Month for Norfolk Island, Port Dalrymple and the Derwent, with People, Stock, Provisions and Stores for the use of those Settlements. I enclose her State and Condition And have the honor to be

Sir, &c,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

A return of the ship timber was also forwarded as Enclosure No. 5 of the despatch to Earl Camden, numbered one and dated 20th July, 1805.]
Governor King to the Commissioners of the Navy.

(Per whaler Ferrett.)

Gentlem., Sydney, N. S. Wales, July 20th, 1805.

I have the honor to Acknowledge the receipt of Yours of 13th Jany. 1804—I also received yours of 12th Decr. 1802 And request your reference to my Letter of Augt. 14th 1804 which contains the following paragraph respecting the Wages paid to the Two Seamen discharged from the Porpoise at the reduction of her Complement Vizt. “respecting the Wages paid the Seamen, being aware that it was contrary to the Act of Parlia’t, I should not have given that Order, but from the peculiar hardship of these Men’s Cases, And I beg to assure you that no Consideration of that or any other kind will again operate with me in future, altho’ it was done on a reported precedent in paying some Lascars at the Cape of Good Hope.”

I have also received yours of 25th Octr. 1804 respecting the impropriety you therein point out of the Master and Boatswain of the Buffalo being paid for Sail makers’ Work done on board that Ship, which you have directed to be stopp’d from their
KING TO COMMISSIONERS OF NAVY.  

respective pay; And that the Quarter Master and Quarter Master’s Mate are not strictly entitled, not being rated Sailmakers, yet that in this instance you are pleased to allow them the usual pay of 1s. 3d. a day deducting the exes from their pay.

Respecting the above I submit to your Observation that only one Sail Maker is allowed to the Buffalo, and no crew, which has rendered it necessary to employ a part of the Ship’s Company, and none appeared so fit to Superintend that necessary Work, as the Master and Boatswain, which I specified on the Voucher in question. And for which I respectfully presume precedents are not wanting, altho’ their rating on the Ship’s Books may not be inserted on the Voucher, excepting in Certifying it as Master and Boatswain.

In the enclosed Copy of a Voucher it appears that 1s. 6d. a day was paid the Boatswain for Superintending the Repairs and Conversion of the Buffalo’s and Lady Nelson’s Sails, as Canvas could not then be procured to replace those which were condemned. And the Boatswain not only Superintended but was obliged to work himself; how far your Honble. Board may apply this precedent in the East Indies or the Cape of Good Hope to this transaction, I must submit to your Consideration—at the same time assuring you that in future cases of that kind, that part of the Ship’s Company necessarily employed making Sails or repairing them will be specified as Sailmakers and receive no more than 1s. 3d. a day; I should not have allowed of 1s. 6d. a day but from the Naval Instructions—any regulation to the contrary not having reached this Colony.

When your Honble. Board considers that no greater Sum has been expended on all the Buffalos repairs, since she has been on this Station now nearly Three Years, than £215 14s. 11d. Sterling that those Objections may be dispensed with on this remote Service, more particularly so, as the great number of Convict Artificers that have been employed in the repairing of the Porpoise, Buffalo, Glatton, Calcutta, and Lady Nelson have never been charged or paid for their Labor,* beyond being Victualled from those Ships, while at work on them, exclusive of cutting down and refitting the Investigator.

I have, &c,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

P.S.—I have also the honor of enclosing Mr. Comy. Palmer’s reply to your requisition respecting his not having sent certain Vouchers in Support of payments during the Years 1793 and 1794.

* Marginal note.—At 3s. per Diem each Artificer, the Expence would have been £868 6s. 2d. Additional.
1805.
20 July.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[A copy of the voucher transmitted showing payments for sailmaking is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Account for Artificers' Work.

Drawn for Artificers on board the Buffalo and Investigator by Govr. King ............... £145 9 0
" " " by Comy. Palmer 69 15 11

Octbr. 1802 to July 1805 .................. £215 4 11

Amount of Convict Artificers labor on board the above Ships at 3s. per diem for which no charge is made .. £858 5 2

The above detailed in the Papers now sent Navy Board.

[Enclosure No. 3.]


Report of Convict Carpenters etc. employed from the Dock Yard to Work for the different Ships from Novr. 1800 to the present date.


At sundry times 3 Men employed 21 Weeks at 3s. pr. day deducting Sundays ................ £56 14 0

Buffalo.

At sundry times 5 Men employed 44 Weeks 1 day at 3s. pr. day deducting Sundays ................ £198 15 0

Lady Nelson.

At sundry times 4 Men employed 8 Weeks and 3 days at 3s. a day deducting Sundays ................ £30 12 0

Calcutta.

13 Men employed 8 Weeks and 2 days at 3s. a day deducting Sundays ................ £97 10 0

Glatton.

2 men employed 3 days ..................

Investigator.

1st time of her arrival 4 Men employ’d 5 Weeks i.e. 1 Man 20 Weeks
When cut down .... 3 do. do. 2 " " 6 "
do. do. 6 do. do. 5 " " 30 "

Building her upper Works, strengthening her etc.

11 Men employed 28 Weeks 308 "

Fitting out for England 13 do. do. 8 do. 104 "

10/468

Total Work is 10 Men for 46 Weeks 4 days ............ Weeks 46 4 days

At 3s. a day deducting Sunday ................ £474 0 0

Thomas Moore, Boat Builder.

Sydney, N. S. Wales, 10th July, 1805.
GOVERNOR KING TO SIR CHARLES MORGAN.

(Per whaler Ferrett; acknowledged by Sir Charles Morgan, 22nd April, 1806.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 20th July, 1805.

Requesting Your Reference to the accompanying Duplicates of my Letter of the 1st May last, I am sorry to be under the necessity of forwarding the Proceedings of a General Court Martial held on Mr. John Savage, Assistant Surgeon to the Territory, on the prosecution of Mr. Thomas Jamison, Principal Surgeon. The Sentence of that Court Martial And the provision made in the Royal Warrant respecting the sentence of Death or cashiering not being carried into Execution until His Majesty's pleasure is received thereon, imposes on me the necessity of requesting You will lay those proceedings and the Sentence before His Majesty, And to offer my humble prayer that the Recommendation of the General Court Martial May meet His Majesty's most gracious Consideration.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.

[A copy of the proceedings* of the court martial is not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Per whaler Ferrett.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 21st July, 1805.

With this I have the honor to enclose the Sydney Gazettes from the 25th May to this date. I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

(Per whaler Ferrett.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 22nd July, 1805.

As the Appeal of George Crosley† from the Verdict of a Court of Civil Jurisdiction and my Award still lies in my Hands waiting the Result of the Information I requested in my Letter, dated 14th March, 1804, sent by His Majesty's Ship Calcutta, which I am informed is arrived, I respectfully request that you

* Note 164. † Note 165.
will have the goodness to move My Lord Camden that the Opinion
of the proper Law Officer may be transmitted on those Quest-
tions—As Appeals to His Majesty in Council will be constantly
required by the litigious and fraudulent for the purpose of
evading as long as possible payment of their just Debts—And if
no security is necessary for prosecuting an Appeal to the King
in Council as resisted by George Crosley those litigations must
become more and more frequent and embarrassing.

I have, &c,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

SECRETARY MARSDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.
(Per transport William Pitt.)

Sir,
Admiralty Office, 22nd July, 1805.

I have laid before My Lords Commissioners of the Admi-
ralty your letters of the 20th December last, and its Inclosures,
reporting the Occurrences therein mentioned for their Lordships’
Information.

I am, &c,
WM. MARSDEN.

UNDER SECRETARY COOKE TO GOVERNOR KING.
(Per transport William Pitt.)

26 July.

Sir,
Downing Street, 26th July, 1805.

This letter will be delivered to you by Mr. Thompson whom
Lord Castlereagh mentioned in his letter to you of the 13th
July as having received his permission to go as a Settler to
New South Wales and whose Knowledge of his profession will
render him a useful inhabitant of the Colony.

I have, &c,
E. COOKE.

SECRETARY A. MARSDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.
(Per ship Tellicherry; acknowledged by Governor King, 22nd
February, 1806.)

31 July.

Sir,
Dublin Castle, 31st July, 1805.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, having appointed Mr.
John Connellan (who has been recommended to His Excellency
by the Medical Board) to be Assistant Surgeon on board the
Tellicherry Convict Ship, on her Voyage from Ireland to New
South Wales; I beg leave to recommend him to Your Notice, And
to request You will assist him in obtaining a Conveyance for his
Return to Europe, in Case he shall not determine to remain
abroad. Should Mr. Connellan have occasion for money to defray
his Expences, His Excellency requests You will (in Case You
shall approve of his Conduct) Advance him any Sum on Account of his Salary not exceeding Two hundred pounds Irish Money,* And Your Bills for the Same shall be duly honored.

I have, &c.,
A. MARSDEN.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY TO GOVERNOR KING.
(Per ship Tellicherry.)


We have received your Letter of the 20th December, 1804, informing us of your having given Mr. George Trooke an Order to act as Master of His Majesty’s Ship Buffalo; and acquaint you we will assign the Order for Payment when presented at this Office.

We are, &c.,
H. DUNCAN.
J. HENSLOW.
H. HARMOOD.

THE NAVY OFFICE TO GOVERNOR KING.
(Per transport William Pitt.)

Sir, Navy Office, 1st August, 1805.

I am commanded by the Commissioners of the Navy to acknowledge the receipt of Your Letter of the 27th December, with the Muster Book for H. M. Ship Buffalo under Your Command for the Months of June, July, Augt., Septr., Octr., and Novr. and Dead Ticket as therein mentioned.

I am, &c.,
R. A. NELSON.

SECRETARY A. MARSDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.
(Per ship Tellicherry; acknowledged by Governor King, 22nd February, 1806.)

Sir, Dublin Castle, 17th August, 1805.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has this day signed a Warrant for transmitting One hundred and thirty Men, and Thirty Six Women now embarked on board the Tellicherry in Cork Harbour for New South Wales. Among the Number, are five Men—Michael Dwyer, John Mernagh, Hugh Byrne, Martin Burke and Arthur Develin who were engaged in treasonable practices here and who have requested to be allowed to banish themselves for life to New South Wales to avoid being brought to Trial; And as it has been deemed expedient to make Such a Compromise with them, they are sent there. Not having been convicted they claim the advantage of this distinction, the Effect of which is not however to prevent their being Subjected to all the Laws and discipline of the Settlement, And that any further...

* Note 166.
indulgence is to be earned by their behaviour, of which there has been no reason to complain during the time of their Confinement here.

Three other Men also charged with treasonable Practices and who have acknowledged their Guilt, are embarked from the Gaol of the County of Carlow, their Names are John Fitzpatrick, Hugh Byrne and Lawrence Feulon—with these, there have not any Terms been made And they are considered to be of a very bad description.

A Mr. John Connellan has been embarked in the Tellicherry as Assistant Surgeon in the Ship, And he has some intention of Settling in New South Wales Should he be disposed to do so on his Arrival; it will give the Lord Lieutenant Satisfaction, if attention be paid to him by You and any Service rendered to him—He has been useful to Government in a Way that he will explain to You, And his general Conduct for some Years past, in which I have had intercourse with him, has been Such as makes me think him deserving of Your Notice.

I have, &c.,
A. MARSDEN.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.
(Per whaler Honduras; acknowledged by Right Hon. W. Windham to Governor Bligh, 30th December, 1806.)

Sir,
Sydney, New South Wales, 8th September, 1805.

As this goes by a Sealing Vessell which may be detained some time on her Voyage, and wishing to avail myself of every opportunity of communicating our Situation, I beg leave to inform you for the Information of My Lord Camden that the Colony is in a tranquil State and a general good state of Health prevails.

By the Ferret, I sent Duplicates of my Letters by Captain Kent with those of a subsequent date, which I hope will arrive safe.

In my Letters by the above Ship you will learn that by Mr. McArthur, who arrived here 6th June, I had the honor of receiving My Lord Camden’s and your Letters, dated October 30th,* 1804; every Arrangement respecting Mr. McArthur and the object of his pursuit has and will be complied with except that of locating Ground about Mount Taurus on the Cow pasture plains, which His Lordship might not have known or considered at the time is the resort of the numerous Herds of Wild Cattle, I have therefore left that Instruction until His Lordship’s further pleasure is received thereon, as I shall in mean Time locate an equal Quantity to Messrs. McArthur and Davidson on this side of the Nepean for the particulars of which I request a

* Note 167.
reference to my Letters by the Ferret and the Duplicates I propose sending by the Sydney, which it is conjectured may leave this for England about January next.

The Buffalo is gone with such provisions and Stores as can be spared from here to Port Dalrymple, taking Norfolk in her way where a quantity of salted Pork will be put on board with such Settlers as may choose to remove to Port Dalrymple.

The Sydney of 1,000 Tons belonging to Mr. Campbell has taken on board a great quantity of very useful Timber on account of Government and consigned to the Navy Board which but little more than serves her for Ballast. The arrangement of Freight is left by Agreement to the decision of the Navy Board.

As a quantity of Salt pork will remain at Norfolk Island after the Buffalo has taken the Quantity for Port Dalrymple, and there being a quantity of Grain at that Island, I have caused an Agreement to be made with the Master of the Sydney to touch at Norfolk Island and take the Remains of Salt pork and what Grain can be spared from thence to Lieutenant Governor Collins's Settlement on the Derwent as that Settlement will soon be in want of provisions.

I beg to press the Necessity of Salt pork being sent agreeable to the requisition I had the honor to make by the Albion, Lady Barlow, and Investigator, which I have also repeated in my Letters by the Ferret, all which I hope will have been delivered before the Receipt of this. An equal Necessity exists for the different Stores both Annual and extra, the remains of those we had before being nearly exhausted. But it is to be recollected that a Debt remains due to the Crown by Individuals of £10,547 17s. 0d. Sterling on the exchange of those Supplies in Barter for Grain etc. exclusive of what has been paid to the Commissary during the last half Year viz. from December to June last.

I am sorry to say that on opening some Wheat Stacks lately the destructive Effects of an Insect called the Fly Moth has been so great as to destroy Two thirds of the Wheat belonging to Individuals. Fortunately the evil has not been so extensive with the reserve of Wheat I have always endeavoured to keep in Stacks as a provision for similar exigencies. That Recourse is now applied to, as the only means of continuing the full Ration until the ensuing Harvest which has at present a good Appearance.

Colonel Collins has informed me that he has long been in expectation of receiving Supplies of provisions and Stores from England, what reason he may have for that Hope I have not been informed of, but I sincerely wish it may be the case. His Wants have been as liberally supplied as our Store admits of and will
1805. 8 Sept.

Supplies for settlement at Port Dalrymple.

Supplies of animal food for settlements in Tasmania.

Report on general muster.

continue to be so as long as our Resources will allow. Exclusive of the attention requisite to Supply that Settlement, the wants of Port Dalrymple are equally if not more pressing as the formation of that Settlement has been made entirely from hence, whereas, Colonel Collins brought the most ample Supplies from England many of which he now possess exclusive of provisions which has some time past been Expended; providing these Supplies I can assure you Sir in the still Infant state of this part of the Colony requires much attention and forethought, as it is not only their present but future Wants we have to provide for. It is to be hoped that they will soon be able to furnish themselves with Grain. And that the advantageous number of Breeding Stock they possess may in a very few Years afford Animal Food. Still they must be fostered, nor must they be suffered to languish, or to cut at the Root of their future Subsistence by being obliged to kill their Breeding Stock which has cost so much and cannot be replaced but at a very great Expence.

I have stated these Circumstances to impress the necessity of those Settlements being supplied with Animal Food from England for the present, as our Stores will not long admit of their being supplied from hence with Animal Food altho' I have much Dependance on the exertions that will be continued to keep up that Supply in part from Norfolk Island. Grain I do hope we shall be able to furnish them with, until they may be able to supply that want by their own Industry.

The General Musters of Inhabitants, Settlers, Ground in Cultivation and Stock being taken I am sorry the Time does not admit of my sending those Results which have been done every year about this period, but as the Ship sails so soon they cannot be arranged in Time to transmit, which will be done by the first Conveyance, I shall therefore only confine myself to observing that altho' a less quantity of Wheat has been sowed this Year than last, yet other Objects of Agriculture have been augmented. The Stock has increased in a great Degree particularly Cattle and Sheep, the Wool of the latter continuing to ameliorate, on which Subject the most ample Reports will be made by the first direct Conveyance as well as a General Report of the State of the Settlers.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

(Per whaler Honduras.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 8th September, 1805.

The Commissary being confined by an Accident has prevented him having the last half Year's Accounts ending the
30th June ready to transmit. The contingent Expenses for the Quarter from 1st April to 30th June (excepting the Sum drawn for the Cattle landed at Port Dalrymple from Calcutta) only Amounts to £176 £3. 1½d., Bills for which will not be signed until the half Year's Accounts and Vouchers are sent.

By the Ferret, I had the honor to transmit a List of the Bills and Vouchers drawn during the present Year as from January 1st to the date of the Bills drawn for payment of the Cattle landed at Port Dalrymple, April 30th, being the last Bill drawn on His Majesty's Treasury. I have repeated this Circumstance that no Forgeries may be practised.

Referring you to a fuller Information relating to Expenses to my Separate Letters already sent on that Subject, and those that will be transmitted by the first direct Conveyance. It is necessary I should inform you that the expence of this last half Year, viz. from 30th June to 31st December next, will be greater than the preceding half Year as far as relates to the purchase of Salted pork and Grain, a quantity of which must be procured from Individuals, who owe no Government Debts, to supply the Settlements at Port Dalrymple and Hobart Town, which with any other contingent Expence I apprehend may not greatly exceed £2,000 exclusive of what is sent from Norfolk Island by the Buffalo and the Freight of the Sydney to carry those Supplies to Hobart Town.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Navy Office, 9th Septr., 1805.

Enclosed we send for your Information a Copy of a Bill of Lading from Deptford Yard of Stores shipped on board the Porpoise Store Ship Mr. * Master for the use of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at New South Wales.

We are, &c.,

H. DUNCAN.

J. HENSLOW.

WM. RULE.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of the bill of lading is not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Per ship Sydney.)

My Lord,

Sydney, New South Wales, 2nd October, 1805.

In Obedience to Your Lordship's desire, as communicated by your Despatch dated the 30th October,† 1804, I have been anxious to obtain every correct Information respecting the in-

* Blank in original (see note 168).
† Note 167.
Reports on sheep and their fleeces.

Increase in flocks.

Improvement of fleeces in government flocks.

Advantages of private enterprise.

Improvement of fleeces in MacArthur's flock.

Increase of Sheep and improvement of the Wool. The most eligible mode appeared to be that of requiring Answers from the Sheep holders to a series of Questions, and to examine the different Fleeces on the Sheep's Backs, which has been very accurately done by the Rev. Mr. Marsden and a person who came with Mr. MacArthur, said to be a professed Wool-sorter.*

From those answers and their consequent Reports, which I have the honor to enclose, there can be no doubt of our Sheep increasing at least in an equal degree with that Species in any part of the World, which I do not doubt the Return of the Increase during the last Five Years may confirm, And that the change from Hair to Wool of different degrees of fineness has been and continues ameliorating beyond belief.

As the Observations of the Rev. Mr. Marsden, Mr. MacArthur, and the other principal Sheep-breeders are more diffuse and explanatory on this subject than the other avocations of my duty can allow me to be from practical experience, I must request Your Lordship's reference to those Documents. I shall therefore only remark that being well convinced from the period of my taking this Government of the great advantage that might be derived by the improvement of the Fleeces, I procured as soon as possible Two Rams of the half-Spanish breed from Mr. MacArthur and Two from the Rev. Mr. Marsden, in 1801, which have produced a total change in Government Flock from Hair to Wool of a tolerable degree of fineness. A number of those Ewes have been distributed to Settlers and others, who have still improved the Fleeces by acquiring Rams nearer to the real Spanish breed. Except keeping those retained by Government in that improving State, and considering them as the Stock from whence Industrious Individuals and New Settlers are occasionally supplied, I have not considered the Wool as an object for Government to attend to, beyond supplying the Manufactory I have established for the employment of Women, the Aged, Cripples, and Infirm part of the Inhabitants;† Experience having convinced me of the Fallacy of appropriating Public Labour and Expenes in works of that nature, which thrive so much better when conducted by the Individual who has an Interest in its produce, and whose situation, unconnected with other duties, enables him to watch and turn the various Changes to an improving productive account. To accomplish Exporting the finest Wool from hence to England, the advanced state of perfection Mr. MacArthur's Flocks have acquired by former Rams he procured, said to be Spanish, and those Rams and Ewes he purchased from His

* Note 169.
† Note by Governor King.—Hitherto most of the Wool has been Manufactured into Blanketting, Flannels, and Drugget, which has been of great use to the Inhabitants.
Majesty's Sale, in 1804,* will certainly enable him to make an early trial, which must increase in a Compound proportion Yearly; And from the attentive solicitude he bestows on the object I hope he may succeed.

However desirable it might be, and beneficial in the end to the Colonist and English Manufacturer, if all those holding Sheep would confine their breed to the Spanish, as they can hereafter provide themselves with Rams, Yet I am well convinced that compulsion among many would produce an opposite effect. That all have and are aiming to get half or whole bred Spanish Rams, South Down, or other English or Irish Rams into their Flocks, is sufficiently obvious, and what is now wanting to the general perfection of the finest Spanish Wool I have little doubt may be accomplished without the intervention of Authority in a few Years, which may be hastened when the advantage of rearing Spanish Sheep in preference to other kinds is more generally known and adopted and Individuals are convinced that Weight of Mutton and fineness of Wool are not incompatible with each other, which is not the general opinion here; and another apprehension is that the Spanish are not so hardy as the other kinds, altho' I have heard of no conclusive reason for that persuasion, which is generally entertained by many of the Sheep Farmers among the Settlers and others, particularly those whose present numbers have originated from perhaps a single Ewe. Many of this class cannot afford to keep a large Flock, although the means of feeding them has been much facilitated by the extensive Common Lands which have been granted in each District; therefore the Settler disposes of his Overplus Males to the Butcher, who is satisfied with weight of Carcase, which gives the Settler immediate means to provide the Necessities of his Family, and the Butcher a profit, not regarding the distant advantage to be derived from having the finest Wool by changing his present breed to the Spanish, which no Argument can convince the greater part of the Sheep Farmers may yield an equal quantity of Mutton with the South Down or other breed. Fortunately this is an evil that only attaches to the Males, as killing Ewes has ever been expressly forbid. Experience and Observation may complete that which has so successfully commenced, and is proceeding as well as can be with the aid of a good Climate and the finest natural pasturage, which abounds in very extensive Tracts throughout this Country, and eminently so in the situation Mr. MacArthur pointed out to Your Lordship about Mount Taurus, on the Cow Pasture Plains.

Respecting the number of Sheep in these Settlements Vizt. Sydney, Parramatta, Hawkesbury and their Districts, and the

* Note 170.
probable time it may take to double their numbers, the following short statement, which includes the Sheep belonging to Government and Individuals, will shew:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>July, 1804</th>
<th>14,501</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Living Increase</td>
<td>6,116</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killed and sent away</td>
<td>1,652</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Increase in the Year</td>
<td>7,768</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

which is 518 more than the Increase of half the number in 1804. May it not, therefore, be reasonably presumed that the number in 1806 will be increased far beyond half the number of what there was in 1805, Exclusive of the Increase upon the Increase of 1804; and as the greater proportion are and will be Ewes, the Increase will therefore be proportionally greater. What the Increase Yearly has been since 1800 may be observed in the Annual Return of the Settlers' General Muster in August last.

From what I have had the honor of stating at different periods, and the above Observations, joined to the accompanying Reports, I have reason to think that a very considerable progress will in time be made by the exertions of Mr. MacArthur and those who raise Sheep, in attaining the desirable Object of Mr. MacArthur's views in Exporting Fine Wool to England, to facilitate which Your Lordship will observe that no Accommodation on my part has been or will be wanting.

I have, &c,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

MESSRS. MACARTHUR AND MARSDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Parramatta, 27th July, 1805.

In Compliance with the Request Your Excellency has been pleased to make to us, We have the honor to transmit herewith such queries as appear to us calculated to draw forth a true and correct Statement of the present Condition of the Sheep Flocks in this Colony and of the Improvements that have been, or that may be reasonably expected hereafter.

We have reason to think that no regular System has been adopted by the generality of Persons who keep Sheep, and that much of the Improvement which has been experienced in many Flocks is solely to be attributed to the Fertility of the Soil and the Salubrity of the Climate.

As Your Excellency must naturally be anxious that the Information You do receive should be as correct as possible, We respectfully beg leave to Suggest the Expediency of having every
KING TO CAMDEN.

559

Flock inspected by Mr. Wood, the professional Gentleman who came out in the Argo, and that he be accompanied by either two or three respectable Gentlemen, who should be instructed to propose the Queries and receive the Answer of each Person.

This mode of Enquiry might stimulate the different Sheep Proprietors to more particular Care hereafter in the Management of their Flocks, as the Opinion of Mr. Wood on the Value of the different Wools must necessarily have great weight with many who are nearly altogether uninformed upon the Subject, and might very powerfully operate to remove prejudices which if persisted in may long retard the Increase of fine-Woollen Sheep in this Colony.

We have, &c,

JOHN McARTHUR,
SAML. MARSDEN.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

QUERIES SUBMITTED.

Q. 1.—Have you any true-bred Spanish Sheep in Your Flocks?
Q. 2.—Do you endeavour to preserve the Spanish Breed of Sheep pure and unmixed with other breeds?
Q. 3.—What other Breeds of Sheep have You that produce fine Wool?
Q. 4.—What Rams have You had in Your Flocks, And from whom and from what Country did You obtain them?
Q. 5.—Do you think breeding of the pure Spanish Sheep will be as profitable to You as if You bred other kinds?
Q. 6.—Do you think the Wool of all kinds of Sheep improves in this Colony?
Q. 7.—How many Sheep do You possess at this time?
Q. 8.—How long do you suppose it will be before Your whole Flock will be increased to twice their present Number?
Q. 9.—What Means have you adopted to improve the Carcase and Fleece of Your Sheep?

[Enclosure No. 3.]

MR. ROWLAND HASSALL* TO GOVERNOR KING.

Parramatta, 10th August, 1805.

In Compliance with the General Orders of July 23rd,[† respecting Flocks of Sheep, &c., I take this Opportunity to answer the Nine Questions in as brief a Manner as possible.

To Q. 1 and 2.—I have only to say that I have no true-bred Spanish Sheep in my Flock.

Q. 3.—I find that the Cross-Breed betwixt the Spanish Ram and the Bengal Ewe produces tolerable good Wool.
Q. 4.—I have one good Ram of my Own of the Cross-Breed, and a Spanish Ram that the Reverend Mr. Marsden was so kind

* Note 171. † Note 172.
as to lend me, and nearly the whole of the Flock was purchased from the Revd. Mr. Marsden and the late Mr. Barrington’s flocks.

Q. 5.—It is my Opinion that the Cross-Breed of the Spanish Ram and Bengal Ewe is most profitable, as their Wool is not of the worst Quality; being hardy they will live where others will starve; they are generally good Meat And their Increase is also great. For Example: The Revd. Mr. Marsden, about 26 Months ago, was good enough to let my Daughter Mary have a small Bengal Ewe in Exchange for a Wether Sheep, And at this date the said Ewe has increased to Eight in Number, and they are some of the best and healthiest Sheep in the Flock.

Q. 6.—I cannot give any decided Answer, as the certain Cares of a great Family prevents general Observations; Therefore must leave it to Gentlemen of more leisure and better Judgment.

Q. 7.—I have under my Care 216 Male and Female Sheep, part belonging to Mr. Edwd. Lamb, part to myself, and 15 of them to Mrs. Kilpack.

Q. 8.—This seems the most difficult to Answer, as the Wet Seasons, the Dishonesty and Carelessness of the Shepherds, The Destruction that the Native Dogs often make, as well as many other Causes that might be mentioned, argues much against their Increase; But as the Question is only put on a Supposition, we may say from two to three Years.

Q. 9.—I just observe that to improve the Fleece and Size I have borrowed Rams from the Revd. Mr. Marsden’s Flocks, which have had the desired Effect. To improve their health and strength I removed the Sheep from the Low Grounds about the Brick-fields, Parramatta, to Baulkham Hills, but having no Shed the weak Sheep, with the Lambs that was yeaned in the wet, most of them died; And If I had not removed the Flock when I did from Parramatta I verily believe I should have lost them all. As those low parts of Land seem to abound with some kind of Minerals that cause the Water to be so brakish that it is neither good for Man or beast, and has a great tendency to infect the Sheep with the rot.

Rowland Hassall.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

MR. THOS. ROWLEY* TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sydney, 9th August, 1805.

Agreeable to Your Excellency’s Order of the 28th July last, I have sent the Answers to the Nine Questions, viz.:

Q. 1.—I do not know.
Q. 2.—No.
Q. 3.—I am no judge.

* Note 173.
Q. 4.—My first Ram was from California, and my Second two Spanish Rams from Captn. Waterhouse.
Q. 5.—I do not know.
Q. 6.—I think it does.
Q. 7.—Males 219, and Females 300; Total, 519 Sheep.
Q. 8.—I do not know.
Q. 9.—None.

THOS. ROWLEY.

[Enclosure No. 5:]

MR. EDWD. ROBINSON* TO GOVERNOR KING.

Hawkesbury, 5th August, 1805.

Your Excellency requesting Answers to the Questions stated in the Sydney Gazette, dated the 28th July, relative to the Sheep, according to my experience and Judgment are as follows:—

Q. 1.—I have not.
Q. 2.—I shall endeavour to obtain a few of the pure Spanish Breed and am determined to keep them unmix’d, which I think is not possible without having two folds and Two Shepherds, and I have got but one run for Sheep at present.
Q. 3.—A few Ewes, a removal from the Spanish Breed.
Q. 4.—The first Ram I had from Jones, of the Seven Hills; large Carcase but coarse Wool.
Q. 5.—I do not. I think there may be larger Sheep bred in this Colony, and the Carcase at present is most profitable; But the pure Spanish Breed for fine Wool.
Q. 6.—I do, by Change of Breed.
Q. 7.—One hundred and two.
Q. 8.—About twelve Months, by letting the rams run continually with them.
Q. 9.—Three young Rams I have from that large Ram I had from Jones, and Ewes of very fine Wool which I suffered to run together, and by changing my rams when I can procure any I think to be larger or better Wool.

EDWD. ROBINSON.

[Enclosure No. 6:]

MR. JAMES SHEPHERD† TO GOVERNOR KING.

In Compliance with Your Excellency’s Order of the 4th of August, 1805, James Shepherd, Settler, in the District of Kissing Point, doth hereby transmit his Answers to the following Questions, viz.:

Q. 1.—No.
Q. 2.—I have none true bred.
Q. 3.—Bengal, crossed by Spanish.
Q. 4.—One, between Spanish and Cape, obtained from Mr. Marsden.
Q. 5.—No.
Q. 6.—I have not experienced.
Q. 7.—Thirty-Three.
Q. 8.—Ten Months.
Q. 9.—Only careful Attention for Pasture.

Remarks.

An Ewe of the Bengal Breed will bring Lamb twice a Year by Experience, and often two at each time; and altho' the Carcase and Fleece coarse, Yet if crossed by a Spanish Ram will improve both and prove beneficial to the Settler.

JAMES SHEPHERD.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

MR. THOS. ARNDELL* TO GOVERNOR KING.

Hawkesbury, 8th August, 1805.

Mr. Arndell begs leave to inform His Excellency on the Questions published in the Gazette of his breed of Sheep:—
Q. 1.—He has some from a real bred Spanish ram.
Q. 2.—He has taken Care to improve on the Spanish and fine Wool by good rams.
Q. 3.—The flock in general is fine Wool of the Irish and Lansdown kind.
Q. 4.—The best real Spanish rams from Captain Waterhouse.
Q. 5.—The real Spanish is not so profitable as the mixed breed of Sheep, the former being of a small and tender kind.
Q. 6.—Yes.
Q. 7.—In all, 276.
Q. 8.—About Two Years.
Q. 9.—By the best of Food and Rams.

THOS. ARNDELL.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

MR. GEORGE HALL† TO GOVERNOR KING.

Hawkesbury River, 10th August, 1805.

I have answered the Questions in the Sydney Gazette concerning Sheep to the best of my Judgment:—
Q. 1.—I have no true bred Spanish Sheep.
Q. 2.—I endeavour as much as possible and Increase what I have of the Spanish breed.
Q. 3.—I have Irish, or rather the Ancient Northumberland breed, as of late Years Tees Water Sheep is chiefly bred in that County.

* Note 176. † Note 177.
Q. 4.—My Ram is from one of the above Ewes, purchased from Mr. Cummings, and has the Appearance of being got by a Spanish Ram.

Q. 5.—If I could procure the Tees Water Breed I would prefer them before any, the Spanish next.

Q. 6.—I do not, for (altho’ I have a fine-Wool’d Ram) the Quality of the Wool.

Q. 7.—I have Seventy-Seven.

Q. 8.—I suppose my Flock will increase to twice the Number in fifteen Months, as I have forty-six female Ewes and Ewe Lambs. The whole of my Flock in three Years has increased eight Ewes heavy in Lamb, six of which I purchased from Mr. Cummings.

Q. 9.—I have used no Means, As I wished to increase my Number. In my Opinion the best Means to improve the Carcase, to let them breed only once a Year, and to travel as little as possible. To improve the fleece is to shear them regular.

GEORGE-HALL.

[Enclosure No. 9.]

REV. SAMUEL MARSDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Parramatta, 5th September, 1805.

In Compliance with Your Excellency’s request, and at the same time to gratify my own Inclination, I have accompanied Mr. Wood thro’ the Different Districts of the Settlement, and examined the respective Flocks of Sheep. My principal Object has been to acquire a more perfect Knowledge of the real Quality and Value of Wool, and to be convinced how far it appeared to be an Object worthy of General Attention. Since Your Excellency has called for every Information upon this Subject, With Submission I here Communicate such General Observations as I have made upon my own Flock, and upon the respective Flocks which have been examined.

For the last seven Years I have paid particular Attention to the Improvement of my own Sheep, and at the same time have minutely Observed the Flocks of some Gentlemen. The main Object I have constantly kept in view (as an Individual) has been to Improve the Constitution of the Sheep, the weight of the Carcass, and the Quality of the Wool. Upon this general Principle I have acted, without Attending to any one of these three things separately. In order to carry my plan into Effect as far as local Circumstances would permit, I have selected all my best Male Lambs every Year such as promised to be hardy in their Constitution, weighty in their Carcass, and fine in their Fleece. These Lambs when weaned have been kept separate from my breeding Flocks till they were old enough to put to the Ewes.
Choice was then made of such as appeared to me to possess the above Qualities. I have not always chosen a Ram with the finest Fleece to Breed from; any one that has appeared Deficient either in weight or Constitution has generally been rejected, though his Fleece might be of a Superior Quality.

One true-bred Spanish Ram and Ewe, with four half-bred Southdown Rams, have been the Sheep that have improved my Flock very far beyond expectation, both in Beauty, Constitution, Weight, and Fleece. As far as my own Observations have gone, I have always considered the pure Spanish Breed much more delicate in their Constitution and lighter in Carcass than the produce of Ewes crossed with the Spanish or half-bred Southdown Rams. This remark is merely stated as an Opinion, because I think that the Number of true-bred Spanish Sheep have been and still are so few, that no certain general practical principle can be established respecting them. Perhaps they may be found hereafter to be equally as hardy as Other Breeds.

With respect to my own Flock, it is my Intention to follow the System I have hitherto done, being persuaded that it will contribute more to my present Interest than any Alteration would do. I shall, therefore, make it my study to Unite as much as possible Beauty of make, Strength of Constitution, Weight of Carcass, and Goodness of Fleece.

With regard to the General Flocks that have been examined by Mr. Wood, the Improvement has been very great as well as Universal through the Settlement, and in many Instances without the Care and Attention of the Proprietor. Where any particular attention has been paid the Improvement in the Wool is incredible. All the Flocks, Originally, with the exception of a few Sheep, have been bred from Sheep Imported either from the Cape or Bengal, which produced nothing but Hair. Most of the Flocks now are covered with Wool of Various Qualities, and very little hair Comparatively to be seen in any. I cannot but Attribute the great Improvement already made both in the Fleece and make of the Sheep, to the Mildness of the Climate, and the Richness of the Pasturage. Should fine wool be thought an Object of National Importance, it is my Opinion it may be produced in the highest Perfection. The Sheep Farmer has everything that a mild, Salubrious Climate and a fertile soil can do to Stimulate his exertions and excite his Attention to his Flocks.

One remark more I would make here, viz., That Sheep are timid, delicate Animals, their Welfare calls for the constant Care and Attention of Man. Many Flocks have suffered much this Season from the Ignorance or Inattention of the Proprietors or their Servants.
As those who possess Flocks of Sheep acquire more experience and Knowledge, and feel a greater Interest in them, it may be expected that this useful Animal will meet with more General Attention. They will always be found to Improve and Multiply in Proportion to the Care bestowed upon them.

Sheep can never suffer in New South Wales for the want of food or from the Severity of the Weather, as they do in Colder Climates. I calculate that a good Flock of Ewes with common Care will Yean three times in two Years if left to follow nature, and their produce will yean at the Age of Eighteen Months. From this data the Multiplication of Sheep may easily be inferred.

SAML. MARSDEN.

[Enclosure No. 10.]

MR. EDWARD WOOD TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Parramatta, 3rd September, 1805.

In compliance with your Excellency's desire, I have minutely and carefully examined the Wool of the different Flocks of Sheep in the Colony. The Opinion I have formed from the Investigation is that a very great improvement has been already made in the wool of every Flock that I have seen, and the specimens of Wool grown in Mr. McArthur's Flock, and from One Ewe belonging to the Reverend Samuel Marsden, satisfies me that with due care and attention to propagate from the pure Race of Spanish Sheep, until sufficient numbers of them can be raised, or from the nearest kind to them that can be procured, the whole of the Wool would, in a few Years, become equal in quality to the very best that is obtained from Spain. It is with concern, however, that I observed this great national object may be many years retarded by an unaccountable prejudice which appears to prevail in favor of weight of Carcase instead of fineness of Fleece, and on this account a decided preference in favor of a Cross that I understand has been obtained from a South Down Ram. Whether the Breed will prove heavier than the Spanish I am incapable of judging; but certain it is, Wool of the description produced by these Sheep will not pay for sending to England, nor if it would is it wanted. Whereas, on the contrary, so great is the scarcity of Spanish Wool that it sells for almost any price. And serious apprehensions are entertained, by the best-informed people, that the French will increase their manufacture of fine Cloth, and exert their influence over Spain to prevent Great Britain from participating in the purchase of the fine Wool of the latter Country. I am aware that this national consideration will operate very slightly, or perhaps not at all, on the minds of
many of the Sheep Farmers here; Yet I should hope that a little time would convince them, when they see the prodigious success and increase of Mr. McArthur’s Flocks, that strength of constitution and weight of carcase may be combined with fineness of Fleece, and that the pure breed of Spanish Sheep—I speak from Mr. McArthur’s information and my own observations on the size and health of his Flocks—possess the two former qualities in as great a degree as the South Down or any other Breed in the Colony, except the Teeswater. The strength of whose constitutions in this Colony, I understand, are not yet ascertained. If I can at any future period be of the smallest service in collecting further information, I beg your Excellency will freely command my services.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD WOOD.

[Enclosure No. 11.]

A REPORT of the State of Mr. McArthur’s Flocks of Sheep, with some Observations on the Advantages which may be expected from the Growth of fine Wool in New South Wales.

Parramatta, New South Wales, 2nd October, 1805.

The fine-Woolled Sheep imported here from the Cape of Good Hope in the Year 1797 were said to be of the Spanish Breed. The Excellence of the Fleece of these Sheep, combined with the Consideration of their peculiar form, bears strong Evidence in favor of the Correctness of this Report, tho’ it is impossible to say whether they originally Sprung from the best kind of Sheep that is bred in Spain. Be this as it may, nothing is better established than that the Wool of this breed of Sheep has considerably improved in this Climate; and as Mr. McArthur has had the good Fortune to bring out from England four Rams and one Ewe, purchased from His Majesty’s Flock of Spanish Sheep, It is to be hoped that these valuable Animals will be the cause of a still further Melioration in the Quality of our Wool. Indeed, there appears no reason to fear but that the Wool of this Country may by Care and judicious Management be placed on an Equality with the very best that is grown in Spain.

It has been Mr. McArthur’s invariable Practice to keep the Spanish Breed apart from all others, and as fast as Spanish Rams have been reared they have been put amongst the coarse-wooled Ewes.

The result of this System has proved extremely satisfactory, his Flocks now consist of more than Five Thousand, of these Sixty are of the pure Spanish kind, and the whole are much improved in the quality of the Wool; he is of Opinion the best
Judge will be unable to discover any material difference between the perfect and the mixed breed in Seven Years.

With respect to Constitution, Size, and Aptitude to fatten, he has tried all the Breeds he could obtain in the Colony, and he has found the Spanish surpass them all in every one of these Qualities.

In the Representations that Mr. McArthur had the honor to make in England to His Majesty's Ministers, he stated that he thought a Flock of Sheep would double itself in two Years and an half; longer Experience induces him to think it may be done in rather less time; but in the Estimate he now proposes to make, he will govern himself by the same data on which his original Calculations was made, for he is desirous rather to repress too sanguine Expectations than to encourage such as may prove fallacious.

Estimating the Sheep in New South Wales at Twenty Thousand, a plain Arithmetical progression will prove that the present Stock may increase in Twenty Years to Five Millions, and calculating two pounds and a half of clear Washed Wool to each Sheep, they would produce almost twice as much Wool as England now purchases from Spain at an Annual Expence of One Million Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Should Great Britain still require a much larger Supply, Sheep can be easily multiplied to any Extent in the immeasurable Forest which surrounds us.

It is difficult for the Mind to embrace all the Advantages which must flow from the Successful Progression of this great National Object; for if we contemplate the progress of the Cotton Manufactory we shall see that at the Commencement of the Eighteenth Century the quantity of raw Cotton imported into England did not exceed two Millions of Pounds weight. At this period it amounts to more than Twenty Millions; and though its price has considerably advanced, yet Manufactured Cotton Goods have fallen full Two Hundred per Cent. This prodigious diminution in price is attributable to no other Cause than the Introduction of Machinery, by which the Expence of Manual Labour is comparatively reduced to Nothing.

Now, repeated Experiments have demonstrated that the same Machinery is equally applicable to every Branch of the Woollen Manufactory, and in truth it would long since have been adopted but for the popular Clamour that thousands of Labourers would be thrown out of Employment. "It cannot be denied," says its Opponents, "that Machinery would reduce the price of Woollen as it has done that of Cotton Cloths, but the two Cases bear no Analogy, for when Machinery was applied in the Manufacture of
Cotton the increased Quantity of the raw Material furnished Abundance of Employment in some other branch to those whose Labour the Machine superseded. Make but the same Experiment in the Woollen Manufactory, and its fatal Effects upon the poor will soon be felt; for as You cannot increase the quantity of Animal Wool now brought into the Market, Any invention that has a tendency to diminish Manual Labour is and must be pernicious."

This reasoning has had great Weight on the Minds of best informed Men; but if we can by our united Efforts (as assuredly we can) raise in this Colony any Quantity of fine Wool, all its force would be at once demolished.

What the demands of Great Britain may be for that Commodity, we certainly may supply it. The universal use of Machinery might then be safely Sanctioned, And the British Manufacturers would be enabled so to reduce the price of Woollen Cloths, as would secure throughout the world the most complete Monopoly that any people ever possessed. We also should largely participate in the profits of this gainful Trade and should enjoy the pleasing Consolation that our labours were contributing to the Support and prosperity of that parent Country to whom our Debt of Gratitude can never be paid.

JOHN McARTHUR.

GOVERNOR KING TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY.

(Per ship Sydney, via India.)

Gentlemen,

Sydney, October 10th, 1805.

Referring You to my Letter of the 20th July last, informing you of my intention of sending by the Sydney such Ship Timber as was ready cut And as she has received the Quantity stated in the within Invoice, I have enclosed the Conditions on which Timber was received wherein you will observe the remuneration for freight is left entirely to Your Honorable Board And as I acquainted You in a former Letter that it occupied the place of Ballast some deductions from any usual rate of Freight I should suppose might be made on that Account.

As the timber is all of a very good Quality and great part of it crooked, I hope it will prove an acceptable Supply for the Exigencies of the Navy.

I have, &c,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]
SECRETARY MARSDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.
(Per transport Sinclair.)
16 Oct.
Admiralty Office, 16th October, 1805.
Sir,

Having communicated to my Lords Commissioners of the
Admiralty Your three letters* of the 30th April last with the
several papers therein mentioned I have their Lordships' Com-
mands to acquaint You that they approve of Your having dis-
patched the Investigator to England under the particular
Circumstances You have stated And of Your having given a
passage on board that Ship to the Scientific persons mentioned
in Your Letter.

I am, &c.,
WM. MARSDEN.

SECRETARY MARSDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.
(Per transport Sinclair.)
23 Oct.
Admiralty Office, 23rd October, 1805.
Sir,

Having laid before My Lords Commissioners of the Ad-
miralty Your Letter of the 20th December last, I have their
Lordships' Commands to acquaint You that they approve of
Your having appointed Mr. Symons to Command the Lady Nel-
son as a Lieutenant and have directed the Navy Board to pay
him during the time he may Act in that Capacity.

I am, &c.,
WM. MARSDEN.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.
(Despatch No. 1, per whaler Elizabeth and Mary.)
24 Oct.
Sydney, New South Wales, 24th October, 1805.

1. With this I have the honor of forwarding a Triplicate
of my Letters to you since my general Communication to My
Lord Camden by the Investigator and Ferret. This would have
been addressed to His Lordship with the Reports of Muster,
Sheep, and Wool with other official Documents, but as the
Whaler this goes by will be detained to fill the Ship with some
Oil wanting to compleat her Cargo on the Coast of New Zealand,
and as I conclude the Sydney will join the same Convoy at Saint
Helena I have deferred sending those Documents and making
a general Communication to His Lordship until the Sydney's
departure, which I hope will enable me to send the whole of this
Year's Accounts.

2. In my Letters by the Ferret I communicated that the Ship
Sydney under certain necessary Restrictions had my permission
to proceed to Europe with as much Whale Oil as could be pro-
cured about the River Derwent this Year by Individuals engaged

* Note 178.
in that Object. The Season for the Black Whale being ended, the small Vessels employed to collect the Oil have returned after depositing about Five hundred Tuns which the Sydney will take on her arrival at the Derwent; And as she has already taken all the Ship Timber on account of Government her stay here will be short after her return from that place.

3. The Sydney sailed from hence for Norfolk Island and the Derwent (as stated in the enclosed Triplicate) on the 4th Inst. and to preclude the possibility of Wanting provisions at Port Dalrymple I have since despatched the Lady Nelson thither, with as much Supplies as she could take, and a Colonial Vessel with Grain and Salt Meat to Lieutenant Governor Collins at Hobart Town; which is so far a fortunate Circumstance as a few Days after their Departure I received information from Lieutenant Governor Collins that the Master of the Sophia was obliged to throw twenty-eight tierces of Salt pork he was taking from hence for that Settlement overboard to lighten the Ship on account of damage received in a heavy Gale of Wind. This Mishap, joined to an Error in the returns, has reduced that Settlement to a very short Ration which Colonel Collins was enabled to extend by the Master of one of the Whalers leaving him what provisions he could spare, which has been repaid from the Stores at this place.

4. Being anxious to provide Grain for the use of those New Settlements for the ensuing Year I have directed the Commissary to advertize for Tenders at the lowest price to supply Grain equal to the Consumption of those victualled by the Crown at Port Dalrymple and Hobart Town on Van Dieman’s Land.

5. The Supply of Grain necessary to be sent to the New Settlements and the great Damage done by the Moth to the Wheat Stacks, has rendered it necessary to make an alteration but not a reduction in the full Treasury Ration which commenced the 5th Inst.* As the Military Ration, particularly Grain, so greatly exceeded that issued to all other Classes and the necessity of economising the whole, I directed the Military Ration to be reduced to that issued every other Description, which has necessarily required the stoppages from the pay of the non commissioned Officers and privates for their Ration to be taken off from the 24th Ulto. until a compleat Military Ration of Wheat can be again issued. The Harvest will commence next Month (November) and from the exertions that are making in planting Maize I trust and believe there will be a sufficiency of Grain for the next Year’s Consumption exclusive of the Supplies that must necessarily be sent to the New Settlements.

6. During the last Three Months a considerable Quantity of Fresh pork has been purchased from Individuals and received in

* Marginal note.—Military, 10½ lbs. Flour; Treasury, 8 lbs. Do.
payment of Debts due to the Crown, which being salted will considerably extend the Time that Species of Provisions will last.

7. Excepting the Destruction of the several private Stills for distilling Spirits from Sugar and Grain, and the trouble given to the Magistrates and myself by those concerned in the Southern Fishery, nothing very particular has occurred since my last. Respecting the Stills, this increasing practice was known some weeks ago to myself and Magistrates but the detection was deferred until sufficient proof could be obtained, when several of those Engines were destroyed and the Workers and such proprietors on whom the facts could be proved sent from the Colony, agreeable to a Colonial Regulation on that Head; where the Mischief would have ended is impossible to say, if not prevented, as it was clear that the working and a great part of the property was carrying on and belonged to some of the most determined United Irishmen. The necessary Measures that were taken I hope will prevent a Repetition of those practices at least for some Time to come, for exclusive of every Moral and political Evil that would have resulted from its not being put a stop to, the Means of the Inhabitants’ existence would have been greatly affected by the Quantity of Grain and Sugar that it was known to be in Contemplation to expend on this destructive Object.

8. In my former Letters to His Lordship and his Noble predecessor, I have communicated the Encouragement and Assistance I had given to the Adventurers in procuring Oil and Seal Skins about the Coasts and Islands of this Territory for the purpose of exporting to China and England, which has been the means of Two or Three of that Class who have recently expiated the Crimes for which they were sent here becoming Monied Men, whether nominally so or in reality I am by no means certain, however be that as it may; they now possess several small Craft and employ 216 People on those Objects, All which would have been extremely laudable if they had not very much forgot themselves.

9. Mr. Campbell and some others have adventured equally which has created much Jealousy between each other in obtaining Men to carry on their respective pursuits, And such has been their animosity that for some time past my Attention and that of the Magistrates have been more or less occupied and engrossed by the most litigious and malicious Complaints of the different Adventurers’ Conduct to each other, and the Disputes between them and the Men they employ, which has rendered the enclosed Copies of a General Order and consequent Bond necessary, not only to prevent those Disputes but also to relieve the people they employ from the Danger of being starved on the Isolated places
HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA.

they fixed to catch Seals and procure Oil. On requiring the Conditions of the Bond to be executed, I am sorry to say that the Conduct of some, amongst those who have been under the Sentence of the Law, has given me much Reason to regret that I ever extended such an Indulgence to persons of that Description, however that Conduct as well as many other Acts of Ingratitude I so often feel will in no ways operate with me in withholding my protection and encouragement to the deserving part of those Adventurers.

10. As I hope my Despatches by the Investigator or Ferret have arrived, You will have observed that in the Originals and Duplicates of those Letters as Pr. Margin* I have detailed the Expences unavoidably incurred in these Settlements under my immediate control (without adverting to those at Norfolk Island or Hobart Town) from the 1st of January to the Quarter ending March 31st and the expence attending the Cows sent from Calcutta to Port Dalrymple the bills in payment of the latter Service being dated 30th April last.

11. The Bills drawn in the Quarter from April 1st to 30th June last for the Contingent expence of these Settlements in that period amounted to £176 13s. 14d., of which one Set was drawn for £88 5s. 7d. in payment for Grain and pork purchased for the use of those maintained at the public Expence, and another Set for £88 7s. 6d. being in payment of the Engineer's Salary up to the 30th June last, and Arrears due to the late Commandant of New Castle not provided for in the Estimate, Vouchers for those Services will be forwarded by the Sydney.

12. I have also the honor to enclose a List of the Bills and their Amount drawn for the Contingent expences of this part of the Territory from the 1st of January last to the date of this Letter. In that List I request you will please to observe that not more than £710 17s. 5½d. has been appropriated to the ordinary contingent Service during the last half Year from January to June as the Cattle and provisions left at the Derwent is an extra Expence which I have every hope may be of the most lasting benefit to that Settlement. From the quantity of Fresh pork, received for salting, and Grain in the half Year from June to December, a greater Expence will be incurred than for the preceding half Year.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDER.

5th September, 1805.

The Governor has received information from Lieut.-Governor Paterson, dated the 1st August last, that a Boat's Crew had

* 1805 1st January, 30th April, 8th Sept.
KING TO COOKE.

arrived at Port Dalrymple from Cape Barren to solicit a Supply of Provisions to relieve their distresses and those of twenty other people belonging to the employ of Henry Kable and others, to the truth of which they deposed on Oath; And His Excellency having also received a complaint from a Gang of Men employed in the same Neighbourhood by Mr. Campbell, stating their distresses, having been (then the 21st of August) Ten weeks without provisions, and languishing with Cold and hunger.

As this is not the first time these Unfortunate people have been thus treated, and notwithstanding the Governor's endeavour to forward the exertions of those employed on the Fishery, yet he cannot in justice to the Complainants omit the severest censure on those who have thus negligently trifled with the existence of their fellow Creatures. Nor can he pass over in silence the litigation, Chicanery, and every other Species of irregularity that has more or less been forced on the attention of the Governor, Magistrates, and Courts of Justice in attending to the perplexing and unwarrantable conduct of the Owners in the South Fishery and their Men, which causes have made the following regulations necessary, viz.:

No Security is in future to be admitted for those who are detained for debt until the Creditors be fully satisfied.

Free Men having Wives and families at this Settlement will not be allowed to engage in the Fishery, because it is known that American Vessels have taken people of that description from the several Islands, and most certainly with the Consent of their Employers, by which means their families will become burthensome to the Public. But the Owners or Employers of all Colonial Vessels and Sealing Gangs may enter into a Separate Bond, themselves in £200 and Two Sureties in £100 Sterling each, to maintain the Wives and Families of those permitted to engage, with a ration equal to that issued from the Public Stores during the husband or parent's absence, unless satisfactory proof is adduced that the husband or parent so engaged is dead, and not taken from the Colony or its limits; and to bring them back to this Settlement (if required) when the term of his engagement is completed.

If Employers engaging Free Men do not maintain them until an opportunity offers of sending them to the Gangs, those engaged may relinquish their Contract, because it is a well known fact that Men thus bargained with or for have no other resource for their Maintenance than robbery, by which the Inhabitants are much annoyed.

In Order to prevent any description of persons being taken from hence without the Governor's leave, and to prevent those
obtaining that permission from experiencing any want of provisions while absent, His Excellency directs every person owning Colonial Craft of any kind to enter into the recognizances required by the General Orders of March 30th, 1805,* in which penalties will be included an Obligation to lay in a sufficient Stock of Provisions for the use of their respective Gangs at the places they are Stationed at; And that no reliance may be placed on the Settlements at Port Dalrymple and the Derwent for affording those Supplies, which, in the infant state of these Settlements, they are unable to do without distressing His Majesty's Service, in case the Sealers should, through the negligence of their Employers, be compelled to seek relief at either of those Settlements, the Governor has directed the respective Lieuten't-Governors to cause depositions being taken as to the cause of their wants, which depositions are to be transmitted to the Governor-in-Chief, who will (on proof of its being occasioned by the negligence of the Employers, or those acting under them), exclusive of the forfeiture of the penalties, direct that no future clearance be given any Vessel belonging to the Proprietor or Employer of such distressed Gangs, and that the said Lieu't-Governors, and the Officer in Command at Newcastle do direct the Deputy Commissarys to make a charge to the Owners of ten Shillings for each pound of Salt Pork, Wheat, Maize, or other Grain and Animal food so required and furnished, Bills for the payment of which to be required of the Master upon the Owners before the Provisions are delivered.

This Order and Regulation does not lessen the purport and intent of former General Orders on this Subject, as they remain in full force and effect, particularly that of the 30th of March last, except that the irregularities arising from the breach of these Orders, being a case of property, becomes cognizable by a Civil Court of Judicature. If the Magistrates cannot by their advice settle those disputes, or the parties do not submit to an Arbitration, then the only resort must be to a Civil Court.

By Command of His Excellency.

G. Blaxcell,
Acting Secretary.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

FORM OF BOND FOR WHALERS, ETC.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

KNOW all Men by these Presents that We

and

do hereby hold ourselves firmly and truly bound unto the Naval Officer of this Territory for the time being,

* Note 179.
in the several Penal Sums hereafter named, that is to say, the
said as aforesaid in the Penal Sum of £500
Sterling; and in the Penal Sum of £50 each, to be levied on their Goods, Chattels, Credits and Effects, of whatever nature and kind soever, on failure of due observance of the following Orders and Regulations; that is to say,

I. Not to take any Person whatever without the GOVERNOR's written Permission, after being duly advertised, in conformity to the General Order* of March 30th 1805.

II. Not to depart the Port without a regular Clearance.

III. Not to navigate without the Limits of the Territory, comprised within the Latitudes of 10° 37' and 43° 39' S. and 135° East Longitude from Greenwich—Exclusive of the Penalty in the Bond given on Registering.

IV. Not to entice Seamen, or entertain Deserters from His Majesty's Ships, Merchant Vessels, or from any Colonial Vessel or Gangs engaged at this place or stationed under Agreement at any of the Islands within the Limits of the Territory, except in the case of their belonging to Colonial Vessels or Sealing Gangs who receive no Pay, Consideration, or Maintenance from their Employers.

V. Failing to provide a sufficient Quantity of Provisions where the Gangs are stationed, whereby they may become distressed.

VI. Not to break Bulk until reported and entered by the Naval Officer and Fees paid according to the General Order of Oct. 15, 1800.*

VII. Not to authorize strange Vessels taking any Person from the Gangs, who is a British Subject.

VIII. Not to purchase or receive more than Twenty Gallons of Spirits from any Ships or Vessels they may meet, without the GOVERNOR's Permission.

Now the Condition of this Obligation is such, that if the above-bounden shall well and truly do, perform, and observe all and every the above Orders and Regulations in their true meaning and intent, then this Obligation to be void and of non-effect; or otherwise to remain in full force and virtue. In witness whereof WE have hereunto affixed our Seals and Signatures this day of 180 .

Sealed, signed and delivered in the presence of

[Enclosure No. 3.]

[A copy of the list of bills is not available.]

* Note 179.
Governor King to Earl Camden.

(Despatch per whaler Elizabeth and Mary.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

1st November, 1805.

Referring Your Lordship to the inclosed Duplicate of my Letter dated July 20th last on the Subject of the Lands about Mount Taurus on the Cow Pasture Plains, which, with Mr. McArthur and Mr. Davison’s Concurrence, I deferred locating to those Gentlemen for the Reasons and other Arrangements made with them until Your Lordship’s further Pleasure might be signified thereon.

I now have the honor to enclose a subsequent Correspondence, wherein Your Lordship will observe Mr. MacArthur’s reasons for urging my Compliance with Your Lordship’s directions in Your Dispatch of October 30th, 1804,* to locate the above Lands, which I was the more induced to do from the Assurances given me by those Gentlemen of their readiness to resign the Grants, if Your Lordship should disapprove of their retaining them and holding themselves bound not to take any Cattle across the Nepean Except such as are intended for Labour, And to do everything in their Power for the Preservation of the Wild Cattle, as stated in Mr. MacArthur’s Letter.

Deeming it essential to possess Your Lordship of the most ample Information respecting this part of the Colony and the wild Cattle its prescribed Bounds contain, I have the honor of enclosing the Observations of those I can depend on joined to what has fallen under my own inspection resulting from the different Examinations of that part of the Country, and the Increase of the Cattle that Strayed in 1788, which with my former Occasional Communications on that Subject I respectfully submit.

Having made the location to Mr. McArthur and Mr. Davison, a Circumstance in which the Interest of the Crown occurs respecting the property of the Wild Cattle in the Centre of which those Gentlemen are now seated; And however much I ought to rely on their Assurances that these valuable Herds shall not be molested, Yet I rather hope than am persuaded they will not in some Measure Suffer or be disturbed by the people they must necessarily place to Superintend the Establishments and Flocks of Sheep.

Referring to the enclosed applications I had the honor to make to My Lord Hobart, dated March 16th, 1804,† and my Letter to Your Lordship, dated July 20th, 1805,† consequent on my being informed that my first Application was received. I then drew

* Note 107. † Note 180.
from Government Herds the proposed Number of Cattle as an
Indemnification to my Family for its Claim of Governor
Phillip's donation of his part of the tame Cattle that strayed from
this Settlement soon after it was formed in 1788, and from which
the present Wild Herds have been produced, the whole of which,
by this Arrangement, will be the property of the Crown; There­
fore, no ways doubting Your Lordship's confirming the location
of those Lands to Mr. MacArthur, which appears absolutely
necessary for the Success of his Object, Some Measures should
be adopted to Secure this valuable resource to the Crown, which
I must confess, under the Circumstances of that Gentleman
having his Establishment and People in the Centre of their
Resort, cannot be assured otherways than by Mr. McArthur's
engaging to take Care of them and withdraw the extra Bulls and
Calves on the Condition he points out in the inclosed Copy of a
Letter from him, which I consider it would be advisable for the
Interest of the Crown to accede to,* as far as relates to getting
the extra Bulls and Calves from the Herds, making its con­
tinuance conditional on Your Lordship's pleasure.

All which is humbly Submitted by, my Lord, &c,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

MR. JOHN MACARTHUR TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Parramatta, 12th October, 1805.

I have the honour to acquaint You that I returned Yester­
day from an Excursion into the Woods, where I have been five
days in search of Land for Mr. Davidson and myself.

I made choice at first of a tract in the Vicinity of Prospect
Hill, but I afterwards discovered it to be within the Boundary of
the Orphan Ground. Except that, I have not seen an unappro­
priated Range of 5,000 Acres that contains 500 Acres of dry
Pasture on which I should think it safe to feed Sheep.

Under the Guidance of the best Guide in the Country, I care­
fully examined a Tract from near George's River to the Nepean,
and from thence to the South Creek and Prospect Hill, but en­
tirely without Success. Almost the whole is of that wet kind
which has been found so fatal to Sheep, or is covered with
Scrubby brush Wood.

From my anxiousness to comply with Your Excellency's Re­
quest that the Cow Pastures may not be settled upon until Lord

* Note by Governor King.—Mr. McArthur having been for some time past absent,
and occupied in removing his Sheep and fixing his Establishments at the Cow Pas­
tures, has prevented a conclusive Agreement being made; But his Terms are to have
One Head out of Three Males taken. As I do not consent to have the Females
 molested.

Ser. I. Vol. V—2 O
Camden's further Instructions are received, I assure You I have been more earnest in my Researches; but, as I have not been able to discover any Situation in which Flocks so extensive as mine can find Pasture without the hazard in a Wet Season of almost universal destruction, I trust Your Excellency will be pleased to allow Mr. Davidson and me to take Possession of the Land pointed out by Lord Camden. That tract is dry, firm, and is in every Respect so well adapted for a Sheep Pasture that on it the Increase of Sheep would be more rapid than has been calculated.

In such a healthy Situation their Fleeces also would improve in fineness, and the Wool soon would become the most convincing Evidence that this Country can relieve England from the danger of her present precarious dependence on Spain, and abundantly Supply all her demands for that raw Material, on which the prosperity of the great Staple Manufacture of the Kingdom depends.

I feel confident this national Object will appear to You of too much Importance to be exposed to the risk of failure by confining the Sheep to insufficient or unhealthy pastures.

It may be, however, satisfactory to Your Excellency that I should pledge myself and Mr. Davidson to resign the Grants I am now soliciting if Lord Camden should disapprove of our retaining them; And in the Meantime I shall hold myself bound not to take any Cattle across the Nepean Except such as are intended for labour, and to do everything in my power for the preservation of the Wild Cattle, both by restraining every person in my Employ from molesting them or bringing any person to Justice that I may discover wandering without Your Excellency's Sanction upon their pastures.

I have, &c,

JOHN McARTHUR.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

GOVERNOR KING TO MR. JOHN McARTHUR.

Sir,

Sydney, 13th October, 1805.

I have had the honour of receiving Yours of Yesterday, and am sorry the track You have gone over does not appear so fitting for the Pasture of Your Flocks as the Grounds in the Situation pointed out for You by the Minister.

I certainly could have wished to let the Cow Pastures lie over until my Lord Camden's pleasure was received on the Letter I wrote by the Ferret* respecting locating the Lands about Mount Taurus, Yet, as You state that there is no Situation to be found on which Flocks so extensive as Yours can find pasture without being exposed to inevitable destruction in a Wet Season, Anxious from inclination as well as duty to prevent such a public as well

* Note 181.
as private Calamity, I do not consider myself at liberty to decline or defer granting You the Accommodation prescribed by His Lordship, Which I feel myself the more justified in doing from Your promise, And that of Mr. Davison, testifying Your readiness to resign those Situations in the Event of my Lord Camden's disapproving of Your retaining them, and also Your promises respecting the Herds of Wild Cattle. I think, at any Event, You nor Mr. Davison should erect or make any permanent buildings or improvements beyond the Value of £1,000 each until a reasonable time may elapse before His Lordship's pleasure may be received thereon—Say two Years from this date.

As soon as Mehan has finished the Commons, which I think he has already done, he shall attend You to execute the enclosed Warrant for the Admeasurement of Your Allotment and Mr. Davison's.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Sub-enclosure.]

GOVERNOR KING TO ASSISTANT-SURVEYOR MEEHAN.

You are hereby required and directed to proceed forthwith to the Hut at the Nepean* and trace the course of that River to the Southward as far or a little beyond Mount Taurus. Having so done You will measure the following Proportions of Land to the persons hereunder named, in such Situations as they may choose, taking Care to preserve a Road as much as possible on the Flat Ground, that the Public may hereafter have a Passage to Stone-Quarry Creek, And as far as the Circumstances of Mr. McAr-thur's Views respecting his Sheep will allow of, You are to take Care that the Breadth along the River does not exceed the length inland by more than one-third:—To John McArthur, Esq., Five Thousand Acres; To Mr. Walter Davison, Two Thousand Acres; —For which this shall be your Warrant.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

GEORGE CAYLEY'S Observations on the Cow Pastures, which he calls Vaccary Forest, with Governor King's Remarks on such parts as he has visited.$

2nd November, 1805.

Mr. Caley gives no Account of the Land between Prospect Hill and the Nepean in the direction he went, which being the same Route I took in my Journey, I shall give such an Account of that Space as passing through that Track afforded. With few Exceptions, the whole Space appears fit for Pasture, and the Hills would certainly afford some Ground for Cultivation, particularly about a Range Six Miles from Prospect, named the Devil's Back, from whence Cabramatta Creek, which falls into George's River,

* Note 182.  † Note 183.
1805.
1 Nov.
Land between Prospect Hill and Nepean River.

The ford on the Nepean.

Observations on the wild cattle.

Land between Menangle and Douglas Park.

HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA.

takes its rise. Some of the Ground between the Devil's Back and the South Line of Government Allotment is very indifferent, not to say bad, but taken altogether is much the same as all Forest Land in the Colony—some good Spots and some Indifferent; but the whole of the track of Country between Prospect and the Cow Pastures may be called good grazing Ground, and extremely well watered for the use of Cattle and Culinary purposes where the Land admits of Cultivation.

The usual place for crossing the Nepean is nearly opposite the Hut.* A thick Brush grows on both Sides the Bank. The Land about a quarter of a Mile in is gentle Hills, the Soil much like the Forest Land in other parts of the Colony, but covered with the droppings of the Wild Cattle. About five Miles from the Ford to the Southward is a Lake or Pond, named by the Natives Munangle. It is tolerable large and produces a quantity of Eels, but it is sometimes dry in long droughts.

Past Munangle there is a tolerable extensive Flat, and the Ground hereabout has certainly a most luxuriant and fine Appearance, highly favoured for raising Stock, as the Flats afford the Finest Pasturage for large Stock and the Hills for Sheep, being covered with the most luxuriant Grass, and ponds of water conveniently dispersed. It is probable some of the ponds are dried up in the Droughts, but the River being so near makes this of less Consequence. At the place called “Rippenden” in Caley’s Chart, the Cattle Tracts begin with every Appearance of being a well-made road by the hands of Man, which he calls the London Road, leading through the Flat to the W.S.W., bounded on the North by a Range of High Hills covered with strong luxuriant Grass and Trees to their Summits, those Cow tracks sometimes branch off to the most accessible parts of the Hills. The Range and Summits of which appear to be the general Resort of the Cattle, particularly in warm Weather. “Rippenden” is about four Miles from “Munangle.” Near the former place Cayley fell in with a herd of the Cattle, they were lying down when he first Saw them, but soon after rose and fled. Shortly after they returned, halted at some distance, and Stared at his small party Consisting of a Man, his horse, and a small Dog; with some reluctance, Caley let his Dog attack them, when they took to flight in great Confusion. In this Herd he counted 53 Cattle, and nearly as many Bulls as Cows, he remarks they were in good Condition, although he does not seem to admit the probability of their being always in that State, a deviation from which I never heard from those who visited them at every Season. This was in February, when the Grass was burnt, the want of which most certainly did not contribute to their good Condition.

* Note 182.