### QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT of Convicts Victualled and at Public Labour—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>August, 1806</th>
<th>Various Employments</th>
<th>Servants</th>
<th>Recapitulate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sailing and Mines</td>
<td>Natural History and Botanist, Painters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sailers and Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Tommies, Tool Holsters and Thatchers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sailors and Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Orphans, House and Farm.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sailors and Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Boats Crew</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sailors and Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Government, Garden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sailors and Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Town Gang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sailors and Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Gaol Gang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sailors and Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Constables and Watchmen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sailors and Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Carrying Wood and Water for the Guards</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sailors and Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Attending Hospitals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sailors and Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Sick and Convalescent</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sailors and Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Tailors, Shoemakers, and Barbers</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sailors and Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Printers and Bookbinders</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sailors and Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Brewery and Sail Makers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sailors and Miscellaneous</td>
<td>To Commanded Officers, Civil, and Military, including Superintendents</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sailors and Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Overseers, Constables, and Free Men Doing Governors' Work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parramatta</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toongabbie</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle Hill</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Philip Gidley King.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>Woolen and Linen Manufactory</th>
<th>Spinning, Picking Oakum, etc.</th>
<th>Husking Corn and Picking Weeds</th>
<th>In Care of Govt. Huts</th>
<th>Sail Makers</th>
<th>Orphan House and Care of Orphans</th>
<th>Hospital Nurses</th>
<th>Sick and Convalescent</th>
<th>Blind, Insane and Invalids</th>
<th>Government Dairy and House</th>
<th>Settlers' Wives</th>
<th>Allowed to Overseers, etc.</th>
<th>Servants to Officers, etc.</th>
<th>Women allowed to New South Wales Corps</th>
<th>General Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>77</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Parramatta</td>
<td></td>
<td>58</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Toongabbie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Castle Hill</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>58</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>179</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.
Governor King to the Right Hon. William Windham.

(Despatch* marked “Separate A,” per ship Alexander.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, Augst. 12th, 1806.

With the accompanying Duplicate of my Dispatch to Earl Financial
Camden, dated 15th March last, and sent by way of India, I en-
closed my Separate Letter A. of that date, which relates to the
Expences of the Colony and to which I respectfully request your
reference; I now have the honor to forward the Commissary’s
Account for the last year 1805, which will be explanatory of the
Statement made in that Dispatch.

With this I have the honor to enclose the Commissary’s
Account from January 1st to the 12th August, 1806, and by a
reference to those Accounts and their respective Documents, It is
my Duty in this place to state the aggregate Amount of the
following Services which have been drawn for on His Majesty’s
Treasury during the above period. Vouchers for all which I have
the honor to enclose.

### Port Dalrymple.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount of Grain, Flour, Meal, and Sugar purchased</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kangaroo Flesh and Potatoes</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary to the Acting Surgeon at £90 P. Annum</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenditure on settlement at Port Dalrymple: £1,338 5 3½

### Hobart Town.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount of Spanish Meal purchased</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenditure at Hobart: £333 8 4

### Sydney, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spirits for Colonial Vessels</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar to issue as part of the Ration</td>
<td>1,685</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay of the Crew of the Estremina, Schooner</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of the Estremina</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper for Colonial purposes</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sal'y of Engineer, Artilly. Officer, and Assist.</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrears of Salary due Storekeeper at Norfolk Island</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenditure at Sydney: £4,466 1 4½

Total Amount of Bills drawn ............ £6,137 14 11½

* Note 202.
The Explanation of the Necessity of those Expences being incurred, I must observe that the purchase of Grain and Sugar for the Settlements at Port Dalrymple and Hobart Town will be sufficiently obvious from the infant State of those Settlements; And respecting the Spirits purchased for Port Dalrymple and Hobart Town to make up the Arrears of the promised Ration of that Article to the Civil and Military during the first year. The Necessity of that Measure I hope will be justified by my learning that some discontent prevailed that the promise of the Soldiers being allowed their ration of that Article for one Year was not fulfilled.

In the accompanying Duplicate* I had the honor to state my reasons for directing Kangaroo Flesh and Potatoes being purchased from Individuals at the New Settlements, which has produced the Effect of prolonging the time their Salt Meat would last and exerting Industry among the Individuals.

In my Separate Letter A And No. 7 by† the Lady Barlow to Lord Hobart, I had the honor of Stating the Arrangements I had made respecting the Appointment of Mr. Jacob Mountgarrett to act as Surgeon to the Settlement at Port Dalrymple on his being removed from that at Hobart Town; And that having taken it upon me to pay him for his Services at Hobart Town with my reasons for directing the Commissary to draw on the Treasury rather than the Colonial Agent for the then Amount due; And as he still continues in the Exercise of that Duty at Port Dalrymple, I have directed the Commissary to pay him up to the present period by a Bill on His Majesty's Treasury.

In the accompanying Duplicate of my Letter to Lord Castle-reagh, dated July 26th last, I detailed my reasons for directing the Extremena, Spanish Schooner, to be purchased for His Majesty's Colonial Service, And that I had for the Sake of Expedition and dispatch directed a Lieutenant and Seven Seamen belonging to the Buffalo to navigate her; And as much responsibility attended that unavoidable Measure, I directed the Commissary to make an Allowance of 5s. a day to the Lieutenant and one Shilling a day to each of the Men as a reward for their Attention and Care of the Vessel in going to Port Dalrymple and Hobart Town under the similar Circumstances of her being employed before she could be any ways deemed British property. But as she is now purchased and the Circumstances Stated in the

* Marginal note.—General Letter, March 15, 1806.
† Marginal note.—Decr. 20th, 1804.
above Duplicate, I have enclosed Vouchers for that Service, as well as for the purchase of a quantity of Copper, which is so absolutely necessary for building Boats and Sheathing the Colonial Vessels belonging to the Crown.

Referring to my former Communication respecting Adjutant Minchin performing the Duty of Engineer and Artillery Officer with an Assistant, And as their Allowance has been fixed at 7s. 6d. per day, I have also directed the Commissary to liquidate that contingent Expence by a Bill on His Majesty’s Treasury.

These Services with the payment of the Arrears due to the late Storekeeper, as directed to be paid by Mr. Secretary Cooke, form the whole Expence from January 1st to this date, which has been liquidated By Bills drawn on His Majesty’s Treasury, as stated in the enclosed List, and verified by the accompanying Vouchers, Abstracts, and Commissary’s Accounts: The remaining Expences, Amounting to £525 3s. 11d., being defrayed by Money and Articles received by the Commissary in payment of Government Debts.

As all these Expences have been absolutely necessary for the public Service of the Colony, I respectfully hope the incurring of them will meet Your Approbation.

I have directed the Commissary to transmit to My Lords Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury the first of two Bills of Exchange* given by Mr. Gregory Blaxland in payment for a Number of breeding Cattle Spared him from the Government Herds agreeable to My Lord Castlereagh’s directions, And my Orders to the Commissary consequent thereon.

It is necessary that I should state that the Service contracted for with the Owners of the Sydney, as stated in the accompanying Duplicate;† will remain to be settled by Governor Bligh according to the Contract, when that Ship arrives with Rice etc.

Requesting Your reference to another accompanying Duplicate,‡ respecting the necessity I was under to charter the Sophia, belonging to Mr. Campbell, As that Ship had not performed that Service until the 7th September,§ being some time after I had resigned the Command to Governor Bligh the liquidation of that Claim will devolve to him.

* Marginal note.—3 July, 1806, by G. Blaxland on Mich'1 Boyle for £1,050 Stg.
† Marginal note.—April 5th, 1806.
‡ Marginal note.—July 26, 1806, par. 23.
§ Note 237.
It is also necessary I should refer you, Sir, to the Commissary's Accounts, which are closed up to the 12th August last, in which You will please to observe by the Document marked as per Margin* the remains of what is termed the Extra Supplies or Articles sent for the public use of the Colony, And that the Acknowledged Debt remaining due to the Crown from that part thereof that has been disposed of to Individuals, Amounts to £6,129 0s. 10d. And by another Document† that the Debt remaining due to the Annual Supplies or Articles Sent for Barter amounts to £4,486 0s. 3d. Those Debts are a Fund that can be applied to such public Service as Governor Bligh may direct. But notwithstanding every Security is given for their being liquidated in the following March Quarter, Still I am apprehensive that the late severe losses experienced by the Settlers may prevent so much being received in the ensuing Year as would have been; from the Measures Governor Bligh will adopt, as much as possible will be obtained without distressing the industrious Individual—What the Amount of those Supplies with their Appropriations and payments have been from the period‡ of my taking on me the Government of this Colony to my resigning it I have directed the Commissary to explain by the Enclosure.§

I also have the honor to enclose a Statement¶ extracted from the Commissary's Return of the receipt Appropriation and remains of the Govt. Stock and that of Individuals comprehended between the 28th Septr., 1800, and the 12th Augt., 1806, with its present Value—to this Document is annexed the Commissary's returns between the above periods of the Govt. Stock in these Settlements and those of Norfolk Island, Hobart Town, and Port Dalrymple, which are extracted from the respective returns, that belonging to Individuals being taken from the Annual Muster.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

COMMISSARY'S ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.

[Copies of these will be found in volume II, series II.]

* A. † C. ‡ Marginal note.—Sept. 28th, 1800, August 12th, 1806. § E.E. || F.
STATEMENT of Live and Breeding Stock belonging to the Crown in New South Wales on the 28th Sept'r, 1800, and the Quantities since received up to the 12th Augt. 1806, with the Sums they respectively cost.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Of whom purchased</th>
<th>Horned Cattle</th>
<th>Cows</th>
<th>Oxen</th>
<th>Horses</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Goats and Swine</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Amount (£ s. d.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28th Sept' 1800</td>
<td>Left by Govr. Hunter</td>
<td>712</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£273</td>
<td>783 00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£180</td>
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<td>Do</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£22</td>
<td>22 00</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Purchased of Do</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£37</td>
<td>37 00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Major Foveaux</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>£37</td>
<td>37 00</td>
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<td>30th Sept' 1801</td>
<td>Mr. Robt. Campbell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£233</td>
<td>233 00</td>
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<td>3rd April 1802</td>
<td>Mr. W. N. Chapman</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£10 10s</td>
<td>21 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>17th Sept' 1802</td>
<td>Mr. J. Davidson</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£35</td>
<td>35 00</td>
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<td>3rd March 1803</td>
<td>Mr. Robt. Campbell</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£28</td>
<td>28 00</td>
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<td>1st</td>
<td>Mr. Balmain</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£30</td>
<td>30 00</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£16</td>
<td>16 00</td>
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<td>30th Jan'y. 1804</td>
<td>Mr. John Harris</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£30</td>
<td>30 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>20th June</td>
<td>Mr. Robt. Campbell</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£30</td>
<td>30 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rec'd per Buffalo from Calcutta</td>
<td>77 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£21</td>
<td>2121 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arabian Stallion, Paid in Part rem'in Cows</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd April 1805</td>
<td>Landed at Port Dalrymple from the Sydney</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£25</td>
<td>15300 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: £21,122 18 0

Total value of Stock remaining, including those alienated and killed during the above Period: £13,751 4 0 0

Total Value of Produce, during the 6 Years: £78,391 2 0 0

No Account is made of the decrease by Accidents, or the Increase of those alienated.
Account of Stock belonging to Individuals in His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales from 28th September, 1800, to 12th August, 1806, with a Valuation of the same at those periods deducting the Quantity alienated by the Crown during the above time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Horned Cattle @ £37</th>
<th>Horses @ £80</th>
<th>Sheep @ £2</th>
<th>Goats and Swine @ £2</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 28th, 1800</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>5499</td>
<td>1778</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals possessed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>38317 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 12th, 1806</td>
<td>2433</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>22218</td>
<td>5132</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct for the quantity alienated by the Crown</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>332</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>21733</td>
<td>4800</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£161222 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917 Cattle @ £28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£53676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>681 Horses @ £280</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>54480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21733 Sheep @ £2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4800 Goats and Swine @ £2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£161222 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total estimated value of Stock in possession of Individuals Exclusive of killed and decrease by Accident</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extracted from Returns:—PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

CAPTAIN KING TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREGH.*

My Lord, London, Decr. 11th, 1807.

Having abridged every circumstance respecting the detail of the expenses of His Majesty's Colonies in New Holland and the South Seas; as stated in the accompanying documents Numbered "Abstract" and from One to Six; And my Official Correspondence with the Department over which your Lordship presides, and the different Public Boards; during the Six Years I had the Honour to administer the Chief Government of His Majesty's Territories in that part of the World I have the Honor to humbly submit these Abstracted Abridgements to your Lordship's inspection.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Note 238.
**Abstract.**

**Amount of Expenses attending the Colony in New South Wales from the 28th September, 1800, to the 13th August, 1806, as stated in the accompanying documents, No. 1 to 5.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount of Stores, Clothing, Provisions, remaining by Survey, Sept. 28, 1800, with the Amount of Articles sent from England and received from other parts as stated in No. 1</td>
<td>£ 186,431 2 11s 4d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of Bills drawn on His Majesty's Treasury between the above dates as stated in No. 2</td>
<td>£ 87,477 14 9d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articles sent for Barter, as stated in No. 3</td>
<td>£ 16,229 13 8d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Cattle belonging to the Crown in Sept., 1800</td>
<td>£ 38,817 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of Receipts</td>
<td>£ 328,525 11 4s 4d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Establishment for 6 Years, about</td>
<td>£ 36,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Expense of New South Wales Corps</td>
<td>£ 72,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do of King's Ships</td>
<td>£ 30,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>£ 464,525 11 4s 4d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of Credit for Articles remaining in Government Hands, 13th August, 1806</td>
<td>£ 180,246 13 6d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expenditures from 28th Sept., 1800, to 13 Aug't, 1806, including that for New Settlements, and exclusive of Expenses at Norfolk Island and the Amount of Bills drawn by the Lieut.-Gov'r at Hobart Town.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount of Articles Extracted out of the above Sum for the Service of the dependant Settlements and King's Ships as stated on the opposite side</td>
<td>£ 71,365 16 2d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above are Extracted from the Commissary's Accounts and other public documents.

**Philip Gidley King.**

*Copies of the documents numbered 1, 2, and 5 are not available.*
Abstract of Annual Amount of Bills drawn on His Majesty's Treasury for the Public Use of the Territory of New South Wales from 28th Sept. 1800 to 13th Augt. 1806.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Articles purchased</th>
<th>Amount of Do. (£ s. d.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td>Cattle (Govr. Hunter's &amp;c.)</td>
<td>1,961 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ground and House for Orphans</td>
<td>1,539 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>203 18 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>65 6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salt Meat</td>
<td>2,068 12 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>181 18 6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stores</td>
<td>150 7 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grain</td>
<td>1,510 6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1801</td>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>57 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grain</td>
<td>5,688 5 2½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stores</td>
<td>1,033 2 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>139 13 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Swine's Flesh</td>
<td>108 19 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salt Meat</td>
<td>429 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>986 18 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>61 4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cows and Calves (Mr. Campbell)</td>
<td>217 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1802</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>707 1 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grain</td>
<td>4,323 11 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salt Meat</td>
<td>7,100 13 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>187 14 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sheep at Norfolk Island</td>
<td>158 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stores</td>
<td>162 6 6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cattle (Mr. Davidson Master of the Perseus)</td>
<td>987 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>47 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance of Oil and Freight</td>
<td>161 13 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Engineer's Salary</td>
<td>109 16 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Swine's Flesh</td>
<td>160 1 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1803</td>
<td>Cattle (Mr. Campbell)</td>
<td>7,067 4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>548 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>308 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Engineer's Salary and Arrears</td>
<td>238 12 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Pay the Crew of the Norfolk Brig</td>
<td>216 2 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grain</td>
<td>5,813 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Swine's Flesh</td>
<td>100 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Balmain's Stock</td>
<td>356 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pay to late Master Carpenter of Norfolk Is</td>
<td>86 13 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dollars expended in the following Year (1804) where it is accounted for under the different heads (See the appropriation Page)</td>
<td>2,025 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pay to Lieut. Govr. Paterson</td>
<td>606 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Ens. Barralier for a Horse &amp;c.</td>
<td>72 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>251 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>96 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grain (including £1,534 19s. 9d. Paid from the above Dollars)</td>
<td>3,287 11 10½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Abstract of Annual Amount of Bills drawn—continued.

**Articles purchased.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Amount of Do.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1804</td>
<td>Swine’s Flesh</td>
<td>£ 142 13 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cows sent to Hobart Town from Mr. Campbell</td>
<td>2,121 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Horse, Arabian (Paid in Dollars)</td>
<td>150 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salary to Engineer, Act’g Dep’y Com’y and Commandant at Newcastle including £241 os. 8½d. Paid in Dollars</td>
<td>542 5 8½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stores (including £98 19s. 6d. Paid in Dollars)</td>
<td>261 16 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>139 13 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Freight to Hobart Town (Ocean and Lady Barlow)</td>
<td>4,955 16 10½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Surgeon at Risdon Cove</td>
<td>105 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Pay Investigator</td>
<td>171 11 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bread supplied Do.</td>
<td>209 2 3¾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flour</td>
<td>35 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>84 Cows, 4 Horses, 4,337 Galls. of Rum, 540 Maunds of Sugar, 400 Maunds of Rice, 3 Maunds of Salt Peter, Provender, Casks, Bags, Duties, Charges and Commission, Purchased by Captn. Kent at Calcutta, and Bills given by him on the Lords of the Treasury by my Order for</td>
<td>2,450 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1805</td>
<td>Rent of Cornwallis Farm</td>
<td>295 2 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grain</td>
<td>1,854 8 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Swine’s Flesh</td>
<td>1,942 13 11½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cattle Messrs. Campbell and Co.</td>
<td>15,350 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grain</td>
<td>437 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>243 4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salt Meat</td>
<td>139 8 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stores</td>
<td>18 2 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flour</td>
<td>95 12 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>120 14 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>232 16 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Engineer’s Salary and Command’t at Newcastle</td>
<td>157 7 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1806</td>
<td>1750 13 11</td>
<td>320 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spirits for Port Dalrymple and the Derwent</td>
<td>493 12 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Pay the Crew of the Estremina</td>
<td>94 8 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Purchase of Do.</td>
<td>2,100 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meal</td>
<td>346 16 7½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stores</td>
<td>156 8 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salary to Engineer</td>
<td>67 17 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do. to Store Keeper at Norfolk Id.</td>
<td>41 15 7¾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do. to Surgeon at Port Dalrymple</td>
<td>178 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grain</td>
<td>87 7 6½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Swine’s Flesh</td>
<td>44 14 6½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kangaroo at P. Dalrymple</td>
<td>370 2 10½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Potatoes at Do.</td>
<td>55 12 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pay to Deputy Judge Advocate</td>
<td>109 14 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General Total** | **87,477 14 9½**

Extracted from the above for the Services of Norfolk Island, Hobart Town, and Port Dalrymple, the Amount of **27,517 12 10**

Extracted from the Commissary’s Accounts and Returns.

**PHILIP GIDLEY KING.**
**Abstract of the Amount of Annual Supplies received by the undermentioned Ships from the 30th June, 1801, to 12th Augst, 1806.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>By What Ship received</th>
<th>Amount of Articles at Invoice price</th>
<th>Amount of Charges in England for packing, Lighterage, Export Duty, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Total Amount of Invoice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30th June</td>
<td>pr. Earl Cornwallis</td>
<td>£3968 2 1½</td>
<td>146 9 4</td>
<td>£4112 11 5½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th</td>
<td>, Goramandel and Perseus</td>
<td>4564 19 11</td>
<td>133 11 11</td>
<td>4688 11 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29th April</td>
<td>, Cato</td>
<td>2674 9 10</td>
<td>92 9 4</td>
<td>2766 19 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1804</td>
<td>, H.M. Ship Calcutta</td>
<td>157 15 5</td>
<td>0 10 6</td>
<td>168 11 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24th June</td>
<td>, Experiment</td>
<td>1223 2 0</td>
<td>25 11 6</td>
<td>1248 13 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th April</td>
<td>, William Pitt</td>
<td>2828 12 4½</td>
<td>363 17 4</td>
<td>3192 9 8½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th July</td>
<td>, Fortune</td>
<td>107 3 1</td>
<td>1 8 0</td>
<td>108 11 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount of Charges in England for packing, Lighterage, Export Duty, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Total Amount of Invoice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£ 3968 2 1½</td>
<td>£4112 11 5½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£4564 19 11</td>
<td>£4688 11 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£2674 9 10</td>
<td>£2766 19 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£157 15 5</td>
<td>£168 11 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£1223 2 0</td>
<td>£1248 13 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£2828 12 4½</td>
<td>£3192 9 8½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£107 3 1</td>
<td>£108 11 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abstract of the Amount of Annual Supplies issued on Account of Govevt, Supp'd the different Settlements, Damaged, and cond'd pr. Survey, and loss by Issue and breakage, bet. June, 1801, and 12 Augt., 1806.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Government purposes</th>
<th>Norfolk Island</th>
<th>Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple</th>
<th>Damaged and Condemned pr. Survey</th>
<th>Loss on Issue Breakage &amp;c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30th June to 31st Dec. 1801</td>
<td>114 17 3½</td>
<td>355 17 2½</td>
<td>119 9 6½</td>
<td>73 18 4</td>
<td>45 6 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1802</td>
<td>450 19 8½</td>
<td>900 4 3½</td>
<td>38 15 6</td>
<td>38 15 6</td>
<td>38 15 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1803</td>
<td>457 15 5</td>
<td>119 9 6½</td>
<td>73 18 4</td>
<td>145 6 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1804</td>
<td>295 6 9</td>
<td>31 1 2</td>
<td>57 16 0</td>
<td>57 16 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1805</td>
<td>98 10 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>9 0 23</td>
<td>1 1 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th August 1806</td>
<td>69 4 11</td>
<td>100 15 0</td>
<td>63 9 6</td>
<td>61 4 0½</td>
<td>32 12 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Loss on Issue Breakage &amp;c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30th June to 31st Dec. 1801</td>
<td>1486 14 23 1803 7 2½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1802</td>
<td>212 6 53 212 12 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of charges in England for packing, Lighterage, Export Duty, &amp;c.</td>
<td>£3214 14 113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Amount of Invoice</td>
<td>£4241 18 5½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
[Enclosure No. 3]—continued.

**General Statement of the Receipts and Disposals of the Annual Supplies from 30th June, 1801, to the 12th August, 1806.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30th June, 1801</td>
<td>Amount of Articles rec'd for Barter</td>
<td>£1209 13 8</td>
<td>June, 1801, to</td>
<td>Amount of Sums rec'd in Grain and Swine's flesh</td>
<td>£11499 14 8½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to 12 August, 1806.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12 Augt., 1806</td>
<td>Do. Issued for Government purposes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Loss on Issue and condemn'd p. Survey</td>
<td>424 18 5½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Debt due for Articles disposed</td>
<td>4486 0 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount of Articles remaining in Store at Invoice price £1330 2s. 0d. which being disposed of at 250 p. Cent. will produce</td>
<td>1995 1 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exclusive of ye above profits the different Sums in the Statement B must be considered as an Addition of that Amo. to ye profits, exclusive of £50 sent to Norfolk Isl'd and Port Dalrymple of which no Acco. is received it being accounted for by the Depy. Commissaries of those places in their respective Accounts with the Treasury.

£21590 9 5½

Examined:—**Philip Gidley King.**

Jno. Palmer, Commiss'y.
[Enclosure No. 3]—continued.

Abstract of the Amount of the Extra and Annual Supplies, bartered with the Inhabitants of New South Wales, between the 23rd Sept. 1800, and the 12th August, 1806, with the Sums liquidated Yearly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Extra Supplies</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Annual Supplies</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Total Am't of Debts due to the Crown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Am't of</td>
<td>Sums</td>
<td>Am't of</td>
<td></td>
<td>Am't of</td>
<td>Sums</td>
<td>Am't of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>liquidated.</td>
<td>Debts due to the Crown</td>
<td></td>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>liquidated.</td>
<td>Debts due to the Crown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23d Sept. 1800 to</td>
<td>£ 4615 16</td>
<td>£ 2547 16</td>
<td>£ 1967 19 9½</td>
<td>30 June—31 Dec. 1801</td>
<td>£ 953 9 11½</td>
<td>£ 411 13 11½</td>
<td>£ 541 16 0</td>
<td>£ 2509 15 9½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31st Dec. 1801</td>
<td>13 3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Dec. 1802</td>
<td>1241 13</td>
<td>1342 15</td>
<td>1866 17 4½</td>
<td>1 Jan. and 31 Dec. 1802</td>
<td>3357 16 3½</td>
<td>2532 8</td>
<td>1367 4 2½</td>
<td>3234 1 7½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1803</td>
<td>3856 11</td>
<td>1742 2</td>
<td>3981 6 9½</td>
<td>1803</td>
<td>4730 13 9½</td>
<td>950 4 6</td>
<td>5147 13 6½</td>
<td>9129 0 4½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1804</td>
<td>8887 9</td>
<td>3666 11</td>
<td>8702 4 6</td>
<td>1804</td>
<td>4218 6 7</td>
<td>3910 4 7</td>
<td>5455 14 6</td>
<td>14157 19 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1805</td>
<td>3388 15</td>
<td>5072 3</td>
<td>7082 16 1</td>
<td>1805</td>
<td>489 1 7½</td>
<td>2205 6 0</td>
<td>3739 10 2</td>
<td>10758 6 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Augt. 1806</td>
<td>2163 8 4½</td>
<td>3053 3</td>
<td>6129 0 10</td>
<td>12 Augt. 1806</td>
<td>2206 7 7½</td>
<td>1459 17 8½</td>
<td>4486 0 3</td>
<td>10615 1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£ 23553 13 11</td>
<td>£ 37424 13</td>
<td>£ 6242 13 2½</td>
<td></td>
<td>£ 1565 15 11</td>
<td>£ 1169 14 8½</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examined:—PHILIP GIDLEY KING.  
JNO. PALMER, Commiss'y.
Account of Live Stock in His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, now belonging to the Crown, and its Valuation from the 28th Sept. 1800 to this date. Also the Valuation of Stock alienated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>Horses</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Swine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney, etc.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1407</td>
<td>1747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk Island</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobart Town</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Dalrymple</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Stock in the hands of Govt.</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
<td><strong>23</strong></td>
<td><strong>1508</strong></td>
<td><strong>2150</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alienations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk Island</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobart Town</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Dalrymple</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Stock alienated</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td><strong>14</strong></td>
<td><strong>87</strong></td>
<td><strong>429</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Valuation of the above Stock in Government Hands.

- 48 Horses at £80 each ....................................... £3,840
- 3,658 Cattle at £28 each .................................. £102,424
- 2,827 Sheep at £2 each .................................... £5,654
- 247 Swine .................................................. £494

Total Estimated Value of Government Stock .... £112,412

Valuation of Stock alienated.

- 24 Horses at £80 ............................................ 1,920
- 516 Cattle ,, 28 ........................................... 14,448
- 485 Sheep ,, 2 .............................................. 970
- 332 Swine ,, 2 .............................................. 664

£18,002

Killed and issued in lieu of Salt Meat.

- Cattle 220 @ £28 each .................................... 6,160
- Sheep 470 Hospital etc. @ £2 ................................ 940

£7,100

Extracted from Returns:—Philip Gidley King.

Sydney, August 12th, 1806.
Abstract of Amount of Provisions, Stores, Clothing, Ordnance Stores &c. forming what is termed Extra Supplies, remaining in His Majesty's Stores, New South Wales, on the 13th August, 1806. Extracted from the Commissary’s Account with the Treasury, for the Receipt, Expense, and Remains from the 1st Jan'y to the 13th August 1806.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provisions</td>
<td>20,310</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stores</td>
<td>3,209</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slop Clothing</td>
<td>8,501</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordnance Stores</td>
<td>657</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions remaining in the Granaries and growing not delivered into the Commissary's Charge</td>
<td>1,754</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions and Stores at Newcastle</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. Do. at the Derwent</td>
<td>1,104</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. Do. at Port Dalrymple</td>
<td>1,156</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General Total 36,970 4 5½

Tools, Utensils and necessary Materials Issued from the Stores, and now remaining in the different Departments for Public Use, Estimated at about £2,500

Errors Excepted.

Philip Gidley King.
COMMENTARY

ON

DESPATCHES.

AUGUST, 1804—AUGUST, 1806.

Note 1, pages 2 and 12.

A citadel.

This structure was named Fort Phillip by Governor King, when he laid the foundation-stone on the 4th of September, 1804. It was erected on the site now occupied by the Commonwealth weather bureau and the Sydney signal station. It was hexagonal in shape, with two of the ramparts facing almost due east and west, and was provided with bomb-proof shelters and cellars for storing arms and ammunition. On each face, there were four embrasures, and it was surrounded by a ditch twenty-one feet wide and nine feet deep. Provision was made to mount six 18-pounder cannon, six 12-pounder, and eight 6-pounder. The eight 6-pounders that were mounted had formed originally a part of the armament of H.M.S. Sirius, and were brought from Norfolk Island especially for the use of the fort.

Note 2, page 2.

A copy of which I had the honor of transmitting by the Glatton.

The instructions to Captain Kent were forwarded as enclosure No. 1 to Governor King's "marine" despatch, dated 9th May, 1803 (see volume IV, page 148 et seq.).

Note 3, pages 4 and 84.

A private vessel of 25 tons.

The Contest Sloop.

In May, 1804, the sloop Contest was launched from Underwood's yard, which was situated on the western side of Sydney Cove. She was 44 tons burthen, and the length of her keel was thirty-eight feet. This sloop was the first vessel laid down in the colony. Her building was commenced in 1798 by permission of Governor Hunter. A syndicate of twelve tradesmen was formed for this purpose, but soon after eight of them withdrew. The four remaining partners entered into an obligation to complete the work or forfeit £40 sterling, and Stephen Tadd, the carpenter of the Barwell, was engaged to superintend at 7s. 6d. per diem. Before the keel was laid, one of the syndicate forfeited his bond of £40. The three remaining partners, after completing the frame, abandoned the work for four years. Messrs. Kable and Underwood, two of the syndicate, bought out the third member for £70 in November, 1803, and completed the sloop.
Note 4, pages 6, 7, 8, 16, and 17.

**General Orders of the 20th July.**—**General Orders of the 11th instant.**

The enclosed proclamation—**General Orders, 28th May, 1804—General Orders, 14 July, 1804.**

These orders and proclamation will be found on pages 88, 91, 83, 84, and 87 respectively.

Note 5, page 8.

**An individual.**

The individual was James Aickin, who had arrived in the colony as master's mate on H.M.S. Supply, and subsequently had commanded the colonial schooner Francis for six years. The voyage to Wreck Reef was a failure. The story of his subsequent voyage in the schooner Marcia was detailed by him in a memorial to Governor King and in a protest lodged in the judge-advocate's office in May, 1805 (see page 721 et seq. and page 724 et seq.).

Note 6, page 9.

**Genl. Instructions, Paragraph 12.**

This paragraph will be found on page 395, volume III.

Note 7, page 10.

**In my letter.**

Governor King acknowledged the receipt of the brewing utensils in his despatch, dated 9th May, 1803 (see page 79, volume IV), and reported the progress in the erection and fitting of a brewery in his despatches, dated 7th August, and 17th September, 1803 (see pages 311 and 392, volume IV). The reference to the early commencement of brewing was contained in the despatch, marked “Separate Letter No. 2,” and dated 1st March, 1804 (see page 460, volume IV).

Note 8, page 11.

**A school-house for the numerous children.**

The erection of this building casts a curious side-light on the method adopted by Governor King in transmitting reports to England. In a return of the public labour of convicts during the year 1805, signed by King and transmitted by him with his despatch, dated 15th March, 1806 (see page 665), the statement was made: “At Hawkesbury: Completed the Brick Buildings for a Public School.” In a return, signed by Thomas Moore, builder, and dated 13th August, 1806, which was forwarded to England by Governor Bligh with his despatch, dated 25th January, 1807, it was stated: “Hawkesbury.—One new Building, intended School, unfinished.” (See volume VI.)

Note 9, page 11.

**A person of the Missionary Society.**

Harris was one of the missionaries who had been sent to Otaheite. After a brief residence there, he visited the Friendly Isles, and from thence came to Port Jackson. In February, 1803, he went to reside at Norfolk Island, but after a few months returned to Sydney. He rented a house at the Hawkesbury, and for nearly two years conducted a day-school there and celebrated divine worship in that district. About April, 1805, he took up his residence in the school building, which was then in course of erection. He continued to educate the children of the district until the year 1808, when he retired.
COMMENTARY.

Note 10, page 11.
The conditions specified in the enclosure.

In the register of enclosures to this despatch, there is no record of a copy of a lease of the school-house being transmitted. The conditions of the lease and the assessment on the lands were detailed in the general order, dated 10th August, 1804, a copy of which was enclosed with this despatch (see page 91). In general orders, dated 13th September, 1804 (see page 270), the settlers holding one hundred acres of land in the district of the Hawkesbury were required to nominate six persons from amongst themselves, who were to act as trustees, in conjunction with the Reverend Samuel Marsden and Thomas Arndell, for the lease of the school buildings.

Note 11, page 12.
A plan.

A copy of this plan will be found in the volume of charts and plans.

Note 12, page 13.
An assertion contained in a newspaper.

Captain John Macarthur had arrived in England under arrest in December, 1802. He was released from arrest in February, 1803, and received permission to retire from the army at the end of the same year. He remained in England until the end of the year 1804. During the two years, 1803-1804, he was actively engaged in advocating the encouragement of the fine-wool industry in the colony. He submitted various reports and memorials to the privy council, the treasury and the woollen manufacturers in England, and ultimately obtained the support and concessions he desired. Various notices in reference to his proposals appeared in the public press in England, especially at the time of the agitation when the "woollen" bill was before parliament. Governor King's remark refers evidently to one of these notices.

Note 13, page 14.
In a former despatch.

The reference was to Governor King's general despatch, numbered 3, and dated 7th August, 1803 (see page 309, volume IV). King had granted a common of 5,650 acres to the settlers of the Nelson district for grazing their cattle and sheep (see note 113, volume IV).

Note 14, page 17.
A farm of 600 acres near Sydney and the above 13,000 acres.

On the 15th of August, 1803, Governor King issued two grants of land for the benefit of the orphan institution. The deeds of grant were made out in the names of Mrs. Anna Josepha King, Mrs. Elizabeth Paterson, the Reverend Samuel Marsden, Thomas Jamison, John Harris, and John Palmer, members of the committee for managing the institution, or in case of their death or absence "to such two Married Ladies, Wives of Commiss'd Officers, as may be willing to undertake that Charitable Office, and to the Gentleman Acting as Clergyman of the Church of England, the principal Surgeon and Commissary for the time being." One grant lay in the district of Cabramatta; it consisted of 12,300 acres, and was bounded on the north side by the Prospect common (see note 30), on the south side by Cabramatta Creek, and on the east side by Prospect Creek and a farm belonging to Cummings. The second grant consisted of 500 acres on the south side of the Parramatta
Road, and included the area now occupied by the Sydney University and its colleges; this grant was known as Grose Farm, and incorporated the thirty acres which had been leased to lieutenant-governor Grose in September, 1792 (see note 43, volume IV).

Note 15, page 23.

My instructions.

In his sailing orders, Governor King instructed Lieutenant Houston "to proceed to Sullivan's Bay, in the Derwent; Kent's Bay, in Cape Barren Islands; Port Dalrymple, Port Phillip, and Western Port, proceeding in the first instance to either of these Places as the Wind may be most favourable, and as Circumstances may occur, on your consulting with Lieutenant Colonel Paterson." Paterson and his staff were to be landed at Port Dalrymple, Port Phillip, or Western Port, as determined by Paterson. The visit to Kent's Bay was ordered with the object of preventing the Americans building a vessel there. If shipbuilding was in progress, the King's mark was to be placed on the timbers of the vessel, but care was to be taken to prevent any breach of the treaty of the 28th of October, 1795. Houston was instructed to return then to Sydney for further orders.

Note 16, page 23.

My proclamation on that head.

This proclamation, dated 26th May, 1804, will be found on pages 83 and 84.

Note 17, pages 31 and 332.

The Instrument for the Surrender.

The Surrenders.

Governor King's intentions to prepare instruments of surrender under the territorial seal were not carried out. The following is an example of a deed of surrender:

DEED FOR SURRENDER OF LAND AT NORFOLK ISLAND.

Know all men by these presents that I, Richard Morgan, a settler on Norfolk Island, a dependency of His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales, have this seventh day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five—

In consideration of receiving at Port Dalrymple, a dependency on His Majesty's said Territory of New South Wales, One hundred and twenty-five acres of Land to be made over to me, my Heirs, and Executors, by Grant under the Seal of the Territory, as aforesaid, in the General Orders of the Eighth of May, One thousand Eight hundred and four.

I do hereby for ever surrender and relinquish to Captain John Piper, Commandant of the said Island on behalf of His Majesty, all claim whatever to the following allotments of Ground on the said Norfolk Island, Vizt.—Forty Eight Acres of Grant Land, Thirty nine Acres and three quarters clear, and Eight Acres and one quarter in pasture.

To all which the said Richard Morgan renounces all claims, Right and Title whatever, on the aforesaid conditions being fulfilled.

In Witness, whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal on the day and year first above written at Norfolk Island.

RICHARD MORGAN.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered,
(where no stamps are in use)
in my presence—

THOMAS MACQUEEN,
Acting Surveyor, Norfolk Island.
[Endorsements.] Form of the Surrender delivered to Captain John Piper from Richard Morgan for the information of Lieutenant-Governor Paterson.

JOHN PIPER.

Richard Morgan is fully entitled to the location in perpetuity of one hundred and twenty five and an half Acres of Land, as near to Hobart Town as circumstances may admit, with the other privileges for himself and family as directed by the General Orders of May 8th, 1804.

Aught. 12th, 1806.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Note 18, page 33.

The return which precedes this.

The reference is to the return printed on pages 34, 35, 36, and 37, which has been transposed for convenience of composition.

Note 19, page 38.

The number of souls in the colony—7,085.

2,461 head of cattle.

1,255 sheep.

It is difficult to understand why King quoted these figures in making his observations on the result of the general muster. In the returns, which he transmitted at the same time, the total population in the colony proper was stated to be 6,928 (see page 40), the number of cattle belonging to the Crown, 2,299 (see pages 33 and 35), and the number of sheep, 1,250 (see pages 33 and 35).

Note 20, page 50.

Also page 51.

Two Letters from Your Excellency dated the 31st of March, 1803.

One of these letters was forwarded as enclosure No. 2 to Governor King's general despatch, numbered 2, and dated 9th May, 1803 (see page 88, volume IV).

Note 21, page 54.

New England Rum Imported by Americans.

The spirits referred to were imported in the American brig Fanny, which arrived in Port Jackson on the 9th of July, 1802. Permission was given for the landing of 2,700 gallons to be sold at not more than seven shillings per gallon for New England rum, and fifteen shillings per gallon for brandy, gin, and West India rum, including the duty. As the spirits imported in the ship Castle of Good Hope were sold for nine, ten, and fourteen shillings per gallon, it is clear that the statement of Messrs. Campbell and Co. with regard to New England rum was very inaccurate.

Note 22, pages 57 and 61.

Also page 60.

Your Memorial.

The Letter.

The memorial referred to in the letter, dated June 23, 1804, will be found on page 60, and the letter referred to in the second memorial is that printed on page 57.
To proceed to the Coast of Paraiy.

In the register of shipping (see page 263) the ship Fair American was cleared for China.

The Enclosed Specimens.

These specimens have been preserved and are now exhibited in the technological museum at Ultimo, Sydney.

The governor's wharf was erected at the head of Sydney Cove, and extended across the mud flats, which lay near the mouth of the Tank Stream. The position of its northern extremity is occupied at the present day by the reclaimed land in front of the north-western corner of the Custom House at Circular Quay. The hospital wharf was situated on the western shores of Sydney Cove, a little south of the present alignment of the eastern end of Argyle-street.

Lord Hobart, in his despatch, numbered 7 and dated 5th April, 1803 (see page 63, volume IV), had transmitted the estimates for the civil establishment of the colony for the year 1803, which were received by Governor King on the 26th December, 1803. These estimates were published in general orders on the day following, and it will be noticed that King did not consider it necessary to transmit the orders of that day to England. By these estimates, increases of salary were granted to certain civil officers, and in his despatch Lord Hobart directed King "to withdraw from all the officers of the civil and military establishment of the settlement the two convicts who have hitherto been allowed to them by Government." It was the inconvenience caused by these instructions which caused lieutenant-colonel Paterson to protest on behalf of the military officers, and the increases in the estimates necessitated a re-grading of the superintendents' salaries.
Integrity on the 7th of June, 1804. After the failure of this first attempt at settlement on the Tamar, his appointment lapsed, and in the second establishment Alexander Riley held the position of storekeeper (see also note 23, volume IV).

Note 29, page 88.

Government House.

This was the house occupied by the commanding officer at the Hawkesbury, and was at the disposal of the governor on his occasional visits to the district. It was erected on the banks of the river and was subsequently replaced by a bungalow cottage, the ruins of which may still be seen in the town of Windsor.

Note 30, page 92.

The said Common Lands.

The common for the Nelson district has been described in note 113, volume IV, and the wording and conditions of the grants of the remaining five commons were all similar to that for the Nelson district, with the exception that the grants for the districts of Prospect Hill and Baulkham Hills were limited to a period of fourteen years. Each of the deeds was dated the 11th of August, 1804.

The common for the district of Richmond Hill consisted of 5,130 acres. The trustees, first named, were John Bowman, John Ryan, and Andrew Thompson, who were succeeded by William Minchin, Edward Luttrell, and William Cox.

The common for the Phillip district was bounded on the south and east sides by the farms granted on the north bank of the Hawkesbury River. The first trustees were Henry Baldwin, Matthew Lock, and Edward Robinson, the last two being replaced a little later by James Davidson and Thomas Dargon.

The common for the district of Prospect Hill adjoined the government reserve in that district (see note 174, volume III). The trustees appointed were John Nicholls, James Cleaver, and William Kentwell.

The Baulkham Hills common lay to the north of Parramatta, and the trustees were John Smith, Andrew McDougal, and George Suter.

The common for the district of the Field of Mars was situated on the upper Lane Cove, and was granted to David Brown, Francis Oakes, and James Squires as trustees.

Note 31, page 94.

Also pages 249 and 595.

Annual Supplies.

In the early days of the colony, the settlers were exposed to all the evils of monopoly and the consequent extortionate prices in obtaining the ordinary necessaries of life. In order to assist the settlers in their difficulty, the government sent a small shipment of stores in the transport Barwell, which arrived in Port Jackson on the 18th of May, 1798. These stores were retailed at invoice prices together with a small charge for freight and insurance, and payment was made by the settlers chiefly in the produce of their farms. Owing to the success of this experiment, further shipments were made. In the year 1802, a regular system was adopted. In a despatch, dated 30th January, 1802, Lord Hobart laid down the general principles to be adopted (see page 370, volume III); and, on the arrival of the stores per the ships Perseus and Coromandel, Governor King issued regulations, dated 10th
August, 1802 (see page 597, volume III), to control the retail issue in the colony. These stores were known as the "Annual Supplies," and consisted of articles of clothing and household necessaries. A special store-house was devoted to the care of the naval stores and these supplies. This building was erected near the site occupied by the south-eastern corner of the present Custom House at Circular Quay.

Note 32, page 94.

The different returns of the "State of the Settlement."

The general returns of the state of the settlement will be found as follows:—For 29th September, 1800, pages 679 and 680, volume II; for 10th March, 1801, page 70, volume III; for 30th June, 1801, page 154, volume III; for 1st March, 1802, pages 410 and 411, volume III; for 21st May, 1802, page 502, volume III; for 30th October, 1802, page 610, volume III; for 30th June, 1803, page 313, volume IV; for 24th February, 1804, pages 495 and 496, volume IV; for 31st March, 1804, pages 631 and 632, volume IV; for 12th July, 1804, page 40 in this volume.

Note 33, pages 95, 105, and 348.

Mr. Tough—Simeon Lord.

William Tough arrived in Port Jackson on the brig John on the 2nd of June, 1801. He was acting as agent for Messrs. Chace, Chinnery and Co., of Madras, and a Mr. Arthur Hogue, who were joint owners in the cargoes of the brigs John and Harrington. After his arrival, he obtained permission from Governor King to settle in the colony and establish an agency business. When on a visit to Madras in 1803, he accepted the sole agency in the colony for the firm of Messrs. Chace, Chinnery and Co., who at that time had dissolved partnership with Hogue. He returned to the colony on the brig Harrington on the 9th of January, 1804.

Simeon Lord was an emancipist. He had been appointed a public auctioneer under the regulations, dated 15th January, 1801 (see page 46, volume III). By means of trade on his own account and in partnership with Messrs. Kable and Underwood, he had amassed considerable wealth. He occupied an allotment of land which was situated at the site of the present corner of Bridge-street and Macquarie-place. He carried on a general merchandize and agency business, and was one of the first emancipists to receive encouragement from Governor Macquarie (see volume VII).

Note 34, page 96.

The subject of enquiry.

In this paragraph, it is probable that Governor King referred to the problem of supplies, which had been discussed at length by Lord Hobart in his despatch, numbered 2 and dated 29th August, 1802 (see page 561 et seq., volume III), and again in his despatch, numbered 2 and dated 24th February, 1803 (see page 16 et seq., volume IV). To Lord Hobart's queries, Governor King had replied in his despatch, marked "Separate No. 2" and dated 1st March, 1804 (see page 457 et seq., volume IV).

Note 35, page 105.

Small Craft and Boats.

A return of the schooners and sloops in the colony, which were owned by individuals on the 28th of February, 1804, will be found on page 515, volume IV.
Note 36, pages 110, 117, and 119.

Separate No. 1—No. 4—No. 5.

These were the endorsements on the copies of these despatches transmitted to England. The copy of the first letter, which is preserved in Governor King's private letter-book, was numbered 6.

Note 37, page 111.

Any apprehension of her safety.

The transport Ocean, on her voyage from Port Phillip to Risdon Cove in January-February, 1804, took sixteen days. After unloading at Sullivan Cove, she sailed again for Port Phillip on the 24th of March, 1804, and did not return until the 25th of June following. Of this period, twenty-two days were occupied on the outward voyage, and thirty-seven days on the return. On the last two voyages, she encountered very severe weather. The full story of the voyages will be found in volume I, series III.

Note 38, page 112.

Mr. John Tucker.

A strong recommendation in favour of John Tucker was transmitted by Lord Hobart's directions in a letter from under secretary Chapman to Governor King, dated 5th April, 1803 (see page 67, volume IV).

Note 39, page 112.

The Conspirators.

Governor King reported this conspiracy to Lord Hobart in the second paragraph of his general letter, dated 14th August, 1804 (see page 1).

Note 40, page 116.

Also page 137.

A free pardon for a female convict.

Governor King refused to pardon this woman at once, but at the same time he gave Captain Colnett a promise to emancipate her at the expiration of twelve months, a promise which he duly fulfilled and reported to Lord Hobart in a despatch dated 20th December, 1804 (see page 235). It is strange that this promise was not mentioned by King when writing his despatches of the 14th of August, 1804.

Note 41, page 117.

My Letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

This despatch will be found on page 132 et seq.

Note 42, page 119.

General Orders of the 11th Instant.

These orders will be found on pages 92 and 93.

Note 43, page 125.

Balade.

This locality is situated on the north-east coast of New Caledonia, and was the place where Captain James Cook first sighted the island on the 4th of September, 1774.
During Governor King's administration, James Gordon had been sent out on behalf of Mr. Woodford as a botanical collector. He was victualled from the public stores, and his expenses were met by King, who drew on Mr. Woodford for the amounts expended. King had considerable trouble over the arrangement, and in a letter, dated 6th November, 1806, he wrote to under secretary Sullivan, stating that he had drawn bills amounting to £168 on Mr. Woodford, and that the latter had protested one for £48, and he anticipated a similar procedure with the remainder.

Note 45, page 143.

*Despatch No. 2, per ship Lady Barlow.*

Governor King's despatch to Lord Hobart, dated 11th September, 1804, was numbered 1 (see page 155). This despatch dated sixteen days earlier was numbered 2 in the same series.

Note 46, page 146.

*Captain Flinders came from Wreck Reef on her.*

This was the largest of the six-oar cutters which had belonged to H.M.S. *Porpoise*, and which had been utilised by Captain Flinders in his voyage to Port Jackson to obtain relief for the crews after the wrecks of the *Porpoise* and *Cato* (see note 141, volume IV).

Note 47, page 146.

*Mr. Simmonds.*

The brig *Lady Nelson* was under the command of acting-lieutenant George Courtoys. On the 24th of November, 1803, he was compelled to relinquish the charge through ill-health and was relieved by Mr. James Symons, under whose command she sailed for Port Phillip. Courtoys was unable again to resume the command, and Symons was appointed acting-lieutenant and commander of the brig by warrant, dated the 1st of October, 1804 (see page 238).

Note 48, page 158.

*Governor King to Under Secretary Sullivan.*

In Governor King's private letter-book, the following copy of this despatch is extant. It is printed in extenso in order to demonstrate the variations which occur not only in the date but also in the text of different copies of the same despatch:

Sir,  

As the Ship this goes by takes the route by China, and having so lately sent my General Despatches, which left this the 21st August by the *Albion*, South Whaler, And as Mr. Campbell has determined on sending his Ship, *Lady Barlow*, to London with a Cargo of Skins and Oil and will sail early in December, I shall do myself the honor to write more fully by that opportunity, and to transmit Duplicates of my Letters by the *Albion*.

The *Ocean* Transport arrived here the 25th August and was the same Day discharged from the Service, She had experienced much bad weather in going from the Derwent, and returning from Port Phillip thither with the Remainder of Lieutenant Governor Collins' Establishment which arrived very
sickly, but from the abundance of Kangaroo etc. they find, his sick List is quite reduced. By the return of the Ocean and Lady Barlow which landed the Stock and provisions safe, I received some public Despatches from Colonel Collins which I should have forwarded by this Conveyance, but that I am persuaded the Lady Barlow will arrive much sooner.

Lieutenant Governor Collins speaks with much pleasure of the Supplies and Assistance he has received from hence, And I hope an early opportunity will afford me and him the satisfaction of those Supplies being increased. That Officer speaks in very favourable Terms of his Situation and has got all his people under Cover.

Lieutenant Colonel Paterson with his Establishment sails the 6th Instant to settle Port Dalrymple in the Buffalo. The Lady Nelson and Two Colonial Vessels belonging to the Crown accompany that Ship.

The Investigator which is nearly completed will sail very soon for Norfolk Island to remove a part of the Establishment from thence.

Our Wheat Harvest, which will be got in by the end of December, has the most favourable appearance of yielding a great produce.

I am happy to inform you of the General good Behaviour and healthy state of the Inhabitants in this part of His Majesty's Dominions.

I am, &c,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Note 49, page 167.

The 16th paragraph of my general letter by the Albion.

This paragraph will be found on pages 7 and 8.

Note 50, page 168.

The depositions.

The following are the depositions which were published in the Sydney Gazette on the 28th of October, 1804, relating to the Union's visit to Tongataboo:

DEPOSITIONS RESPECTING THE SHIP UNION OF AMERICA.

DANIEL WRIGHT, Chief Mate of the ship Union, of New York, being sworn, says, that on or about the 29th of August, 1804, he sailed in the said ship from the harbour of Port Jackson under the command of Captain Pendleton, having taken on board Mr. John Boston, whom this deponent understood to be Supercargo; that they touched at Norfolk Island, and from thence proceeded for the Island of Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands, where they arrived on or about the 30th of September; that soon after they came to anchor a number of canoes visited them, but left them at sunset; that on the following morning they came off in great numbers, among whom was a Malay that spoke broken English, who informed them they could get plenty of wood, water, and refreshments there, and was very urgent for the ship's boats to be sent on shore; that one of the ship's boats was accordingly hoisted out, manned with 6 men, 4 muskets, and 2 cutlasses, in which boat the Captain and Mr. Boston went; that soon after the departure of the boat from the ship, the natives became very troublesome from their numbers on board and round the vessel; that this deponent stationed all his remaining hands about the ship to prevent their coming on board; but they still succeeded in getting up, contrary to his wish, to the number of thirty, who this deponent observed had passed a number of clubs in the ship's channels, ready to be handed in; and from his observations he had no doubt but that they meant to take the ship; That the Chief frequently urged this deponent to let more men come on board, which he positively refused, telling him, that he should be obliged to turn out those who were already on board, which
he did, the greater part without any resistance or much trouble; that the Chief did not seem in anywise dissatisfied with this proceeding, but remained on board some time after, to eat and drink with this deponent; that he shortly after took leave of the ship, and was accompanied by the whole of the canoes alongside; that immediately after the departure of the natives from the vessel this deponent hoisted the colours of the ship, and fired a gun, to put those on shore upon their guard, from his observation of the conduct of those that were on board; but soon after, taking up the spy glass and looking towards the shore, he perceived the ship's boat on the beach lying broadside on, in the hands of the natives, and a number of natives about her; that this might have been between one and two o'clock, the boat having been gone about four hours; That this deponent then put the ship in the best order he could, expecting an attack from the natives—but no canoe came off that night:—that the next morning two canoes came within hail, but would not come on board; and from several gestures which they made, the people on board wanted this deponent to fire on them, having construed those gestures to that of the boat's crew being murdered, also wishing him much to get the ship under way, and leave the place immediately—but which this deponent would not allow of; that no further intercourse passed that day.

That the day following several canoes came within hail, in one of which this deponent discovered the Malay, who asked this deponent to come on shore, for that the Captain and Mr. Boston wished him; that he endeavoured to get the Malay alongside, but could not prevail upon him to do so though he promised to accompany him: the Malay then went on shore again. The same afternoon he came off again, accompanied by several canoes, in one of which the deponent observed a European woman who spoke to them in English, as did also the Malay, inviting him on shore; but by particular signs from the white woman, when unnoticed by the natives, she forbid them to comply with the request:—That finding they could not prevail in getting another boat from the ship, they took their departure, and nothing further occurred that day.

The next morning, being the third after the boat in which the Captain and Mr. Boston had gone on shore, several canoes again came off, in one of which was the white woman and in the other the Malay, repeating the former request; that the deponent endeavoured to get him (the Malay) alongside by offering presents for the Chief, but without effect; that the white woman stood up in the head of one of the canoes, cried out that those on shore were murdered by the natives, and then leaping into the water, swam towards the ship, the men on board presenting their muskets, and thereby deterring the natives from picking her up, by which means she reached the vessel, and was taken on board; that the said woman informed the deponent, that the Captain and boat's crew had been murdered on shore; upon which information he ordered the natives to be fired on, and saw two fall in one of the canoes; that he immediately directed the cables might be cut, and putting out to sea, shaped his course for Port Jackson, where he arrived in 19 days without accident.

The deponent further states, that when getting under way and sheeting home his top-gallant sails, he heard two muskets fired on shore, but cannot take upon himself to say what produced this circumstance, further than that the white woman informed him that the Chief had told her it should be done, to induce him (the deponent) to believe the people were alive and well on shore.

ELIZABETH MOREY being sworn, says that she lived with the Chief's wife on the Island of Tongataboo, and that on or about the 30th of September, she understood a ship had arrived at the Island—she then residing at the
opposite side thereof; that one of the natives had come over for the purpose of bringing the Malay, who was known by the name of Charley, to go on board her; that three days after the vessel's arrival she was sent for by the Chief, to converse with one of the white boys that had come on shore, from whom she learnt the ship's name, that she was from New York, and that the Captain and several of her people were on shore; that the Chief desired her to go off to the vessel, and endeavour to get some more of her boats on shore; that she went off in a canoe as she was ordered, accompanied by the Malay, with five other canoes, and did as she was directed, being afraid to do otherwise; but from the conversation she had overheard among the natives previous to her going off, she was satisfied that the greater part of those who had gone on shore were murdered; but being assiduously watched by the Malay (Charley), she could not communicate her information to the officers on board the ship except by signs which she had used, unconscious at the time whether they were regarded by them or not; that she again went on shore, and told the Chief what she had done. That upon the morning following she was again sent for by the Malay, who informed her that she was again to go off to the ship to repeat her former message, and endeavour to get on shore some of her people: That she went off accordingly, accompanied by four canoes, in one of which was Charley the Malay: and on coming near the ship, she stood up in the head of the canoe in which she was. She called to the people on board, informing them that their comrades were all murdered by the natives on shore, then jumped overboard and swam for the ship, calling to the people to fire on them in the canoes, which they afterwards did; that she heard the two muskets fired on shore, which she knew was done by order of the Chief, as he had told her he would do so before she left the shore, to induce the boats the more readily to leave the ship, from an idea that Europeans were on shore firing for a boat.

THOMAS DORDON, a seaman, being sworn, says, that he left Norfolk Island in the Union with Captain Pendleton; that he touched at the Island of Tongataboo;—and corroborates in every part the depositions given by Mr. Wright, the Chief Officer, and that part of Elizabeth Morey’s evidence respecting the natives having murdered the people from the ship; But adds, that when the natives were turned out of the ship by Mr. Wright, they went on shore apparently in a violent passion.

GILBERT GRANT, a sailor on board the Union, corroborates the above in every particular.

Sworn before us, this 26th day of October, 1804. GEORGE JOHNSTON. JOHN HARRIS.

A second deposition was also taken from Elizabeth Morey relating to the visit to Tongataboo, in June, 1802, of the ship, Duke of Portland, under the command of Lovat Mellon. It detailed the massacre of all the crew except five, who subsequently escaped in the ship. Elizabeth Morey and her black woman servant had also been spared from the massacre, and had resided in the chief’s household until the arrival of the ship Union.

Note 51, page 169.

A separate and particular letter.

This despatch will be found on page 199 et seq.

Note 52, page 169.

In the public prints.

The particular reference in the newspapers to Governor King’s administration is not available. Governors Hunter, King, and Bligh were all subject,
rightly or wrongly, to the most extraordinary attacks on their characters and administrations. The following letter which is preserved in the public record office, London, is an example of the attacks which were made on Governor King:

WM. MAUME TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

My Lord, (?) 1806.

Since my writing my letter I have been informed by Mr. Robinson, the Agent of Mr. Simeon Lord an eminent merchant at Port Jackson, that he would favor me with an exact copy of Mrs. King's Account from Ferdinand Meurant's Account Book, which can be proved on Oath, as likewise an extract from that of John Austen which will incontrovertibly prove the manner in which they obtained their pardons.

WM. MAUME.

Mrs. King to Ferdinand Meurant.

To Necklace and Earrings for Mrs. King... £66 5 0
To Do. Do. Miss Elizabeth
To Fancy work in Filagree
Mending Governor King's Spectacles generally once a week
To some Gold and Silver Articles for Mrs. Dundas

John Austen's Acct. with Mrs. King.

To setting a Gold Seal and family arms...
" mounting a writing Desk—Mrs. King.
" Engraving various articles of Plate and making Spoons etc.

By a free Pardon...

£66 4 6

Note 53, page 170.

The General Order dated October 14th, 1804, and that of October 25th. These orders will be found on pages 274 and 275.

Note 54, page 172.

Also pages 190, 258, and 267.

An armed ship.

This vessel was named the Swift, and was under the command of R. Portvelt and owned by the Dutch East India Company. She was captured
off Sumba on the 12th of September, 1804, by the Policy, letter of marque, commanded by C. S. Foster. She arrived in Port Jackson on the 17th of November, 1804, with a prize crew commanded by J. Lawrence. Her cargo will be found detailed on page 264. She was condemned as a lawful prize at a court of vice-admiralty held on the 26th of November, 1804. She was purchased by Messrs. Campbell and Co. and re-named the Sophia.

Note 55, pages 173 and 191.

Delano.

Amasa Delano was an American of considerable education. He was born on the 21st February, 1763, his father being a sergeant in the army of George II, which fought against the French and the Indians in north America. During the war of independence, Amasa Delano enlisted in the American army at the age of fourteen years. During the years 1790-1810, he performed three voyages round the world, visiting the Pellew Islands, New Guinea, Timor, Sumatra, the Philippine and Soolo Islands, Macao, Celebes, Mauritius, Isle of Bourbon, Seychelles, the Falklands, Chili, Easter Island, the Galapagos, Sandwich, Ladrone, and Cocos Islands, and Bass Strait. He published an account of his voyages in an octavo volume at Boston in 1817. His story of the encounter in Bass Strait differed materially from that of Joseph Murrell, as he laid the onus of aggression on the colonial sealing gangs. Samuel Delano was his father, and Samuel Delano, junior, his brother.

Note 56, page 176.

You do order to be . . . published.

This letter from Joseph Murrell was not published in the Sydney Gazette, but in the issue of that paper, dated 11th November, 1804, the following advertisement appeared:

**FELONY.**

WHEREAS about the latter end of October last, the several Persons herein under named, then under a regular contract to the Firm of Kable and Underwood, to serve in their employ in or upon any of the Islands resorted to in Bass's Straits, did of their own accord, and without the permission and consent of the said Copartners, or any person in their behalf, unlawfully abscond and desert from the service of their said Employers, by entering and engaging themselves on board an American ship called the Perseverance, said to be fitted out from New York, and commanded by

--- DELNO.

And whereas they, the Persons herein under named as aforesaid, did FELONIOUSLY steal, take, and carry away, or cause to be stolen, taken, and carried away from a certain place known by the name of Cape Barren,

One Suit of Sails and Rigging belonging to a boat; and

A Quantity of Tackling and other Implements

Furnished and provided by the said Employers for the use and convenience of a Gang or Gangs of men stationed at and about the aforesaid Islands, for the purposes of procuring skins and Oil.

This is therefore earnestly to require, that at any port or ports soever whereat the Offenders may be found and secured, they or any of them be taken into custody; and that the earliest advice thereof be transmitted to the said Employers, in order that the Delinquents may be brought to condign
punishment. And in that case, the aforesaid Copartners do hereby bind themselves to pay a Reward for their being so apprehended (on conviction of them or any of them), the sums unto their respective names annexed viz.

For Robert Pawson, Master of the Gang, One Hundred Pounds Sterling;
For David White, Twenty Pounds;
— Henry Young
— Richard Morris $10 each.
— James Anderson

And for Four others whose Names are not yet ascertained, a Reward of $10 each will be paid also.

H. KABLE.
J. UNDERWOOD.

The above named Robert Pawson is supposed to have been instrumental in seducing those who accompanied him from their duty to their Employers (by breaking through the Articles in which they were penally bound), and in exciting them to aid and assist him in the perpetration of the aforesaid Felony; He (Pawson) stands about 5 feet 7 inches high; short light hair, commonly called sandy coloured; curling in his neck; appears to be about 34 years of age; and is a native of Birmingham, in the County of Warwick.

Sydney, Nov. 10, 1804.

Note 57, page 186.
A Separate Letter.

This despatch was dated 26th August, 1804, and will be found on page 143 et seq.

Note 58, page 190.
General Orders of the — day of — last.
These orders were dated 6th October, 1804, and will be found on page 273.

Note 59, page 191.
List of Bills.

A copy of this particular return is not available, but the details of it were contained in a similar return forwarded per H.M.S. Investigator (see page 255).

Note 60, page 199.
An answer to which was never received.

There is no record available of the transmission to England of a memorial from Robert Campbell to Governor Hunter. In a despatch, dated 18th September, 1800 (see page 542, volume II), lieutenant-governor King transmitted to the Duke of Portland copies of correspondence (see page 548 et seq., volume II) between himself and Robert Campbell respecting his trade in the colony. This despatch was acknowledged by the Duke of Portland on the 19th of June, 1801, but no reference was made to Campbell’s applications.

Note 61, page 203.
The alleged outrageous conduct . . . . to the people employed there, being His Majesty’s subjects.

Governor King referred to the reported ill-treatment of Joseph Murrell by Amasa Delano (see page 173 et seq.), and the somewhat similar experience of William Moody, master of the schooner Governor King, in December, 1803, which was detailed in the Sydney Gazette of the 1st of January, 1804.
Some notes.

The former has been cut into eight or ten parts.

When the settlement at Sullivan Cove, Derwent River, was founded, lieutenant-governor Collins found great inconvenience was caused by the want of specie to pay the salaries of superintendents and overseers. In consequence, these officials experienced difficulty in making small purchases from traders. To remedy this want, Collins instructed the commissary to issue small promissory notes, not less than one pound sterling in value, which passed into circulation in Tasmania and proved of great accommodation to the people.

This practice was not adopted at the settlements in New South Wales, but in order to overcome the inconvenience of the want of specie of small denomination, Governor King caused the Spanish dollar to be divided into halves, quarters, or smaller divisions, which passed current at a value proportional to the sterling value of the dollar.

Note 63, pages 207 and 208.

16th June, 1800.

The copy of this letter transmitted by lieutenant-governor King in 1800 was dated 15th June, 1800 (see page 549, volume II).

Note 64, page 208.

Two Leases.

A description of these leases will be found in note 215, volume II.

Note 65, page 213.

My Answer to Lieutenant Governor Foveaux or the Officer in Command.

This letter will be found on page 221. Foveaux sailed from Norfolk Island on leave of absence in the whaler Albion on the 9th of September, 1804, and the administration of the island was carried on by captain Piper as commandant.

Note 66, page 214.

Also page 272.

The General Order of September 24th.

This order will be found on page 272. By this order, the island of Tasmania was divided into two counties with two separate governments. The forty-second parallel of south latitude crosses the island a little north of Oyster Bay on the east coast, a little south of Campbelltown on the main line of railway, and a little north of Macquarie Harbour on the west coast. The territory under the jurisdiction of lieutenant-governor Paterson is now subdivided into five counties and portions of six others; that under the jurisdiction of lieutenant-governor Collins into seven counties and the remaining portions of the aforementioned six. The original names of Cornwall and Buckingham are retained for the counties, in which are the ultimate sites of the headquarters of the original two divisions.

Note 67, pages 215 and 239.

A very fine Harbour.

A reported Harbour.

The reports as to the existence of this harbour were due to some masters of small sealing vessels being unaware of the insularity of Robbins Island,
COMMENTARY.

and in consequence some portion of Robbins Passage was mistaken for a natural harbour. The voyage of lieutenant Robbins established the fact of the non-existence of such a harbour (see page 283).

Note 68, page 218.
Also page 219.
That per the Integrity of the 20th July.

This despatch was forwarded by Governor King as enclosure No. 6 to his general despatch, dated 14th August, 1804 (see page 24 et seq.).

Note 69, page 224.
Captain Kent to Governor King.

A more detailed account of this voyage and the foundation of the settlement at Port Dalrymple will be found in volume I, series III. The modern names of the various localities are therein detailed.

Note 70, pages 229 and 230.
Also page 446.
Governor King to Lord Hobart.
The Mersey . . . is lost.

In the copy of this despatch preserved in Governor King's private letter-book, the following additional passages occur, which were omitted from the copy of this despatch transmitted to England.

In continuation of the second paragraph:—"By his Letter to me of the 10th November, I was concerned to hear of the continued ill Health of his people, as he informs me that the Scourvy had carried off Nine Men since the 9th of last August, and that he then had a Sick List of Thirty six—however he was hopeful that the Measures taken in procuring Kangeroos would check the progress of that Disease."

A new paragraph before the last on page 230:—"By Colonel Collins's report of the remains of his provisions on the 9th November, I observe he had '21 Weeks Flour and 27 Weeks Salt Pork, exclusive of the provisions sent by the Lady Barlow,' which Your Lordship will observe by the accompanying separate Letter of 11th September, 1804, I have calculated to last till July, 1805. And I hope the Survey that was taken of that provisions will not operate so far with Colonel Collins as to prevent him from using the best of it—the Flour is the same that was sent from England, and the Meat from the Cape in 1802—the Civil, Military and every person victualled from the Stores at this place have been and are still using it without complaint—the Flour is recently all expended at this place."

A new paragraph inserted after the last:—"Mr. Campbell having purchased the prize and having requested to send fifteen hundred or Two Thousand Bushels of Wheat to the Derwent, I have given my permission without requiring Colonel Collins to purchase it, who will of course be guided by the State of his Stores. By that opportunity, I should have been much gratified to have sent some of the Women who arrived by the Experiment, but as Mr. Campbell did not chose to allow them to go under Five pounds Sterling a head, Government finding provisions, I did not consider myself justified in giving so much for so short a Distance."

The Mersey was a vessel of 350 tons, which sailed from Port Jackson on the 23rd of May, 1804, under the command of James Wilson.
Note 71, page 231.
Mr. Secretary Blaxcell's letter of the 26th of June.
This letter will be found on page 63.

Note 72, page 243.
Secretary William Ramsey.
William Ramsey was secretary to the Honourable East India Company.

Note 73, page 244.
These documents.
It is probable that these documents were copies of the correspondence enclosed in Governor King's despatch to Lord Hobart, numbered 6 and dated 20th December, 1804 (see page 231 et seq), and of the enclosures to the commissioners of customs at London, which are enumerated on page 245.

Note 74, page 244.
General Order contained in the Gazette of the 30th inst.
This order was dated 25th December, 1804 (see page 278).

Note 75, page 245.
Sir Stephen Cottrell.
Sir Stephen Cottrell was the secretary to the Board of Trade and Plantations. The constitution of this board has been detailed in note 5, volume I. Owing to the creation of a secretary of state for war and the colonies in 1801, the functions of this board were restricted to matters of trade and the academical consideration of colonial problems.

Note 76, page 246.
1st January, 1805.
It is difficult to understand the reason for the presumptive writing of this despatch on this date and withholding it until the departure of H.M.S. Investigator on the 23rd of May, 1805. The Lady Barlow cleared from Port Jackson on the 20th of January, 1805, and carried twenty-one despatches from Governor King to Lord Hobart, bearing various dates from the 26th of August, 1804, to the 16th of January, 1805; and included in this series was the routine financial despatch, marked "Separate A." The despatch, dated 1st January, 1805, detailed the finances of the colony to the 31st of December, 1804, and prior to the departure of H.M.S. Investigator an additional financial despatch was written, dated 30th April, 1805 (see page 452 et seq.). Although this despatch was subsequently quoted as of the 1st of January, 1805, it is more probable that it was written at some time after the 20th of January.

Note 77, page 246.
The Extra Supplies.
The stores, which were described as “Extra Supplies,” were all those transmitted for the use of government with the exception of the provisions and clothing for the military and civil staffs and the convicts. They consisted of implements of agriculture, general ironmongery, bedding, ordnance, stationery, etc. A small proportion of these stores were bartered with settlers, in manner similar to those coming under the heading of “Annual Supplies” (see note 31), whenever there was a surplus of any article in store over and above the requirements of government.
Note 78, page 255.

Enclosure No. 9.

The occupations of the different persons mentioned in this return were as follows:

Delano, Amasa ............ master of the American ship Perseverance.
Eastwick, Robert William .. master of the ship Betsey.
Lord, Simeon .............. public auctioneer and dealer (see note 33).
McAskill, Allen ............ master of the ship Lady Barlow.
Mertho, John .............. master of the transport Ocean.
Mountgarrett, Jacob ...... surgeon at Risdon Cove, afterwards at Port Dalrymple.
Palmer, Christopher ...... baker at Sydney.
Palmer, John .............. commissary of the colony, and agent to Robert Campbell.
Simpson, James .......... settler at the Hawkesbury.
Smith, Thomas ............ Thomas Smyth was provost-marshal of the territory.
Tough, William .......... resident agent for Messrs. Chace, Chinnery & Co. (see note 33).
Turnbull, Robert .......... master of the whaler Britannia.
Withers, F. J ............. master of the ship Experiment.

Note 79, page 258.

Separate Letter No. 1.

This despatch was dated the 11th of September, 1804 (see page 155 et seq.).

Note 80, page 258.

Nine large Ships.

These ships were India-men on the voyage to China convoyed by L'Athenienne, a sixty-four-gun vessel commanded by Captain Fayerman.

Note 81, page 277.

Also page 74.

That of the 15th of October, 1801.

There is no record available of the transmission of an order, dated 15th October, 1801, to England, nor was a copy of the order printed in the book of general orders, published in 1802 (see note 185, volume III). It is also curious that orders, which appear in the published volume, were not included in the series transmitted to England in manuscript, as for example the following two orders:

"6th October, 1804.

"As several Colonial Vessels belonging to Individuals, which have Permission to go to Newcastle, sail from hence short of Provisions, It is to be fully understood by the Masters of the said Vessels that the Commandant of that District is directed not to furnish any Provisions to Vessels of that description but upon the most unavoidable necessity. No Permits will be granted, unless the time is stated that the Provisions will last, and a Report to be made thereon to the Commandant on the Vessel's arrival."

"16th December, 1804.

"The Harvest being safely got in, it is expected that those indebted to the Stores do make every exertion to pay their Debts by delivering Wheat or
Barley into the Stores at Sydney, Hawkesbury, and Parramatta. Those who have been indebted prior to the 1st of January, 1803, will be allowed Eight Shillings per Bushel for Wheat; and to those become indebted since that period the following Prices will be allowed: Wheat 7s. 6d. a Bushel at Sydney and Parramatta, and 7s. at Hawkesbury."

Note 82, page 283.
Also page 337.

*Port Jarvis.*

This harbour is now known as Jervis Bay. The examination of this part of the Illawarra district was made by Bartholomew Kent and G. W. Evans (see note 87).

Note 83, page 283.

*My Orders dated ______.*

Governor King's orders to Captain Kent were dated 1st October, 1804, and were transmitted with his despatch to Lord Hobart, marked "Separate No. 4," and dated 20th December, 1804 (see page 222 et seq.), and with a despatch to Sir Evan Nepean bearing the same date (see page 239).

Note 84, page 284.

*Governor King to Under Secretary Sullivan.*

This despatch, although dated 20th February, 1805, was not transmitted until the departure of the whaler Ferrett, when it was forwarded as an enclosure to a letter to under secretary Cooke, dated 20th July, 1805 (see page 544).

Note 85, page 296.

*A small Port.*

This is now known as Port Sorrell, and the shoal river as the River Rubicon. It had been discovered twelve months previously in the schooner Governor King. Acting-lieutenant Symons reported that it had a bar entrance on which there were only ten feet of water at low tide.

Note 86, page 303.

*Your Lordship's Communication.*

This was the "circular" despatch from Lord Camden, dated 17th May, 1804 (see page 647, volume IV).

Note 87, page 304.

*The Officer and Surveyor . . . . those Settlements.*

Bartholomew Kent, lieutenant of H.M.S. Buffalo, and G. W. Evans, surveyor, left Sydney at the end of January, 1805, and returned on the 3rd of March following. From Jervis Bay, they proceeded overland to the mouth of the Shoalhaven River, passing en route the Crookhaven River. In the estuary of the Shoalhaven, they found a boat, which had been lost during a gale on the voyage to Jervis Bay. In this boat the river was examined for a distance of eighteen miles, when it became impassable. Kent reported the existence of a bar at the entrance to each of the rivers Crookhaven and Shoalhaven.
Note 88, pages 304, 305, and 307.

The General Order of that date.

My General Order of 31st March.

The General Order of the 28th Inst.

There is no record available of the transmission of a series of orders, bearing dates subsequent to those forwarded by Governor King with his despatch, dated 13th January, 1805, and marked No. 17 (see page 269 et seq.). Files of the Sydney Gazette were forwarded from time to time, and in these the government orders were published.

The order in the Gazette of the 24th of February was as follows:—

23rd February, 1805.

"A quantity of Salt having been received from Newcastle District, made in one of the Salt Pans lately received and set up at that Settlement, and as there is every reason to expect that the above, with the Salt Pans now fixing at this place, will nearly supply the Consumption of that Article; which His Excellency has directed the Commissary to retail to Settlers and others having the Governor's permission, or that of the Magistrates in Command at the different Settlements, at three halfpence per Pound, to be paid for in Grain or Swines' Flesh delivered into the Public Stores at the regulated Price for the current Year.

"The Governor has been informed, on his late visit to some of the out-Settlements, that several Individuals who have from time to time been accommodated with Salt from the Public Stores at twopence halfpenny a Pound, had, almost immediately after receiving it, bartered it away to those who were less fortunate than themselves for Eighteenpence, and often for two Shillings, a Pound. To prevent that extortion, any Person prosecuting to conviction (before two Magistrates) those who make such oppressive Charges, and taking payment thereof, will receive the Reward of Five hundred Pounds of Salt; and the Person offending therein will be deprived not only of that, but of any future, accommodation from the Public Stores, and be otherwise punished as the Magistrates may see fit, for the Breach of a Regulation so necessary to the convenience of every Person in the Colony."

The order, which was referred to as dated 31st March, 1805, will be found on page 315. In the copy transmitted it was dated 30th March, and subsequently referred to under that date (see page 574).

The order, dated 28th April, 1805, was as follows:—

"Whereas the Natives in different parts of the Out-Settlements have in an unprovoked and inexcusable manner lately committed the most brutal Murder on some defenceless Settlers whose hospitality appears to have drawn upon them the most barbarous treatment, and there being but little hopes of the Murderers being given up to Justice, the Governor has judged it necessary, for the preservation of the lives and properties of the Out-Settlers and Stockmen, to distribute Detachments from the New South Wales Corps among the Out-Settlements for their protection against those uncivilized Insurgents; but, as those measures alone will only be a present check, it is hereby required and ordered that no Natives be suffered to approach the Grounds or Dwellings of any Settler until the Murderers are given up; and that this Order may be carried into full effect, the Settlers are required to assist each other in repelling those Visits; and if any Settler, contrary to the purport and intent of this Order, harbours any Natives, he will be prosecuted for the breach of a Public Order intended for the Security of the Settlers."
COMMENTARY.

Note 89, page 306.

My Separate Letter No. ——

My Letter by the Lady Barlow.

Governor King wrote to under secretary Sullivan per the whaler Albion a despatch, dated August, 1804 (see page 126), which was devoted to the circumstances of the arrival and settlement of Alexander Riley and Edward Luttrell. No separate letter per H.M.S. Investigator relating to the same subject was recorded by Governor King in his register.

The letter by the Lady Barlow referred to by Governor King was dated 20th December, 1804 (see page 165 et seq.), the passage relating to the natives being on page 166.

Note 90, page 306.

The Branch Settlers.

The Colo River was known as the Upper Branch and the Macdonald River as the Lower Branch. The trouble with the natives was experienced chiefly by the settlers between Portland Head and the Colo River.

Note 91, page 311.

Parramatta Road.

It is not quite clear which road was referred to as the Parramatta-road in this return. In a map of Sydney, dated 31st October, 1807, practically the modern alignment of the whole of George-street, then known as High-street, forms the logical continuation of the main road to Parramatta. In the original of the French reproduction of Major Taylor's view of Sydney, there is a manuscript note, which appears to indicate that the Parramatta-road ran close to the base of the windmill which was built on a site a little to the west of St. Phillip's church. Such a road would have been immediately commanded by guns mounted on the south-eastern face of Fort Phillip. This road followed approximately the modern alignment of York-street, joining the modern George-street close to the Town Hall in the open square which is shown on Meehan's map (see volume of charts). The evidence available is too slender to form a definite conclusion.

Note 92, page 321.

Whom I conducted to their Homes in 1794.

Lieutenant-governor King sailed from Norfolk Island on the 8th of November, 1793, in the store-ship Britannia, taking with him the two Maoris who had been brought to the island in the previous April for the purpose of giving instructions as to the manufacture of flax. After landing the Maoris in New Zealand, he returned to the island on the 18th of November. King's manuscript account of this voyage is in the Petherick collection in the commonwealth library.

Note 93, page 322.

I also stated the Circumstances of a small Vessel.

Governor King in the first portion of this paragraph referred to the sixteenth and seventeenth paragraphs of his general despatch, dated 14th August, 1804 (see pages 7 and 8 and note 5). The story of the massacre at the Friendly Islands of J. Pendleton and some members of the crew of the ship Union will be found in note 50.
Note 94, page 323.

_Atooie._

Atooie, in the Sandwich Islands, is now known as Kauai.

Note 95, page 324.

_Application has been made by some Individuals._

The individuals were James Aickin, Oliver Slater, and James Bailey. The papers relating to their application and the subsequent proceedings in connection therewith, were forwarded by Governor King with a separate despatch, dated 30th June, 1806 (see page 719 et seq.).

Note 96, page 324.

_My Separate and Particular Letter sent by the Lady Barlow._

This despatch will be found on page 199 et seq.

Note 97, page 325.

_To Whitehouse and Fletcher . . . . to Martin Tims and Robert Jones._

Special instructions with reference to Whitehouse and Fletcher were transmitted to Piper by Governor King (see page 32), and at the same time King ordered the discharge of the provost-marshal and two superintendents (see page 29) on the establishment at Norfolk Island. Martin Tims (or Timms) at that time was acting provost-marshal, and Robert Jones acting superintendent vice Tims.

Note 98, page 327.

_Your Order of the 6th February last._

This order was dated 6th February, 1804, and was forwarded as enclosure No. 3 to Governor King's general despatch to Lord Hobart, dated 1st March, 1804 (see page 499, volume IV).

Note 99, page 331.

_The General Order of the 10th Inst. to be published in the Gazette of that Date._

_The General Order on that Subject._

_The General Orders of the 4th March._

There was no issue of the Sydney Gazette, dated the 10th April, but there was one dated the 10th March, which contained the following order:—

10th March, 1805.

"As the Masters of Vessels from India and elsewhere, who have not been allowed to dispose of the Spirits they brought to this Place, have, in a clandestine manner, gone to the other Settlements dependant on this Territory and there prevailed, perhaps by Artifice, on the Officers in Command to allow them to land and sell the said Spirits, and in some instances, at a most exorbitant rate, it is therefore hereby required and directed that no Officer in Command of any County, Province, Settlement, or Port whatever, being a Dependency on the Government of this Territory, do allow any communication whatever to be held with any Ship or Vessel whatever arriving from this Port (except to relieve distress) unless the Commander of the Vessel produces a letter from the Governor, Lieut.-Governor, or Officer in Command administering the Government of this Territory, to the Officer commanding the Settlement where the Ship, or Vessel, may touch at; and on no account to allow of any Spirits being landed or sold unless the Master
produces a certificate from the Governor of the prices which it has been allowed to be sold for at this Port. No Article of Trade, or any package whatever, is to be landed at any other place than at the Hospital Wharf, on pain of seizure and confiscation; and if any Master of a Ship, Importer, Inhabitant, or Consignee, presumes to land any Spirits, Wines, or other strong drinks without the Governor's own permit in writing being previously obtained, such Spirits, &c., will be seized and the offender be dealt with agreeably to the Governor's instructions on that behalf.

"The following List of Fees on entries of Ships, Bonds, Certificates, and Assessments, are to be levied by the Naval Officer and Clerk Assessor:—

For the Orphan Fund.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inventory and Registering Ships.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If an English Merchant Ship with articles for sale and in Gov't Service</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If Do. and not in Gov't Service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If a Whaler, with articles for sale</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Foreign Ship</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General permission to Trade</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For each Bond</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permission to Water on Orphan Lands</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permit to get Wood do. do. or other Grounds</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate of Clearance and Bonds returned</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permit to land or remove Spirits</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the Gaol and other Public Works.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For every Gallon of Spirits taken out of a Ship</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. do. Wine</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. do. Beer</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wharfage for each Cask, Package, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The second order quoted was dated 30th March, 1805, and will be found on page 315.

The order of the 4th March was as follows:—

4th March, 1805.

"His Excellency is pleased to appoint Lieut. John Piper, of the New South Wales Corps (acting with local rank as Captain), to be Commandant of Norfolk Island, from the date of Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux's leaving the Island, with the allowance of five shillings per day."

Note 100, page 334.

Governor King to Earl Camden.

The details of the action taken by Governor King with regard to privateering on the coast of South America, which are recorded in this despatch and in its enclosures, must be regarded as a direct refutation of any suspicion that George Bass sailed with any ideas of privateering with King's cognisance. Bass, on the Venus, sailed from Port Jackson on the 5th of February, 1803, and on April 23rd, 1804, Governor King cautioned William Campbell (see page 340) against making any captures from Spain. It is therefore unlikely that Bass would have been allowed to sail with any similar intentions.

Note 101, page 367.

The Proclamation.

A copy of this proclamation was forwarded as enclosure No. 1 (see page 462) to Governor King's despatch to secretary Marsden, numbered 1, and dated 30th April, 1805.
Note 102, page 405.

My Letter No. 15—my Letter No. 17.

These despatches will be found on page 563 et seq. and page 581 et seq., volume IV.

Note 103, page 405.

Also page 414.

In the 2nd Paragraph . . . I stated the trouble Lieutenant Menzies had.

This report will be found on page 1. See also lieutenant Menzies’ letter to Governor King, dated 15th June, 1804, printed on page 112.

Note 104, page 406.

His letter No. 1.

Lieutenant Menzies’ letter of resignation was forwarded as an enclosure (see page 471) to the despatch of Governor King to secretary Marsden, marked No. 3, and dated 30th April, 1805. Letter No. 1, enclosed with this despatch to Earl Camden, referred to the foundation of the settlement at Newcastle (cf. note 136).

Note 105, pages 407 and 408.

Chapman’s Island—Coal Island.

Chapman’s Island, which lay due west of the entrance to Coal Harbour, now forms part of the site of Carrington.

Coal Island is now known as Nobby’s, and is connected with the mainland by a breakwater half a mile in length.

Note 106, page 408.

This delightful spot which I have taken the liberty of naming after Your Excellency.

Lieutenant Menzies named the settlement he formed King’s Town. The site of his headquarters lay on the southern shore just within the entrance to the harbour of Newcastle.

Note 107, page 409.

The enclosed Order.

The orders, regulating the traffic in coal and cedar at Newcastle, were dated the 24th of March, 1804. A copy of them was forwarded with Governor King’s despatch to Lord Hobart, dated 16th April, 1804 (see page 623, volume IV).

Note 108, page 410.

He lost his Vessel.

The James was a sloop of 14 tons burthen belonging to Thomas Raby. She left Newcastle on the 23rd of April, 1804, and encountered a heavy gale of wind. The pumps were set to work, but two days later became choked. The crew, despairing of saving the vessel, ran her ashore on a beach near Broken Bay, where she was soon dashed to pieces in the surf. The crew of five succeeded in reaching the shore and were picked up on the north head by the schooner Resource on the following day.
Note 109, pages 409, 411, 412, 414, 416, and 424.

3rd Inst.—3rd.—21st Inst.—31st Ulto.—Blank.—24th Instant.

Of these six letters belonging to the correspondence between King and Menzies, copies of five were not transmitted by Governor King. The sixth, the undated letter on page 416, was probably the letter from lieutenant Menzies, dated 15th June, 1804, a copy of which was forwarded with Governor King's despatch to Lord Hobart dated 14th August, 1804 (see page 112).

Note 110, page 414.

Crafts.

Joseph Craft at this date was in command of the schooner Resource.

Note 111, pages 414 and 418.

A Monthly Return.

Monthly Statement.

The monthly return of marines was probably received by Governor King as an enclosure to lieutenant Menzies' letter, dated the 31st of May, 1804, a copy of which was not transmitted to England by King.

The last returns, referred to in the monthly statement, were probably those transmitted to Lord Hobart by Governor King in a despatch, dated 14th August, 1804 (see pages 113 and 114).

Note 112, page 415.

Quarterly and Monthly returns.

A balance of the advantages and cost of this Settlement.

These returns and the estimate will be found on pages 113 and 114.

Note 113, page 417.

The Integrity's Signal is a Red and White Flag thus.

The flag was divided into four sections by diagonal lines from corner to corner. The upper and lower divisions were white, the remaining two were red.

Note 114, pages 421 and 422.

Communication.

In the fifth paragraph (see page 213) of his despatch to Lord Hobart, marked "Separate No. 4" and dated 20th December, 1804, Governor King detailed the regulations he had made for the separate jurisdictions of lieutenant-governors Collins and Paterson in Tasmania. The similarity of the status of Collins with Paterson to the status of Menzies with Cressy lay in the fact that Collins and Menzies were officers of marines and Paterson and Cressy officers of the New South Wales Corps.

Note 115, page 422.

Mr. Brown.

Robert Brown was the botanist, who had been appointed at the age of twenty-six years to the scientific staff on H.M.S. Investigator for her exploring voyages. He was engaged at a salary of £420 per annum. After the condemnation of the Investigator in 1803, he devoted his attention to botanical
research in the districts surrounding the various settlements in New South Wales and Tasmania. He sailed for England on the 23rd of May, 1805, on board of the converted and refitted Investigator. The result of his labours was published in the *Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae*.

Note 116, page 423.

*The North Branch.*

This was the channel of the Hunter River lying on the north side of the islands now known as Ash and Moscheto Islands.

Note 117, page 425.

*Western Arm.*

The entrance to the West Arm at Port Dalrymple lies between Anchor Point and Inspection Head at Ilfracombe. This is about five miles distant from the headquarters, which were situated at that time at George Town.

Note 118, page 428.

*The Sophia.*

The Sophia was the Dutch prize taken by the Policy, letter of marque (see note 54).

Note 119, page 429.

Also page 430.

*General Orders stated in the Gazette of 10th March last.*

9th Article of His Majesty's Instructions.

The general orders, dated 10th March, 1805, will be found in note 99 in this volume, and the ninth article of the royal instructions on page 394, volume III.

Note 120, page 429.

*My Separate and Particular Letter.*

This despatch was dated 20th December, 1804 (see page 199 et seq.).

Note 121, page 430.

Also page 432.

*My Proclamation of June 3rd, 1804.*

The proclamation issued by Governor King in consequence of the importation of spirits on the Fair American was dated 28th May, 1804, in the copy (see page 84) transmitted with the despatch to Lord Hobart, dated 14th August, 1804.

Note 122, pages 431 and 432.

*General Orders of the 11th October, 1801.*

This order will be found on page 465, volume III.

Note 123, pages 434 and 473.

*Directions from France.*

The order for the release of Matthew Flinders was not signed by Napoleon Bonaparte until the 11th of March, 1806. This order was delivered at Mauritius by the frigate Greyhound under a flag of truce on the 21st of July, 1807. The release of Flinders was delayed further by General De Caen, and it was not until the 13th of June, 1810, that he received his freedom.
COMMENTARY.

Note 124, page 436.

The Portuguese settlement Deeli.

Dilly is the capital of the Portuguese colony in the island of Timor, Koepang the capital of the Dutch colony in the same island.

Note 125, page 437.

A little harbour there—Port N.W.

The little harbour was named Baye du Cap (Cape Bay), which the schooner Cumberland entered on the 15th of December, 1803. Port N.W. is identical with Port Louis. Flinders’ statement in this letter that he arrived at Port Louis on the 16th of December is at variance with the date (17th December) recorded in his Voyage to Terra Australis. Unless he was inaccurate in quoting the date in one instance, it is probable that Flinders referred to civil time in his letter and to nautical time in his published volume.

Note 126, page 437.

Mr. Aken.

John Aken had been the master on the Investigator. After that vessel was condemned, he had embarked on H.M.S. Porpoise, and was wrecked on Wreck Reef. He had remained at the reef, until Matthew Flinders returned in the Cumberland, on which vessel he had embarked for the voyage to England.

Note 127, page 437.

My Letters gave great Offence.

Amongst the papers seized and examined, there were a series of despatches from Governor King to Lord Hobart, including one dated 7th August, 1803, and marked “Marine Letter No. 3” (see page 355 et seq., volume IV). It is possible that the offence was taken at the concluding portion of the first paragraph of this despatch. In this letter, the possible commercial relations between Mauritius and the settlement at Port Jackson were discussed, and also the necessity for placing the defences of the colony on a sure footing in the event of a hostile French attack from Mauritius.

Note 128, page 439.

Coutance.

R. Coutance was the master of the French brig L’Adele. He had visited Port Jackson in the year 1803, and had cleared for Mauritius on the 3rd of September, eighteen days before Flinders had sailed in the Cumberland for Wreck Reef.

Note 129, page 441.

M. ———, Commandant le Bâtiment de S. M. ———.

These blanks occur in the original. Commodore Baudin had met Matthew Flinders in the Investigator during April, 1802, near Encounter Bay. As he was fully aware of the required names, it seems probable that this letter was intended as an open letter for the use of any ships visiting the islands of Mauritius and Reunion under similar circumstances to the visits of the French exploring vessels to Port Jackson.

Note 130, page 443.

256 Rank and File.

In the return enclosed there is no heading “Present.” The numbers “On Parade” were 203 rank and file, and “On Guard” 64, a total of 267.
COMMENTARY.

Note 131, page 448.
My Lord Hobart's recommendation.
In a despatch, dated 30th November, 1803 (see page 438, volume IV), under secretary Sullivan transmitted instructions from Lord Hobart that Alexander Riley and Edward Luttrell should be given appointments in the colonial establishment when an opportunity occurred.

Note 132, page 455.
The Remarks on the half Yearly Muster.
Governor King's observations on the result of the half-yearly muster will be found on pages 310 and 311.

Note 133, page 456.
A Separate Letter.
This was the despatch, dated 30th April, 1805, and numbered 9 (see pages 451 and 452).

Note 134, page 457.
The Francis ... being ... lost in a very heavy Gale of Wind.
The Francis was the colonial schooner of 40 tons burthen, which had been brought from England in frame on the transport Pitt in March, 1792. She was wrecked on the 21st of March, 1805, on the ocean beach, a little to the north of the entrance to the port of Newcastle.

Note 135, page 459.
Secretary Marsden.
On the 20th of January, 1804, Sir Evan Nepean resigned the position of secretary to the admiralty and became chief secretary for Ireland, William Marsden being appointed to the vacant post at the admiralty. Nepean had played a considerable part in the development of the colony, first as under secretary in the colonial branch of the home office, when the colony was founded, and subsequently at the admiralty. He retired from the chief secretarship for Ireland in February, 1806, and became governor of Bombay in 1812.

Note 136, page 462.
Also page 471.
Lieutenant Symons to Governor King.
In writing his despatches to secretary Marsden, numbered 1 and 3, Governor King evidently intended to arrange the enclosures in a different order to that in which he ultimately scheduled them. Acting-lieutenant Symons' letter, reporting the bringing of the Estreminta from Jervis Bay, was forwarded as enclosure No. 43 (see page 386) to a separate and particular despatch to Lord Hobart although mentioned in the text of this letter to secretary Marsden, and Symons' letter of the 2nd of May, 1805, reporting the examination of the hold of the Harrington was listed as enclosure No. 2 to the despatch No. 1 to secretary Marsden. Again, when writing the despatch No. 3 to secretary Marsden, he probably intended to forward several numbered enclosures, whereas in his schedule only the one was recorded (cf. note 104 and the despatch to under secretary Cooke on page 483).
Note 137, page 469.

Mr. Oxley.

John Oxley arrived in the colony on board H.M.S. Buffalo on the 16th of October, 1802. His appointment as acting lieutenant in consequence of Lieutenant B. Kent being transferred to the Investigator was dated 18th March, 1805, but he had no opportunity of passing his examination until after the arrival of Governor Bligh. He returned to England on H.M.S. Buffalo in 1807. On the 16th of November, 1808, he arrived in Port Jackson on the transport Speke and served as first lieutenant on the Porpoise, on which vessel he again returned to England in 1810. He was appointed surveyor to the colony after the resignation of Charles Grimes on the 18th of July, 1811.

Note 138, page 470.

A former letter.

The reference was to the despatch dated 14th August, 1804 (see page 130 et seq.).

Note 139, page 471.

The enclosed Orders.

These orders were not included in the schedule of enclosures prepared by Governor King, nor is a copy of them available.

Note 140, page 476.

Yours of the 4th of January last.

Governor King acknowledged the despatch of Sir Charles Morgan, dated 4th January, 1804, and not 1805 (see page 452, volume IV).

Note 141, page 477.

That high Document.

Governor King transmitted a copy of a similar document in his despatch to Earl Camden, numbered 3 and dated 30th April, 1805 (see page 427).

Note 142, page 477.

The pardons.

When the Investigator was being commissioned for the voyage to England, Governor King advertised in the Sydney Gazette for seamen to complete the crew, but sufficient applicants did not come forward. In consequence, he issued a warrant, dated 20th March, 1805, for the absolute emancipation of twelve transportees for the express purpose of serving on board the Investigator. John Wignal Jones, servant to Ferdinand Bauer, and John Morgan, servant to Robert Brown, were pardoned by warrant, dated 21st May, 1805.

Note 143, page 487.

Horse Medicines as per Invoice.

A copy of this invoice is not available. The early settlers paid considerable attention to the treatment of live stock. In a letter, dated 14th November, 1805 (see volume I, series III), lieutenant-governor Paterson gave the following account of the treatment of the cattle landed from the ship Sydney:—"The Weather becoming Colder and colder with much rain every Week, the whole remaining Number [of the cattle] became at last so reduced that in July I found it actually necessary to allow them to have stimulating drenches once, And for the weakest even twice a day; to invigorate them sufficiently to procure their Food they had boiled Corn, for the Season had
affected them too much to eat it unprepared, Morning and Night; as they became too weak to stand they were put in Slings, and their Limbs, which in the last Stage the cold and rain entirely cramped and contracted, were fomented and recovered by Friction, And to this Mode of treatment . . . I believe the saving of most of them remaining is to be attributed.”

Note 144, page 490.

Mr. John Blaxland and his Brother, Mr. Gregory Blaxland.

Gregory Blaxland was born in Kent, England, in 1771. He and his family arrived in Port Jackson on the transport William Pitt on the 14th of April, 1806.

John Blaxland, a farmer from Kent, was born on the 4th of January, 1769. He arrived in Port Jackson on the 4th of April, 1807, on the ship Brothers, belonging to himself and the Messrs. Hulletts. The circumstances surrounding the arrival and settlement of the two brothers were fully detailed by Governor Macquarie in a despatch to the secretary of state, dated 17th November, 1812, and numbered 5.

Note 145, page 493.

Mr. Marsden.

A. Marsden was secretary to the government in Ireland.

Note 146, page 497.

Separate Letter No. 2.

This despatch will be found on page 320 et seq.

Note 147, page 499.

General Order on that Head in the Gazette of . . .

The general order was published in the issue of the Sydney Gazette, dated 7th July, 1805. The clause to be inserted in the land grants will be found on page 505.

Note 148, page 502.

The two Paragraphs in the Letter.

The two paragraphs referred to were probably the fourth and fifth paragraphs of Lord Hobart’s despatch, dated 30th January, 1802, and numbered 1 (see pages 366 and 367, volume III).

Note 149, page 505.

The following Clause.

This clause was to be inserted after the words “for the Use of the Crown” (see the form of land grant, pages 310 and 311, volume I). The instructions given to Governor King with reference to land grants were contained in clauses 10, 16, and 17 of his general instructions (see pages 394 and 396, volume III). The reservation of timber suitable for naval purposes was mentioned specifically in clause 10, which authorised the granting of lands to emancipists. This clause was practically a repetition of a similar clause contained in the instructions to Governor Phillip. Phillip received also additional instructions (see page 124 et seq., volume I) with reference to the granting of lands to non-commissioned officers and privates of the marines and to settlers, but in these instructions no reservations were ordered with regard to the timber growing on grants. It is doubtful, therefore, whether the British government intended that a general reservation of all timber in all grants should be made.
COMMENTARY.

Note 150, page 510.
Your Lordship's Letter No. 1.
This was the despatch, dated 31st October, 1804 (see page 161).

Note 151, page 511.
Until Your Lordship could be further consulted thereon.
Governor King, in his general despatch, dated 14th August, 1804, had
recommended (see page 7) that no lands should be granted at the Cow­
pastures, but even at that date he was aware that applications would be
made for grants in that district. A similar recommendation had been made
in his letter to under secretary Sullivan, dated 1st April, 1804 (see page 608,
volume IV), and on the 6th of July, 1803, he had issued a proclamation (see
page 344, volume IV) forbidding any person frequenting the Cowpastures
without a special permit. Macarthur and Davidson were unable to
find a suitable available area in any other part of the colony, and accordingly
Governor King issued to them conditional land grants at the Cowpastures
under the circumstances detailed in his despatch, dated 1st November, 1805
(see page 576 et seq.).

Note 152, page 512.
My Letter No. 1, dated 14th August, 1804.
Governor King did not detail the circumstances of the settlement of
Alexander Riley and Edward Luttrell in a despatch to Lord Hobart, but in
a letter to under secretary Sullivan, dated August, 1804 (see page 126).

Note 153, page 515.
Governor King to the Governor-General in Council.
The following is a list of the enclosures which were forwarded with the
original of this despatch to India:—
1. Letter from Captain Colnett to Governor King and Answer, 23rd
March, 1803 (see pages 259 and 260, volume IV).
2. Affidavit of Boatswain and Chief Mate of the Harrington, 9th
March, 1805 (see page 344 et seq.).
3. Proclamation respecting Spanish Vessels captured by the Harrington
(see page 462).
4. Letter from Governor King to Judge-Advocate and Magistrates
respecting the proceedings of the Harrington on the Coast of
Peru, 12th March, 1805 (see pages 350 and 351).
5. Judge-Advocate's and Magistrates' Opinion (see page 352).
6. Captain Campbell's Memorial to Governor King (see page 353 et seq.).
7. Bond, Campbell and others, 30 March, 1805 (see page 371 et seq.).
8. Letter from Governor King to Judge-Advocate and Magistrates, 4th
April (see page 374).
9. Letter from Mr. Blaxcell to Captain Campbell, 8th April (see
page 381).
11. Extract from Chief Mate's Journal (see page 376 et seq.).
12. Examination of Henry Purell respecting Erasures in the Harring­
ton's log (see page 380 et seq.).
13. Judge-Advocate's and Magistrates' report respecting Erasures (see
page 380).
14. Orders to the Corporal of the Guard (see page 382).
15. Mr. Tozer's Deposition before the Governor and Judge-Advocate,
9th April, 1805 (see page 383).
16. Campbell’s and Gardiner’s refusal to verify Log Book (see page 379).
17. Order to Acting-Lieut. Symons with List of Articles found on board the Harrington (see pages 384 and 386).
18. Copy of Letter from Lieut. Symons to Governor King (see page 386).
19. Letter from Governor King to Judge-Advocate and Naval Officer respecting Mr. Campbell’s relinquishing the Command of the Harrington (see page 401).
20. Letter from Captain Campbell to Judge-Advocate and Magistrates (see page 402).
21. Letter from Governor King to Judge-Advocate and Magistrates (see page 403).
22. Judge-Advocate’s and Magistrates’ Opinion (see page 404).
23. Letter from Acting-Lieut. Robbins to Governor King (see page 479).
24. Orders given by Captain Campbell to Mr. Arnold Frisk.
25. Deposition of Mr. A. Frisk and others, 18th May, 1805.

Note 154, page 525.

An addition of Military Stores distinguished in Red Ink.

A copy of the duplicate of this requisition is not available. The ordnance wanted for Fort Phillip will be found on page 529.

Note 155, pages 530 and 532.

The copy of a Letter I addressed to my Lord Hobart.

My Letter, dated 26th Jan'y last.

My Letter of that Date to the Secretary of the Public Department.

The despatch to Lord Hobart was dated 16th March, 1804 (see page 602 et seq., volume IV). Copies of the two letters to India were not enclosed by Governor King with any of his despatches (see volume, series II).

Note 156, page 534.

My Letter dated 21st last August.

My Letter to Lord Hobart, dated Aug't 7th, 1803.

Copy of a Letter to Mr. Sullivan.

The first despatch will be found on page 142; the second on page 350 et seq., volume IV; the third reference was to the same despatch as the first.

Note 157, page 534.

Maurice Margarot’s History.

A note on the Scottish “martyrs,” of whom Margarot was one, will be found on page 771, volume I.

Note 158, page 535.

Henry Brown Hayes.

A note on Henry Brown Hayes will be found on page 801, volume III.

Note 159, page 535.

Michael Massey Robinson.

Mr. Oldham Oldham.

The story of the trial of Michael Robinson and his attempted blackmail of Mr. Oldham will be found in note 193, volume II. Further particulars relating to Robinson will be found in note 242, volume III.
Note 160, page 535.

His Grace complied with in October, 1799, by writing to My Predecessor on the Subject.

Governor King was in error in this statement. The letter with regard to the protest of Mr. Oldham against the pardon of Robinson was dated 14th November, 1799, and was written by under secretary King to Governor Hunter. Hunter's reply will be found on page 490 et seq., volume II.

Note 161, page 536.

Maum.

William Maum was transported from Ireland for alleged complicity in the Irish rebellion of 1798. Prior to his banishment, strong testimony in his favour had been given by lieutenant-general Myers, under secretary Cooke, and colonel Thomas Fitzgerald. He arrived in Sydney with other Irish transportees in the Minerva on the 11th of January, 1800. There is some non-conclusive evidence that he is identical with William Maughan, Mahan, or Mahon, who was involved in the conspiracy amongst the Irish convicts in September, 1800 (see pages 638 and 651, volume II). He was re-transported to Norfolk Island in 1805. He was the author of some serious charges against Governor King (see note 52).

Note 162, page 543.

On which Subject I have already written.

Governor King referred to the rights of the civil surgeons to demand trial by court martial in the postscript to his despatch to Earl Camden, dated 30th April, 1805, and numbered 3 (see page 407).

Note 163, page 544.

A Letter with its respective Enclosures.

This despatch was addressed to under secretary Sullivan, and dated February, 1805 (see page 284 et seq.).

Note 164, page 549.

The proceedings of the court martial.

John Savage, assistant surgeon, was tried by court martial for "Neglect of Duty in not attending the Wife of Edward McDonald, Settler at Kissing Point, when in Labour, altho' solicited by the husband in the most pressing manner" and was ordered to be cashiered. Pending the confirmation of this sentence, Governor King suspended Savage from his civil duties and from the command of the Parramatta loyal association. Savage returned to England on the whaler Ferrett. His sentence was considered by the judge-advocate general and was not confirmed, "the case proved not being a Military Offence within the Mutiny Act or Articles of War."

Note 165, page 549.

The Appeal of George Crosley.

The papers in connection with this appeal will be found on page 582 et seq., volume IV.

Note 166, page 551.

Also page 638.

Two hundred pounds Irish Money.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Irish £1 was equivalent to the English £1 1s. 8d., the value of Irish money as compared with English money being in the proportion of twelve to thirteen.
Note 167, page 552.
Also pages 555 and 556.

My Lord Camden's and your Letters, dated October 30th, 1804.
In the copies of these despatches, which are available, six were dated 31st October and one 3rd November, 1804 (see page 161 et seq).

Note 168, page 555.
Mr. ———, Master.

Daniel Lye was the master of H.M.S. Porpoise under the command of Joseph Short.

Note 169, page 556.
A person . . . said to be a professed Wool-sorter.

Edward Wood arrived in the colony with Mr. John Macarthur on the ship Argo on the 8th of June, 1805. He and his brother, Thomas, came out for the express purpose of giving instruction in the technique of wool-sorting. His report to Governor King will be found on page 565.

Note 170, page 557.
His Majesty's Sale in 1804.

The following report of this sale appeared in the Agricultural Magazine, August, 1804:

The sale took place near Kew, August, 1804.

Mr. Farnham, the auctioneer, of Richmond, opened the business by a short but neat speech on His Majesty's gracious views in promoting the breed of excellent sheep before them, and read the printed conditions of sale. After Sir Joseph Banks had stated that his friends Sir Richard Worsley, of the Isle of Wight, and Sir James Reddal, of Scotland, not being able to attend, had commissioned him to bid for six or more of the sheep, the sale commenced, at which much keen bidding was seen among the amateurs and breeders present.

The first twenty-three lots consisted each of a single shearing ram.

Lot 1 was a ram, labouring under a temporary privation of sight, which Sir Joseph Banks and Richard Stanford, the King's shepherd, stated not to be very uncommon with these sheep at this season, but from which there was no doubt he will perfectly recover. The weight of his fleece was stated to be at the last shearing 3 lb. 4 oz. He was knocked down to Captain Macarthur at £6 15s., after Sir Joseph Banks had apprized him that an old Act of Parliament stood in the way of exporting sheep from this country, the captain's object being to take the sheep which he was then purchasing to New South Wales in about three weeks' time to add to the flock which he is rearing near Botany Bay with a degree of success which promises to be of the greatest national importance. The sheep intended for lot 2 was unwell and not offered for sale. Lot 3, fleece 4 lb. 3 oz., was sold to George Home Sumner, Esq., at £7 12s. Lot 4, fleece 3 lb., of very fine wool, was sold to Mr. Knowles at 10 guineas. Lot 5, fleece 4 lb., was bought by Mr. Andrews, for Mr. Beckingham, near Canterbury, at 10 guineas. Lot 6, a very lively sheep, was bought by Capt. Macarthur at £11. Lot 7, fleece 3 lb. 12 oz., with bad eyes at present, was knocked down to Sir Joseph Banks, for one of his friends, at £6 7s. Lot 8, fleece 5 lb. 4 oz., was sold to Mr. Knowles for 10½ guineas. Lot 9, fleece 3 lb. 12 oz., was bought by J. W. Allen, Esq., near Bury, at 30 guineas. Lot 10, fleece 3 lb. 6 oz., was sold to Mr. Leith at 10½ guineas. Lot 11, fleece 3 lb. 12 oz., of better wool than the last, sold to Captain Macarthur at 15 guineas. Lot 12, fleece 5 lb. 4 oz., was sold to C. H. Sumner, Esq., at 27 guineas. Lot 13, fleece 3 lb. 4 oz., was bought...
by Captain Macarthur at 16 guineas. Lot 14 was sold to Mr. Warren at 15 guineas. Lot 15, a sheep at present blind, fleece 4 lb. 8 oz., was sold to Captain Macarthur at 22 guineas. Lot 16, a very perfect sheep, and fine fleece, 4 lb. 4 oz., was sold to Sir Joseph Banks at 20 guineas. Lot 17, a sheep having the disorder called the footrot, fleece 4 lb. 12 oz., was sold to Mr. Warren at £12. Lot 18, fleece 4 lb. 8 oz., was bought by Sir Joseph Banks at 14 guineas. Lot 19, fleece 4 lb. 12 oz., very fine wool, was sold to G. H. Sumner at 20 guineas. Lot 20, fleece 4 lb. 6 oz., was bought by Sir Joseph Banks at 15 guineas. Lot 21, fleece 5 lb., to Mr. Beckingham at 25 guineas; lot 22, fleece 4 lb. 4 oz., to Captain Macarthur at 21 guineas; lot 23, fleece 4 lb. 8 oz., to Sir Joseph Banks at 20 guineas; lot 24, fleece 5 lb. 12 oz., to Mr. Freeman, near Henley, at 42 guineas, which finished the shearing rams. Lot 25 was a full-mouthed ram, which had not been used, though so expressed by mistake in the bill. He sold to General Robinson, of Scotland, for 7½ guineas. Lot 26, a full-mouth ram, called Young Snag, four years and a-half old, whose sire was in as much repute among the King's sheep as Eclipse among racehorses, and who had been used in the King's flock, fleece 3½ lb., was sold to G. H. Sumner for 18 guineas. Lot 27, a four-tooth'd ram, which had not been used in the Royal flock, fleece 7 lb. 3 oz., was sold to Mr. Jefferson at 38 guineas. Lot 28, a ditto, fleece 8 lb., was sold to Mr. Heaven at 25 guineas. Lot 29, a four-tooth ram, which was used last year in the King's flock, was sold to John Procter Anderson, Esq., at 24 guineas. Lot 30, a ditto, fleece 7 lb. 2 oz., was sold to Captain Macarthur for 27 guineas. Lot 31, a good ditto, fleece 6 lb. 8 oz., was sold to Mr. Kidd at 24 guineas, which completed the lots of rams, the remaining fourteen lots being full-mouthed ewes, which had been bred in the royal flock and were warranted to have good bags. Lot 32 sold to Mr. Beckingham at 9 guineas; lot 33 to Mr. Hallet at 8 guineas; lot 34 to Mr. Beckingham at 7½ guineas; lot 35 to Mr. Freeman at 7 guineas; lot 36 to Mr. Freeman at 8 guineas; lot 37 to Mr. Leith at 9½ guineas; lot 38 to Mr. Eyton at 11 guineas; lot 39 to Mr. Knowles at 7 guineas; lot 40 to Mr. Beckingham at 8 guineas; lot 41 to Captain Macarthur at 11 guineas; lot 42 to Mr. Campbell at 9 guineas; lot 43 to Col' Greville at 9 guineas; lot 44 to Gen'l Robinson at 7 guineas; lot 45 to Mr. Hallet at 6 guineas.

The sale ended about a quarter-past four o'clock (begun at two), when Sir Joseph Banks stated that the prices at which the sheep had been sold exceeded His Majesty's and his own expectations and wishes on the subject. His Majesty never having before sold a Spanish sheep for more than 6 guineas, they having been sold by private contract, while he had given away more than 170 sheep; but from the eagerness exhibited this day in bidding, he had no doubt His Majesty's intentions in placing the sheep in those gentlemen's hands who would most value and attend to the increasing of the breed would be fully answered.

This show and sale of sheep is intended to be annual, and next year a larger number of ewes are intended for sale, His Majesty's flock having now arrived at the number intended to be kept.

Note 171, page 559.

Mr. Rowland Hassall.

Rowland Hassall was one of the missionaries who had been sent by the London Missionary Society to Otaheite in 1796. He had left the island owing to the opposition of the natives, and had arrived in Port Jackson on the Nautilus in 1798. He had received a grant of land of one hundred acres from Governor Hunter in the district of Dundas on the 20th of April, 1799. He had for some time acted as storekeeper at Parramatta, and had also held religious meetings regularly at Kissing Point.
Note 172, page 559.

General Orders of July 23rd.

The orders referred to were dated 27th July, 1805, and appeared in the Sydney Gazette, on the day following. They were as follows:

"The Governor having received a Despatch from the Honorable Earl Camden, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated Oct. 30, 1803, Requiring the fullest Information being transmitted for the Lords Committee of the Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, Respecting the Increase and Improvement of the Breeds of Sheep with the Growth and Improvement of Wool raised in this Territory; His Lordship having also in the strongest manner recommended a general attention being paid to that important national object.

"And as the most advisable and satisfactory means of obtaining that information appears to be by Questions tending to that object being answered by the Proprietors, of which the following will be the leading Enquiries viz. [Here followed the nine queries, which were forwarded as enclosure No. 2; see page 559.]

"For which purpose the Governor requests the Officers and other Persons, who have bred or possess Flocks of Sheep, will forward to him on or before the 10th of August at Government House, Sydney, Sealed Answers to the above Questions with such other Observations as their experience and judgment may suggest, And that the Quality of the different Fleeces may be clearly ascertained, His Excellency has requested Mr. Wood, the Professional Gentleman who came in the Argo, and two other Gentlemen experienced in that kind of Stock and Wool, to inspect the Fleeces of the different Flocks in the Week following the General Muster of the Settlers. Previous Notice will be given when the Flocks of each District will be examined; when the Proprietors are requested to attend with them, and point out where their respective Flocks will assemble."

Note 173, page 560.

Mr. Thos. Rowley.

Thomas Rowley had arrived in the colony as a lieutenant in the New South Wales Corps. He had received his first grant from lieutenant-governor Grose. His principal farm was situated in the district of Liberty Plains and included an area of seven hundred and fifty acres, which had been granted to him on the 9th of August, 1803.

Note 174, page 561.

Mr. Edwd. Robinson.

Edward Robinson was a settler at the Hawkesbury, where he obtained his first land grant of thirty acres in the district of Mulgrave Place on the 9th of December, 1794.

Note 175, page 561.

Mr. James Shepherd.

James Shepherd was a settler in the district of Dundas near Kissing Point on the Parramatta River, and had received a grant of one hundred acres on the 11th of August, 1804.

Note 176, page 562.

Mr. Thos. Arndell.

Thomas Arndell had arrived in the colony as second assistant surgeon on the first establishment. He applied for and obtained permission to retire at
the end of 1792. He devoted himself to farming and ultimately settled at
the Hawkesbury, where on the 4th of June, 1804, he received a grant of six
hundred acres at Mulgrave Place. He was also magistrate for the Hawkes-
bury district.

Note 177, page 562.

Mr. George Hall.

George Hall was a settler at the Hawkesbury, where he had received a
grant of one hundred acres at Mulgrave Place on the 19th of April, 1803.

Note 178, page 569.

Your three letters of the 30th April last.

There were four numbered despatches from Governor King to Marsden,
dated 30th April, 1805.

Note 179, pages 574 and 575.

General Orders of March 30th, 1805.


The order of March 30th, 1805, will be found on page 315 in this volume,
and that of October 15th, 1800, on page 34, volume III.

Note 180, page 576.

Applications dated March 16th, 1804, and dated July 20th, 1805.

These “applications” will be found on page 602, volume IV, and page 530
in this volume (see also note 210, volume IV).

Note 181, page 578.

The Letter I wrote by the Ferret.

This despatch was dated 20th July, 1805 (see page 510 et seq.).

Note 182, page 579.

Also page 580.

The Hut at the Nepean.

The hut at the Nepean was erected by government and was situated at the
site of the present bridge across the Nepean River at Camden. The first
road to the Cowpastures was marked out by the order of Governor King in
the year 1805. It commenced from Warby’s at Prospect and joined what is
now known as the Cowpasture old road. It crossed the north-western angle
of the grant to the orphan school, touched the south-eastern corner of Major
Johnston's grant, known as King's Gift Farm, and passed along the eastern
side of Captain Abbott's grant, known as Abbotsbury Farm. Its alignment
was practically identical with the modern road from the corner of the Raby
estate to the bridge at Camden.

Note 183, page 579.

George Cayley’s Observations, etc.

George Cayley made two important expeditions to the Cowpastures, one in
December, 1802, and the second in February, 1804. In his first expedition,
he went almost due south from the neighbourhood of Menangle to the neigh-
bourhood of Douglas Park, which he named Rippenden. From here he
followed the general western course of the Nepean River along the northern
bank, until he crossed the Stonequarry Creek, which he named Poppy Brook. Passing through Thirlmere, he discovered the Picton lagoon, which he named *Scirpus Mere*. A few miles south of the lagoon was the outward termination of the journey, whence he retraced his steps to the Stonequarry Creek, and then took a direct course for the ford at Camden.

In his second expedition, a similar course was taken to the neighbourhood of Thirlmere, when he turned north, and coming to the valley of the Stonequarry Creek, he named it Green Dingle. After crossing the creek and travelling first west and then north, he touched the Werriberri Creek, which he called Brush Creek. Travelling in various northerly directions, he passed Spring Creek, which he called Bull Creek, discovered the Mount Hunter Rivulet, which he named Balbinmatta Brook, and crossed the Nepean River about five miles below Camden.

The lagoons referred to as five miles from the ford at Camden are still in existence. There are three large ones, and their modern names are Spectacle, Baraggel, and Menangle, taking them in order from north to south. Ensign Francis Barrallier stated that the lagoons were named by the natives Manhangle, Baraggel and Carabeeby in the same order.

The grants to Messrs. John Macarthur and Davidson were located on the western banks of the Nepean River. The grant to Davidson was known as Belmont, and consisted of two thousand acres. It surrounded the present railway station at Menangle, the railway bridge almost dividing the river frontage into two equal halves. To the north of Davidson's grant lay Macarthur's grant of two thousand two hundred and fifty acres, known as Camden Park; this grant had frontage to the Nepean River on its northern and eastern boundaries. To the south of Davidson's grant lay Macarthur's grant of two thousand seven hundred and fifty acres, known as Upper Camden.

Note 184, page 582.

**Barracks.**

Barracks had arrived in the colony with Governor Hunter as a boy servant. He had accompanied John Wilson in his explorations in 1798, and had kept the diary of those journeys. He returned to England with Governor Hunter.

Note 185, page 584.

**That part of His Journal.**

The extract from *An Account of the English Colony* by David Collins, which was referred to, will be found on page 437, volume I, of that work, and is as follows:

"The question how these cattle came hither appeared easy of solution. The few that were lost in 1788, two bulls and five cows, travelled without interruption in a western direction until they came to the banks of the Nepean. Arrived there, and finding the crossing as easy as when the governor forded it, they came at once into a well-watered country, and amply stored with grass. From this place why should they move? They found themselves in possession of a country equal to their support, and in which they remained undisturbed."

Note 186, page 584.

**The Number of Cows, &c.**

The statements with regard to the numbers of the cattle, which were lost in 1788, vary.

Governor Phillip, in despatches, dated 9th July and 28th September, 1788 *(see pages 50 and 77, volume I)*, stated that the number was two bulls and four cows.
In a postscript to a letter to lieutenant-governor King, dated 5th June, 1799 (see page 604, volume IV), Phillip stated that five cows, one bull, and one heifer were lost.

David Collins in his Account (see note 185) stated that the number was two bulls and five cows.

Note 187, page 585.
Also page 592.

My proclamation of July 6th, 1803.
This proclamation will be found on page 344, volume IV.

Note 188, pages 585, 590, and 697.

Cayley's Map.

Chart of the Cattle Tracks.

A Small Chart of these Settlements.

These maps will be found in the volume of charts and plans.

Note 189, page 586.

Some local Expressions.

The three first expressions, "brush," "scrub," and "forest land," were words adapted by the colonists for local conditions in order to distinguish between the character of the soil and herbage in different localities.

"Creek" was the application of an entirely new meaning to an old word. The Standard Dictionary defines it as "a tidal or valley stream, between a brook and a river in size." It acquired its local meaning from a very early date, as it is so used in Hunter's Voyage published in 1793.

Note 190, page 586.

Ensign Barrallier's Journey.

The complete journal of ensign Francis Barrallier's expedition, from the 6th of November, 1802, to the 21st of December following, will be found in volume I, series V.

Note 191, page 592.

The Long Meadow.

This was the name given to the extensive flats extending in a southerly direction from the banks of the Nepean River and lying immediately to the east of the site of the original homestead of Mr. John Macarthur.

Note 192, page 593.

The following Report.

The description of the country traversed is incompatible with the nature of the country lying in the direction of a due west course from the junction of the Hawkesbury and Grose rivers. It is probable that they followed a south-westerly course, roughly following the present alignment of the western two-thirds of the road from Springwood to the Hawkesbury Look-out. Following this course, the explorers would pass through some tolerably good mountain country, but the distance would be only about twelve miles. About seven miles further in a west-south-west direction they would have reached the cairn of stones in the neighbourhood of Linden, which was known subsequently as Caley's Repulse. This cairn was erected most probably by lieutenants Dawes and Johnston and Mr. Lowes on the 14th of December, 1789, and formed the western termination of their journey at the hill, which they named Mount Twiss.
George Caley crossed the Nepean River at the Belmont estate and travelling W.N.W. ascended the heights of the Kurrajong. Taking a more westerly course, he crossed the Burralow Creek and named the locality Swamp Valley. Following a westerly direction with a little southing he reached the valley of the creek which divides the modern parishes of Bilpin and Burralow; this he named the Devil's Wilderness. Travelling a little south of west, he ascended Mount Tomah, which he named Fern Tree Hill, and Mount Bell, which he called Table Hill. He then followed various courses until he was successful in reaching Mount King George, which he named Mount Banks. In this journey, Caley followed in a general way the direction of what is now known as Bell’s line of road.

Note 194, pages 601 and 651.
Order that has existed since March, 1797.
This order was dated 10th March, 1797 (see page 75, volume II).

Note 195, page 602.
Two Letters to my Lord Camden.
These despatches were dated 20th July, 1805 (see page 510 et seq.), and 2nd October, 1805 (see page 555 et seq.).

Note 196, page 620.
My Letter No. 9 to My Lord Camden.
This despatch was dated 30th April, 1805 (see page 451).

Note 197, page 625.
The Papers.
These were the documents enclosed in the despatch, dated 30th April, 1805, and marked "Separate and Particular" (see page 339 et seq.).

Note 198, page 627.
A Letter from Governor King with 26 Inclosures.
The despatch from Governor King, dated 30th April, 1805, relating to the seizure of the Spanish vessels by the Harrington (see page 334 et seq.) had fifty enclosures attached to it. It is not clear why twenty-six enclosures were noted in this letter from counsel.

Note 199, page 630.
The Marginal Notes of this date.
Copies of the duplicate original despatches of these three dates with the marginal notes are not available.

Note 200, page 631.
A Chief.
Te-pahi was a chief of the Bay of Islands. He and his four sons with two attendants embarked on the whaler Venus for Norfolk Island. From thence, they travelled on H.M.S. Buffalo to Port Jackson via Hobart, and arrived at Sydney on the 27th of November, 1805. Te-pahi remained in the colony until the 24th of February, 1806, when he left on his return voyage under the charge of acting-lieutenant Symons in the Lady Nelson, which vessel was detailed specially for the service by Governor King. During his visit, every
mark of respect was shown him. He and one of his sons resided with King; he visited Macarthur at Parramatta, and was shown the linen and woollen manufactories; at his intercession, two persons condemned for stealing provisions were pardoned; and when he returned to New Zealand, he was loaded with presents.

Note 201, page 635.

A printed Copy of the Speech.

The copy of this speech has been omitted. It will be found amongst the English parliamentary papers.

Note 202, page 636.

Also pages 639, 642, 672, 685, 690, 694, 695, 716, 719, 740, 748, 760, 761, 766, 772, and 783.

Despatch.

These despatches from Governor King were received in England at a time when it was thought that King had left the colony. Although the despatches were not individually acknowledged, the Right Hon. W. Windham commented on the most important details in the letters to the secretary of state when he wrote his despatch to Governor Bligh, dated 30th December, 1806, and numbered 6.

Note 203, page 636.

Five United Irishmen.

These men were Michael Dwyer, John Mernagh, Hugh Byrne, Martin Burke, and Arthur Devlin, who were granted permission “to banish themselves for life to New South Wales to avoid being brought to trial” for treasonable practices. They arrived in Port Jackson on the 18th of February, 1806. After their arrival they were allowed their freedom by Governor King, but soon became involved in treasonable practices. In May, 1807, they, with three other suspects, were brought to trial for “contriving and intending to disturb the peace of the colony by instigating many persons to revolt from their allegiance, and to rise in open rebellion, with intent to overthrow His Majesty’s Government herein, as well upon the 27th day of August last, as at other subsequent periods prior to the prisoners being taken into custody.” Two of the prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced to receive one thousand lashes and to be sent to one of the detached settlements. Governor Bligh, in order to prevent any further conspiracy, sent two of these men to Norfolk Island, two to Port Dalrymple, and two to Hobart. The five above-named United Irishmen were allowed subsequently to re-assemble. In May, 1809, each was granted one hundred acres of land in the district of Cabramatta by lieutenant-governor Paterson during his insurrectionary government. These five grants were confirmed by Governor Macquarie on the 1st of January, 1810.

Note 204, page 639.

An Extraordinary Gazette.

This was a copy of the London Gazette.

Note 205, page 645.

The Enclosure . . . to the Secretary of Admiralty.

Governor King referred to his despatch to secretary Marsden, dated 24th March, 1806 (see page 684). The general despatch forwarded by any conveyance was regarded as a kind of covering letter to the remaining despatches transmitted, hence the term “enclosure.”
Note 206, page 647.

In my Letter of December last to Mr. Cook.

The result of the annual muster was forwarded by Governor King with his despatch to under secretary Cooke, dated 1st November, 1805, and numbered 3 (see page 600 et seq.). It is possible that a duplicate of that despatch was forwarded with the despatches, dated 31st December.

Note 207, page 649.

A most destructive Insect.

Governor King gave a full account of the introduction and life history of this insect in the fifteenth paragraph (see page 751) of his despatch, dated 27th July, 1806.

In the copy of this despatch, dated 15th March, 1806, which is preserved in Governor King's private letter-book, paragraphs 23 and 24 are omitted, and the following is added to paragraph 22:—

"Unfortunately the great part of that planted by Individuals on the low Ground was flooded in February, and more than 6,000 Bushels of Maize lost. However notwithstanding all these misfortunes to our late Crops, Still I hope the ensuing Season will be favourable, And if no Accident happens to our crop of Maize, we shall not want. And to ensure a Sufficiency, I have directed Barley and Potatoes to be received and issued, as a part of the Ration."

Note 208, page 656.

A smaller Group of Islands.

The latitude and longitude of these islands correspond to the position of the Antipodes Islands, which lie to the south-east of the south island of New Zealand. The southern limits of the jurisdiction, assigned to Governor King by his commission (see page 384 et seq., volume III), was 43° 39' of south latitude, or 6° 10' north of the assumed position of these islands.

Note 209, page 657.

I informed My Lord Hobart.

My Letter to the Governor of the Isle of France.

Governor King reported the visit of the brig L'Adele in his letter, dated 7th August, 1803, and marked "Marine Letter No. 3" (see page 357, volume IV). The letter to the governor of Mauritius will be found on page 360, volume IV.

Note 210, page 657.

1,238 Gallons.

In a copy of this letter preserved in the public record office, London, the quantity of gallons was stated to be 1,023. This amount would clearly not agree with the quantities stated in the marginal note.

Note 211, page 660.

In a former Letter.

In the fourth paragraph (see page 497) of his general despatch, dated 20th July, 1805, Governor King reported the banishment of two natives to another settlement, but he did not specify Norfolk Island as the place of exile.
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Note 212, page 660.

A small private Colonial Vessel.

This was the sloop George, of twenty-eight tons, owned by John Palmer. She became a total wreck and was dismantled, her ironwork being brought to Sydney in the Venus in April, 1806. The natives at Twofold Bay were a constant source of trouble to the sealing gangs engaged in that locality. (See Sydney Gazette, 6th April, 1806.)

Note 213, page 664.

Buildings.

The site of Fort Phillip is detailed in note 1, and of the salt-pans in note 214. The residence for the judge-advocate was erected on the site now occupied by the department of education. The site occupied by the guard-house was on the northern side of Bridge-street near the corner of Young-street. The printing office was erected on a site close to the present corner of Bent and O'Connell streets.

Note 214, page 669.

Salt pans, Buildings, Wharf, &c., situate in Green Bay.

The salt-pans were erected at the head of Rushcutters Bay near the site of Bentley's or Marshall's bridge, adjacent to the power-house. The modern park and cricket reserves have been made by reclaiming the sand banks and mud flats which formerly occupied the head of the bay.

Note 215, page 674.

My Letter A by the Lady Barlow and Investigator.

The references were to the fourteenth paragraph (see page 190) of Governor King's despatch, dated 20th December, 1804, and to the last paragraph (see page 248) of the despatch, dated 1st January, 1805.

Note 216, page 675.

The Wild Herds which are now the exclusive property of the Crown.

Governor King had claimed a proportion of the wild cattle on account of an assumed interest of Governor Phillip in the herds, which had been transferred to himself. He had surrendered all his supposed rights in exchange for some tame cattle selected from the government herds, and had transmitted the details of his claim and of the exchange in his despatches, dated 16th March, 1804, and 20th July, 1805 (see page 602, volume IV, and page 530 in this volume; see also note 210, volume IV).

Note 217, page 676.

As the Newspapers inform me that Capt'n Bligh of the Navy is on his Way.

Captain William Bligh was appointed governor in succession to Philip Gidley King in April, 1805, and his commission was dated 24th May. On the 13th of July following, Viscount Castlereagh wrote informing King of the appointment and of Bligh's intended departure early in September. The despatch containing this information was received by King per the William Pitt on the 14th of April, 1806. Captain Bligh left England in February, 1806, on the transport Sinclair. It seems strange that the news of the appointment of his successor should have been received by King through the medium of the public press before he had received the official announcement.
The occupations of the different persons mentioned in this return, which have not been detailed in note 78, were as follows:—

Bennett, Jane .... dealer.
Bennett, William .... clerk to the commissary.
Bevan, David .... public auctioneer at Sydney.
Biggers, Thomas .... manager of John Palmer's farm at the Hawkesbury.
Campbell and Co. .... merchants of Calcutta.
Harris, John ....... surgeon of the New South Wales Corps.
Jamieson, Thomas .... surgeon of the colony.
Kearns, Matthew .... licensed butcher at Sydney.
Lamb, Edward .... settler in the district of Upper Minto.
Simpson, Judith .... dealer.
Thompson, Andrew .... head constable at the Hawkesbury, ship-owner and trader.

An Extraordinary Gazette.
This was a copy of the London Gazette, dated 23rd March, 1805.

The New Porpoise.
The first Porpoise was lost on Wreck Reef on the 17th of August, 1803. The second Porpoise left England in February, 1806, in charge of the convoy, which included the ship Sinclair with Governor Bligh on board. She was commanded by Joseph Short on the voyage to the colony.

A copy of a letter bearing this date is not available.

The Opinion given by Your Solicitor, Mr. Bray.
This opinion was incorporated in a letter to the transport commissioners, dated 9th June, 1803 (see page 426, volume IV).

A former Letter.
This despatch was dated 30th April, 1805, and marked "Separate No. 2" (see page 320 et seq.).

12th Article of His Majesty's Instructions.
This clause of the royal instructions to Governor King will be found on page 395, volume III.

Reference was made to the last four paragraphs of the order, dated 11th August, 1804 (see pages 92 and 93).
Bèche-de-mer or trepang, a species of sea slug.

The Integrity is not yet returned.

The cutter *Integrity* was sent to Valparaiso under the command of acting-lieutenant Charles Robbins. The reasons for her voyage were detailed by Governor King in a despatch, dated 20th July, 1805, with its enclosures (see page 514 et seq.). She sailed from Sydney on the 20th of June, 1805, and no evidence of the fate of the cutter or her crew has been found to this day.

The Orders stated in the Enclosures

Report . . . attached to this Paper.

The orders to the guard will be found on page 382, and acting-lieutenant Symons' report on the Spanish property on the *Harrington* on page 386.

Sending these dispatches by a British Subject going by an American Ship.

The American ships in the harbour at the date of writing this despatch were the *Favourite, Criterion, and Brothers* (B. Worth). The despatch was sent to Tasmania and transmitted by lieutenant-governor Collins.

12th August . . . when I resigned the Command to Governor Bligh.

My giving the Government up to my Worthy Successor.

Governor Bligh arrived in Port Jackson on the *Sinclair* on the 7th of August, 1806, and made his official landing on the following day. On the 13th of August, he assumed the administration of the colony. It is evident from the wording of these despatches from Governor King that they were written at a time subsequent to the day they were dated.

It will appear that I have not abused the prerogative.

The emancipations granted by Governor King during his administration were four hundred and sixty-eight in number, including both absolute and conditional (see page xi, volume IV).

I have caused them to be reprinted.

Certain numbers of the *Sydney Gazette*, which are extant, differ slightly from one another. This and a similar reprint would explain the cause of the variations.

New South Wales Almanac for 1806 being the first published.

This almanac formed the second book published by George Howe at the government press, the first being a volume of standing orders (see note 185, volume III). It is a volume of small octavo size, of which two copies are in the Mitchell Library, Sydney. The most complete of these two specimens
measures approximately 7½ inches by 4¾. The imprint is “Compiled and Printed at Government Press, By G. Howe.” There were fifty-eight numbered pages and two unnumbered leaves. Of the latter, the first contained the title and summary of contents, with a list of “cycles” on the reverse; the second, agricultural notes for the month of December, with the reverse blank, inserted between pages numbered 24 and 25. The book contained a calendar with memoranda relating to tides, the rising and setting of the sun, and the moon’s phases, instructions for gardening, agriculture, and the care of sheep for each month, a chronological list of important events, the shipping returns from the foundation of the colony, an abridgment of general orders, lists of officers in the colonies and dependencies, and the boundaries of the commons and counties proclaimed.

Note 234, page 771.

Bonds similar to that of the King George.

The ship King George was the first vessel of more than one hundred tons built in the colony. She was owned by Messrs. Kable and Co., and was registered at Sydney on the 4th of February, 1805. She was of 185 tons burthen, and was launched on the 30th of April, 1805. Before the launching was permitted, Messrs. Kable and Co. were compelled to enter into the following bond:

BOND from Henry Kable, James Underwood, Simeon Lord and David Dickenson Mann, to His Majesty and His Officers etc. in the Sum of £2,000, dated April 30th 1805 respecting the Colonial Ship King George.

NEW SOUTH WALES

KNOW ALL MEN by these Presents that WE Henry Kable, James Underwood, Simeon Lord and D. D. Mann, all in Sydney in the Territory of New South Wales, are held and firmly bound by these Presents unto His Majesty and His Officers, holding Places of Trust and Responsibility at home and abroad in any part of the British Dominions, and to the Honble. English East India Company, and their Officers as aforesaid, at any place within the Honble. Company’s Territories in the Penal Sum of £2,000 Sterling for the Payment thereof well and truly to be made, We bind ourselves our Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns, firmly by these Presents, sealed with our Seals, dated this 30th day of April in the Year of Our Lord 1805.

WHEREAS the said Henry Kable and James Underwood did in the Month of September 1803, obtain Permission from his Excellency the Governor, to construct a Vessel whose Length of Keel should be 67 feet, and breadth of Beam 22 feet and an half Upon Condition that the Bolts, Timber Head, Stern, and Keel of such Vessel, should be marked with the Initials of N.S.W. AND WHEREAS the said Vessel, hereafter to be known by the name of “KING GEORGE,” is now in a state of forwardness to be launched.

THE CONDITION of this Obligation is such that if the said Vessel is not navigated beyond the limits of this Territory, extending from the Northern Cape of the Extremity of the . . . Coast called Cape York in the latitude of 10° 37’ South to the Southern extremity of the said Territory of N. Sth. Wales, or South Cape in the Latitude of 43° 39’ South, nor further to the Eastward than the Longitude of 130° West of Greenwich, without the Permission and Authority of the Governor of this Territory, or the Officer administering the Government thereof for the time being, THEN this Obligation to be void and of no Effect, or else to remain in full Force and Virtue.

AND FURTHERMORE it is understood by the Parties signing this Bond that should the King George be found navigating behind the before prescribed Limits, without the Permission as aforesaid, she is to be considered forfeited
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to His Majesty, or the Honble. East India Company, by whichever Authority she may be seized, and in the Event of His Majesty's Ministers disapproving of this extension of the Royal Instructions, permitting the said Vessel to be built here, the said Henry Kable and James Underwood, their Executors, Administrators or Assigns are hereby bound to cause the said Vessel to be sent to any British Port in England, or India there to be sold.

Signed and sealed in the presence of

HENRY KABLE (L.S.)
J. UNDERWOOD (L.S.)
S. LORD. (L.S.)
D. D. MANN (L.S.)

Note 235, page 773.

Enclosure No. 2.

Enclosure No. 1 will be found on page 774 et seq., and has been transposed for convenience of composition.

Note 236, page 776.

A Separate Document.

This report will be found on pages 759 and 760.

Note 237, page 785.

Until the 7th September.

This despatch was dated 12th August, 1806, but this paragraph clearly shows that it must have been written more than one month later.

Note 238, page 788.

Captain King to Viscount Castlereagh.

This letter was written by Captain King after his return to England, and does not belong strictly to this series of despatches. It has been included, as it contains important synopses of King's administration.
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