Information given immediately to the next Constable living where the boat is to pass that means may be taken for their being stopped, and immediate information is to be sent to the Magistrate at the Green Hills.

12th April, 1804.

The Service requiring that two Subalterns of the New South Wales Corps should be in readiness to embark on board the Francis for Norfolk Island, Lieutenant Colonel Paterson is requested to give directions for that purpose.

14th April, 1804.

The Civil Court is dissolved until the 1st day of June, when the Civil court sowing season will be over, which will allow of another Court being assembled.

20th April, 1804.

Mr. G. B. Blaxcell is appointed to act as secretary during Mr. Chapman's absence from the colony.

28th April, 1804.

Notwithstanding the pains the magistrates have taken to prevent the impositions of the bakers upon the public, they still continue to exact more than the stated price, in defiance of all their regulations. The magistrates, therefore, have entered into the following resolutions:—That all public bakers should sell their bread at the following prices, viz., 2½ lb. wheat, or fourpence in money for each loaf weighing 2 lb. 1 oz. when hot, and 2 lb. when one day old.

Should any baker be convicted before the Bench of selling bread in violation of the Ordinance of the 8th, 14th, and 19th of May, 1801, viz., 24 lb. bran to be taken from 100 lb. of wheat, or bread short of the regulated weight, or for a higher price, they will be fined by the Bench according to the nature of the offence. And it is further ordered that every baker do give in their names and places of abode to the magistrates' clerk on or before Saturday next.

As many vexatious disputes and litigations have arisen between parties on account of a non-performance of misunderstood agreements, which originates in the General Orders of the 13th November, 1800,* and those of a subsequent date, not being attended to, and as the magistrate who has charge of the public concerns at Parramatta has been engaged in a vexatious suit by an emancipated convict for labour done on account of Government, it is to be clearly understood that labour or services rendered to Government by any emancipated or free person whatever is considered as remunerated by the labour of the prisoners assigned them, agreeable to the notification in the General Orders of the 27th December last, or such other recompense as the Governor may from time to time direct and allow of, unless a specific agreement is entered into on the part of Government and the individuals.

2nd May, 1804.

The Governor being informed that the coal-mines at Newcastle have been dug by individuals in the most shameful manner without leaving props, which has occasioned much labour to remedy the mischief caused by those neglects, and from the necessity of fixing such restrictions as the local state of these settlements require, the
Commandant at Newcastle is directed not to allow coals to be worked by individuals, as the prisoners will be employed at that labour (under the direction of professional miners) and getting cedar from the upper parts of the river to Newcastle ready to cedar-cutting embark for Government purposes, as well as to supply individuals (having the Governor's permission) with cedar at three halfpence each superficial foot in the log, and 10s. p'ton for coals. And should any individuals require the labour of such prisoners as the Commandant may allow, they are to pay at the rate of 3s. 6d. for each man's ration and labour p'ton. Payment for the coals or cedar thus furnished, or the hire of labour, is to be made in wheat or live stock, paid into His Majesty's stores at this place. The above regulation is exclusive of the fees and duties pointed out by the General Orders of the 24th last March.

3rd May, 1804.

MR. GEORGE WILLIAM EVANS is appointed Lieutenant of the Parramatta Association.

And Thomas Anlezark is appointed Corporal of the Troop of Cavalry in the room of John Pitchers, discharged for gross abuse to a Superintendant in the Execution of his Duty.

15th May, 1804.

THE Master of the Coromandel having His Excellency's Permission to dispose of Four Butts of Spirits; and as that quantity will not extend beyond supplying the Officers Civil and Military with a Proportion of about Twelve Gallons each, the Price is not to exceed Nine Shillings per Gallon exclusive of the Duty.

By Lieutenant Governor Foveaux's request, no payment will be made either at this place or at Norfolk Island of the Deputy Commissary's Receipts for Grain or Swine's Flesh put into the Stores at Norfolk Island, unless the same are transmitted thither by the first conveyance from hence, empowering some Person there to receive the amount.

16th May, 1804.

PURSUANT to His Majesty's pleasure Lieut. Col. Paterson will hold himself in readiness to embark on board His Majesty's Colonial Vessel Integrity in the course of the ensuing Week, to execute a particular Service assigned that Officer.

The New South Wales Corps under Arms will attend the Execution of the Criminal under Sentence of Death on Monday next, the 21st Instant, at 10 o'clock in Morning.

The Commissary is directed never to suffer any part of the rations to be in arrear to any person whatever; and those who may neglect to receive their full ration will in future have no remuneration made to them. And to the end that every person may be reminded of what the weekly full ration is, and the proportion of the different species to each other, the following statement is inserted:

Military ration:
10 lb. of flour, or 12½ lb. of wheat, or 15 lb. of maize.
4 lb. 10 oz. of pork, or 10 lb. of beef.
Treasury ration to officers, civil and military, and all description of persons victualled from the stores:

8 lb. of flour, or 10 lb. of wheat, or 12 lb. of maize.
4 lb. of pork, or 7 lb. of beef.
6 oz. of sugar, or 3 lb. of maize.

And as it may happen that some of the stores at the different settlements may be deficient in some articles, yet the full proportion is always to be made up in other species.

22nd May, 1804.

A subaltern with Twelve Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the New South Wales Corps, will hold themselves in readiness to embark on board His Majesty’s Cutter Integrity and Mr. John Savage Assistant Surgeon, will also hold himself in readiness to embark on board the same vessel on Sunday next.

24th May, 1804.

His Majesty’s Service requiring that a captain of the New South Wales Corps should accompany Lieutenant Colonel Paterson to take post at Port Dalrymple and that the detachment should be completed to thirty Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, Colonel Paterson is requested to give the necessary directions, and to hold themselves in readiness to embark on Wednesday next the 30th instant.

26th May, 1804.

Weekly private signals being directed to be shown from the flag staff at King’s Town, in Newcastle district, on the arrival of all vessels at that port, the masters will be careful not to anchor until they have observed the signal indicated, for which purpose they will receive a sealed paper, containing the signals for a fortnight after their departure from hence at the time they receive their certificate, which sealed paper is not to be opened until they are within the Coal Island.

Proclamation.

26th May, 1804.

By Philip Gidley King, Esquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over His Majesty’s Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies etc.

Whereas it has been represented to me that the Commanders of some American vessels have, without any Permission or Authority whatever, not only greatly inconvenienced His Majesty’s Subjects in resorting to, and continuing among the different Islands in and about Bass’s Straits, for Skins and Oil, to the Hindrance of the Coasting Trade of this Territory and its Dependencies, but have also, in violation of the Laws of Nations, and in contempt of the local Regulations of this Territory, proceeded to build vessels on the Islands in the said Straits, and in other places within the defined Limits of this His Majesty’s Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, to the prejudice and infringement of His Majesty’s Rights and Proprieties therein.

And whereas I have some time past requested Instructions how far the Subjects of any European Power in amity with His Majesty may be allowed to procure Skins and Oil on the Islands, Coasts and Bays of this Territory and its Dependences as aforesaid; until I receive those Instructions I do in the mean time (according to the first Regulations of this Colony, consequent on the Royal...
HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA.


Instructions), Hereby prohibit and forbid any Foreigners whatever, as well as His Majesty’s Subjects, Building, or causing to be built any Boat or Vessel whose Length of Keel exceeds fourteen Feet (unless by reason of a Ship being wrecked) without my permission and Authority for so doing previously obtained. And in case such Vessel should be built, or the Building of such Vessel be carried on after this Notice, then and in these cases the said vessels so built or building may be seized within any of His Majesty’s Ports where such vessels so built may anchor (the Person making the seizure having my Authority); or on any part of the Coast, Bays, or Islands within the Limits of this Territory, where they are building, to be confiscated to His Majesty’s use; and the parties herein offending, whether Subjects of His Majesty or otherwise, will incur the Penalties that may be awarded for an infringement of the Regulations of this Territory, and agreeable to the existing Treaties of “Amity, Commerce and Navigation.”

Quarantine for all vessels arriving from New York.

And Whereas it appears by His Majesty’s Order in Council dated Oct. 27, 1803, That in consequence of an infectious Distemper, raging in the State of New York, within the United States of America, it was deemed expedient to declare that the said Distemper was of the nature of a Plague, and directing that all vessels having cleared out of the State of New York (not having any Person or Persons on board the same actually ill of the said Distemper) do perform a Quarantine of Fourteen days. And if any person on board have died on the voyage of the said Distemper or Plague, then the vessel to leave any Port she may have arrived at and repair to Standgate Creek, there to perform Quarantine etc.

It is therefore hereby ordered, that any ship or vessel arriving in this Port, or any other Port where Settlements are made within the limits of this Territory, or its Dependences, from the Port of New York, be not boarded by the Naval Officer; who will direct such Ship or Vessel to anchor off Bradley’s Point, or such other place as the Officers in Command at the respective Settlements may direct, until the necessary Inspection and Caution shall be used to ascertain whether any Person or Persons have died on the Voyage, or remain sick of the said Distemper or Plague, that the proper measures may be taken for preventing so great a Calamity befalling this Colony.

God save the King!

28th May, 1804.

Sailing of the Integrity.

His Excellency having taken up the Contest Sloop* to convey part of the Detachment etc. to Port Dalrymple, the Integrity’s sailing is deferred till Thursday next, the 5th instant.

PROCLAMATION.

28th May, 1804.

Duty on and selling price of spirits.

In consequence of the illicit and improper means that have been adopted, and still continue, to import and introduce Spirits into this Colony, in defiance of His Majesty’s Instructions; my Orders consequent thereon; the Proclamation of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General of the British Territories in the East Indies; and the Communications made to the American Consuls, with the present arrival of an American Ship, having a quantity of Spirits from Bengal by way of Manilla, joined to the several instances of ships not being allowed to land spirits thus illicitly

*Note 3.
brought, for the purpose of impoverishing the Inhabitants, destroying their Health, and subverting the Regularity necessary to be observed for the Prosperity of this Colony; I do hereby direct and ordain, That on all Spirits brought from the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope without my Permission, or that of the Governor in Chief, or the Officer in Command for the time being, and allowed to be landed, that there be paid the additional Duty of Five Pounds for every one hundred gallons, and that no Spirits brought by any English or Foreign Vessel, without the Governor in Chief or Officer in Command's previous Permission being obtained, be allowed to be landed and sold to such persons as Permits may be granted to at a greater price than Six Shillings per Gallon including the Duty of Two Shillings per gallon, Five per cent. ad valorem, and Five shillings wharfage for each cask or case of Spirits of one hundred gallons so landed; and that the Spirits now authorized to be brought to this Colony by the House of Messrs. Campbell of Calcutta, and Captain Wilson of the ship Mersey, be sold to such persons as the Governor in Chief or Officer in Command for the time being, may give Permits to, for no more than Nine shillings, including the Duty of One shilling per gallon: All Lieutenant Governors or Officers in Command at the respective Settlements within this Territory and its Dependencies are to cause this Proclamation to be carried into full effect according to its true intent and meaning.

God save the King!

2nd June, 1804.

Copy of a Letter from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies etc. to His Excellency the Governor etc.

[Here followed a copy of Lord Hobart's letter to Governor King, dated 27th June, 1803, relating to the Russian exploring expedition.]

Monday next being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birth, at Noon the New South Wales Corps and Association will fire Three Rounds; after which a Royal Salute will be fired from the Battery.

At one o'clock His Majesty's Armed Colonial Vessel Integrity will fire 21 guns.

Such of the Merchant Vessels now in the Port that intend saluting, are to begin when the Integrity has fired her second gun. At half-past One the Governor will be ready to receive the Compliments of the Officers, Civil and Military.

Fordyce Goulan, having a Provisional Emancipation, is appointed Sergeant of the present Embodied Troopers.

3rd June, 1804.

The Detachment from the New South Wales Corps, going with Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson, will receive Two-thirds of the Navy Ration while on the voyage, during which period the stoppages will cease, until they are relanded.

4th June, 1804.

This being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birth, His Excellency is pleased to extend His Majesty's Grace and Free Pardon to Twenty Persons Conditionally Emancipated; and also Conditional Emancipation to Eighty Prisoners under the Sentence of the Law.

The Prisoners now confined in Gaol are to be released, excepting those confined for Debt; In consequence of the long confinement of John McGuire, Private in the New South Wales Corps, he also is to be released.
1804.

14 Aug.

Orders re

The Commissary is directed to issue the usual Donation of Half-a-pint of Spirits to each of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the New South Wales Corps, and the Associations.

8th June, 1804.

Appointments of magistrates.

At Lieut.-Col. Paterson’s request, John Harris, Esq., is resworn as a magistrate, and to have charge of the police at Sydney.

Capt. Kemp and John Savage, Esq., are appointed magistrates for Van Dieman’s Land.

Command of the N.S.W. Corps.

On Lieut.-Col. Paterson’s embarking, the command of the New South Wales Corps devolves upon Brevet-Major George Johnston.

Storekeeper for Port Dalrymple.

Mr. Crook* is appointed storekeeper at Port Dalrymple.

The officer and people under orders to go to Port Dalrymple in the Contest, private Colonial vessel, will embark to-morrow morning at nine o’clock.

8th June, 1804.

Appointment of magistrates.

A Criminal Court to assemble tomorrow morning at 10 o’clock, for the Trial of such offenders as may be brought before it.

21st June, 1804.

Command of the N.S.W. Corps.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PATERSO N being returned to Headquarters, resumes the Command of the New South Wales Corps.

23rd June, 1804.

Courts martial on Minchin and Harris.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of and confirm the Sentence of the Courts Martial held the 12th and 13th of October 1802, on Ensign and Adjutant William Minchin, and Surgeon John Harris of the New South Wales Corps by which those Officers were honourably Acquitted.

His Majesty has also been pleased to grant His Warrant of Free Pardon to Mr. George Brydges Bellasis.

30th June, 1804.

Spirits ex Fair American and Experiment.

In consequence of the peculiar circumstances which have been represented to the Governor respecting the spirits brought here by the Fair American and Experiment, amounting to 5,120 gallons, the same is allowed to be disposed of in the following proportions and at no greater prices than those undernamed:

Fair American

- 1,175 gall. Bengal rum, at 8s. p. gallon.
- 1,945 " gin, at 10s. p. gallon.
- 1,000 " French brandy and Jamaica rum, at 15s. p. gallon.

Experiment

- 1,000 " Rio rum, at 8s. p. gallon.

5,120 gallons, exclusive of the duty of 1s. per gal.

In distributing of which the following proportions will be made, viz.:

To officers, civil and military ............... 40 galls. each
To the Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps, to be distributed among the non-comm’d officers and privates as he may think fit ....... 400 gallons.
Superintendents ........................................ 10 galls. each
Licensed people ........................................ 40 galls.

which will leave a residue of about 1,500 galls. to be disposed of to such persons as the Governor may grant permits to, which may be applied for on Wednesday next.

* Note 28.
KING TO HOBART.

4th July, 1804.

A GENERAL muster of all the male prisoners off and on the stores, also freemen of all descriptions (except those who hold ground by grant, lease, or rental) on or off the stores, will be taken at Hawkesbury, Parramatta, Sydney, and Castle Hill, on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at eight o'clock in the morning.

Those at Sydney and its districts are to assemble in the yard at Government House; those at Parramatta, George's River, and its districts, at the Court-house, Parramatta; those at Hawkesbury and its neighbour, at the Government House there; and those at Castle Hill, at the superintendent's house there.

The women prisoners and those who are free of all descriptions, with their children, whether on or off the stores, are to be present at the above places on Thursday, the 12th July.

The settlers of all descriptions will be mustered as soon after as possible, notice of which will be given.

All persons who do not appear at those musters will be taken up as vagrants and punished to the utmost extent of the law if free; and should any prisoner be guilty of such neglect, he or she will be sentenced to twelve months' confinement in the jail gang. Any attempts to impose false accounts of any person, whether absent or present, will be punished accordingly.

Previous to the above muster, those who are concerned in the fishery are to deliver a list in to the Secretary's office at Sydney of the names of the people they have in their respective employments in gangs on the islands or belonging to their respective vessels.

The owners of coasting vessels will also deliver in a list of the people's names belonging to their respective vessels. Any owner of a vessel not giving in the names of the persons they employ will, on conviction before two magistrates, be fined £5 to the orphans for each person whose name is not given in.

Officers and others having Government men or women victualled at the public expense are to send their names to the Secretary's Office on or before Friday the 6th instant. Those servants, excepting stock-keepers to attend the General Musters on the 10th and 12th instant.

Every person victualled from the stores at the different settlements are to appear personally at the respective stores on Saturday next, the 7th instant, with the exception of the Civil, Military and stockmen. Lists of the latter to be sent to the respective deputy commissaries and storekeepers on Friday.

10th July, 1804.

A CRIMINAL Court to assemble at Sydney, on Friday next, at ten o'clock in the Forenoon for the Trial of such Offenders as may be brought before it.

ORDINANCE.

14th July, 1804.

WHEREAS much litigation and many vexatious suits at law have repeatedly occurred for want of an established and fixed rate of interest on monies and other claims within this territory and its dependencies, it is hereby ordained that no persons do, directly or indirectly, for any bills, bonds, or contracts (to be made after the publication of this ordinance) take for the loan or use of money, or any other commodities, above the value of £8 sterling for the
1804.
14 Aug.

Orders re Fixture of rates of interest.

[Content continues as in the image]
As the first embarkation of such persons as Lieut.-Governor Foveaux may judge necessary to send, will stop at this place before they proceed to any other destination, the Governor hopes that before their arrival, some good accounts may be received from Lieut.-Governor Paterson from Port Dalrymple.

Should any approved settlers from Norfolk Island make their election of fixing on the banks of the Rivers Paterson and Hunter, in Newcastle district, where there are some extensive tracts of fertile land, they will be entitled to the same encouragement, allowances, and assistance, as pointed out for those who prefer going to Port Dalrymple.

And whereas the present establishment will be reduced to the following officers, viz., commandant, judge-advocate, chaplain, assistant-surgeon, storekeeper, one superintendent, and beachmaster, a certain number of the best behaved convicts will continue for the purpose of being assigned to such settlers as may prefer continuing on Norfolk Island, and to salt the swine raised by Government, under the assurance that in the event of their conducting themselves obediently and faithfully, their remaining will tend to a mitigation of their sentences.

There being no maize in store, the Commissary is directed to issue six ounces of sugar in lieu of the proportion of maize of each ration.

22nd July, 1804.

As much inconvenience is given to those employed in landing and embarking goods from the wharfs, and several robberies having been committed by the indolent spectators, who are no ways concerned in the work carrying on the centinels, wharfingers, and overseers are directed not to suffer any persons of the above descriptions to be loitering on or about the wharfs either by night or day; and if such persons neglect to obey the orders of the above persons, the head constable is directed to put every one offending herein to public labour during the remainder of the day, and to confine in gaol any one who does not belong to a ship that are on the wharfs after sunset.

28th July, 1804.

All Prisoners whatever, either male or female, having the Governor's permission to be off the Stores, and holding Tickets of Leave, are to appear at the respective Settlements near where they are situated and employed on Thursday next the second of August at 8 oclock in the morning, carrying their old Certificates with them, which will be replaced by new ones to those who have the Governor's Permission to continue off the Stores:

Those at and about Sydney, at the Secretary’s Office;
Those about Parramatta, as far as Castle Hill, Seven Hills and George’s River, at the Court House, Parramatta;
Those about the Hawkesbury, Branches, and Nepean, at the Green Hills.

The Settlers and Cultivators holding Grants of Land, who have let out portions thereof to persons of the above description, are to appear with those they allow to occupy such portions, and to give security on their respective Grounds for the good conduct of those persons during the Term of their Agreement, otherwise they will be
1804.
14 Aug.

Orders re
Issue of
clothing.

Recalled to Government Labour; And every Prisoner off the Store, who does not attend that Muster, will be committed to the Gaol Gang for Twelve Months.

A general issue of Slops to those Prisoners victualled from the Public Stores will be made during the week after next. The former Orders respecting the punishment of those who make away with their Clothing, as well as the purchasers and receivers thereof, are to be observed and carried into effect.

Throsby
appointed
surgeon and
magistrate.

The Principal Surgeon will direct an Assistant to be in readiness to embark on board the Resource to-morrow afternoon, to take the Medical Duty at Newcastle.

Indented
prisoners.

ANNUAL Certificates having been granted, dated the 2d instant to such Prisoners as have appeared deserving that indulgence and advantage; and the annual General Musters of this Year being closed, the attention of every description of inhabitants is required to the following Abridgement of the General Orders on that head:

No Prisoner or Freeman, who is not a Settler, is to leave the place he resides at without a Pass from the Magistrate or Officer in Command of the District, who are to give no Passes to those at Public Labour, but in such cases as the Person's character and business may absolutely need: The Certificate to state whether the person is free, off the Stores by Certificate, or at public labour, the days to be inserted in words: No Pass is to be renewed, except on Certificate of the Surgeon that the person is ill. To shew their Pass to the Head Constable of the place they go to, and to deliver it to the Magistrate they had it from on their return. If a Freeman offends herein he will, on conviction, labour Three Months for the Public; If a Prisoner, to receive a corporal punishment at the discretion of the Magistrates, not exceeding One Hundred Lashes.

Settlers are required to stop any Freeman or Prisoner as above, going through or by their Grounds, that have no Pass, and to secure and send them to the nearest Magistrate or Officer in Command.

Indented Prisoners, who pay their Masters to be on their own hands, or in case they are let out on hire, contrary to the tenor of the Indenture on that behalf, the Master to forfeit on conviction 2s. 6d. each day the Prisoner has been absent from him; and the Prisoner to receive a corporal punishment at the discretion of the Magistrates, not exceeding One Hundred Lashes.

If any prisoner, who has the indulgence of being off the Stores on Certificate, is convicted of being insolent to any Officer, Soldier or Constable, imposing extortionate demands for labour, neglecting the work they agree to perform, Idleness, or transgressing any Rules of the Colony, they will be recalled to Government Labour, and otherwise dealt with according to the nature of their crimes.

Persons employing or harbouring any Prisoner or Freeman, without seeing his Certificate or Permission, will on conviction be fined Five Pounds, and 2s. 6d. for each day such Freeman or Prisoner has been harboured or employed; and Twenty Pounds, with 2s. 6d. each day any Prisoner has been harboured or employed, until he is regularly indented for, according to the Orders of January 6, 1804.
KING TO HOBART.

Whereas Robert Matthews, Ship keeper of the Investigator, has broke into the Gun Room of that ship, and stole a quantity of Slops that had been placed therein, some of which have been recovered; And as the said Robert Matthews has absconded, every Person Civil, Military, and all other descriptions, are hereby enjoined and required to stop and deliver up to Justice the said Robert Matthews.

10th August, 1804.

WHEREAS a Subscription was set on foot in August, 1802, by a great part of the Settlers and others at Hawkesbury to build a Public School at the Green Hills, and it having appeared that no Subscription was paid, or that any Person was inclined to undertake the charge of erecting a suitable building for that purpose; and whereas the Governor has caused a spacious Brick Building, which will be compleated about October next, to be erected at the Green Hills at the expence of the Crown; and a greater part of the Settlers in that quarter having, at the last General Muster, signed an Instrument engaging themselves and their Heirs, &c., for the term of Fourteen Years, to pay the annual sum of Twopence p'r Acre for all Lands granted by the Crown and held by them, for the purpose of providing Maintenance for such Persons as may be appointed to instruct their Children, and for the support of a person authorised by the Governor to perform Divine Service at the Schoolhouse and Chapel now building at the expence of the Crown. The said Building and the Ground adjoining being leased by the Governor on behalf of the Crown for the term of Fourteen Years from the 1st of October next, under the Provisions contained in the said Lease, to be entirely appropriated to the benefit of themselves to attend Divine Service and for the Education of their Children, submitting themselves to observe and abide by all such Regulations for conducting the said School as may be determined on by Six of the Subscribers chosen by the whole, and Two Magistrates, of whom the Principal Chaplain to be one, and in whose names, with that of such other Clergymen as are appointed by the Crown, the Lease will be made out. And a specific Legal Instrument will be drawn out by the Judge-Advocate previous to the School and Chapel being opened. It will remain for Signature from the 1st to ye 7th of September next, at the Judge-Advocate's Office; from the 7th to ye 14th at the Court House, Parramatta; and from ye 14th to ye 21st at the Magistrates at the Green Hills, Hawkesbury, at which time the Plan of Education may be seen by those who wish to become Subscribers to so beneficial an Institution.

11th August, 1804.

WHEREAS it is necessary for the Preservation and Increase of the Breeding Stock that portions of Land should be reserved adjoining those Districts where a number of Settlers have been fixed in small Allotments bounded by others, and it being impracticable to locate larger Allotments to all who now possess, or may hereafter possess, Stock,—in order to secure to their use Pasturage for rearing and maintaining Cattle and Sheep, His Excellency has deemed it expedient to allot, by Grant under His Majesty, certain portions of Grazing Lands hereunder stated, such Lands to be held and used by the Inhabitants of the respective districts as common Lands are held and used in that part of Great Britain called England.
Orders re Reservation of common lands for Nelson district;

for Richmond Hill district;

for Phillip district;

for Prospect Hill district;

for Baulkham Hills and Northern Boundaries;

for Field of Mars and Eastern Farms.

The Leases will be made out in the name of Three Persons resident in each District, who are named by the rest, and approved by the Governor.

The Boundaries and Distribution of the said Common Lands* are as follows:—

Nelson District in Mulgrave Place, from the S.E. corner of Mr. Tho’s Arndell’s Farm on Caddi’s Creek on a S. b. W. line to the Hawkesbury Road; the other Boundaries limited and defined by the East Side of the Hawkesbury Road and Farms; on the South side of the Hawkesbury River to Caddi Creek, which have been granted up to this date, containing 5,650 Acres, more or less.

Richmond Hill District, in Mulgrave Place: South Boundary is a straight line from the N.W. Corner of John Smith’s Farm to the S.W. Corner of Webb’s Farm on Yellow Munday’s Lagoon; the other Boundaries limited and defined by the Farms granted up to this date on the South Side of the Hawkesbury River, and on both sides of the South Creek to the Hawkesbury Road, containing 5,130 Acres, more or less.

Phillip District, in Mulgrave Place: Bounded on the West by a North line of 297 Chains from the N.W. Corner of lot No. 38; on the North by an East line of 413 Chains to the back of lot No. 243; and on the East and South by Farms granted up to this date, containing 6,150 Acres, more or less.

Prospect Hill District, including Toongabbe and the West side of Seven Hills Road—a Lease for Fourteen Years: West from the corner of Jones’s Lease, 570 Chains; South to the main line of the Government Allotment, 553 Chains; then East to Owen Martin’s S.W. Corner, 100 Chains; and East by the Farms of Prospect granted up to this date, containing 9,845 Acres, more or less.

Baulkham Hills and Northern Boundaries—a Lease for fourteen Years: Bounded on the north by a line E. 12° N., 512 Chains; on the S.E. by a line S. 35° W. to a Creek, which is the boundary to Lot No. 96; and on the West by a line N. 4° W. to the Corner of Lot No. 90; thence by Allotments granted up to this date, containing 3,880 Acres, more or less.

Field of Mars and Eastern Farms, a Grant from the N.E. corner of lot No. 62. Eastern Farms: Bounded by Lane Cove and a line of Government Allotment No. 2, of 110 Chains; on the South and East sides by the Government and other allotments granted up to this date, in the Field of Mars and Eastern Farms, containing 5,050 Acres, more or less.

Lieut-Colonel Paterson, with a Captain, two Subalterns, and sixty-six non-commissioned Officers and Privates, with an Assistant Surgeon, and Mr. Alex. Riley (appointed to act as Storekeeper), will hold themselves in readiness to embark on board His Majesty’s Armed Vessels Buffalo, Lady Nelson, and such Colonial Vessels as can be spared, about the second week in September, to proceed to Port Dalrymple in Bass’s Straits.

Notwithstanding the claims every Power in amity with His Majesty has for the want of their Vessels being furnished to such as touch here on a direct voyage from one Port of Discharge to another, yet, when those wants are relieved, it is by no means the Governor’s duty to admit such Vessels being cleared out from hence otherwise than in Prosecution of their direct Voyage.

And as His Excellency considering the clearing such Vessels out for the purpose of Skinning and Oiling, or with a view to their

* Note 30.
returning here and making this place a Depôt for their Trade in Skins and Oil, as a manifest injury to His Majesty’s subjects in this Territory and its Dependencies, preventing the benefits of the persevering exertions of the British Adventurer, and depriving the British Seamen, Artisans, and Labourers of Employment, opening a communication between this Colony and the Hon’ble East India Companies Territories, exclusive of the injury His Majesty’s Service sustains by the numerous Convicts that have escaped and been received on board American merchant Ships on their departures: It is therefore required and directed that no Vessel under foreign colours, or belonging to any foreigner, be cleared from this Port for any Sealing Voyage within the limits of this Territory or its Dependencies, and for the purpose of returning hither, but that all such Vessels, after their necessities are relieved, be cleared out from this Port to any other Port of Discharge.

His Excellency also strictly forbids any person not a natural-born subject of His Majesty being engaged to reside or settle in this Territory or its Dependencies without a previous permission obtained from the Governor, Lieu’t-Governor, or Officer in Command for the time being.

British Seamen, Residents of this Territory or its Dependencies, are strictly forbid shipping themselves with foreigners during the existence of the present War; but if any Commander of a foreign Ship or Vessel should be in distress for men to navigate his ship from this Port to another Port of Discharge, and verifies the same on oath, if required, due attention will be paid to his representation. And should any Person whatever in this Territory or its Dependencies so far forget what they owe to their own interest, and that of the society they live in, by using any direct or indirect means to defeat the intent of this Order, they will on conviction before a Bench of Magistrates be fined in the sum of Fifty Pounds sterling for each offence.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch marked “Separate A.” per whaler Albion; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 14th August, 1804.

In acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship’s letter, dated 30th November, 1803, referring to my separate letter of the 9th May, 1803, I feel a great satisfaction at the liberal manner in which your Lordship has expressed your sentiments on the subject of the expenses of the colony, and as your Lordship’s enquiries in your letter, No. 2,* by the Calcutta (which was written and sent before the Glatton’s arrival in England) were more fully answered by the return of that ship in my separate letter, No. 2, and that marked A,† which I hope have been received, those explanations and the accompanying documents will, I trust, give your Lordship an additional reason for being satisfied that no anxious thought or exertion of mine has been wanting in every point where the interest of His Majesty’s service and the prosperity of this colony is concerned.

*Marginal note.—14th February, 1803. †Marginal note.—1st March, 1804.
1804.
14 Aug.

Supplies shipped.

Advantages of "annual supplies."

The supplies sent have been, as your Lordship justly observes, extremely liberal, nor is there a material instance in which my demands have not been complied with; nor have they failed in precluding that recourse being had to the Treasury which must otherwise have been the case.

The advantages that the public has derived by the sales of the investments or annual supplies* (by which name they have lately been distinguished on your Lordship's suggestion), as well as such parts of the extra supplies as could be spared from the public use, have been detailed by the Calcutta, which I hope will correspond with the separate returns sent by every opportunity; and I have now the honor to forward a more detailed statement of what related to the annual supplies, their distribution and profit, etc., yet however beneficial those obvious savings and desirable conveniences have been, they alone could have gone but a small way in effecting so much of the desired object.

By a reference to the enclosed "Statement and Estimate of Provisions" in March, 1801, and a comparison with the different returns of the "State of the Settlement"† which have been transmitted by every opportunity from that time to the date of this letter, it will appear that although our numbers have increased by 1,570 (exclusive of those left the colony) since that period, yet that not more than an average addition of 77 full rations have been victualled since the first of March, 1801, which has consequently produced a saving of 1,493 full rations in that period, the expense of which would have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salt pork at 4 lb. per week</td>
<td>£36,230 2s. 8d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour &quot; 8 lb. &quot; &quot; 2,173,808 at 24d. 1s. 8d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize &quot; 3 lb. &quot; &quot; 13,586 at 4s. bush.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,225 suits of slop clothing, allowing one suit a year to each person</td>
<td>£14,891 5s. 0d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By the accompanying state of these settlements your Lordship will observe that our present number of full rations which are of no public expense is 3,452, and that the average number during the four years I have had the command has been 3,492 independent of the stores, which on the above calculation has produced a virtual saving of £269,315 12s. to the Crown, being supplied by the labour of those composing the above number, of whom 2,206 are employed in the different branches of private cultivation and rearing stock.

Your Lordship will also observe that the number of full rations now victualled at the public expense is 2,437, and that is the average number victualled from the stores in the above period of four years has been 2,719, which from the preceding calculation

* Note 31. † Note 32.
The Property of the Crown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value of live stock</td>
<td>75,628</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. grain and flour</td>
<td>14,833</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. salt meat</td>
<td>41,134</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. sugar, spirits, wine and salt</td>
<td>2,047</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. slop clothing and stores</td>
<td>20,562</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated value of small articles and provisions and</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clothing for which no specific price can be obtained</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remains of annual supplies</td>
<td>1,172</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated value of Colonial vessels and boats</td>
<td>2,250</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debts due to the Crown</td>
<td>10,396</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£109,024</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This Estimate of grain the next harvest may reasonably yield if no accident happens: 8,020 0 0

Public buildings: 54,100 0 0

1.275 acres of land in cultivation, at £5 per acre: 6,375 0 0

Tools and implements of agriculture, utensils, &c, distributed for Government purposes: 6,000 0 0

Plus: 169,024 10 2

Total to Crown: £243,519 10 2

The Property of Individuals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value of live stock</td>
<td>135,566</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. grain</td>
<td>24,214</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. small craft and boats</td>
<td>11,200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated value of commercial articles imported from</td>
<td>49,563</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abroad in the hands of Mr. Campbell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated value of commercial articles imported from</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abroad in the hands of Mr. Tough†</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated value of commercial articles imported from</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abroad in the hands of Simeon Lord† and other dealers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£245,543</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Marginal note.—No statement of Norfolk Island or Lieut. Gov. Collins' settlement is included.
† Note 33.
Estimate of grain the next harvest may reasonably yield if no accident happens 105,844 0 0
Of the value of buildings and private property no possible estimation can be made.
12,868 acres of ground being in cultivation, the value may be estimated at £5 per acre 64,340 0 0

Total estimated value of public and private property.

Total, private £415,727 0 0
Total, Crown 243,519 0 0
Total, Colony £659,246 0 0

Total £415,727 0 0

I have been the more particular and solicitous in making the above calculations, to possess your Lordship as fully as time will admit of the public economy, expense, and actual property of the Crown, also that of private property and acquirements as far as I have documentary proofs.

I am much gratified that your Lordship had the goodness to direct an investigation into the subject of enquiry* contained in your letter No. 2 by the Glatton, and I hope your further enquires by the Calcutta, and answered by that ship, will be accounted for in a full and satisfactory manner. I have made every arrangement for the strictest adherence to your Lordship’s commands on that subject.

By reference to the enclosed statement of provisions and estimate thereon for the 1st July last, your Lordship will observe that we then had for 2,437 full rations the undermentioned issue, viz.:

Salt meat 116 weeks.
Flour and wheat 59 weeks.
Sugar and maize 88 weeks.

exclusive of the debt of £10,396 2s. 7d., which is constantly liquidating by grain, &c., turned into the store, extending the time of the grain’s lasting, and will be further prolonged by the produce of the ensuing harvest which will be reaped in December.

It is also stated in that document that although the salt meat will last our numbers victualled here, i.e. to August, 1806, yet if the settlements at the Derwent and Port Dalrymple are to be supplied from hence, it will be necessary to send the salt meat stated in the above document, to arrive before January, 1806; and, as I observe, your Lordship, in your separate letter of November 30th, 1803, mentions that “no supply of salt meat, flour, or sugar will be sent from England for at least twelve months to any of the settlements under this Government,” and flour being mentioned in that paragraph, I respectfully beg to repeat with the utmost earnestness that no necessity can ever

* Note 34.
exist for sending flour or any other grain whatever from England to this colony; for let the reports of the misled or mischievous from hence be what they will with regard to any necessity for grain being sent here, your Lordship may be assured that both the past and future reports of that kind were and will be fallacious, and meant only to deceive; and even if the greatest accident was to happen by floods, which has not occurred for the last three years, no supplies could arrive from England before their necessity would be removed by the following harvest.

Observing your Lordship’s instructions in your letter No. 4 of 26th February, 1803, to make no further purchases of cattle for this colony, and your instructions in the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of that despatch respecting making a further contract with Messrs. Campbell and Bass for supplying Lieutenant-Governor Collins’s settlement with cattle, &c., I respectfully request your Lordship’s reference to my despatch* by the Calcutta wherein I declined making any arrangements on that head until Lieutenant-Governor Collins was permanently fixed.

In the 14th and 15th paragraphs of my letter of the 16th April last, by way of India, I communicated the circumstance of my having agreed to take as many of the 200 cows as might arrive in good order by the Lady Barlow on the terms specified in those paragraphs, i.e., £21 a head if landed here, and stating my reasons why I considered a further supply of cows for that settlement would be necessary.

In my letter to Mr. Secretary Sullivan of the 15th May, 1804, by way of India, I have stated a continuation of my reasons for authorizing Mr. Campbell to carry 250 cows to Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson’s settlement at Port Dalrymple, and the master of the Mersey to carry the same number to Lieutenant-Governor Collins, at £25 each, which is £3 a head cheaper than those contracted for in 1801.

In my general letter of this date I have stated that 77 cows have been landed from the Buffalo out of 84 taken on board at Calcutta with two horses and four mares, and that 101 cows were selected and purchased out of the Lady Barlow for £21 a head.

In the above document your Lordship has been informed of my reason for hiring the Lady Barlow to carry as much of the above stock as she could receive with provisions and other articles to Lieutenant-Governor Collins, amounting to £9,590 13s. 0d. And although £800 is to be paid for the freight of that ship, yet when your Lordship considers the low price of the cows and horses brought by the Buffalo, and those by the Lady Barlow, the quantity of stock sent by that ship will sufficiently cover the
1804. 14 Aug.

Live stock for the settlements in Tasmania.

Return of grain and swine’s flesh.

Purchase of breeding cattle.

Payment of engineer and artillery officer.

expence of her hire and enable me to employ the Buffalo on the service of settling Port Dalrymple.

I have been the more particular in stating the above circumstances and making the respective references from the tenor of your Lordship’s instructions and the impolicy of sending any of our present breeding stock from hence as yet. And I conceive that when the remainder of the cows and horses landed here from the Buffalo and Lady Barlow are sent to Hobart Town, and those engaged for that settlement and Port Dalrymple from Mr. Campbell and the commander of the Mersey, that those settlements will want but few supplies of that kind in future. By the invoice your Lordship will observe that 62 sows were also sent to Hobart Town by the Lady Barlow, which were received here from settlers in payment of debts, and as we have a number more ready belonging to the Crown for that settlement, as well as for Port Dalrymple, there will be no necessity for making any engagement with Mr. Bass on that account.

Referring your Lordship to the duplicate of my separate letter A of 16th April, 1804, via India, for the preceeding expences of the first quarter of this year—The enclosures will inform your Lordship of the quantity of grain and swine’s flesh that has been received by the Commissary for the last quarter, 2,934 bushels of wheat, 1,073 of other grain, and 5,630 lbs. of live pigs in payment of the debt on annual and extra supplies. Also that 1,232 bushels of wheat have been lodged in the stores for payment, which I have directed the Commissary to liquidate by bills to the amount of £483 7s. 4½d. on my Lords Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury, as stated in the enclosed vouchers. The bill given to Mr. Campbell for £312 7s. 6d. of that sum remains in Mr. Campbell’s hands, and not negociable until it is known whether the great debt owed by the suspended Paymaster of the New South Wales Corps is due on Government account or not.

Referring to my general letter of this date, and the preceding part of this letter, respecting the purchase of 101 breeding cows from Mr. Campbell, and brought by the Lady Barlow, I have directed the Commissary to make payment for that stock by a bill on my Lords Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury for the amount of £2,121, being at the rate of £21 a head.

Regarding your Lordship’s reference to my letter by the Calcutta, wherein I have stated the circumstance of my having appointed an officer belonging to the New South Wales Corps to superintend the batteries and construct the citadel or place of arms on the Windmill Hill, as stated in my present general letter No. 1, I have taken it upon me to direct the Commissary
to make an allowance of 5s. p'r day to that officer, and 2s. 6d. a day to the person acting under him in those essential duties, which I hope your Lordship will approve of, agreeable to the instructions in your Lordship's letter of 9th May, 1803, p. 27, p'r Glatton, wherein you were pleased to give direction for Ensign Barrallier being allowed 7s. 6d. a day for those duties. And as it has been necessary to draw a bill for that appointment up to the 30th June last, I have included the pay due to the Acting Deputy Commissary, who has charge of the annual supplies, and what is due to Lieutenant Menzies, Commandant at Newcastle, on the statement I have the honor of submitting to your Lordship in a separate letter of this date, in payment of which I have directed the Commissary to draw bills to the amount of £140 0s. 0d. on my Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury as p'r voucher enclosed.

I have found it necessary to reduce the extra £50 a year to the superintendent of agriculture, and to discharge him altogether for a gross neglect of duty, and have also been necessitated to withhold the salary from the Romish priest Dixon, for very improper conduct, and to prevent the seditious meetings that took place in consequence of the indulgence and protection he received.

The refitting the Investigator for the Colonial service of this Colony having unavoidably compelled the purchase of some cordage from the master of the Experiment, and the surgeon having represented the absolute necessity for the hospital being supplied with wine, I have been very reluctantly compelled to incur those expenses, which have been liquidated by a bill of £232 19s. 0d. (as p'r voucher inclosed).

I have also the honor of enclosing the Commissary's list of bills drawn between the 1st January and 20th July last, amounting to £4,307 12s. 11d., to which is also added the abstract of articles purchased, &c., in the last quarter, from 1st April to 30th June. The purchase from the Experiment is not included, being made after the quarter ended.

Although many persons who are indebted to Government, as well as the private dealers, are anxious to put wheat for payment into the stores, which cannot be received, as they are so full, I do not apprehend it will be necessary to draw for more than four or five hundred pounds on that account between this and the end of the year.

Referring your Lordship to the list of wants for the year 1805, enclosed in the accompanying duplicates.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.
### Statement of Provisions etc. in His Majesty’s Stores in New South Wales to the 14th March, 1801.

*A copy of this return was forwarded as Enclosure No. 1, to Acting-Governor King's despatch to the Duke of Portland, dated 10th March, 1801, and marked “Separate B.”*

### Statement of Provisions in His Majesty's Settlement in New South Wales, 30th June, 1804.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remains</td>
<td>2,437</td>
<td>139,525½</td>
<td>15,044½</td>
<td>1,079,458½</td>
<td>11,094½</td>
<td>355,919½</td>
<td>45,548½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time the Salt Meat in Store will last for the above number including the Extra Ration to 414 Military.</td>
<td>Wks. 7 3½</td>
<td>Wks. Days 0 6</td>
<td>Wks. 109 0</td>
<td>Wks. Days 22 1</td>
<td>Wks. Days 17 2</td>
<td>Wks. Days 60 0</td>
<td>Wks. Days 5 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time it will last with the Deduction of full Rations for 528 Men at Hobart for One Year.</td>
<td>7 3½</td>
<td>98 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity of Salt Pork for One Year for the full Rations at Sydney and Newcastle.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>514,956</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. Do. for 528 full Do. at Hobart for two Years.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>219,468</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**John Palmer, Commissary.**
[Enclosure No. 1]—continued.

STATEMENT of Provisions remaining in His Majesty's Stores in New South Wales, 30th June, 1804.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Quantity remaining in Store</th>
<th>Weekly issue for 2,437 full Rations incl. extra to Military</th>
<th>Time each species will last.</th>
<th>Quantity wanted for the present number victualled.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beef lbs.</td>
<td>139,525½</td>
<td>18,508</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork lbs.</td>
<td>1,079,458½</td>
<td>9,906½</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suet lbs.</td>
<td>15,044½</td>
<td>18,608</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour lbs</td>
<td>355,919½</td>
<td>20,320</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat remained of that purchased during the year &amp; rec'd in Barter</td>
<td>Bush's, 11,094½</td>
<td>lbs.</td>
<td>21,094½</td>
<td>25,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat in Stocks belonging to the Crown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize remained of that rec'd in Barter during the year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize in the Public Granary</td>
<td>585½</td>
<td>2,585½</td>
<td>585½</td>
<td>2,585½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar lbs.</td>
<td>45,548½</td>
<td>758½</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits Galls.</td>
<td>3,795½</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement of the necessary Expenditure that will occur to pay for Provisions for the use of the Colony for the numbers now victualled.

Since this Return was made out a year's provisions has been sent to Hobart's Town by the Lady Barlow, which reduces the stock in this Colony eleven weeks. Therefore if this place is to continue supplying Hobart's Town with Salt Meat, a calculation may be made of the Deduction in the stock at Sydney. It may therefore be requisite to send a Year's Salt Meat for the numbers victualled here, and Two Years for those at Hobart's Town, at which place by the last Return there were 500 full Rations victualled, viz.—One Year for 2,437 full Rations at Sydney.

Two Years for 500 full Rations at Hobart's Town.

To arrive about January, 1806.

The Grain now in hand, and that raised by Government and Individuals will be more than sufficient for the consumption of those victualled, and not victualled from the Stores without ever sending any Flour from England.

There is upwards of a Year's Grain and Flour now in the public Stores & Stocks belonging to Government. Wheat and Maize are continually receiving for Debts due to the Crown. The quantity of Maize calculated as a Ration is only 2,000 Bushels, there being an overplus of 4,000 Bushels in the Granaries where it is ground by Government, and occasionally issued for stock.

For the Use of Colonial Vessels, etc.

JNO. PALMER, Commissary.
**Enclosure No. 2.**

**General Statement of the Inhabitants of His Majesty's Settlement on the Eastern Coast of New South Wales, June 30th, 1804.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlements</th>
<th>Civil Department Victualled</th>
<th>Military Department Victualled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Actg</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parramatta</td>
<td>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle</td>
<td>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settlements</td>
<td>Local Association, Sydney and Parramatta</td>
<td>People not Victualled from the Stores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>Lieutenants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parramatta</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jno Palmer, Commiss’y.
### Value of Property belonging to the Crown in His Majesty's Settlements on this Eastern Coast of New South Wales, July 31st, 1804:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stock.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,461 head of Cattle @ £28 each</td>
<td></td>
<td>68,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,255 Sheep</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>342 Hogs @ £5</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 Horses @ £2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Stock.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£75,628</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grain and Provisions.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21,094 Bushels Wheat @ 8s. pr. Bush.</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,752 Maize</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>355,219 lb Flour @ 3d. pr. lb</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31,422 lb Rice @ 1d.</td>
<td></td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Grain and Provisions.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£14,833</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Meat.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139,526 lb Salt Beef @ 8d. pr. lb</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,079,458 lb Pork @ 8d.</td>
<td></td>
<td>35,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15,044 lb Suet @ 8d.</td>
<td></td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Meat.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£41,134</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sugar, Spirits, Wine, and Salt.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45,548 lb Sugar @ 7d. pr. lb</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,796 Gallons Spirits @ 2s. 6d. pr. Gallon</td>
<td></td>
<td>474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178 Gallons Wine @ 10s.</td>
<td></td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18,667 lb Salt @ 2d. pr. lb</td>
<td></td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Sugar, Spirits, Wine, and Salt.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£2,047</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimated Value of Colonial Vessels.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis, Schooner</td>
<td></td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrity, Cutter</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource, Schooner</td>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boats</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Estimated Value of Colonial Vessels.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£2,250</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimated Value of Slop Cloathing and Stores.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. of small Articles of Provision and Cloathing of which no Specific price can be obtained</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Remains of Annual Supplies, 30th June, 1804.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Debts due to the Crown.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>10,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimated Value of Public Buildings.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Houses</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaols</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granaries and Storehouses</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barracks</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mills</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orphan Houses</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazines</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batteries</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Public Works</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Estimated Value of Public Buildings.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£54,100</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tools and implements of agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Estimated Produce of Ground now under cultivation and Value thereof.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Bushels per Acre</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>640 Acres in Wheat</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12,800 at 8s. per Bushel</td>
<td>5,120</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 Acres in Maize</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>12,000 at 3s. per Bushel</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110 Acres in Barley</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4,400 at 5s. per Bushel</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,275 Acres of Land in Cultivation at £5 p. Acre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,375</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£8,020</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Estimated Value of Commercial Articles in the Hands of Simeon Lord and other Dealers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Bushels</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33,865 Bushels Wheat</td>
<td>33,865</td>
<td>13,546</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53,342 Bushels Maize</td>
<td>53,342</td>
<td>10,668</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Craft and Boats*</td>
<td></td>
<td>11,200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Estimated Value of Property belonging to Individuals in His Majesty’s Settlement on the Eastern Coast of New South Wales, 14th August, 1804.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>384 Horses @ £50 each</td>
<td>19,200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>965 head of Cattle @ £28 each</td>
<td>27,020</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15,251 Sheep @ £2 each</td>
<td>30,502</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,980 Goats @ £1 each</td>
<td>2,980</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,966 Hogs @ £4 each</td>
<td>55,864</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33,865 Bushels Wheat @ 8s. per Bushel</td>
<td>33,865</td>
<td>13,546</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53,342 Bushels Maize @ 4s. do.</td>
<td>53,342</td>
<td>10,668</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Craft and Boats*</td>
<td>11,200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>135,566</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Estimated Produce of Ground now under Cultivation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Bushels per Acre</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7,605 Acres in Wheat</td>
<td>152,100</td>
<td>60,840</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,866 Acres in Maize</td>
<td>231,950</td>
<td>34,794</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,021 Acres in Barley</td>
<td>40,840</td>
<td>10,210</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,864 Acres of Ground in Cultivation at £5 p. Acre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>64,340</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Estimated Value of Private Buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Property in the Hands of Mr. Campbell as p. Estimate No. 1</td>
<td>49,563</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property in the Hands of Mr. Toughbý as p. Estimate No. 2</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the Value of Private Buildings no Estimate can be made.

*Note 35.  †Note 33.
**Estimate No. 1.**

Estimated value of private property in Campbell & Co.'s Go downs at Sydney, New South Wales, 16th August, 1804.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port Wine</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madeira and Calcavella</td>
<td>1,549</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>26,388</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordage and Canvas, Twine, Loglines, etc.</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanned Hides</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper and Salt Petre</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91 Bales of piece Goods consisting of Dungarees, Chintzes, Nankeens, Long Cloth, Callicoes for Shirting and Sheeting, Bandanoc Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Dungaree Frock and Trousers etc. etc. etc.</td>
<td>9,810</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207 Ton of pure Elephant Oil</td>
<td>4,140</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,105 Fur Seal Skins remaining exclusive of 10,030 shipt by the Albion</td>
<td>2,021</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180 Tons of Empty Casks</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Boilers 270 Gallons</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Calcutta Teak Whale Boats copper fastened with Oars compleat constructed for carrying Skins</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: £49,563 14 8

N.B.—37 Cows that were rejected of the Lady Barlow's Cargo remains at present C. & Co.'s property £777 0s. 0d.

**Estimate No. 2.**

Estimated Value of remaining Cargo of the Brig Harrington and John taken in June 1803

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deduct Subsequent Sales viz.</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>1,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>1,473</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: £3,302 0 0

Reshipped on the Harrington and calculated to produce 150 p. Cent.

Present Sales not made up

Total: £13,302 0 0

Estimated Value of Sugar p. last arrival

Total: £5,258 0 0

Total: £10,000 0 0

Sydney, 16th August, 1804.  

WM. TOUGH.
[Enclosure No. 4.]

Sydney, New South Wales.

RETURN of Grain and Live Pigs received into His Majesty's Stores at Sydney Parramatta and Hawkesbury between 1st April and the 30th June 1804.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Annual Supplies</th>
<th>Extra Supplies</th>
<th>Payment</th>
<th>Britannia and Greenwich</th>
<th>Governments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sidney</td>
<td>645&lt;sub&gt;1/3&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>78&lt;sub&gt;1/3&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>562&lt;sub&gt;1/3&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parramatta</td>
<td>190&lt;sub&gt;1/3&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>77&lt;sub&gt;1/3&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>1574&lt;sub&gt;1/3&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>535&lt;sub&gt;1/3&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>418&lt;sub&gt;1/3&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>27&lt;sub&gt;1/3&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>745&lt;sub&gt;1/3&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1371</td>
<td>418&lt;sub&gt;1/3&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>155&lt;sub&gt;1/3&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>1603</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JNO. PALMER, Commiss'y.

Return of grain and swine received into various stores 13 Aug. 1804.
Return of bills drawn.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In whose favor</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
<th>On what Account</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Tough</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Spirits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simeon Lord</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Spirits and Salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rob. Wm. Eastwick</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robt. Campbell</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Palmer</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thos. Smith</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robt. Campbell</td>
<td>2,121</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Palmer</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robt. Campbell</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Palmer</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. J. Withers</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jno. Palmer, Commissary.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

[A copy of the abstract of articles purchased from April to June, 1804, is not available.]

Vouchers.

[Copies of the vouchers enclosed are not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch marked “Separate B,” per whaler Albion; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 14th August, 1804.

With this I have the honor to enclose the following returns, made up to the 30th of last June, which I respectfully submit to your Lordship’s inspection.

1. Return of annual supplies received by the Earl Cornwallis, Coromandel, Perseus, and Cato from England, for barter with the inhabitants of New South Wales, from 10th June, 1801 to 31st December, 1804.

2. A detailed statement of the disposal of the annual supplies to the officers, civil and military, and letters from 1st January, 1804 to 30th June, 1804.

3. Abstract of receipt, expence, and remains of stores and provisions, also an account of debts contracted and payment made between 1st January and 30th June, 1804.

4. Abstract of disposal of annual supplies abstracted from the foregoing and preceding returns transmitted.

5. Abstract of disposal of extra supplies abstracted from the foregoing and extra returns transmitted.
By which it will appear that the amount of annual supplies sent here since September, 1800, amounts to £11,759 19s. 4½d.; that the amount of articles of extra supplies bartered with individuals, after deducting the advance of 50 per cent., £8,285 6s. 8d.; total, £20,045 6s. 0½d.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5.—That swine's flesh and grain have been received in barter of the above sum, including an advance of 25 and 50 per cent., to the amount of £13,772 9s. 1½d.

Nos. 3 and 5.—That articles have been supplied for Government uses, which produced a saving of expense, and are stated at prime cost, amounts to £1,230 14s. 1½d.

Nos. 1 to 5.—That the debts now remaining due on the above sums amount to £10,396 2s. 7d.

Nos. 1 to 5.—And that the profit on the whole to the Crown, when the above debts are liquidated, will be £8,506 18s. 3¾d.

Your Lordship will also observe (Nos. 1 to 5) that since the 31st December, 1803, when those debts amounted to £10,392 14s. 0½d., grain, &c., to the amount of £4,889 3s. 11½d. has been paid, and nearly that sum has been since bartered for. Payment of the present debt is making as fast as the stores can receive the grain, &c.

Humbly submitting the above, and the preceding accounts that have been transmitted.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures Nos. 1, 2, and 3.]

[Copies of these returns are not available.]

[Enclosure No. 4.]

STATEMENT of the Disposal of the Annual Supplies from 30th June, 1801, to 30th June, 1804, abstracted from the different Returns transmitted.

Sydney, New South Wales, 30th June, 1804.

To Amount of Wheat, Maize, and Swine's Flesh received into His Majesty's Stores in payment for Sundry Articles of the Annual Supplies Bartered with the Inhabitants of New South Wales from 30th June 1801 to 30th June 1804 £ 6,608 1 6

Ditto Ditto at Norfolk Island to the above period as p. Returns made from thence 1,768 3 5½

To Amount of Articles issued for Government purposes including Sums paid for Work etc. which would otherwise have occasioned Bills being drawn on His Majesty's Treasury 1,060 15 6½

Ditto Ditto at Norfolk Island 169 18 7½

To Amount of Debts Due to the Crown 30th June 1804 4,364 4 2

13,971 3 3½
STATEMENT of the Disposal of the Annual Supplies, &c.—cont'd.

Total Amount of Invoices of Annual Supplies received from 30th June 1801 to 30th June 1804...

Amount of Goods remaining in Store at Invoice price 30th June 1804...

Profit upon the above Articles, exclusive of the loss on Issue etc. etc...

JNO. PALMER, Commiss'y.

STATEMENT of the Disposal of the EXTRA SUPPLIES from September, 1800, to 30th June, 1804, Abstracted from the different Returns transmitted.

Sydney, New South Wales, 30th June, 1804.

To Amount of Grain and Swines flesh received into His Majesty's Stores in payment for Sundry Articles of Extra Supplies Bartered with the Inhabitants of New South Wales from September 1800 to 30th June 1804...

To Amount of Debts due to the Crown on the above Account of Stores disposed of...

As the above Articles were disposed of at 50 p. Cent. upon the Nett Amount of Invoice, the prime Cost thereof was...

Profit upon the above...

JNO. PALMER, Commiss'y.

GOVERNOR KING to LORD HOBART.

(My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 14th August, 1804.

With this I have the honor to enclose the copy of a despatch I have just received from Lieut.-Gov'r Collins,† and as he has therein stated many circumstances respecting his then situation, I respectfully refer your Lordship thereto.

Your Lordship will observe that Colonel Collins was in daily expectation of the Ocean returning to the Derwent from her second voyage to Port Phillip, from whence she was to take the remainder of the establishment. I am sorry to observe that no accounts have been received of that ship, and altho' I do not...
entertain any apprehension of her safety,* yet I am concerned at the time of her being kept in the service being thus unexpectedly prolonged, which I can only attribute to the prevalence of the westerly winds having made her return to Port Phillip much longer than a probable calculation admits of.

Having so frequent a communication with the settlement at Newcastle, I have a pleasure in communicating the great exertions made there by Lieut. Menzies, and have no doubt of that neighbouring settlement continuing to increase the great advantages this colony at present derives from them. I have the honor to send by the Albion a box containing some blocks of coal that have been got from the lowermost part of the pits they are now working; and to give your Lordship every idea of the works going on there, I enclose some plans received from Lieut. Menzies respecting their progress. A sufficiency of coals and cedar are received from thence to supply the blacksmiths' and necessary carpenters' works at these settlements for the use of the Crown as well as that of individuals; and to possess your Lordship of the early public advantages arising from thence, I have the honor to enclose Lieut. Menzies' last letter to me, with the quarterly returns and statements consequent on my General Order.

In referring to my general letter of this date, and the copy of my letter to Colonel Foveaux, your Lordship will observe that I intend fixing some settlers at that place, who, I have no doubt, will do very well under Lieut. Menzies' protection and management.

And as I am convinced how much it is your Lordship's wish to give a suitable encouragement to deserving officers and others who may exert themselves for the public benefit, I respectfully submit to your Lordship's consideration the propriety of affixing the following establishment to that settlement, viz.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One commandant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One assistant surgeon</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One storekeeper</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One superintendent</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One overseer</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I have taken it upon me to direct the Commissary to pay 5s. per diem to the Commandant (Lieut. Menzies), and to draw for the pay of the other officers from the 1st of next September, independent of the establishment fixed and necessary for this settlement, until I am honored with your Lordship's commands.

I have the honor to enclose a letter from Lieut. Menzies to the Secretary of the Admiralty, which I have left open for your

* Note 37.
1804.
14 Aug.
Status of Menzies in the marines.

John Tucker storekeeper at Newcastle.

Lordship’s inspection, by which that officer does not wish to remain at Newcastle if it militates against his rank in the Royal Marines; but as his services will be highly beneficial for the interests of this colony, I respectfully submit any arrangements on that head to your Lordship; but if he does remain there in the discharge of that duty, I humbly refer the propriety of an advance of pay to your Lordship’s wisdom.

The storekeeper is Mr. John Tucker,* who was recommended to me in the name of your Lordship by Mr. Chapman of your office, and is a very deserving man, altho’ he once was a prisoner.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[A copy of the despatch from Lieutenant-Governor Collins to Governor King, dated 21st May, 1804, with its enclosures, will be found in volume I, series III.]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

LIEUTENANT MENZIES TO GOVERNOR KING.

King’s Town, New Castle,

Sir,

I have the pleasure of informing Your Excellency that everything in this Settlement is restored to its former tranquillity.

By the return of the Resource, I had the honor of receiving Your Excellency’s orders respecting the Conspirators† which have been forthwith carried into execution, and I trust that the removal of the two Principals and the punishment already inflicted will for the future deter others from attempting the like.

Francis Neason and Neil Smith, the chief instigators and leaders of the Conspiracy, I have sent double Irowed and Handcuff’d the former on board the Raven the latter in the Speedy in them originated that wild scheme and allow me to say that two more determined villains never existed.

On the 29th ultimo James Field one of the three persons who run off with Sergt. Day’s boat from Sydney gave himself up; he was quite naked, speared and beat in several places by the Natives, and had not eat anything for five days. I took him just as he came in and showed him to all the Convicts, and I could wish to be allowed to retain him here, as I think from the account he gives of his misfortunes and the truly miserable and wretched spectacle he exhibited, it will be the means of preventing others from attempting the like with any of our boats that go up the River, by representing to them the punishment and misery that awaits their rashness and offence.

* Note 38. † Note 39.
The transactions with Serj’t Day’s boat after leaving Port Jackson with Broadbent and Johnson, each victualled for six months and most completely equipped were as follows:—

They made this place in three days got the boat into a Creek and decked her with Cedar slabs which occupied a week, came down the Harbour at night, and passed a Schooner at Anchor, shaped their Course to Port Stephens, remained there three days, left that Port with an intention of reaching Timor, proceeded about a hundred Miles further to the Northward when a heavy gale came on, the boat was drove on shore and dashed to pieces, they however got safe on shore and saved every thing that was in her, and remained there a week in hopes of repairing her; at the end of which, all expectations vanished; they then determined to return to Sydney and give themselves up; with this intention they were packing up their provisions when the Natives came suddenly upon them and threw a number of spears, one of which mortally wounded Broadbent, Johnson received six wounds and died five days afterwards in great agony, Field also received several; they were then stripped of everything, but he (Field) found the Natives more friendly afterwards, generally supplying him with a little fish and fern root, by which means he was enabled to crawl to this place.

Your Excellency will have the goodness to pardon me for dwelling on this subject, supposing as I do you wish a correct and circumstantial account of these Runaways’ transactions.

I will dispatch the Resource with her Cargo of Cedar and Coals as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,

C. A. F. N. Menzies, Commdt. N. Dt.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

ACCOUNT of Coals and Cedar sent from King’s Town, Newcastle, for Government purposes to Sydney, and Ration and Labour of Convicts employed from that Settlement in procuring Cedar and loading Vessels, from 30th March to 30th June, 1804.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10½</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lady Nelson and Resource.</td>
<td>23 April 1804</td>
<td>£32 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Resource</td>
<td>30 May</td>
<td>7 16 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>1855</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Resource</td>
<td>13 June</td>
<td>13 6 4½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£ 53 2 4½

C. A. F. Nr. Menzies, Commandant.
1804.
14 Aug.

Return of coal and cedar shipped in private vessels.

QUARTERLY Account of Coals and Cedar furnished, and Convicts employed for Individuals at King's Town, Newcastle, from 30th March to 30th June, 1804.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coals Tons</th>
<th>Cedar Feet</th>
<th>No. of Men</th>
<th>Days employed</th>
<th>No. of Men that had Tons</th>
<th>Vessels</th>
<th>Owners</th>
<th>Orders received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>James, Sloop</td>
<td>Mr. Raby</td>
<td>£ 0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12½</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Edwin, Schooner</td>
<td>Mr. Palmer</td>
<td>£ 6 7 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Raven, sloop</td>
<td>Mr. Raby</td>
<td>£ 9 7 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>12½</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Speedy (sloop)</td>
<td>Messrs. Morley and Williams</td>
<td>£ 5 18 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Raven (sloop)</td>
<td>Mr. Raby</td>
<td>£ 5 9 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>William and Mary</td>
<td>Mr. Miller</td>
<td>£ 37 16 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. A. F. NR. MENZIES, Commandant.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

ESTIMATE of the CALCULATION of the Cost and Advantages of His Majesty's Settlement at King's Town Newcastle for the first Quarter.

Cost.

To Total Amount of the different Invoices .......... £1,049 1 4

Advantages.

Amount of Articles remaining in the Settlement and in Store ............... £831 5 5
" of Articles overcharged ........................................... 13 0 2
" of Provisions Issued to Vessels, Condemned by Survey etc. as pr. Monthly returns 12 2 2
" of Articles from the Settlement .................................. 2 10 4
" Cedar, Coals etc. for Government pr. Quarterly Return .............. 53 2 4
" Do. Do. Individuals .............................................. 37 16 6
" Disposed of to Mr. Raby, but not taken off the Ground 10,000 feet 62 10 0
" Coals ready for Vessels 120 Ton .................................. 60 0 0
" Cedar in Lumber Yard 24,000 feet .................................. 150 0 0

£1,222 7 0

C. A. F. NR. MENZIES, Commandant.
KING TO HOBART.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

LIEUTENANT MENZIES TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

King’s Town, Newcastle District,
New South Wales,
August 14th, 1804.

Sir,

I had the Honor of informing you, for their Lordships’ information, that in a moment of public exigency which required Governor King to form an Establishment at the Coal Harbour (now named Newcastle District) for the reception of the most troublesome United Irishmen, I made an offer of my Services to command at that Settlement, and Captain Woodriff complied with Governor King’s request to that effect, by discharging me from His Majesty’s Ship Calcutta; and I have every reason to suppose that my conduct in that Situation has met with the entire approbation of His Excellency, and should feel peculiarly happy was my remaining in this country honoured with their Lordships’ Sanction, but if on the contrary they were pleased to Signify their pleasure that I should return home, or did it interfere with my rank in the Royal Marines, upon receipt of commands to that effect, I will avail myself of the earliest opportunity in compliance therewith.

I have, &c.,
C. A. F. N. MENZIES,
1st Lieut. Royal Marines.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch per whaler Albion; acknowledged by Viscount Castle-reagh, 13th July, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,
14th August, 1804.

My Lord,

I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship’s secret despatch, dated Novr. 30th, 1803.

The satisfaction your Lordship does me the honor to express at the improved and favorable state of the Colony I feel with as much respect and gratification as I experience regret and concern that your Lordship’s liberal sentiments towards my exertions should suffer any diminution from other causes.

As your Lordship is possessed of every circumstance respecting the differences that have subsisted between me and the officers of the New South Wales Corps, I shall not intrude any
other present remark thereon than to observe, had I neglected the principal object of the mission confided to me, I might have escaped many unpleasant circumstances that have assailed me in carrying the object of my instructions into effect, and much shall I be grieved if the representations which I humbly conceived a sense of duty to His Majesty's authority and my situation required me to make, should have excited the least unfavorable idea in your Lordship's mind respecting any part of my conduct in these proceedings.

In what relates to the commander of His Majesty's ship Glatton, had I, on his repeated demands, committed myself by the most flagrant abuse of the authority delegated to me, by giving him a free pardon for a female convict* for life, who had never landed from the Glatton, to enable her to cohabit with him on his passage Home, I might, in that case, have avoided much of his insults here, and his calumnious invective in England; but after refusing, as my bounden duty required, to comply with his unwarrantable demands, which, if granted, must have very justly drawn on me your Lordship's censure and displeasure, with the merited reproach of those deserving objects to whom that last mark of His Majesty's mercy is so cautiously extended, from that period, my Lord, the correspondence will evidently shew no artifice or means on his part were unused to insult, not only myself as Governor of this colony, but the military and almost every other officer of the colony.

With every sentiment of respectful duty, I have received your Lordship's intimation of having recommended to His Majesty to comply with my application to return to Europe on leave of absence; and I respectfully hope that the interest I have ever taken in the prosperity of these colonies will excuse any impropriety I may commit in testifying my gratification at the probable benefit this colony may derive by a person being selected in England to relieve me in the important trust I have been honored with.

For what my endeavours have been, and what they are at this moment, I humbly request your Lordship's reference of my correspondence and General Orders up to this date; nor will the line of conduct I have always pursued suffer me at this period to relax in those endeavours your Lordship recommends.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

* Note 40.
KING TO HOBART.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch marked No. 4,* per whaler Albion; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,
14th August, 1804.

My Lord,

Your Lordship having directed by your Despatch of the 24th June, 1803, that the Service of removing a part of the Establishment, Settlers and Convicts from Norfolk Island to Port Dalrymple should be performed by such of the Colonial Vessels belonging to the Crown, as may appear necessary and as can be spared, together with any Ship which can be engaged on reasonable Terms, I beg leave to intrude a separate Letter on this Subject:

By my General Letter of this date, I have stated my Intention of employing the Buffalo on that Service, as soon as she is refitted with the Lady Nelson and Integrity, Cutter. As these Vessels will take Colonel Paterson and those under his Command with Provisions, Stores etc., only the Francis and Resource will be left at my Disposal, the latter of which is too small to undertake that Voyage. As the exorbitant prices demanded by such Ships as eventually come here, for going either to Norfolk Island or Port Dalrymple, precludes any being hired for that Service, I considered it most advisable and beneficial for His Majesty's Service to convert the Investigator, as stated in my Letter† to the Secretary of the Admiralty, which I have left open for Your Lordship's consideration. And as it is doubtful whether My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will sanction that Ship in her present converted State being continued on the Establishment of the Navy, I humbly conceive that whatever may be the determination of Your Lordship and My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on this Subject, that it will in the interim be more regular to consider her as a Colonial Vessel, and consequently that the pay of the Officers and Men should be liquidated by the Commissary, the same as the other Colonial Vessels, according to the enclosed Statement of the Ship and Vessels belonging to the Crown in this Colony.

My having accepted the services of Lieutenant Houston of the Royal Navy to command the Investigator for at least as long as she is employed in effecting the Removal from Norfolk Island to Port Dalrymple, I hope will be approved of, as it would not have been advisable for me to employ a Vessel of that kind with the description of people I am compelled to Man her with, without having an Officer of Abilities and Confidence to Command her.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

* Note 36. † Note 41.
STATEMENT of His Majesty's Ships and Colonial Vessels employed in the Public Service of His Majesty's Territory called New South Wales, the 4th of August, 1804.

|-----------|---------|-------|----------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Buffalo   | Ship    |       | Navy           | 84                                      | Caulking, repairing, and refitting. | Arrived from Calcutta in June, and will sail for Bass's Straits in September to settle Port Dalrymple. Lately returned from Norfolk Island; will accompany the Buffalo. Useful in the harbour. | Investigator.  
£ s. d.  
1 Lieut. to command 0 5 0 p. day  
1 Chief Mate 5 0 0 p. m'th  
1 Second do 4 0 0  
1 Boatswain 1 11 6  
1 Gunner 1 11 6  
1 Carpenter 1 15 6  
20 able seamen 1 9 6  
£655 15s. 6d. a year, and £50 8s 6d. a month. |
| Lady Nelson | Brigg   | 60    | Navy (tender)  | 15                                      | Careening, repairing, and refitting. | Was condemned in 1803; is cut down above her wales, and will soon be ready for rigging. Will go to Norfolk Island to remove a part of the people to Port Dalrymple in September. | 1 Master 4 0 0 p. m'th  
1 Chief Mate 2 5 0  
1 Second do 2 5 0  
5 able seamen 7 0 0  
£201 10s. a year; £15 10s. month. |
| Supply    | Condemned bulk. |       | Navy           | 26                                      | Cut down to lower deck | | 1 Master 4 0 0 p. m'th  
1 Chief Mate 2 5 0  
1 Second do 2 5 0  
6 able seamen 8 8 0  
£219 14s. a year; £16 18s. a month. |
| Investigator | Ship    |       | Referred whether Navy or Colonial | 26 | | | |
| Francis   | Schooner | 40    | Colonial: brought in frame in 1792 | 8 | | | 1 Master 5 0 0 p. m'th  
1 Chief Mate 3 5 0  
1 Second do 3 5 0  
| Resource | Schooner | 30    | Colonial: built here from 1798 to 1801 | 3 | do do | | 1 Master 5 0 0 p. m'th  
1 Chief Mate 3 5 0  
1 Second do 3 5 0  |
| Punt      |         | 12½   | Colonial: built here in 1803 | Occasional convicts. | do do | | 1 Master 2 5 0 p. m'th  
2 men 2 16 0  
£65 15s. a year; £5 15s. a month. |
| Boats     | Rowing  |       | Eight in number, of different burthen. | | do do | | |

Building.—Three boats for Port Dalrymple and Coal Harbour.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.
Sydney, New South Wales,
14th August, 1804.

My Lord,

I have the honor to enclose the Naval Officer's Report of the Entries into and Clearances out of this port from the 1st January to this Date.

The Enclosed is an Invoice of Seal Skins shipped from hence in the Albion South Whaler for the port of London. I also enclose a Letter to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, left open for your Lordship's Inspection, containing a Copy of the necessary Bond entered into for the delivery of the said Skins and a Copy of my Certificate.

In paragraphs from 16 to 19 of my General Letter, I have very fully detailed the circumstance of the increasing detriment these Colonies are likely to sustain by the unrestrained Intercourse of American Vessels, the Improper Advantages that are taken of the Attention due to the American Flag, The rising Commerce of this Colony in Skins, Oil, etc. And the desirable Advantage of that Commerce being encouraged.

Since writing that Letter I have discovered an Intention in an Inhabitant here to enter into partnership with some Americans who have Vessels employed Sealing on the coast of this Colony and in fact endeavouring to open a Communication with the East Indies and America under Sanction of the American Flag. As this Circumstance and its consequent Evils has required my decided exertion to prevent so obvious an Evil from obtaining, I gave the General Orders† of the 11th Instant, the detail of which I respectfully hope may meet your Lordship's Approbation. And I respectfully suggest the necessity of a decided Instruction being sent on this Important Subject. And I hope your Lordship will consider that I have in those Instances imposed on me by a Sense of Duty, been as Circumspect as possible in not involving any question of Dispute with the United States of America.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

* Note 36. † Note 42.
### Enclosure No. 1.

A List of Ships and Vessels which have Entered Inwards in the Harbour of Port Jackson, in His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales, between the 1st Day of January, 1804, and the 14th Day of August following, With the particular Quantity and Quality of the Lading of each Vessel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time of Entry</th>
<th>Vessel's Name</th>
<th>Master's Name</th>
<th>Built</th>
<th>No. of Tons.</th>
<th>Where and When Built</th>
<th>Where and When Registered</th>
<th>Owner's Name</th>
<th>General Cargo</th>
<th>From Whence</th>
<th>Where Bond Given</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 Jan.</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>J. Pendleton</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>Barnstable</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Fanning &amp; Co.</td>
<td>5,000 Sealskins</td>
<td>King's Island</td>
<td>Sydney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Harrington</td>
<td>Wm. Campbell</td>
<td></td>
<td>180</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Chase &amp; Co.</td>
<td>See Appendix A</td>
<td>Madras</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Ferret</td>
<td>Philip. Skelton</td>
<td>British</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>David Bennett</td>
<td>Ballast</td>
<td>Cape Barren</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>Saml. Balch</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>Bordman &amp; Co.</td>
<td>See Appendix B</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Rose</td>
<td>J. Carey</td>
<td></td>
<td>306</td>
<td>Nantucket</td>
<td>Nantucket</td>
<td>Paul Gardiner</td>
<td>70 Tons Ebony Wood, 3,860 Skins, 270 Bundles Whalebones</td>
<td>Isle of France</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Scorpion</td>
<td>Wm. Dagg</td>
<td></td>
<td>343</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Messrs. Mathers</td>
<td>4,750 Skins, 20 Barrels Oil, 10 Tons Salt</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 April</td>
<td>Mersey</td>
<td>Jas. Wilson</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>Chittagong</td>
<td>Fort William</td>
<td>Jas. Wilson</td>
<td>See Appendix C</td>
<td>Bengall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 May</td>
<td>Coromandel</td>
<td>Geo. Blakey</td>
<td>British</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Reeve &amp; Co.</td>
<td>See Appendix D</td>
<td>England</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Britannia</td>
<td>Geo. Quested</td>
<td></td>
<td>301</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dorset</td>
<td>Enderby &amp; Co.</td>
<td>120 Tons Oil, 7 Firkins Butter</td>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Alexander</td>
<td>Lt. Rhodes</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Newcastle</td>
<td>Mamsilla</td>
<td>165 Tons Oil</td>
<td>Manila</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Fair American</td>
<td>J. Farrell</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Appendix E</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 June</td>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>Wm. Kent</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Lady Barlow</td>
<td>A. McAskill</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Experiment</td>
<td>J. F. Withers</td>
<td>British</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>J. Pendleton</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>Schooner Independence</td>
<td>O. F. Smith</td>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Kangaroo Islands</td>
<td>Fanning &amp; Co.</td>
<td>12,000 Sealskins</td>
<td>Bass's Straits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Albion</td>
<td>E. Bunker</td>
<td></td>
<td>362</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Deptford</td>
<td>Messrs. Champions</td>
<td>1,400 Barrels Oil</td>
<td>Bass's Straits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

John Harris, Naval Officer.
APPENDIX.

A.—General Cargo of the Snow Harrington.—1,463 Bags Sugar. 10 bales piece Goods, 28 Leagers Arrack Contg. 4,000 Gallons.


D.—General Cargo of the Ship Coromandle.—2 Punchn. and 1 trunk Trowsers Checks etc. 5 Anchors. 2 Warps. 6 Barrels London Porter. 4 Crates Earthenware. 1 trunk Shoes. 4 Cases Hatts. 1 trunk Cloathing. 2 Cases Toys. 3 trunks Casseret. 30 Firkins Butter. 1 Patent Cable. 4 Bags Shot. 1 Case Medicine. 4 Butts Rio Rum. 1 Pocket Hops. 1 Cask Sundries. 60 Gall. Rum. 150 lb. Sugar. 90 lbs. Coffee (the Doctor).

E.—General Cargo of the Ship Fair American.—11 trunks ps. Goods. 35 Cases Nautical Instru'ts. 2 Cases Iron'my and Toys. 3 Bundles X Cut Saws. 2 Bundles Spades. 250 Tann'd Hides. 241 Bags Sugar. 229 Paloons Do. 18 Casks Contg. 2,177 Gall. Gin. 22 Casks Contg. 2,694 Gall. Rum. 30 Casks (Consd. to R. Campbell). 1 Box tin. 1 Punchn. Rum. 1 bale Cloth. 2 Chests Tea Caddies. 50 Chests Damar. 10 Ton Sugar. 2,002 Gall. Rum (Mr. Boston).

F.—General Cargo of the Ship Lady Barlow.—1,351 Bags Sugar. 100 Chests Tea. 1 Keg Rivets. 42 bales ps. Goods. 5 Boxes Nankeens. 5 bales Dungarree. 2 Do Sea Lines. 4 Do Twine. 2 Trunks Long Cloth. 200 Bolts Canvas. 10 Bags Salt Petre. 4,000 Gunky Bags. 50 Bundles Hoops. 1 Set Coopers' Tools. 202 Cows. 2 Calves, and 327 Water Casks and Provisions consid. to Rt. Campbell Esqr. 2,000 Gall. Rum (Captain McAskill). 2 bales ps. Goods. 3 Chests Tea. 15 Bags Sugar. 1 Case Shoes. 40 Gall. Rum. 24 Doz'n Wine (Mates).

G.—General Cargo of the Ship Experiment.—9 Packs Iron'my. 46 Cases OIlmans Stores etc. 1 Case Glass Ware. 1 Do Hatts. 2 Do Boots and Shoes. 2 Cases Stat'y. 3 Saddlery. 2 Do Haberdashery. 1 Do Milly. 2 Do Carriage Furniture and Wheels. 5 trunks Cloth. 2 Cases Perfum'y. 58 Kegs tripe. 26 Do Butter. 6 Do Cheese. 20 Boxes T. Candles. 2 Casks Paint. 23 Crates Ware. 170 Baskets Tobacco. 16 Cases Sugar. 4 Casks Coffee. 80 Casks Porter. 2,400 Gall. Rum. 12 Chests Wine. 10 Pipes Do. 4 Chests Claret. 1 Do Sherry. 1 Case Cordials. 3 hlf Chests Rum Shrub. 4 bales Cloth. 1 Box trinkets. 1 Do Stat'y. 3 Do Hatts. 2 trunks Shoes. 1 Do Hosiery. 1 pipe Wine (Mates).

JOHN HARRIS, Naval Officer.
### Enclosure No. 2.

A List of Ships and Vessels which have clear'd Outwards from the Harbour of Port Jackson, in His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales, between the 1st Day of January, 1804, and the 14th Day of August following, With the particular Quantity and Quality of the Lading of each Vessel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 Jan.</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>J. Pendleton</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>90 4 22</td>
<td>Barnstable</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Fanning &amp; Co.</td>
<td>5,000 Seal Skins</td>
<td>Norfolk Island</td>
<td>Sydney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Jan.</td>
<td>Ferrett</td>
<td>Phil. Skelton</td>
<td>British</td>
<td>210 10 23</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>D'd Bennett</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ballast</td>
<td>China</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Feb.</td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>Sam'l. Balch</td>
<td>British</td>
<td>211 4 14</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>Part of her Cargo</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manilla</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 April</td>
<td>Betsy</td>
<td>E. Eastwicke</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>99 4 29</td>
<td>Barnstable</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>McTaggart &amp; Co.</td>
<td>8 Ton Coals, 1,542 ft. Timber.</td>
<td>China</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Apr</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>J. Pendleton</td>
<td>British</td>
<td>180 18 37</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>Chace &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Bass's Straits</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 May</td>
<td>Harrington</td>
<td>Wm. Campbell</td>
<td>British</td>
<td>343 14 52</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Messrs. Mathers</td>
<td></td>
<td>Coast Peru</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>Scorpion</td>
<td>Wm. Dagg</td>
<td>British</td>
<td>350 10 73</td>
<td>Chittagong</td>
<td>Port William</td>
<td>Jae. Wilson</td>
<td>3,622 Feet Timber</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Jul</td>
<td>Alexander</td>
<td>R. Rhodes</td>
<td>British</td>
<td>310 6 32</td>
<td>Newcastle</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Messrs. Hurrys</td>
<td>105 Ton Oil.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Jul</td>
<td>Coronamonde</td>
<td>Geo. Blakey</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>522 12 44</td>
<td>Chittagong</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Reeve &amp; Co.</td>
<td>3,206 Feet Timber</td>
<td></td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Jul</td>
<td>Lady Barlow</td>
<td>A. McAskill</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>500 14 60</td>
<td>Pegu</td>
<td>Bengall</td>
<td>Campbell &amp; Co.</td>
<td>3,000 Skins.</td>
<td></td>
<td>R. Derwent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Aug.</td>
<td>Britannia</td>
<td>Geo. Quested</td>
<td>British</td>
<td>310 6 24</td>
<td>Dorset</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Enderby &amp; Co.</td>
<td>120 Ton Oil.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fishing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

John Harris, Naval Officer.
KING TO HOBART.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

[A copy of the invoice of seal skins exported on the whaler Albion is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 4.]

GOVERNOR KING TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY’S CUSTOMS, LONDON.

Sydney, New South Wales, 17th August, 1804.

Gentlemen,

With this you will receive a Duplicate Invoice and Bond and Certificate for the delivery at the port of London Seal Skins, which are shipped on board the Albion, South Whaler, on account and risk of Mr. Robert Campbell.

There are also an additional quantity of Seal Skins shipped on board previous to my permission being obtained, and as it is doubted by the proprietor whether any form of that kind is needful, I do not conceive any further interference of mine therein necessary.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

[A copy of the bond given is not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch per whaler Albion; acknowledged by Viscount Castle-reagh, 13th July, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales, 14th August, 1804.

My Lord,

In a Roll of Charts which will be delivered to your Lordship is one of a Harbour on the West Side of New Caledonia, which Captain Kent of His Majesty’s Ship Buffalo discovered and partly Surveyed on his way to India. The enclosed are his observations thereon which I respectfully Submit to your Lordship’s inspection. The Harbour seems well Situated for the future Advantage of this Colony.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

CAPTAIN KENT TO GOVERNOR KING.

His Majesty’s ship Buffalo, Port Jackson, New South Wales, 18th August, 1804.

Sir,

I have to request you will be pleased to transmit to the Examination of Port St. Vincent the accompanying chart.*

*Blank in original.
of Port St. Vincent on the S.W. side of New Caledonia, together with a few sailing remarks, &c. The chart of the S.W. side, as traced by the Buffalo, with the track of the ship, I have not been able to finish, owing to a bad state of health; must therefore defer it till the next conveyance.

I have, &c.,
WM. KENT.

[Sub-enclosure.]

CAPTAIN KENT'S OBSERVATIONS ON PORT ST. VINCENT.

Port St. Vincent is situated on the S.W. side of New Caledonia, in latitude 22° 0’ 10” S.; longitude, by means of twenty-five sets of distances, 165° 55’ 20” E’t; variation 10° 56’ E’t; high water at full and change of the @ at 8h. 10m., and rises between five and six feet.

This beautiful and extensive harbour is formed by islands, many of them of considerable size, which are about four miles within the coral reef that extends (excepting a few breaks) along the whole S.W. side; distant off shore from eight to four miles, considerably more from the north and south ends, where the land is out of sight when close in with the reef. The reef is level with the waters edge, and towards the sea as steep too as the wall of a house. We sounded frequently within the ship’s length of it, with a line of 150 fathoms, without ever being able to get bottom.

The passage through which a ship must enter between the S.E. and N.W. points of the reef, on going into the harbour, is 3/4 of a mile, having 51 fathoms in the centre; and the passage between the S.E. and N.W. heads of the harbour, on Governor King’s and Colonel Paterson’s Islands, 1/2 mile wide, with 19 fathoms in the centre.

The general wind must, on account of situation, be at S.E., which will be abeam sailing in and out. However, should the wind incline more easterly off the land, there can be no danger in attempting to get in, for by passing within a cable’s length of the S.E. point of the reef, and getting within it, you may bring up in 10 or 12 fathoms muddy bottom, where you are well sheltered and the water perfectly smooth; indeed, from the reef to the two islands forming the entrance of the harbour, which is nearly four miles, you are as well sheltered as at Spithead. Within the two points of the reef the channel widens towards the S.E. between
the reef and Governor King's Island, leaving plenty of room, if it does not overflow, to turn in the largest ship as far as the heads of the harbour.

Within the heads of the harbour you may anchor in from 10 fathoms to any soundings below it, secure from any weather, as will appear by the chart.

There is only about half of Governor King's and Robbins's Islands laid down, and but a small part of Colonel Paterson's. Time would not allow me to do more. In the passage between Robbins's and Governor King's Island, on the south side of the middle ground, there is plenty of water for any ship; and S.E. of this passage there are a number of islands, forming perhaps many harbours equal to Port St. Vincent. Between Round Island and Colonel Paterson's there is also a passage to the N.W., in which direction there are a few islands; but the passage does not appear to afford sufficient water for a large ship. It is to be observed, all the islands mentioned are within the coral reef extending along the S.W. side of New Caledonia, and that I know of no entrance but that leading to Port St. Vincent.

During our six weeks stay we were visited by many of the natives, bringing fish, yams, sugar-canes, spears, clubs, fishing nets neatly made, the whole of which they were happy to exchange for such things as might be offer'd. Red or scarlet cloth was what particularly struck their fancy. Iron they knew not the use of, consequently shew'd no inclination to possess it. On the whole they were a superior race of black people, answering the description given by Captain Cook of the inhabitants of Balade* on the N.E. side of the island.

Wars I should suppose sometime happen here, from the number of skulls and skeletons found on the islands, and in coves along the shores of this harbour. The little island off which we anchored on the evening we came in was called Skull Island from the number of heads found upon it. On the S.E. end, under a rude archwork of stone, were placed four heads at equal distances from each other, in a square about a foot asunder, with their faces to the N.N.W. A little way from this a number of bones were found without skulls among them; in other parts complete skeletons.

No quadruped was seen by us, or any kind of domestic poultry; a few wild ducks were observed now and then at the watering place, and some seagulls. Although the water was not very good which we procured on Robbins's Island, yet I make no doubt there must be abundance of it in other places, from the land in

* Note 43.
Observations on Port St. Vincent.

1804.
14 Aug.

General being exceeding high. The islands are high and rocky, though many parts are covered with fine grass, such as grows in New South Wales, which our sheep were fond of. Great torrents of rain must fall at some seasons of the year, by the gullies made by it in Governor King's and Colonel Paterson's Islands. The trees about the harbour are but small, but there must be some of size, from the length and breadth of their canoes. In the valleys between the mountains the trees appeared large. Sugar-cane is here cultivated, and I think finer than any I have seen in the West Indies. Here are abundance of fish, and on the reefs and shores vast quantities of shell-fish, many of which are doubtless new.

WM. KENT.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

(Per whaler Albion.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

Sir,

The Settlers mentioned in Your Letter of 30th November 1803 arrived by the Experiment have been fixed in the most eligible situation that could be found, and are fortunate in getting some of the best Land in the Colony—Mr. Luttrell has also been fixed in the most advantageous Situation of his own choice as far as respects the eligibility of Ground for Cultivation and Grazing, and for rendering Service to the Settlers and consequently to himself as a Medical Man.

Mr. Reilly has had the choice of Settling at this place or going to Port Dalrymple, he has preferred the latter, and I have no doubt will be a great acquisition to Colonel Paterson, as he appears a person capable of any Civil Situation Colonel Paterson may recommend him for.

The assistance and encouragement that has been extended to those two Gentlemen in consequence of My Lord Hobart’s recommendation, I have contrasted with that given the general description of Free Settlers who come to this Colony, which I hope will be approved of, and I beg to suggest that an equal encouragement should be extended to persons coming here who have been situated in Life as those two Gentlemen have been, and more particularly so if they bring Families with them.

I beg to express the sense I have of the attention that has been paid in my recommendation of Mr. Bellasis Case, which gracious Act of His Majesty’s, I have caused to be made Public.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.
[Enclosure.]

STATEMENT of the Expences incurred by the Maintenance etc. of an Ordinary Free Settler and compared with the Expence of Mr. Luttrel's and Mr. Reillys Family after their arrival in the Colony.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Himself, wife, and 4 children victualled for 12 months</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Convicts for the same period</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Ewes</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tools and Implements</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain for Seed</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloathing</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Acres of Land</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expence of Mr. Luttrel's Family as Free Settlers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Himself, Wife, and 7 children (4 of whom are) grown up</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victualled for 18 months</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six men for One Year</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four men half a year</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven Sheep</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Sows</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty Bushels of Seed Wheat</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tools</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mr. Luttrel has 600 Acres of Land........... £388 16 6

Expence of Mr. Reilly and Wife as Free Settlers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Himself and wife victualled for 18 months</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six Men for One Year</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four Men half a year</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Cows</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven Sheep</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Sows</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty Bushels of Seed Wheat</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tools</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mr. Reilly to have 400 Acres.............. £288 16 6

Sydney New South Wales
14th August 1804.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.
Sir,

Sydney, New South Wales, August 14th, 1804.

By the Buffalo I received the enclosed, my answer to which I have the Honour to enclose; And that the Writer of that Memorial may be sure of receiving the Answer, I shall send it through the public Secretary of the Bengal Government Considering the Introduction of a person of that description into the Colony Ought to be as much guarded against as the Plague.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

MEMORIAL OF MR. WM. FITZMAURICE TO GOVERNOR KING.

The Humble Memorial of William Fitzmaurice

Sheweth unto your Excellency that your Memorialist has been regularly brought up in the Island of Jamaica, as a Planter, and where he resided many years as Manager of large Sugar Estates, and that your Memorialist came to Bengal in the year 1791, during which period, hath been employed in the Cultivation of Sugar Cane, and the Manufacture of Sugar and Rum in the Neighbourhood of Calcutta, but that in consequence of a heavy Duty laid upon all the European Distilleries in Bengal by Government, they having at the same time established a large Distillery for the Company, your Memorialist is in consequence compelled to relinquish his Distillery at a very heavy and grievous loss in Buildings and expensive Utensils for carrying on the Business, and as Government have hitherto given a deaf Ear to all his Memorials and applications, for a compensation for the great losses which your Memorialist hath thus sustained by those new Duties and the Company's own Monopoly, your Memorialist have come to the determined resolution of removing himself and his Family to the Colony of New South Wales, there to become a Resident under your Excellency's Government and protection, where your Memorialist understands He might be usefully employed by your Excellency as a Cultivator and Distiller on account of Government at a moderate Salary or otherwise; Your Memorialist humbly beg leave to inform your Excellency that he has been informed by very intelligent and well informed Gentlemen lately from New South Wales that the erection of a distillery equal to the wants of the Colony would be productive of the most beneficial advantage in as much as it would save to the Colony the large Sums in Cash which are annually drained from your Settlement for the purchase of Spirits, besides the great advantage that would result from con-
King to Sullivan.

1804.

14 Aug.

The memorial of William Fitzmaurice.

KING TO SULLIVAN.

vertoring all the damaged Grain of the Colony into Spirits, with this view your Memorialist humbly begs leave to inform your Excellency that it is the intention of your Memorialist to take out with him a few Stills with other Utensils for the Business, and as it is probable in the Event of his quitting Bengal that he may have a Surplus of Sugar and Rum which he may not be able to dispose of at Bengal, your Memorialist consequently humbly informs your Excellency that he will take with him such Surplus of Sugar and Rum with his other Effects, not without any views of advantage, but to deposit in the Government Warehouses to be disposed of agreeable to the Regulation of your Excellency's Government, and your Memorialist as in Duty bound will ever Pray.

Howrah Distillery

near Calcutta, 20th February 1804.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Acting-Secretary Blaxcell to Mr. Wm. Fitzmaurice.

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 14th August, 1804.

His Excellency Governor King directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorial dated Howrah Distillery near Calcutta 20th February 1804, and to inform you that however much it is his inclination to give every encouragement to persons of liberal pursuits, yet he does not by any means consider this Colony or any of its Dependencies fit for erecting Distilleries of Spirits, nor will the Character of the greater part of the Inhabitants admit of any such pursuit being sanctioned by the Government of this Territory—He therefore hopes this will be delivered to you before you take any Steps that will tend to your embarassment by coming hither on the Object you have intimated.

I have, &c,

G. BLAXCELL, Actg. Secy.

Governor King to Under Secretary Sullivan.

(Per whaler Albion.)

Sir, Sydney, August 14th, 1804.

By the Coromandel the Commissary received the Articles stated in the enclosure; As no Invoice or other information came with them I respectfully suggest the necessity of the Invoice and prices being sent, as some have been issued and disposed of and no charge can be made by the Commissary until the prices are obtained.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]  

[A copy of this return is not available.]
Vol. 1.

HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA.

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.
(Per whaler Albion; acknowledged by Secretary Marsden, 21st March, 1805.)

1804.
14 Aug.

Requisitions for stores for the Buffalo and Lady Nelson.

Sir, H.M.S. Buffalo, Sydney Cove, Augt. 14th, 1804.

I have the honor to enclose Demands for Warrant Officers Stores for the Use of H.M.A. Vessel Buffalo and Lady Nelson; which I beg to point out the Necessity of Sending by an early Conveyance to prevent the necessity of purchasing Stores here, at so great an advance. And Should those Demanded by H.M.S. Glatton be already on their Way, So much of the present Demand may be unnecessary.

I enclose a Return of the State and Condition of H.M. Ship Buffalo and Lady Nelson. And have, &c,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of these requisitions and returns are not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.
(Per whaler Albion; acknowledged by Secretary Marsden, 21st February, 1805.)

Sir, Sydney, N. S. Wales, August 14th, 1804.

I have the honor to enclose a Duplicate of my correspondence with Captain Woodriff of His Majesty’s Ship Calcutta respecting Lieut. Menzies of the Royal Marines, remaining under my command to direct a Settlement formed at the coal Harbour or Hunter’s River, a Degree to the Northward of this and now distinguished by the name of New Castle District in the County of Northumberland.

From the persevering abilities of that Officer much public benefit has been derived to the Interest of His Majesty’s Service in this Colony, and should their Lordships consider his remaining here compatible with the line of Service in the Royal Marines as solicited by the enclosures I have every assurance and reason to believe that his Services in the command of that Settlement will be much to the public advantage.

I have, &c,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.
[Enclosures Nos. 1 and 2.]

These consisted of copies of the four letters enclosed with Governor King's despatch to Lord Hobart, numbered 18 and dated 15th March, 1804.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LIEUTENANT MENZIES.

Sir,

Sydney, March 15th, 1804.

Having fully detail'd the Circumstances respecting your offer and Capt. Woodriff's acquiescence with my consequent request to my Lord Hobart and presuming that Capt. Woodriff will communicate those documents to My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and as you will of course do the same, I dare say a communication from me on that head, considering the shortness of the time, will be dispensed with by their Lordships.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT TO LIEUTENANT MENZIES.

By His Excellency Philip Gidley King etc.

WHEREAS it is expedient in consequence of an Instruction from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and War Department, as well as from existing causes that the Settlement at the Coal Harbour and Hunter's River, now distinguished by the Name of Newcastle in the County of Northumberland should be re-established without loss of time: And you having offered to take the charge and Command of that Settlement, which you have been enabled to do by resigning the command of the Detachment of the Royal Marines and by being discharged from His Majesty's Ship Calcutta at my request.

You are therefore hereby required and directed to take upon you the charge and command of the said Settlement; and I do hereby charge and command all His Majesty's subjects that may be within your command to obey your directions; and you to obey all such orders and directions, as you may from time to time receive from me or any other your superior Officer, according to the Rules and discipline of War.

For which this shall be your Authority.

Given etc., 15th day of March, 1804.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

To First Lieut. C. A. F. N. Menzies of the Royal Marines hereby appointed to Command and Superintend the Settlement of Newcastle County of Northumberland, in His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales.
1804.
14 Aug.

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.
(Per whaler Albion; acknowledged by Secretary Marsden, 21st March, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

Sir,

With this I have the honor of forwarding Duplicates of my Letters sent by His Majesty’s Ship Calcutta, which left the 17th last March.

His Majesty’s Armed Vessel Buffalo under my Command Arrived here on the 13th June last from Calcutta which place she left the 10th March with the Cattle and other Articles, Captn. Kent was directed to procure for the Public Use of this Colony as stated in my Letter to you of the 9th May 1803 by His Majesty’s Ship Glatton.

From the great Charges attending Caulking and any Repairs being done to the Buffalo at Calcutta, of which she stood in great need, exclusive of the want of Sails Cordage and some other Stores, Captn. Kent refrained from getting those Repairs done and Stores Supplied until his Return to this Port, which after more than a Years Absence and in the Hot latitudes he has passed through as well as the high latitudes on his Return, has Occasioned the enclosed Account of Defects and made it necessary to Condemn nearly the whole of her Running Rigging, Cables and most of the Sails, To Caulk her throughout and give her some other material Repairs.

The Small and very insufficient Quantity of Cordage remaining in the Public Stores has been appropriated, as far as it will go to Replace the Condemned Rigging, and a Conversion of the Sails, Sent by the Navy Board for the Investigator and Porpoise will replace Such Sails as have been entirely Worn out or blown away—The Cables sent for the Investigator will also replace those which have been Condemned. I have the honor to enclose the present progress in Caulking and Repairing her Defect, with such Artificers, as can be procured here, and I hope she will be Ready for Sea by the beginning of September with the Lady Nelson and such other Colonial Vessels as can be Spared, to execute an Instruction I Rec’d from the Right Hon’ble Lord Hobart to Remove a part of the Establishment, Civil, Military and Settlers from Norfolk Island to Port Dalrymple in Basses Straits, directing that Service to be performed by Vessels belonging to the Crown, with such other Vessels as could be hired on reasonable Terms.

In Order to save as much expence as possible after inspecting the Hull of the Investigator, it appeared to me that if her Topworks were all cut off she might still be made Useful. I
therefore directed a Survey and have the honor of enclosing a Copy of the Report—In Consequence of which, all the Artificers that could be procured have been employed in taking off her Upper Deck to within 18 Inches of the Bends and Securing her as Stated in the Builders enclosed Report—those Works will make her Sufficiently Strong to last for at least Three or Four Years—The Artificers Work (which has been of no Expence to the Crown except their Provisions) will be finished in a few Days, And as all her Masts Standing Rigging and Sails will Answer again, and are mostly Refitted, I expect she will be ready to proceed to Norfolk Island in September to forward the Removals to Port Dalrymple.

Notwithstanding the exigence of the Service Occasioned by the Porpoise’s loss and the Public Economy has required every exertion on my part to make the Investigator Useful by this Conversion, and Considering the disposal of that Vessel, as appertaining to their Lordships, together with the Obvious necessity that the Crew of a Vessel of that Size and employed on the Kings Service in this distant Situation, should be Subject to Naval Discipline, I have taken it upon me to Appoint Lieut. John Houston of the Navy (who was left here from the Calcutta to administer the Government of Norfolk Island in the Lieut. Governor’s intended Absence, which has been rendered Unnecessary by the Lieut. Governors remaining) to Command the Investigator with a Smaller Establishment of Officers and Men than that directed by the Navy Board for the Porpoise, which Ship I respectfully Suggest may be Considered as replaced by this Conversion.

Should this Arrangement not be approved of by My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty I trust that the Circumstance of my not being able to have prompt Communication with their Lordships Or His Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies will afford some excuse if it appears to their Lordships that I have taken an Unauthorized Step that may not be deemed admissible—In that Event as the Conversion and Services of the Investigator are absolutely necessary, I beg leave to Inform you, that I have Transmitted to my Lord Hobart an Estimate of Pay for the necessary Complement of Officers and Men to Navigate that Ship, which will be drawn for as well as any other Contingent Expence on His Majestys Treasury, until Instructions are Received on this Head—And I respectfully hope that my having Accepted a Continuation of Lieut. Houston’s useful Assistance in effecting the prescribed Removals may meet their Lordships Sanction and eventually recommend that Officer to their Notice—And that their Lordships may be fully possessed
of what I Conceive the furtherance of His Majesty’s Service required of me in this transaction, I have the honor to enclose a Copy of my Appointment of Lieut. Houston to Command the Investigator as His Majesty’s Colonial Armed Ship.

The Supply Hulk is now rendered of much Service for the Interior of this Harbour by her being Cut down to the lower Deck.

I am, &c.,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

THE DEFECTS OF HIS MAJESTY’S SHIP BUFFALO.

Wm. Kent Esq., Commander; John Coldwell, Carpenter.

The Decks and Top Sides Bulwark wants Caulking very much. Several Planks want Shifting on the Main Deck. The Principal Figure Head rails all gone. The Tops very much out of Repair. Several Sheets of Copper Wanting. The Boats very much out of Repair. The Main Mast very weak. The Mizen Mast Step gone. The Ship’s Coppers very much out of Repair.

WM. KENT, Commander.
JNO. COLDWELL, Carpenter.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

A REPORT of Carpenters work finished and Unfinished on board H. M. Ship Buffalo Philip Gidley King principal Commander August 12th 1804.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work to be done</th>
<th>Work done</th>
<th>Men Employed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the Counter and breast work and half the Larboard Side to Caulk.</td>
<td>the Main Deck Caulked, the Starboard Side Do, half the Larboard Side Do, over the Magazine Do, the Head Rails Done.</td>
<td>3 Caulkers, 2 Carpenters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Mizen Mast step and four Boats to Repair.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JNO. COLDWELL, Carpenter.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

SURVEY OF H.M.S. INVESTIGATOR.

By Philip Gidley King, Esquire, etc.

From an Examination being made by myself and the Master Builder of this Port into the lower part of the Hull of His Majesty’s Sloop Investigator, which was Condemned here the 14 June, 1803, as Unfit to Prosecute her Voyage of Discovery.
from the Rotten State of her Upper Works etc. as Stated in the Report of that Survey, And as it was my Intention previous to your Arrival to have taken off her upper Deck And after giving the Necessary Repairs to have Converted her into a Vessel to have Answered the present Exigences of this Colony.

You are hereby Required and directed to take a Strict and Careful Survey of the said Ship and Report to me from under your hands how far you may judge her Hull, when her Upper Deck is taken off, is with that alteration and other Necessary Repairs, is with Safety to those, who may be Appointed to Navigate her in these Seas; Taking such Care in the Survey as to be able to make Oath (if required) to the Impartiality of your Proceedings.

Given etc. this 19th May, 1804.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Lieut. Jno. Houston, of the R. Navy.
Mr. Thos. Moore, M. Builder.
Mr. Geo. Quested, Mas'r of the Britannia Whaler.
Mr. J. Wilson, Mas'r of the Ship Mersey.
Mr. Geo. Blakey, Mas'r of the Ship Coromandel.

We whose Names are hereunto Subscribed have been on board His Majesty's Sloop Investigator and taken a Strict, Careful and minute Survey of her Bottom and find as follows:

From having bored into the Timbers, find them in general Sound And it is our Opinion by Cutting off her Upper Deck and Topsides she may prove a Serviceable Vessel for Four or Five Years Or more after having the Necessary Repairs Viz. Timber heads, Stauncheons, Bulwark and Plank Shears, Caulking etc.

And We do further declare that we have taken this Survey with such Care and Circumpection that we are ready if required to make Oath to the Veracity and Impartiality of our Proceedings.

Given etc. this 22d May 1804.

J. HOUSTON, Lieut. of the R. Navy.
THOS. MOORE, Mas'r Builder to the Territory.
GEO. QUESTED, Mas'r of the Britannia Whaler.
JNO. WILSON, Mas'r of the Ship Mersey.
GEO. BLAKEY, Mas'r of the Ship Coromandel.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT TO LIEUTENANT HOUSTON.

By Philip Gidley King, etc., etc.

WHEREAS Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Foveaux, Lieutenant-Governor of Norfolk Island, having, in the month of January
1804.
14 Aug.
Warrant to
lieutenant
Houston to
command the
Investigator.
last, obtained my permission to return to England, in conse-
quency of his ill state of health, and you having, by the consent
of Captain Daniel Woodriff, of His Majesty's ship Calcutta,
offered your services to administer the Government of that island
during the absence of the said Lieutenant-Governor, which I
accepted and approved of by an appointment bearing date the
28th day of January last, but in consequence of a despatch
received from the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, dated 16th
May, 1803, directing that a part of the establishment at Norfolk
Island should be removed to Port Dalrymple, which arrangement,
when carried into effect, will cease to require the attendance of
an officer of the rank of a lieutenant-governor; and Lieutenant-
Governor Foveaux's health being so far re-established as to allow
of his continuing the command until the above orders are carried
into execution; and you having signified a wish to remain in this
colony until answers can be obtained to some communication
which you have made to your friends in England, by His
Majesty's ship Calcutta; and from a report of survey held upon
the Investigator hulk, now lying in this cove, it appears that she
can be converted and made a serviceable vessel, of which I intend
doing with all possible dispatch, in order to facilitate the re-
movals pointed out by the Minister's instructions; and conceiving
His Majesty's service will be much benefitted by having an officer
of your rank to command the said vessel. I do hereby appoint
you to command the said ship Investigator, as His Majesty's
armed Colonial vessel, strictly charging and commanding you
to observe and obey all such orders and directions as you may
from time to time receive from me or the person administering
the chief Government of this territory and its dependencies, or
any naval officer your superior in rank.

Given, etc., 22nd May, 1804.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY KING.

(A private letter* per whaler Albion.)

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 14th August, 1804.

By the Experiment I received a letter from you introducing
one from Mr. Woodford; the great Respect and Gratitude, I owe
you, most certainly operated with me in giving such an answer as
I do not doubt you will agree with me the request required;
however I should be very sorry if Mr. Woodford, who I have not
the pleasure of knowing, should conceive that answer which I

* Note 44.
have sent open to you at all disrespectful to him. When you have run it over, I shall be very much obliged by your sending it to that Gentleman.

If my information is correct I am told that Capt. Colnet, not content with his conduct here, has had the effrontery to prefer a Complaint against me to the Admiralty, I shall not trouble you with any other observation on his Conduct than that had I on his repeated importunities committed myself, by the most flagrant abuse of the high authority delegated to the Governor of this Colony, by granting a Free Pardon to a Female Convict* for life who had never landed from the Glatton or left the Captain's Cabbin, I might in that Case have avoided Captain Colnet's Insults here and his calumnious invective in England. But after declining his unwarrantable and improper request, Which if granted must have subjected me to the severest Censure and disapprobation of my superiors, And infallibly have drawn on me the reproach of those deserving Objects to whom that last Mark of Royal Mercy is so cautiously extended, From that period, no artifice of Captain Colnets was wanting to Insult not only myself the Captain of the Buffalo, The Military Officers, and in fact every other person in the Colony whose Situation placed them in the line of Officers. His Conduct to Captain Kent of the Buffalo was of the most insulting and degrading nature—And no man left a Colony so Universally despised as Captain Colnet.

In my Letter by the Glatton I believe I informed you that in consequence of the disagreeable occurrences here, I had requested, if no mode of investigation could be adopted here, that I had requested His Majesty's Leave of Absence to return to England, which I find by a Letter from My Lord Hobart is acceded to, and a notification that a person will be selected and sent from England to relieve me. What the Consequence would be if any one here was to succeed me is not difficult to foresee, and I sincerely hope that the Selection will be a good one. It will require abilities, firmness, and decision to manage the People of which this Colony is composed. When the period arrives, which I hope is not far distant, of my taking leave of this Colony, I shall depart with the Approbation of a self-approving conscience and clean hands. My Children will have no reason to congratulate themselves or me on those reflections; but if we are not enriched beyond the Savings out of my Pay (of which I am ignorant), I will take care that no part of my Conduct shall cost them, or any of my friends, a sigh or Blush.

As I shall not take up more of your time, which must be fully engaged, I hope you will do me the favor to procure a sight of my

* Note 40.
1804.
14 Aug.

The Irish Insurgents.

HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA.

Our Irish Insurgents are now quiet, perhaps only for a short time, as they do not want very active but concealed Councillors in Muir, Margarot, Henry Brown Hayes, and often other Incendiaries. From some very good Information I received since the Insurrection, I caused Margarot's House to be searched for seditious papers, which brought to light some very elegant Republican Sentiments, and general infamous Abuse of every person in the Colony, from the period he landed, 1793. And what is a convincing proof of his Villainy is his abuse of the very people who have supported him. By some of his papers I find he carries on a Correspondance with Hardy and some other violent Republicans. But that is not the only Correspondance he boasts of. If I had followed the general wish, I should have sent him from hence to the Coal River, but I thought it would be equally as well to let him remain here under a strict eye; for let him be where he will, he is a most dangerous character to any Society.

In speaking of the general state of the Colony, I am happy to find my Lord Hobart approves of those exertions I have made to bring about a change in the Currency of the Colony. If His Lordship was convinced of it then, he will be more so in my present Dispatches, where I have left no subject for explanation. This I have judged necessary to do for many reasons, and for none more so than a consideration of the Mutability of this Life, and the approving conscience of having faithfully served and conscientiously discharged every part of my Duty. That you have done your utmost to procure me a just support, I am not ignorant of. As this Letter would be much longer but that I hope you will see my Dispatches of this date, I shall conclude with my best wishes for your health, Mrs. King's, and Family.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY.

(Per whaler Albion; acknowledged by the Commissioners, 16th July, 1805.)

Gentlmn.,

Sydney, Augt. 14th, 1804.

With this I have the honor of transmitting a Duplicate of my Letter by His Majesty's Ship Calcutta, which left this the 17th last March.

Having Rec'd a Dispatch from my Lord Hobart directing a part of the Establishment etc. at Norfolk Island being removed to
Port Dalrymple in Basses Straits, by the Colonial and other Vessels belonging to the Crown that could be Spared And Such Vessels as might be hired on reasonable Terms.

As Hiring Private Ships was out of the Question from the very exorbitant demands made and but few that Come here being at liberty to Deviate from their Voyage And my being uncertain of the Buffalo's return from India, I deemed it expedient to expedite the prescribed Service and to save as much expence as my resources admitted of after closely inspecting the lower part of the Investigators Hull, To order a Survey on her, the Report of which I enclose. In consequence of which all the Artificers I could Collect from those at Public Labour (which are of no Expence except their Provisions) have been employed in Cutting her down and doing the Work stated in the enclosed Report of her present progress in refitting; These Works will make her Sufficiently Strong to run Three or Four Years And as all her Masts (the lower Masts being shortened 9 Feet) Standing Rigging and Sails, will answer again and are mostly refitted, I expect she will be Ready to Sail for Norfolk Island in September to forward the Removal to Port Dalrymple.

Considering the Disposal of that Vessel as appertaining to My Lords Commissrs. of the Admiralty, I have Submitted my further Arrangements respecting the Officering and Manning that Ship to their Lordships Consideration.

His Majesty's Armed Vessel Buffalo Arrived here from the Return of Islands to the Eastward of Java and Calcutta on the 13th June last.

From the great Charges of Caulking and Repairing the Buffalo at Calcutta, of which she stood in great need, as well as of Sails Cordage and some other Stores, Captn. Kent refrained getting those Repairs done and Stores Supplied until his Return to this Port; which after a Years Absence in the Hot latitudes he has passed through and High latitudes on his return, has Occasioned the enclosed Amount of Defects and made it necessary to Condemn nearly the Whole of the Running Rigging, Cables and most of the Sails, to Caulk her throughout and give her some material Repairs.

The small and very insufficient Quantity of Cordage remaining in the Public Stores has been appropriated as far as it will go, to replace in part such of the Condemned Rigging as cannot be use again or Converted to other purposes: and I am apprehensive I shall be obliged to purchase Rope to send the Buffalo to Sea. A Conversion of the Sails Sent by Your Honble. Board
for the Investigator and Porpoise will replace such as are Worn out and blown away. The Cables sent for the above Ships, will replace those that are Condemned which with such part of the Condemned Rigging that will any ways answer are Working into twice laid Rope.

By the Transport Ship Experiment I Rec’d your Letter of Decr. 12 1803 Communicating that a Bill drawn by Commissary Palmer by my Order for £318 19s. 7d. on Acct. of Boatswains’ and Carpenters’ Stores purchased for the Use of His Majesty’s Armed Vessels Investigator and Porpoise And on Account of Wages paid two Seamen discharged from the latter Vessel was paid—Respecting the Wages paid the Seamen, being aware that it was Contrary to the Act of Parliament, I should not have given that Order, but for the peculiar hardships of those Mens Case, And I beg to assure you, that no Consideration of that Or any other kind will ever operate with me in future, altho’ it was done on a reported precedent in paying some Lascars at the Cape of Good Hope.

I also Observe your Desire of my Desisting as much as possible from making purchases of Stores, as regular Supplies will always be Sent, on timely demands being made. On this Subject I shall not detail the necessary Articles that have been purchased, and paid for by Bills on Your Honble Board, and those furnished from the Colonial Stores Sent out and purchased on Account of His Majestys Treasury, as I have directed the Commissary to transmit Vouchers for the purchase of Naval Stores drawn for on Your Honble. Board And Regular Annual Accounts Current, not only of those Purchases, but also of the Articles Supplied from the Colonial Stores, for the Use of His Majesty’s Ships. And as there is no appointment of a Naval Storekeeper those Entries necessarily Devolve on the Commissary as the most Responsible Officer.

By a reference to the Amount of Bills drawn on Your Honble. Board Since I have had the Command here, for the Purchase of Naval Stores Caulking and Repairs to His Majesty’s Armed Vessel Porpoise which was 3 Years Actively employed, The Buffalo and Lady Nelson 2 Years and the Repairs wanting to His Majestys Ships Glatton and Calcutta, you will observe the whole Amount does not exceed £469 9s. 11d. exclusive of the Articles furnished from the Colonial Stores and the Supplies sent by your Honble. Board And I hope by adverting to the Items for which those Bills were unavoidably drawn it will appear that no improvident Expence has been incurred in any Article, Still
less in the £273 15s. 6d. (making so great a part of the £318 19s. 7d. alluded to in your Letter of December 12th 1803) paid for the Cordage which was necessary for refitting the Porpoise’s Running Rigging, after being 2 Years on this Station, and for a new Cutter to replace the one lost by the Investigator; And I can not help requesting your Reference to the Price paid for that Cordage in this Remote place being £3 3s. 2d. per Cwt. when the price of the Cordage sent here by the Buffalo was £3 8s. 0d. per Cwt.—It was a time that the Master of the Atlas, from which Ship it was purchased, had brought a quantity on Speculation and there being no Purchasers but Government he was glad to get clear of it; but I am inclined to believe he would not have sold it so Cheap, had he been previously Acquainted with the Porpoise’s Indespensible Wants.

Having made a Demand for Stores for His Majesty’s ship Buffalo and Lady Nelson by the Glatton I have now enclosed a duplicate thereof to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I have, &c,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures Nos. 1 and 2.]

[Copies of the reports on the surveys of the Investigator and Buffalo were also forwarded as Enclosures Nos. 3 and 1 of Governor King’s despatch to Sir Evan Nepean, dated 14th August, 1804.]

[Additional enclosures.]

[Copies of these are not available.]
The Articles sent by the Coromandel for Lieut. Govr. Collins have all been sent to his Settlement, which you will have learned by the Calcutta was Shipped from Port Phillip to that previously formed at the Derwent.

I have great Pleasure in testifying the good State of Health and High Order all the Prisoners Received by the Two Ships came in, which I cannot but attribute to the Great Attention that appears to have been Shewn them by the Masters, Surgeons and Officers of those Ships And to the liberal Comforts Supplied them by Your Honble. Board.

I enclose a Duplicate of my Letter by the Calcutta.

And have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of this list is not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.
(Per whaler Albion.)

Sir, Sydney, 21st August, 1804.

The Albion, south whaler, being detained till this day, I have to inform you that no alteration has taken place since the date of my general letter, dated the 14th inst’r, nor is there any appearance of the numerous Irish active respecting any of their wild plans; but there are characters, who are well known and watched, w’ld, I am persuaded, loose no secret means of stirring those deluded up to any act of atrocity. Among others, the persons I allude to are Maurice Margarot and Henry Brown Hayes. The first is well known in England and Scotland as a violent, unprincipled Republican. The other’s character is also well known. In consequence of a systematic plan formed by Hayes some time ago of initiating Freemasons after I had forbid it, Hayes was detected presiding at a club, and would very soon have made every soldier and other person Freemasons had not the most decided means been taken to prevent it.

Margarot, by his writings and the secret mischief he has done, I am convinced was deeply concerned in the late insurrection on the 4th March, of which I lately received very good information, when I caused his papers, &c., to be examined and seized. They contained many republic sentiments, and the grossest scurrility against my predecessor and myself and many others, as well as against the executive authority in England. Every officer’s and many other’s decided wish was that he might be sent to the coal works. However, contrary to the merited resentment of every
person here, I was induced to forego that punishment from his being infirm, exclusive of which I had a more powerful reason, arising from his having declared in writing to me, and in the face of the colony, that he was employed by those for whose character and known honor I have the highest veneration as a reporter of mine and every other person’s conduct in this colony. To enable him to continue that imaginary office I have directed him to be supplied with pens, ink, and paper. But this will not prevent him and his colleagues being narrowly watched.

Should it be in the contemplation of Government to send a greater number of the United Irishmen here, they certainly can and must be taken care of; but I conceive that it will be necessary to increase the present military establishment by at least ten companies.

There are some points on which I should recommend printed Instructions being sent to the Governor, which are for the most part detailed in my letters to His Lordship, but more particularly on the restrictions necessary to be laid on the Americans, to the evident disadvantage of the colonists.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

(Per whaler Albion.)

Sir,

Sydney, Augst 21st, 1804.

The Boxes to My Lord Hobarts Is one containing the Despatches which is covered with Woolens and Canvas made here, and lasted up with Rope made from the Hemp growing here.

Another Box containing a good Specimen of Coal is also sent by the same Ship which cannot be delivered until the Ship gets into the River.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 2,* per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales, August 26th, 1804.

My Lord,

In my Letters by His Majesty’s Ship Calcutta, and the Duplicates thereof sent by the Albion Whaler, I had the Honor of informing Your Lordship of my motives for taking up the

* Note 45.
Ocean on her arrival here after being discharged by Lieut: Governor Collins—to which information and the Respective Documents then sent, I Respectfully refer Your Lordship.

At the time I took that Ship up to remove the Establishment from Port Phillip to the Derwent, I had reason to conjecture that the Calcutta might also have proceeded on that Service agreeable to the request I made to Captain Woodriff, in that Case the Ocean would have been discharged at the Expiration of Four Months—but as the Calcutta came here on the Ocean rejoining Col'l Collins at Port Phillip, it was necessary for Coll Collins to retain the Ocean to make a Second Voyage from the Derwent to Port Phillip and back again, to convey the remainder of his Establishment, Provisions, and Stores, which prolonged the time of her being continued in the Service to Nine Months instead of the Four I had (under the Idea of the Calcutta’s assisting in the Removal agreeable to my Request) Calculated upon.

With this I have the Honor to transmit a Copy of the Charter Party I entered into with the Master of the Ocean, and my Orders to proceed on the Service he was hired for; also Copies of the Orders he received from Lieut: Governor Collins and his Journals, with a Copy of his Certificate of Discharge, all which I hope will justify the measures I have been necessitated to adopt, and warrant my having directed Bills for the Amount of the hire £3,896 2s. 0d. to be drawn on My Lords Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury as stated in the Charter Party and Enclosed Voucher for that Expence.

Referring Your Lordship to my General, and Letter A by the Albion, dated the 14th August last, for my reasons in hiring the Lady Barlow to carry a supply of Provisions, Stores, Stock, and Grain etc. to Hobart Town while it was in my power, I have the Honor of sending with this a Copy of the Agreement made between the Master and myself, and his Journal kept in Executing that Service, together with a Copy of the Deputy Commissary’s Receipt for those Articles at Hobart Town and Voucher for the Amount of the Hire £800 Sterling, which I have directed the Commissary to draw on My Lords Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury.

The Advantages that will be derived to that Infant Colony by those Supplies, and such others as I hope to be enabled to send soon, has placed that Settlement several Years before this at the time of the Colony being first Settled and I hope will accelerate its progress in a due proportion.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.
Sir,

By the arrival of the Ocean on the 24th instant, which had taken Mr. Collins on board, I had the honor of receiving yours of the 5th instant. At the same time I received letters from Lieuten't-Governor Collins, in which I have the satisfaction to remark the ample testimony he bears to your kind attention to him and those under his command, and your exertions in clearing the ships, and other services rendered the colony, among which your ready compliance in remaining at Port Phillip until the Lieutenant-Governor receives my answer is not the least.

I am much concerned that the survey I caused to be taken of Port Phillip in December, 1802, which was sent to England by the Glatton in May last, had not arrived in England previous to your departure, in which case I presume, from the information I have given Lieut.-Governor Collins, no debarkation would have taken place until you heard from me. However, this is one of those events depending on circumstances that cannot be guarded against, but amended as well as possible.

I have given the Lieut.-Governor every information I possess, and have suggested to him the propriety of consulting with you on the measures most advisable to adopt; and as a removal appears indispensible, I judged that to attempt that service with the Lady Nelson and Francis would be tedious, and ultimately of more expense to the Crown, than taking up the Ocean would be. This I have done, and shall endeavour to despatch her and the Lady Nelson on the 20th instant, which is four days after her arrival.

I have communicated the charter party to Lieut.-Gov'r Collins. It was obliged to comply from the exigency of the occasion. I observe he was taken up by the Transport Board, in August, 1801, for six months, at 19s. 6d. a ton per month.

I have left the choice of Port Dalrymple or the settlement already formed at Hobart on the Derwent to Lieut.-Gov'r Collins, and have stated my ideas of the advantages and disadvantages of both places, which I presume he will communicate to you. I give my preference to Port Dalrymple for a principal settlement on Van Dieman's Land, for every other reason than the uncertainty...

1804.
26 Aug.
of the quality of the soil and the present apparent difficulty of access into the port for ships, as stated by Captain Flinders, whose charts and observations I am told by Mr. Collins you have. Other information you have respecting that port I possess none; but in the event of its being wished to explore the entrance and determine respecting the soil, I have taken up a small sealing schooner belonging to Mr. Palmer, and have also sent a very usefull boat down by the Ocean to assist on that service, if it is judged necessary, while the re-embarkation is going on. Should Hobart, on the Derwent, be fixed on, without examining Port Dalrymple, I have to request that the Edwin may not be detained, but suffered to proceed on her sealing business; and as she goes without casks for oil, I have requested the Lieut.-Governor to furnish them with some good empty salt-meat casks, as the latter is much wanted here. I have requested that she may not be damaged. She goes completely fitted in the same manner as Captain Flinders came from Wreck Reef on her,* where, I am sorry to say, the Porpoise and a merchant vessel were wrecked in their passage to England.

It now remains for me to request a continuation of your good offices and exertions in directing and assisting to remove the colonists from Port Phillip to Port Dalrymple or Hobart, as may be determined on, submitting the exigencies of the case, and the benefit His Majesty's service will derive thereby, to your consideration and determination.

We have now more than a complete cargo of timber for construction at Sydney, ready to be sent on board. His Majesty's armed tender Lady Nelson, attached to the Buffalo (of which ship I am principal commander), will accompany the Ocean. She is under the command of a very active and intelligent young man, a midshipman, late of the Glatton,† who I have directed to put himself under your orders. As I have sent the Ocean and Edwin I beg to suggest the great satisfaction it would be to me and the rest of the inhabitants to receive our letters, &c., if you will have the goodness to dispatch the Lady Nelson with them as soon as possible. If her passage is short to Port Phillip she may return in time to accompany your ships to the Derwent, where she has been before; and should you wish to take the mate, Mr. Johnson, to give you any information about the Derwent, in case the Lady Nelson's not returning before the ship's departure, I have to request you will put some trusty petty officer on board to assist Mr. Simmonds† in bringing her up.

Understanding from Mr. Collins that you have a launch and small cutter for the Porpoise, and that ship being lost, as those

* Note 46. † Note 47.
boats will be a considerable acquisition to the new settlement, I have to request you will direct them to be delivered to Lieut.-Gov'r Collins for the publick use of the settlement. All other stores, whether naval or Colonial, designed for this settlement or the Investigator or Porpoise will be very acceptable, as they are very much wanted; and should you deem it proper, the Lady Nelson can bring as much as she can stow, should you judge proper to accede to my request of removing the colonists with His Majesty’s ship under your command.

Doctor Robert Brown, naturalist, who came out in the Investigator under the direction of the Admiralty, having remained here to prosecute his researches, is desirous of visiting Port Phillip and such other places as the settlement may be removed to. Having stated this circumstance to Lieut.-Governor Collins I have judged it necessary to inform you of it in case he may request to embark on board the Calcutta. He, as well as his servants, are on the navy ration.

If the Lieut.-Governor should request you, in the event of your going to the Derwent, to bring up any persons from thence I have to solicit your compliance.

I have, &c,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

CHARTER PARTY OF THE SHIP OCEAN.

NEW SOUTH WALES

IT IS COVENANTED CONCLUDED AND AGREED upon this Twenty fifth day of November in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Three By and Between John Mertho on behalf of himself and the Owners of the good Ship or Vessel Called the Ocean Whereof he the said John Mertho is now Master of the Burthen of Four Hundred and Eighty one Tons Register Tonnage now riding in Port Jackson on the One Part and Philip Gidley King Esquire Governor in Chief of this Territory on the part and behalf of His Majesty of the other Part in manner following that is to say the said John Mertho for and on behalf of himself and all and every of the part Owners of the said Ship or Vessel Has granted and to Hire and Freights Letten And by these Presents DOTH grant and to Hire and Freights Lett the said Ship or Vessel to the said Governor in Chief of this Territory to receive on board at such Port or Ports as shall be directed All such Soldiers Horses Women Servants Arms Ammunition Provisions Stores or whatever else as shall be ordered to be put on board her and proceed therewith to such Port or Ports as
shall be required and after having landed the said Soldiers
Horses and Stores to receive on board such others with their
Baggage etc. as shall be put on board her and proceed therewith
as shall be directed the Ship to continue in Pay for Four
Calendar Months certain and after that for so long time as the
said Governor in Chief shall require and until he or Persons
authorized by him shall give notice of discharge such Notice of
discharge to be given within the Limits of this Territory as may
be most Convenient to His Majesty's Service And the said
Governor in Chief for and on behalf of His Majesty has hired or
retained the said Ship or Vessel for the said time and Service
accordingly AND the said John Mertho doth hereby Covenant
Promise and Agree that the said Ship or Vessel be Strong Firm
Tight Staunch and Substantial both above Water and beneath
and Copper Sheathed and shall and will Sail forthwith Wind
and Weather Permitting equipped fitted furnished and provided
with Masts Sails Sail Yard Anchors Ropes Cords Tackle Apparel
Also with Two proper Boats and Gratings to her Hatchways
necessary for such a Service and also with furniture and all other
Materials and things Necessary Proper Convenient and fitting
for such Ship or Vessel for her intended Service and not to have
less than three large Cables 120 Fathoms each or so many to­
tgether as will make up 360 Fathoms and one Stream Cable all in
good Condition and to have all proper Sails and not less than
Two Main Sails Two Main Top Sails Two Fore Sails and Two
Fore-top sails with a complete set of small Sails and also to be
manned in proportion to Five Men and Boy to One Hundred
Tons fit and Capable to manage and Sail her and shall have at
least Six Carriage Guns Mounted not less than three Pounders
and Six Swivels and to be provided with Powder and Shot not
less than Twenty Pounds of each for each Gun and all other
things Necessary and Answerable thereto with a proper place or
Magazine for the security of the Powder as also with good and
wholesome Victuals sufficient for the said Men during the said
Service and Employment and the whole number of Men to be
constantly on board and a Regular Book kept of their Entries
and Discharges And the Said Ship or Vessel shall in like manner
be provided and furnished at the Cost and Charge of the Owners
with Coppers or Furnaces for the Boiling or Dressing of Provi­
sions for such a Number of Soldiers as shall be ordered and
directed to be received on board And also with Cans and Pumps
for serving the said Soldiers with Beer and Water on their
Voyage as well as with Platters Spoons Candles and Lanthorns
And also a proper number of Pumps and Buckets for Drawing
and serving Water to such a Number of Horses on their Passage as shall likewise be ordered to be received on board the said Ship or Vessel Item the said Master shall and will receive and take on board the said Ship or Vessel from time to time such a Number of Soldiers Convicts Stock Provisions Provender or any kind or sort of Naval and Victualling Stores and whatever else there shall be occasion for for the Service of His Majesty as he shall be directed and required and as he can reasonably Stow and carry and shall and will therewith proceed and Sail to such Port Place or Places as the said Governor in Chief or the Officer whose Command he shall be under shall order and direct landing and delivering the same accordingly and so from time to time during her Continuance in the said Service in performance of which the said Master and his Men with their Boats shall be aiding and assisting to the utmost of their power Item the said Master shall and is hereby obliged to give and sign Receipts Bills of Lading and other proper Indents for what he shall receive on board (Men and Horses excepted) and be Accountable for the same Who likewise is hereby obliged to keep a true Log Book of the Wind and Weather and other remarkable observations and at the end and determination of the said Service to deliver the same to the said Governor in Chief upon Oath if required with all Orders and Instructions that he shall receive and upon the arrival of the said Ship or Vessel at any Port or Place whatever He also shall by the first opportunity send immediate notice thereof to the said Governor in Chief.

In Consideration of which Covenants Conditions and Agreements so to be performed by the said John Mertho on behalf of the Owners the said Governor in Chief DOTH Covenant and Promise for and on behalf of His Majesty that the said John Mertho on the part of the Owners their Executors Administrators and Assigns shall be allowed and paid for the Hire and Freight of the said Ship or Vessel the sum of Eighteen Shillings a Ton each Calendar Month for the number of Tons above mentioned for so long time as the said Ship or Vessel shall be continued in His Majesty's said Service which Freight or Pay shall commence upon producing a Certificate from the Naval Officer of this Port of the Ship being completed fitted Victualled Manned and provided with proper Necessaries and Stores for the Ship and Company so far as is incumbent on the Owners to provide ready to sail and fit to proceed on their part when required and the same shall also Cease and determine at the time of her Discharge on the Conditions before mentioned And the said Governor in Chief doth further Agree that the said
1804.
26 Aug.
Charter party of the ship Ocean.

John Mertho shall as soon as the existing Exigency of His Majesty's Service may allow him to be discharged from the present Engagement at the end or after the Expiration of Four Calendar Months as aforesaid receive from the said Governor in Chief or Lieutenant Governor or Officer in Command for the Time being Bills of Exchange on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to the Amount of the aforesaid rate of Freight or Pay according to the rate and Tonnage as aforesaid PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS and it is hereby Agreed between the said Parties that upon the loss of time Breach of Orders or Neglect of Duty by the said Master or from the Ships inability to execute or proceed on the Service on which she may be Employed being made appear to the said Governor in Chief or the Commissioners of His Majesty's Transport Service if reference is made to that Board by the Lords of the Treasury shall have free liberty and be permitted to Mulct or make such Abatement out of the freight and pay of the said Ship or Vessel as shall be by him or them judged fit and reasonable And it is further Covenanted and Agreed that if the said Ship or Vessel shall happen to be Burnt Sunk or taken by the Enemy in and during the aforesaid Service and it shall appear to the Governor in Chief etc. as aforesaid that the same did not proceed through any fault neglect or otherwise in the Master or Ships Company and that they made the utmost defence they were able the value of her shall be paid for by His Majesty according to the Appraisal made thereof on Oath by Officers appointed by the said Governor or the Commissioners of the Transport Service reasonable wear and tear first deducted AND LASTLY it is declared and Agreed that the Officers shall be accommodated with the great Cabin and other Cabins of the Ship except the Cabin which the Agent of Transports on board may reserve for himself and also a proper Cabin for the Master and a small one for the Mate and the Gun Room Fore-Castle and Steerage or such part thereof as shall be necessary may be reserved for lodging the Seamen. To THE TRUE PERFORMANCE and keeping all and every the Covenants Conditions and Agreements above Mentioned on the part and behalf of the said John Mertho and his owners to be kept done and performed He the said John Mertho binds himself and themselves his and their Heirs Executors and Administrators and the said Ship or Vessel with her Tackle Apparel Ammunition Freight and Furniture unto the said Governor in Chief for and on behalf of His Majesty in the Penalty or Sum of Five Hundred Pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain to be recovered and paid by these Presents. IN WITNESS whereof he the said John Mertho hath set his Hand and Seal to one part.
KING TO HOBART.

hereof and to the other part hereof the said Governor in Chief for and on his Majesty's behalf hath set his Hand and Seal the day and Year above Written.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING

J. Mertho

Signed Sealed and Delivered (no Stamps being used in this Settlement) in the Presence of

G. BLAXCELL.

DAVID DICKENSON MANN.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

COPIES OF ORDERS Received from His Excellency Governor King etc. etc. etc. And from His Honor Lieutenant Governor Collins etc. etc. etc.

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

You are hereby Required and Directed to Receive on board the Ship Ocean under your Command The Officer and Men Stock and Grain as per Margin* (Victualling the People at the Navy full Ration, which you will apply to Lieutenant Governor Collins to be Replaced) and proceed without loss of time to Port Phillip, where you will put yourself and Ship under the direction of His Honor Lieut. Governor Collins or Captain Daniel Woodriff of His Majesty's Ship Calcutta, Obeying all Such Orders as you may Receive for His Majesty's Service. For which this shall be your Order.

Given under my hand at Sydney New South Wales this 15th day of Novemr. 1803.

To Mr. Jno. Mertho

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Master of the Ocean Transport.

By His Honor David Collins Esquire Lieut. Governor of His Majesty's Settlement at Sullivan Cove in the River Derwent and Lieut. Colonel of the Royal Marine forces.

THE Ocean Store Ship, being cleared of the Stores and Provisions, which were put on board her at Port Phillip and being ballasted and ready for Sea.

* Marginal note.—Mr. Willm. Collins and Six Convicts with the Colonial Cutter, Twelve Wether Sheep, Twelve Swine, Sixty Bush'ls Maize for feeding them. The Hope Cutter with Six Oars three Masts and three Sails and other furniture complete.
You are hereby Required and Directed to proceed with the first fair Wind to Port Phillip where you will receive the remainder of the Officers, Settlers, Soldiers, Prisoners, Stores, Provisions and Stock belonging to this Establishment, with which you will return to this Cove following such directions as you may receive from Lieutenant Sladden Or the Senior Officer in Command at that Place.

And in the Execution of these Orders you will Use every exertion and Care in your Power as well for the preservation of the Stock as for the Speedy Return of the Ship.

For which this shall be your Order.

Given under My Hand at Head Quarters Sullivan Cove this 19th day of March 1804.

DAVID COLLINS, Lieut. Governor.

To Mr. Jno. Mertho
Commanding the Ocean Store Ship.

By His Honor David Collins Esquire Lieut. Governor of His Majesty’s Settlement at Hobart Town Derwent River and Lieut. Colonel of the Royal Marine Forces.

HAVING Received on board the Ship under your Command the Several Persons, named in the enclosed list together with such Provisions for their Use during the passage as I have directed the Commissary to put on board you.

You will proceed to Sydney in Port Jackson, where you will deliver them, to the Orders of His Excellency the Governor in Chief.

And Whereas you have undertaken to Supply the above mentioned Persons with Salted Meat during the time they may be on board, You will issue the same at the Ration, which is Customary to People while embarked on board a Transport. The Flour and Sugar which is sent by the Commissary will be issued at the same Ration and in the proper proportions by the Storekeeper of the late Settlement at Risdon Cove.

You will also Cause to be Deliv’ed, to the Orders of the Governor the Water Casks expressed in the Margin,* which have been put on board the Ocean, belonging to this Settlement.

For which this shall be your Order.

Given under My Hand at Head Quarters Hobart Town Derwent River 28th July 1804.

DAVID COLLINS, Lieut. Governor.

To Mr. Jno. Mertho
Commanding the Ocean Transport.

* 20 Water Butts, 4 Barrels.
[Enclosure No. 4.]

CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE FOR THE TRANSPORT OCEAN.

The Government Service for which the Ocean Transport was taken up for, being Completed, she is hereby discharged from the Date hereof.

Dated at Sydney this Twenty Sixth day of August One Thousand Eight Hundred and four

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[The log of the Ocean was also forwarded in this enclosure, a copy of which will be found in volume I, series III.]

[Enclosure No. 5.]

[A copy of the voucher for the payment of the hire of the transport Ocean is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 6.]

[A copy of the agreement with the commander of the Lady Barlow was also forwarded as Enclosure No. 8 to Governor King's general letter, dated 14th August, 1804.]

[Enclosure No. 7.]

JULY 1804 Reed, on Board the Lady Barlow on Acct. of Government the following Articles. Viz.

B.

372 Casks Contg. 143,786 lbs. of Flour.
200 Tierces of Pork 63,960 Do. of Pork.
40 Casks of damaged Flour 2 of which Expended on the Passage.
600 Bushels of Maize (Part of which was returned back to the Stores having got wet in the Boats).
Delivered 400 Bgs. at the Derwent.
64 Bushells of Corn 24 Expended during the Passage.
490 Gunny Bags.
1 Stallion.
3 Mares.
1 Bull.
140 Cows 10 of which died during the Passage.
6 Oxen.
60 Sows 1 of which died during the Passage.
2 Boars.

T \( \uparrow \) O

Nos. 2,408 \( \rightarrow \) 12 Bales Contg. 25 Mens Suits.
2,419
2,444 and 2,445 2 do Containing 30 Womens Do.
2,438 and 2,448 3 Casks do 100 Hatts.
HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA.

1804.
26 Aug.

Live stock and stores shipped on the Lady Barlow.

JULY 1804 Recd. on Board the Lady Barlow, &c.—continued.

T\O

2,432 and 2,434 3 Casks Containing 100 Pair Mens Shoes.
2,479 1 do do 75 Pair Womens do
2,408 1 Case do 75 Womens Hatts.
1 Hogs'd do 483 lbs. Flour.
1 Cask do 196 lbs. Beef.
1 do do 164 lbs. Pork.
6 Squares Glass.
200 Copper Nails.
15 fs. of 4\1 Inch rope.
4 Gl. of Oil.
150 lbs. of Flat Iron.
34 Square do
1 Cart Complete
1 Timber Carrge. do.
6 Logs of Cedar Wood.
6 Wheel Barrows.
6 Sets of Harness for Oxen.

in Lieu of Stores supply'd to the Integrity.

delivered the Whole at the Derwent with the Exception afore-mentioned in the Month of August 1804.

ALLAN MACASKILL.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

ORDER FOR PAYMENT FOR THE HIRE OF THE SHIP OCEAN.

By His Excellency Philip Gidley King Esqr. etc. etc.

WHEREAS Lieutenant Governor Collins with the Establishment, Provisions and Stores were landed at Port Phillip from His Majesty's Ship Calcutta and Ocean Transport to form a Settlement, which place proving ineligible for that purpose and having from that Officer's representation considered it indispensable to direct the Establishment etc. to be removed from Port Phillip to Port Dalrymple or the Derwent, and as I judged that Service might be performed by His Majesty's Ship Calcutta then lying at Port Phillip and by the Ocean (which was discharged from the Service by Lieutenant Governor Collins and had touched here on her passage to China) in about four months, I deemed it advisable for the furtherance of His Majesty's Service to hire the Ocean to perform that Service at the Rate of Eighteen Shillings a Ton per Calendar Month.

And Whereas from the circumstance of His Majesty's Ship Calcutta coming to this Port on the Ocean's return to Port Phillip It appears that only the Establishment etc. could be removed at once in the Ocean which unavoidably produced the necessity of that Ship returning to Port Phillip to carry the remainder of the Establishment Provisions and Stores to the Derwent River where Lieutenant Governor Collins was fixed
which from the reigning westerly winds prolonged the Form of the Ocean being continued on that Service to Nine Months instead of Four. If all the Establishment etc. could have been conveyed at once.

You are therefore hereby required and directed to draw a Set of Bills of Exchange on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury at ninety days Sight for the Amount of the Said hire at the rate of Eighteen Shillings per ton for 481 Tons pr. Calendar month, agreeable to Charter Party made on that behalf on the 25th November 1803. The date of the discharge being the 28th August 1804, taking care to have complete and correct vouchers for the Same, Two of which you will deliver to me.

For which this shall be your Order.

Given under my hand, etc., this 7th day of September, 1804.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 9.]

[The journal kept on the ship Lady Barlow will be found in volume I, series III.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 1, per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

September 11th, 1804.

In my General Letter and that marked A. dated August 14th last, and sent by the Albion, I had the Honor of stating my reasons for hiring the Lady Barlow to carry a Cargo of Stock, Provisions etc. as Pr. Enclosed Invoice No. 1 from hence to Hobart Town in the Derwent—that Ship left this the 24th July, and returned here the 2nd Instant having lost 10 of the Cows on the Voyage, owing to very bad Weather, but had landed everything else in great safety.

The Enclosure No. 2 from Lieut. Governor Collins to me, and the Report of a Survey No. 3, which he had cause to be taken on the Provisions—I must confess has rather surprised, and much disappointed me, the more particularly so as it is the same Species and kind of Provisions issuing here—On this Occasion I found it necessary to require an Explanation from the Commissary, which Documents as well as my Answer to Lieut: Governor Collins on that subject I have the Honor to enclose for Your Lordship’s Information.
Great losses have certainly occurred from the quantity of Flour sent from England in 1802 and the Salt Meat sent from the Cape of Good Hope, still I conceive that the extended allowance I have made for those deficiencies at the Derwent will cause the Provisions they have there now to last till July 1805—But should any Opportunity offer, I shall endeavour to send additional Supplies to guard against every probable Accident.

When the whole of the Flour received from England in 1802, and the Salt Meat from the Cape is Expended, an exact Account of the Deficiencies may be transmitted to Your Lordship.

I have, &c,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

Sydney, New South Wales,
26th July, 1804.

INVOICE of Provisions, Live Stock and Grain shipped by John Palmer Esqr. Commissary on board the Lady Barlow Allan McAskill Captain for the use of His Majesty’s Settlement at the Derwent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>372 Casks Flour Wt. 143,786 lbs. @ 6d</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>143,786</td>
<td>6d</td>
<td>3,594 13 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 Tierces Pork ”, 63,960 “, @ 8d.</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>63,960</td>
<td>8d</td>
<td>2,132 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Stallion</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>71 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Mares, @ £43 3s. 6d. ea.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>43 3s. 6d</td>
<td>129 10 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Bull</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140 Cows @ £21 ea.</td>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2,940 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Bullocks ”, 40 ,,</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>240 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Bull</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>237 4 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 Sows / Wt. 7,117 lbs. @ 8d. per lb.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>7,117 lbs</td>
<td>8d</td>
<td>237 4 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 Casks damaged Flour marked B. Wt. 13,440 lb</td>
<td></td>
<td>13,440</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 Bags Bhoosey, 3,540 lbs. or 43 Maunds, ½ @ 2s. per Maund</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>3,540 lbs</td>
<td>2s. 6d.</td>
<td>4 2 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Bags Gram, 592 lbs. or 7 Maunds, ½ @ 2s. 8d. per Maund</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>592 lbs</td>
<td>2s. 8d.</td>
<td>0 19 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>289 Bags—579 Bushls. Maize</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>579 Bushls</td>
<td></td>
<td>115 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 Bags—121 Bushls. Wheat</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>121 Bushls</td>
<td></td>
<td>45 7 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>490 Gunny Bags</td>
<td>490</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Setts Harness Complete</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total | £ 9,590 13 0 |

To His Honor
Lieut. Govr. Collins
e.tc. etc. etc.

N.B.—The above are charged at Prime Cost including Expences.

JOHN PALMER, Commiss’y.
KING TO HOBART.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

DEPUTY COMMISSARY FOSBROOK TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COLLINS.

14th August, 1804.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

REPORT OF SURVEY ON PROVISIONS AT THE DERWENT.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COLLINS.

10th September, 1804.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

COMMISSARY PALMER TO ACTING-SECRETARY BLAXCELL.

Sir, Sydney, 8th September, 1804.

I Received Yours of this date informing me that His Excellency the Governor commanded you to Say, that from a Report of Survey he has received from Lieut. Governor Collins at the Derwent which was held upon the Provisions sent thither from hence in the Lady Barlow, he finds that a great Quantity of Meat and Flour is Condemned as unfit for Men to eat and that His Excellency requested I would be pleased to inform him in what State the said Provisions appeared to be upon their being Shipped on Board the Lady Barlow, and whether the same kind of Meat and Flour has not been and Still Continues to be Issued from His Majesties Stores in this Settlement.

In Answer to the above I have to acquaint you for His Excellency's Information that the Whole of the Meat and Flour Sent to the Derwent was taken from among those Species of Provisions in the Public Stores, which we have been, and are now issuing from, And that Care was taken in Selecting the best and Soundest Casks, to be Shipped for the Derwent; What the quality of the Provisions, in those Casks were, it is impossible for me to Say, but I naturally Suppose they were the Same as what we are now issuing. I have to Observe that the above Meat was Received from the Cape of Good Hope, per the Bridgewater in March 1803 And the Flour from England per the Alexander, Atlas and Rolla Transports in the Year 1802 and 1803.
For His Excellency’s further Information, I herewith enclose the Acting Deputy Commissary’s Report to me of the State of the Meat and Flour which he has Opened and issued between the 15th March last and the present date, which I Conceive to be Correct.

I am, &c.,

JNO. PALMER, Commissary.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

ACTING DEPUTY-COMMISSARY WILTSHIRE TO COMMISSARY PALMER.

Sir, Sydney, 8th September, 1804.

In obedience to your directions of this date requiring me to deliver to you as near as possible an account of the state of the meat and Flour that has been Issued between the 15th March and the present date by me.

I have to acquaint you that among the number of Casks of Salt Meat that have been opened many of them have been without Pickle and in so bad a State as not to be fit to be Issued, the Flour that has been opened since the above time has been nearly in the same state as it is at present, some of which has been so bad as not to be fit to Issue, which has been laid by for Survey, as also a quantity taken from both ends of the Casks and outsides, many of them has been Obliged to be Seperated from the inside before I would Issue it to the People and even among that there is a number of Weavels and Maggots.

I must also acquaint you that no regular complaint has ever been made by any Person to whom it has been Issued.

I remain, &c.,

J. WILTSHIRE,

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.*

(Per transport Experiment, viâ India.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 3rd October, 1804.

As the ship this goes by takes the route of India, and having so lately sent my general despatches, and as Mr. Campbell has determined to send the Lady Barlow to London with seal-skins and oyl about December, I shall do myself the honor to write more fully by that conveyance, and transmit duplicates of my letters by the Albion.

The Ocean, transport, arrived here the 24th August, and was the same day discharged from the service. She had met with much bad weather and foul winds in removing the remainder of Col. Collins’s establishment from Port Phillip to the Derwent.

* Note 48.
The Lady Barlow had landed all the stock and provisions she took from hence.

By the return of these ships I received some public despatches from Col'll Collins, which I should have forwarded by this conveyance but that I am persuaded the Lady Barlow will arrive much sooner than this letter.

Lieut' Gov'r Collins is much gratified at the supplies he has received from hence, which I hope will soon be much extended. He speaks very favorably of his situation; has got his people under cover, and has made much progress in cultivation—at least so much as to ensure seed.

Col. Patterson sails next Sunday, the 6th inst., with his establishment, provisions, stores, &c., to settle Port Dalrymple. That service will be performed by the Buffalo, Lady Nelson, and two Colonial vessels belonging to the Crown.

The Investigator will sail the latter end of this month to remove a part of the establishment from Norfolk Island.

Our wheat harvest, which will be got in by the latter end of December, has the most favorable appearance of yielding a great produce.

I am happy in informing you of the general good behaviour and healthy state of the inhabitants in this part of His Majesty's dominions.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.
(Per transport Experiment, via India.)
Sydney, New South Wales,

Sir,

Not thinking it worth while to make this Communication to my Lord Hobart, (unless you should see it necessary) I beg to inform you of a Circumstance which occurred on the Experiments departure from hence; respecting Mr. Luttrell's Family and as his Feelings as a Father has been much wounded, and as he may give vent to them by some representation I consider it necessary to inform you that on the Experiments arrival the General Question was asked passengers and Convicts whether they had any complaint to make against the Commander or any part of the Crew which was answered in the negative by every person on board, and from Mr. Luttrell I received every assurance of Mr. Withers the Commanders good Behaviour towards him and his Family on the Voyage—Mr. Luttrell had dined at my Table with Captain Withers, and the latter appeared to be received in Mr. Luttrell's Family on the most Friendly Terms—Two days previous to the Ships departure Mr. Luttrell's Son who
had been two Voyages with Captain Withers deserted from the Ship, of which complaint was made to me by the Captain, and every search was made but proved ineffectual—Early on the Morning the Ship sailed I received Notice from the Magistrate at Parramatta that one of Mr. Luttrell's Daughters had eloped from her Father's Dwelling at that place, and that the Father had every reason to suppose she had gone off with Captain Withers. The Provost Marshal was despatched in the fastest Rowing Boat with a Warrant from me to take the Young Woman out of the Ship and an Order to Captain Withers to deliver her up to that Officer who reached the Ship a few Miles without the Heads, and on his return brought a written declaration from Captain Withers that she was not on board the Experiment—A fair Wind soon took that Ship as well as the Ocean out of sight—Whatever truth might be in the Reports that were circulated of an improper connexion having existed on the Voyage between Captain Withers and the Female part of Mr. Luttrell's Family, still the Conduct of Captain Withers in case he did take the Young Woman away which he denied appears to me of the most reprehensible and unwarrantable Nature and fully sufficient to excite the resentment which Mr. Luttrell so naturally expresses.

I am, &c.,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

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THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per ship Argo; acknowledged by Governor King, 20th July, 1805.)

Sir,

Navy Office, 25th October, 1804.

Mr. Palmer having in January 1803 drawn a Bill upwards for £26 10s. 0d. being the Amount paid by him to the Master, Boatswain, Quarter Master and Quarter Master's mate of H.M. Ship Buffalo, for Sailmakers work performed on board that Ship, We have ordered payment of the Bill; but as the two former persons should not have been made any allowance on this Account, we have ordered the Sums paid to them to be abated from their Wages—With respect to the Quarter Master and the Quarter Master's Mate altho' they are strictly not entitled (not being rated as Sailmakers) to the allowance yet in this instance we shall allow them the usual pay of 1/3 a day by ordering what they have received above that Sum to be charged against their pay.

As it appears that Mr. Palmer in the Years 1793 and 1794 drew the following Bills upon us, for which Vouchers have not been received in this Office, We are to request you to desire him to send home as soon as possible full and regular Vouchers to
account for those Sums, or order that if upon examination they
prove correct we may remove the Imprest outstanding against
him on Account thereof.

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<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>15th April</td>
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<td>7th July</td>
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We are, &c.,
W. Palmer.
F. Gambier.
F. T. Hartwell.

EARL CAMDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.
(Despatch No. 1, per ship Argo; acknowledged by Governor King,
20th July, 1805.)

Sir,
Downing Street, 31st October, 1804.

The Committee of His Majesty’s Privy Council for matters
respecting trade and plantations having taken into consideration
the advantages which may accrue to this country from the growth
of fine wool in New South Wales, have recommended to me to take
measures for the encouragement thereof; and they having
further represented that, from the pains which had been taken by
John McArthur, Esquire, in increasing and improving the breed
of sheep in New South Wales, it would be expedient to promote
his views by such a grant of lands as would enable him to extend
his flocks in such a degree as may promise to supply a sufficiency
of animal food for the colony as well as a lucrative article of ex­
port for the support of our manufactures at Home,—I am com­
manded by His Majesty to desire that you will have a proper
grant of lands, fit for the pasture of sheep, conveyed to the said
John McArthur, Esq., in perpetuity, with the usual reserve of
quit rent to the Crown, containing not less than five thousand
acres.

Mr. McArthur has represented that the lands he wishes to be
conveyed to him for this purpose are situated near Mount
Taurus, as being peculiarly adapted for sheep; and I therefore
am to express my wishes that he may be accommodated in this
situation.

It will be impossible for Mr. McArthur to pursue this plan
unless he shall be indulged with a reasonable number of convicts
(which he states to be not less than thirty) for the purpose of
attending to his sheep, and as Mr. McArthur will take upon him­
self the charge of maintaining these convicts, a saving will accrue
to Government, and I doubt not you will provide him with such
as shall appear most suitable to his objects.

His Majesty’s Government takes a peculiar interest in for­
warding the objects of this letter. I am therefore persuaded you

1804.
26 Oct.
will do everything in your power to promote its success, and I shall be obliged for all such observations as shall occur to you upon the subject, and may tend to forward an object so important for the colony.

I have, &c.,
CAMDEN.

EARL CAMDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.
(Despatch No. 2, per ship Argo; acknowledged by Governor King, 20th July, 1805.)

Sir,
Downing Street, 31st October, 1804.

Mr. Walter Davidson, nephew to Sir Walter Farquhar, will deliver to you this letter. It is his intention to become a settler in New South Wales, and as it is extremely desirable to encourage gentlemen of such connexions to establish themselves in the colony, I am to desire you will cause a grant of lands of not less than two thousand acres, to be made to him in perpetuity, with the usual reserve of quit rents to the Crown; and I further recommend that the lands to be located to him should be contiguous to those to be granted to Mr. McArthur, who can be of use to him in the formation of his establishment.

You will, of course, see the propriety of allotting to him such a number of convicts as may be necessary for his undertakings, and I request you would assist him with not less than six head of horned cattle from the Government herd, to be paid out of the returns of the property.

I am, &c.,
CAMDEN.

EARL CAMDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.
(Despatch No. 3, per ship Argo; acknowledged by Governor King, 20th July, 1805.)

Sir,
Downing Street, 31st October, 1804.

As it appears by your correspondence with the Government of Bombay, on the subject of the case of Mr. Bellasys, that you had not received any communication on the subject of the Act of the 39th-40th of the King, cap. 79, for the better administration of justice in India, which Act gives power to transport persons convicted of transportable offences to New South Wales and the islands adjacent, I herewith transmit a copy of the said Act, and am commanded to signify to you His Majesty's pleasure that you duly receive all persons sent to the settlement under your Government, and that you pay due attention to the sentences passed upon them by the Courts established in India by virtue of the said Act.

I have, &c.,
CAMDEN.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of this printed document has been omitted.]
CAMDEN TO KING.

EARL CAMDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Despatch No. 4, per ship Argo; acknowledged by Governor King, 20th July, 1805.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 31st Octor., 1804.

The Persons mentioned in the enclosed List have received permission to accompany Mr. McArthur to New South Wales.

I have already signified to you His Majesty's Pleasure with regard to a Grant of Land to be made to Mr. Davidson, and I am also to desire that the usual quantity of Land, and every other assistance hitherto granted to Settlers, may be given to Alexander Dollis who I have reason to think will be found a valuable acquisition to the Colony.

Mr. John Anderson has been recommended to me in such a manner that I am desirous he should receive every possible encouragement and you will therefore put him in possession of any moderate quantity of Land he may require for the purpose of Cultivation.

I have, &c.,

CAMDEN.

[Enclosure.]

LIST OF SETTLERS.

Mr. Walter Davidson.
Mr. John Anderson.
Mr. Hannibal McArthur.

Mr. Ed'd Wood, Mr. Thos Wood Young men of respectable Connexions who go out to instruct persons in the art of assorting Wool and finally to become Settlers.

Miss Elizabeth McArthur.
Miss Lucas, her Governess.
John Lawrence, Gardener.

UNDER SECRETARY COOKE TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per ship Argo; acknowledged by Governor King, 8th September, 1805.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 31st Octor., 1804.

I am directed by Lord Camden to transmit to you for your Information a Copy of a letter from Professor Davy, stating his opinion upon the specimens of Leather sent from New South Wales to this Country and also relative to the process for making an Extract of Bark for tanning, and the method of ascertaining the qualities of different Barks.

I have, &c.,

E. Cooke.
Sir,

I have examined by chemical means the two Specimens of leather which you did me the honour to put into my hands. The Thin Skin I find it perfectly tanned, and the leather is of a Kind that would sell very well in the London market. The Thick Skin is not quite tanned throughout, but as far as the process has gone the leather is good and of a proper quality for making the Soles of Shoes or boots.

From these Specimens of the manufacture of the Colony, there can be no doubt but that the Bark of the tree made use of, would be a very valuable article in Great Britain if it could be imported to us to be Sold at a low price. Or, Supposing that labour is tolerably cheap in Botany Bay an Extract might be made from the Bark, which would answer all the same purposes of tanning, though it would occupy in a ship perhaps not more than \( \frac{1}{30} \) of the Space.

To produce the Extract, the Bark after being coarsely powdered or bruised should be infused in water, so as to make a common tanning liquor as strong as possible.

This liquor should be boiled and kept boiling in common earthen pots till it becomes thick, when the fire should be deadened and kept only in a slight degree to prevent the matter from burning. When it is quite solid the operation is finished, the extract should be taken out of the pot and put into common casks for Exportation.

The extract of the Bark would probably bring from 4d. to 6d. a pound in England. The exact value of it cannot however be ascertained unless some specimens of the bark could be procured.

In so well wooded a country as New South Wales it is probable that there are many species of vegetable substance possessed of the tanning property.

It may be suspected in all those trees the bark of which tastes rough like the Sloe (or astringent). And the value of any tanning Bark may be easily determined by a very simple method. It is this:—Warm water must be poured upon the bark and suffered to rest upon it for half an hour. A little glue or size must be boiled in another quantity of water. A glassfull of the bark liquor must then be mixed with a glassful of the glue or size liquor. If plenty of cloudiness is produced, the bark is good for tanning; but if the liquor remains clear it will be of no use.

I have thought it right to describe these processes. You, Sir, will judge whether it will be of any use to communicate them to the persons, who have produced the leather in the Colony—I
shall at all times feel great pleasure in giving any information on the Subject that I am possessed of, and if you should think a more circumstantial account of the process of evaporation for the extract necessary, you will be pleased to command my Services.

H. Davy.

UNDER SECRETARY COOKE TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per ship Argo; acknowledged by Governor King, 8th September, 1805.)

Sir, Downing Street, 31st Octor., 1804.

I am directed by Lord Camden to transmit to you the Emancipation Copy of a letter from the Master of the Atlas Convict Ship to Mr. King, recommending William Hackett alias Burns alias Charles Barrington to be emancipated, and a small Grant of Land to be given to him, and I am to desire that you will pay such attention to the Application in question as Hackett's conduct since his arrival in the Colony may appear to justify.

I have, &c.,

E. Cooke.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of Thomas Musgrave's letter is not available.]

EARL CAMDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Despatch No. 5, per ship Argo; acknowledged by Governor King, 20th July, 1805.)

Sir, Downing Street, 3rd November, 1804.

Your letters to the 1st of March last have been received and laid before the King. I do not at present enter into the particulars of their contents, but I avail myself of Mr. McArthur's return to New South Wales to express the satisfaction His Majesty experienced at the measures adopted by you for the suppression of the revolt at Parramatta, and the zeal and alacrity manifested by the troops and the inhabitants upon that occasion.

I have, &c.,

Camden.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch marked "General Letter No. 1," per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord, 20th December, 1804.

With this I have the honor to forward Duplicates of my last Despatches by the Albion, south whaler, which left this the 21st last August.
I have great pleasure in informing your Lordship that the United Irish remain very quiet, and I have no doubt but a continuation of the same precautions that have been made to counteract their ridiculous schemes will ensure the present tranquility. The citadel is far advanced, and when finished will afford the greatest advantages in resisting any attempt that may be made in the settlement.

Being anxious to ascertain what number of people could be fixed on the lower part of the Hawkesbury and its branches, I directed the acting surveyor to make an accurate survey of the river from Portland Head to the entrance at Mullet Island. Broken Bay had been most accurately surveyed by Governor Hunter; but as the Hawkesbury River was only an eye sketch, its directions are in many places corrected by the late survey. Very small portions on the different points could be cultivated to any advantage, seldom exceeding spaces of thirty or forty acres, bounded by inaccessible rocks. However, from an occurrence that happened shortly after the surveyor’s departure I should have deferred making any more settlements down that river.

One of the settlers recently fix’d below Portland Head, who was much annoyed by the natives in June last, delivered me a memorial, said to be signed by all the settlers in that district, requesting they might be allowed to shoot the natives frequenting their grounds, who had threatened to fire their wheat when ripe. On further enquiry I found that none of the settlers had authorized this man to put their signatures to the paper, and that his fears of what might be had operated with him more forcibly than any present or future probability of the natives again being inimical to him or his neighbours. As the imposition could not pass by unnoticed, he was sentenced by the magistrates to a month’s confinement in the jail; but in consideration of his property being likely to suffer he was released after a few days’ confinement. Wishing to be convinced myself what cause there was for these alarms, three of the natives from that part of the river readily came on being sent for. On questioning the cause of their disagreement with the new settlers they very ingenuously answered that they did not like to be driven from the few places that were left on the banks of the river, where alone they could procure food; that they had gone down the river as the white men took possession of the banks; if they went across white men’s grounds the settlers fired upon them and were angry; that if they could retain some places on the lower part of the river they should be satisfied and would not trouble the white men. The observation and request appear to be so just and so equitable that I assured them no more settle-
ments should be made lower down the river. With that assurance they appeared well satisfied and promised to be quiet, in which state they continue.

Referring your Lordships to the 16th paragraph of my general letter by the Albion* respecting the inconveniences sealing adventurers experience by the Americans resorting to Bass's Straits, and also circumstances of spirits being brought under American colours, which required my issuing the proclamation dated 26th May last. Since then I am concerned to state such circumstances respecting the ships of that nation as I should consider myself very remiss in concealing from your Lordship. Learning that an individual at this place was entering into speculative connections with some Americans who had been here, and with others here at the time, an application was made for a Mr. Smith, an American, to reside here, and to send for a vessel from America to carry on the sealing, &c. This I pointedly refused; and as two American vessels were then in the port entering men to carry on their fishery in Bass's Straits, I considered it my duty to prevent His Majesty's subjects being drawn from this colony by strangers for the purpose of ruining those colonists who had so long been employed in that pursuit; and not wishing to commit any act that might involve dispute, I deemed it advisable to issue the enclosed General Order, of the 11th August, 1804, which I hoped would have prevented acts so injurious to the interests of the colony. However, by the return of one of those vessels (the Union, of New York), after being cleared out and sailed for China, I learned that a quantity of spirits I had refused permission to be sold from the Fair American, and allowed to be re-exported from hence in the Union, was taken to Norfolk Island, landed and sold, and as I cannot but suppose the transaction was with the knowledge and consent of the officer in command (Lieut.-Governor Foveaux having quitted the Island), I cannot but consider that officer reprehensible, as it has been invariably a rule with Lieut'-Governor Foveaux never to suffer any intercourse with vessels touching at Norfolk Island who did not produce a letter from the Governor at this place, in consequence of which he had sent vessels away with spirits without suffering any to be landed. As the officer left in command was not ignorant of those Orders, I am sorry he was persuaded on to suffer such a deviation, which I am very apprehensive will be attended with no good to the settlers. The master and supercargo of the Union, I also learned, had been suffered to take eleven men from the Island for the purpose of carrying on a voyage of speculation in procuring sandalwood among the Friendly and other islands, on

* Note 49.
1804.
20 Dec.

Trading in sandal-wood.

Seizure of master and seven men of the Union by natives of Tongataboo.

Their way to China, for which purpose it appears since the Union's return that a contract has been made between the master and an individual here and the supercargo of the Fair American. To the two latter it appears he had sold his cargo of sealskins, and for which payment was to be made from the sale of the sandalwood they were to get, and with the overplus a vessel was to be purchased in America to come here for the use of his co-partners. This circumstance, and indeed every part of the Union's real destination, I was unacquainted with until that vessel's return, otherwise I should certainly have prevented it as far as I could, such proceedings having the appearance of an errant fraud on the American owners of the vessel.

In the Gazette of the 28th October last, your Lordship will observe the depositions* that were taken on the Union's return, with the melancholy account of the master, supercargo, and six men being cut off by the inhabitants of Tongataboo, the first island they went to for the sandalwood. In this transaction I am apprehensive that the fate of the master and others was much hastened by the manner in which the natives were turned out of the ship soon after the master left her; and had their lives been spared until the ship's departure, I think there can be no doubt but the women's escape and the ship's firing into the canoes and killing some of the natives, would have sealed the doom of those on shore. As the Fair American was intended to meet the Union among the islands, and had not left this, those vessels sailed together to endeavour to recover the unfortunate people, if they had survived, which is not to be expected. The master of the Union applied to me for several articles which the stock of our stores did not admit of my supplying without distressing the public service of the colony, but he has my permission to take what provisions he wanted, and to ship such Americans as he could find here.

The fate of the American ship Duke of Portland, at the same time, is very imperfectly related, as no other account but that of the woman could be obtained; but I have much reason to believe some provocation had passed, as it was a short time before her arrival that the Porpoise had touched there, and found the inhabitants very amicable. The Duke of Portland had touched at Norfolk Island in distress, and notwithstanding the kindly treatment he received from Colonel Foveaux, yet on going away he forced people out of the boats, and took some convicts from the Island, which circumstance Colonel Foveaux represented to me; but unfortunately the delinquent was out of my reach.

Previous to the Union's return, accounts were received of the improper conduct of the crews belonging to the Perseverance

* Note 50.
and Pilgrim, American ships, to some of the Colonial sealing gangs, in Bass's Straits. This communication being made by the master of one of the gangs to his employers, desiring it to be laid before me, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose, and although there is only the single testimony of the person who appears to have been illused, still I cannot but be of opinion that there is much truth in the narrative, although I have no doubt there may have been faults on both sides. Having stated these, out of various circumstances of the same nature that have constantly attended the visit of almost every American ship, I most respectfully submit a consideration thereof to your Lordship's wisdom, and humbly suggest the necessity for the Governor of this territory being provided with particular Instructions respecting American vessels being allowed to lay and continue among the islands in Bass's Straits for the purpose of sealing, to the annoyance and prejudice of His Majesty's subjects in this quarter; and how far the Governor would be justifiable in seizing or otherwise proceeding against any vessel purchased in America on a co-partnership between any resident here and an American for the purpose of navigating in these seas, and having intercourse with the Honourable East India Company's possessions under the American flag.

Since the Albion sailed, accounts have been received from the Derwent that an abundance of what is called the right whale frequent the bays in that neighbourhood, and, according to the report sent me by the master of a whaler then at the place loading his ship with oil, it appears that four or five ships might fill every season, which is from May to September. As this, when known, will draw ships to that place, and no doubt several vessels from America, this improper intercourse will extend to Lieutenant-Governor Collins's settlement. I mention this circumstance to suggest the necessity of Instructions being sent respecting this intercourse with the Americans, which only tend to deprive His Majesty's subjects in this quarter of the only advantages they at present obtain from its produce.

As I have on this subject, as well as some others connected with His Majesty’s interests and those of the colonists, done myself the honour of writing your Lordship a separate and particular letter,* I humbly request your reference and consideration of what I hope will not be considered as being too prolix or premature.

Notwithstanding the censure which I see has been bestowed on me in the public prints† in England for interposing my authority in reducing the exorbitant price of animal food, as stated in the General Orders, yet as I consider it my duty as chief magistrate

* Note 51. † Note 52.
of this territory to regulate in an equitable manner the price of food as it becomes more plentiful, and not to sanction a continuation of the high prices which the cupidity of one or two great stockholders think proper to impose on the inhabitants by binding down the two licensed butchers to purchase and sell from their flocks and herds alone. To correct so great an evil, and at the request of the greater part of the inhabitants and officers who had not acquired stock, and were obliged to purchase from those who had, as well as to enable the small farmers to dispose of their male stock, after the expiration of two years from the price being last regulated, I gave the General Order dated October 14th, 1804, and that of October 25th,* consequent on the magistrate’s recommendation. And your Lordship will observe in the General Orders of those dates, and in the Gazettes of October 14th and 28th, that the price of animal food is reduced so as to allow of a fair profit to the proprietor and the butcher, and enable the individual to purchase animal food at a reasonable rate, and in proportion to the great increase of male stock. And however this measure may affect one or two individuals, yet I am convinced of its expediency and general accommodation to the wants and means of the inhabitants, nor will any censure, either here or in England, operate with me in a single point wherein I conceive I am doing my duty, and may reasonably hope for your Lordship’s approbation.

By the notice in the Gazette of the 30th September, your Lordship will observe that our brewery commenced on the 15th September. The malt kiln, size of the copper, brew-house, and every requisite is sufficient to brew six thousand gallons of beer weekly. Of barley, I hope there will be a sufficient quantity to go on with, but unfortunately our hops will soon be expended, unless some arrive, as no substitute has yet been discovered. It may be some years before the few hop plants we possess will answer any essential purpose; but should my request for more hops and a quantity of plants have been complied with, a continuation of the greatest blessing that can be bestowed on a colony will be not only insured, but greatly, if not entirely, do away the inclination for spirits. By the person’s return who has the charge of that work, your Lordship will observe the quantity that has been brewed and its appropriation since its commencement. The prices put on the beer places it within every person’s reach, and more generally distributes it than by any other means, at the same time allowing for a proportion to the prisoners at Government labour, to whom it has been liberally extended during the present harvest. By this ship I should have done myself the honor of forwarding a sample of the beer,
but that we have been obliged to use wheat lately instead of barley. As the latter grain is now coming in, I hope to send it by the next ship.

I have the honor to enclose the last quarterly return of the public stock and the superintendents' weekly return, by which your Lordship will observe that it increases very fast, although somewhat diminished by those supplied individuals, among whom I have given a cow to some deserving young couples lately married, either young women from the Orphan House, or daughters of free settlers. Those they have married are of good character, and mostly settlers. I shall also continue to give such deserving settlers* as I have reason to suppose will not abuse it the encouragement of purchasing breeding stock. What has already been thus bartered has greatly added to the settler's comfort, and not a little to his respectability as a farmer.

In my letter by the Albion I mentioned the probability of some officers going out to visit the wild cattle. In this journey they reported having seen great numbers, and a vast number of young calves. Of this stock there must be a great abundance, and hereafter will become so plentiful as to approach nearer the Nepean, where large herds of them sometimes resort for change of food. However, after the trials that have been so unsuccessfully made, I cannot but be of opinion that it would be more advisable to let them alone for some time, as I do not think there is any probability of their being able to pass through the mountains, as every person who has penetrated far into them give an account of their being inaccessible and void of pasturage, which must always confine the wild cattle to the rich pasturage between the mountains and the Nepean.

Our wheat harvest, which is all got in, is esteemed very abundant, altho' some partial appearances seemed likely to check it. Of this necessary article we have an abundance for our own wants and that of our neighbours.

The addition to the gaol at Parramatta, which I stated in my letter by the Albion is now compleated, and as these beneficial erections can be carried to any extent on the same site, I hope it will continue, as it has been the means of promoting much public benefit and productive employment.

I am sorry to say that the great labour which has been bestowed in constructing an excellent water-mill and dam at Parramatta will not in any manner recompense the labour that has been bestowed upon it. This mill and dam has been erected on the same spot designed by Governor Hunter as the only situation likely to be supplied with water, but the experience of the last

* Marginal note.—Up to this date, 51 Cows, 22 Oxen, 171 Ewes, 67 Sows.
three years sufficiently proves that the water is very insufficient for that purpose, except in periods of much rain. The dam being firmly constructed and the machinery of the mill well executed, it must remain to work whenever there is a sufficiency of water. As the master carpenter at Norfolk Island has relinquished his situation there on the intended removals, and wishing to come here, his abilities in constructing mills will soon remove every inconvenience that has been experienced on that account.

I have the honor to enclose the officer's report who acts as Engineer and Artillery Officer respecting the progress made in constructing the citadel at this place, which will be a work of great security, and is now a very defensible post. With the plan now transmitted, your Lordship will observe the distributions of the buildings to be erected in the inside. Setting up the large salt-pan salt-pan that came by the Coromandel is also a material part of our present public works, which are laying in masonry and will be durable. The benefit the inhabitants will enjoy from this convenience is very great.

The Investigator is now so far completed as to be ready to go to Norfolk Island when I hear from Colonel Paterson, and I have no doubt of her proving a useful and durable vessel in her present reduced and converted state.

I very much regret that it has not been in my power to send any vessel belonging to the Crown from hence to Otaheite, as well for the purpose of endeavouring to procure salt pork as to enquire into the state of the missionaries on that island; but the constant and indispensable employment there has been for the few Government vessels we have has prevented me; and now that more settlements are made those vessels' services will be as constantly required as they can be kept in repair. It is now two years since accounts from that island were received, but have been in constant expectation of hearing from thence by Mr. Bass, to whom there is no doubt some accident has occurred.

The Policy, south whaler, bearing a letter of marque, has brought here and condemned in the Court of Vice-Admiralty an armed ship* taken from the Dutch, carrying supplies from Batavia to the islands of Amboyna and Banda. This vessel, which would have been a very desirable one for the use of the colony, I declined purchasing, as the Investigator is refitted. She is purchased by Mr. Campbell, and, as I have given leave for her to remain here six months until he sends her to a port where she can be sold, she will be employed on his sealing and whaling concerns. £20,000 in Spanish dollars were taken in the prize, which the commander of the Policy applied to me to receive for the public disbursement of the colony, and to give

* Note 54.
him bills on the Treasury for the amount, representing the great risk of taking such a sum in his vessel if the war continued. Much as I have ever considered it my duty to assist and promote the merchants' interest, yet I by no means considered myself justifiable in undertaking so mighty a responsibility. I therefore declined receiving any part of them. The prize's cargo having been procured for supplying Amboyna, &c., there were many articles of which our stores much needed; but expecting the stores, &c., requested for the service of the ensuing years, I have directed no other purchases to be made than such few articles as could not possibly be dispensed with, the amount of which will not exceed £100, if so much.

I have the honor to transmit the usual returns of the general statement of the inhabitants on the 30th September, and also the employment of convicts supported by Government within these settlements during that quarter, together with the return of the New South Wales Corps, and in referring your Lordship to my separate letter A of this date, respecting the expenses and such other separate letters as necessarily make a part of this despatch, I humbly request your Lordship's consideration of their contents.

In assuring your Lordship of the good state of health and general good behaviour of those under my directions,

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[The proclamation and order relating to the American vessels were dated 26th May and 11th August, 1804; copies were also forwarded with the general orders as an enclosure to Governor King's general despatch to Lord Hobart, dated 14th August, 1804.]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Extract of a Letter from Joseph Murrell, Master of the Surprize, Sloop, sent to his Owners, Messrs. Henry Kable and James Underwood, of Sydney, from Bass's Straits, dated Kent's Bay, Sunday, October 21st, 1804.

The ill-state of body which I at present labour under prevents me from giving you a full and particular account of the unparalleled behaviour of Delano,* master of an American ship Perseverance, his officers and crew. I was, on the 17th of this instant month, at 4 in the morning, seized upon by surprise by the chief mate of the ship and three other American ruffians, two of whom caught me by the hair, the other two, one hold of each arm, dragged me out of my bed, and trailing me along the

* Note 55.
ground in that manner until they came to the sea beach, where, after giving me several violent blows with their clubs, they kept me nearly three quarters of an hour naked, while they were searching for the rest of my people, one of whom they found; and after I demanded the reason of that treatment, I was answered that my Governor was not there to protect me, and they were determined to take such satisfaction of me as should make me dread the sight of an American, if I lived. They then dragged me and one of my people a considerable way towards where their boats lay, and, after stripping him, seized him up to a tree, and exercised most out-of-the-way cruelties, some giving him three, four, or five lashes apiece, others more, and a good many from one dozen to three dozen each. This they continued to act whilst life could be perceived in him. I, being aggravated at this usage, told them if there was a Christian among them, to despatch both the man and myself out of the world at once, and demanded to know what we had done. I was answered by two persons, one by the name of Blake, the other by the name of Thomas, who told me that myself and my gang had been three thousand dollars out of their way since they came into these straits, by killing most of the seal which I at present had, and ought to have kept away from Cape Barren and the rest of these islands, as the rest of the gangs had done, upon which I exclaimed, shame! I was answered by Thomas that they would soon make me hold my tongue. I answered that they could only take my life, and desired them to do it immediately, as I was in their power. To which the puppy Thomas replied that it would be too easy, and that they would torture me to death. That instant a number of them seized me, dragged me to a tree, where, after stripping me of my shirt, seized me up and began to sport away with their bloody cruelties, until some few Englishmen, belonging to the gangs out of Port Jackson, stung to the quick to see the cruelties exercised upon men, without humanity, law, or justice, determined not to suffer it, began to assemble, which occasioned the Americans to face about, at which instant I got my hands loose and ran into the sea, determined rather to be drowned than to be tortured to death. I was followed by a number of the Americans to the seaside, who gave my naked body several violent blows with large stones. They then sent into the water after me a Sandwich Island savage, who overtook me, and gave me a desperate blow on the head with a club, which club I have now and shall bring to Port Jackson, please God I live. He then gave me several violent blows on the body and a deep cut on my right arm, and my holding up that arm to save some violent blows on the head, he, with repeated blows,
broke my right arm in three pieces. In this condition he dragged me on shore, where one of them told me that he supposed I had got almost enough, but told me at the same time that there was a number more of their country ships expected in these straits, and perhaps would not behave so well to you Port Jackson gentlemen as their ship the Charles had done. They then left me and returned with their boats to their ship. I was led to my bed and have ever since undergone the most excruciating pains, and things are now in such a state at Kent's Bay that it is past my art to describe. They then lay wait for the rest of my people, some to carry away and some to use in the same cruel manner, but I have given to Jobson and Sawers, who I have ordered to head my gangs during my illness, such effectual orders that all their intentions are defeated. They rescued from me, on the morning of the 17th, the King's prisoner, William Privett, a person who escaped from the Derwent with Druce, and whom I intended to have sent to Sydney in the Endeavour this time, as she returned to that port, at his own request, to be delivered to His Excellency Governor King. My ill-state of body does not permit me at this present to make the whole particulars of the conduct of that ship and schooner, at least their crews and officers, in a proper manner, known to His Excellency Governor King, for this is not the only crime he has committed of this nature on these islands. He is endeavouring to persuade all the persons of Port Jackson to leave their different gangs and go with him. He has received five of Mr. Campbell's people on board of his ship within these two days, one of my men, David White, and seven of your men, viz., Rob't Pawson and six of his gang. The remaining two, viz., Charles Savage and Robert Cox, they endeavoured all that lay in their power to persuade them to go, which they refused—nay Pawson took a great deal of pains to persuade Savage to go, and your own gang, that was under Pawson's directions, threatened to tie Savage and carry him into the boat by force. These two men I have retained in your service under me. Pawson left a letter for you, which I received from Savage at half-past one this morning, which was near the time of their escape. This letter I broke open, considering it my duty, fearing some worse plan was on foot against your property, and determined, dead as I was almost, to use every effort in my power to prevent it, but I find there is none. Pawson has taken away the boat, sail, knives, and steels, twine, and other little materials that he had in his chest. I have sent you the letter that Pawson left on the ground. The public part of this letter it is my particular desire you do order to be copied and forwarded to the Governor, and after-
wards published.* At the same time, make His Excellency acquainted that my ill-state of body will not permit me to make him acquainted with the whole particulars of that scoundrel's behaviour since he has been in these straits, nor am I master, at this present, of proper language to address the Governor with. You will likewise let his Excellency know that he has since had the impertinence to say that he would write to the Governor, and charge him with being the cause of it, his own Conscience has since convicted him and he pretends to feel all the sorrow that can be, that ever it happened, but he is all duplicity, and he is now peeping behind the curtain while he is giving orders to his officers and crews to distress the merchants of this colony as much as possible—he has received hints lately since this happened that the Buffalo and Lady Nelson might call at this place, and he being conscious of being called to an account for his conduct by the British officers said publickly that he would die the most cruel death that ever man could be put to, sooner than be carried alive to Port Jackson. You will let the Governor know all these particulars, for this confirms the villain's guilt.

JOSEPH MURRELL.

Mr. Kable.—Request of Mr. Jamison some medicine that I may take inwardly, as I have received a number of bruises which effects me inwardly. I have a violent pain under my heart that prevents my breathing and was for three hours this night given over—sometimes for ten minutes together deprived of speech, but yet I flatter myself in the course of three weeks I shall be able to go to work.

JOSEPH MURRELL.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

An Account of Beer brewed at Parramatta between 15th September 1804 and 9th December following, with the Appropriation of the same, extracted from Returns transmitted to the Commissary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 15th</td>
<td>540 Galls.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,251 Galls.</td>
<td>1,345 Galls.</td>
<td>546 Galls.</td>
<td>79 Galls.</td>
<td>18 Galls.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22nd</td>
<td>606 Galls.</td>
<td></td>
<td>950 Galls.</td>
<td>105 Galls.</td>
<td>79 Galls.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29th</td>
<td>554 Galls.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>612 Galls.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th</td>
<td>612 Galls.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 24th</td>
<td>573 Galls.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>79 Galls.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 9th</td>
<td>720 Galls.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qnty Brewed</td>
<td>4,247 Galls.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Note 56.
### Enclosure No. 4.

Account of Stock belonging to the Crown in His Majesty's Colony in New South Wales with the Increase and Decrease from the 1st day of July to the 29th September 1804.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Horned Cattle</th>
<th>Horses</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Asses</th>
<th>Swine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bulls</td>
<td>Cows</td>
<td>Bull Calves</td>
<td>Cow Calves</td>
<td>Oxen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remains 1st July, 1804</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from Lady Barlow</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from Bull Calves</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do from Wether Lambs</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do from Ewe Lambs</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do in exchange for Cows</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expence</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return of live stock</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Return of live stock: 20 Dec. 1804.**
## Account of Stock belonging to the Crown—continued.

| Remarks | Cattle killed for the Public Stores & Issued in lieu of Salt Meat | Decreased by Accidents | Granted to Settlers | Supplied for the Governor’s Family | Removed to Oxen | Bartered for Horses | Bartered for Cattle left at the Derwent | Horses Bartered for Grain | Sent to the Derwent per the ship Lady Barlow | Supplied to the public Stores & Issued in lieu of Salt Meat | Supplied to Col. Paterson for his voyage | Swine sent to the Derwent per Lady Barlow | Killed for the public Stores & Issued in lieu of Salt Meat | Sent to Port Dalrymple by His Majesty’s Ship Buffalo, Lady Nelson, Integrity, & Francis Schr. | Granted to Settlers | Killed for Government House | Decreased by Accidents |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1804. 20 Dec. Return of live stock. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Expenses | | |
| Cattle | 8 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 16 | 11 | 5 | 439 | 7 | 18 | 3 | 20 | 2 | 5 | 838 | 28 | 18 | 10 | 7 | 3 | JNO. PALMER, Commiss’y. |

**Progress in Erection of Fort Phillip.**

**Enclosure No. 5.**

**RETURN of the PROGRESS of the Work at Fort Phillip from the 25th June to the 1st December 1804: Sydney.**

The Ditch, in circumference Six hundred feet, eighteen feet wide, and six feet deep; dug round.

The Rampart, all round raised with Earth four feet and thirty feet wide.

The Wall of the Rampart of three faces of the Fort raised ten feet; five feet through.

Stone sufficient for a fourth face, raised and ready for laying.

**NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED.**

**Gaol Gang.**

From the 25th June to the 13th October ............. 28
13th Octobr. to 3d Novem’r ............. 18

**Stone Masons.**

From the 5th Septem’r to 25th October ............. 10
25th Octob’r to 1st Decem’r ............. 7

**Quarry Men.**

From the 5th Septm’r to 1st Decem’r ............. 3

N.B.—The greater part of the Ditch cut through a solid Rock.

W. MINCHIN,
Ens. and Adjt. N.S.W. Corps, and Acting Eng’r.
MONTHLY RETURN of His Majesty's New South Wales Corps, commanded by Colonel Fras. Grose, Sydney, 1st December, 1804.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Companies</th>
<th>Officers present</th>
<th>Effective rank and file</th>
<th>Wanting to complete</th>
<th>Alterations since last Return</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commissioned</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel Grose's</td>
<td>1 1 1 1</td>
<td>7 1</td>
<td>42 1 17</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt. Col. Paterson's</td>
<td>1 1</td>
<td>3 57</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Foveaux's</td>
<td>1 1</td>
<td>2 60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. Johnston's</td>
<td>1 1</td>
<td>3 1 25 1 33 1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 McArthur's</td>
<td>1 1</td>
<td>2 2 46 1 13 1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Townson's</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Abbott's</td>
<td>1 1</td>
<td>2 2 46 4 10 1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Wilson's</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2 1 1 1 1 1</td>
<td>17 10 23 7 247 3</td>
<td>430</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B.—Two sergeants, sixteen rank and file, and one private of the 19th L't Dragoons, supernumeraries doing duty with the Regt., not included.
### GENERAL RETURN of His Majesty’s New South Wales Corps, 1st December, 1804.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Absent Officers’ names and rank.</th>
<th>From what time.</th>
<th>By whose leave.</th>
<th>To what time.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colonel Grose</td>
<td>15th Decem’r, 1794</td>
<td>His Majesty’s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Foveaux</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain Townson</td>
<td>16th Novem’r, 1801</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. McArthur</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sent to England in arrest by Gov’r King.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut’ McKellar</td>
<td>29th March, 1802</td>
<td>Aid-de-camp to Gov’r King, and sent to England with</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensign Barrallier</td>
<td>17th May, 1803</td>
<td>His Excellency’s dispatches.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut’ Bayly</td>
<td></td>
<td>Resignation given in; embarked for England</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names and rank of officers on duty, and what duty.</th>
<th>Vacant officers, and by what means.</th>
<th>Names of officers present.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Captain Kemp, do</td>
<td>Ensign Maundrell, dead.</td>
<td>Captain Abbott.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensign Piper, do</td>
<td>Serum on command, 11.</td>
<td>Lieut’ Moore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut’ Piper, at Norfolk Island.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Adjutant Minchin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut’ Daviey, do</td>
<td></td>
<td>Paymaster Cox (suspended).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut’ Laycock, do</td>
<td></td>
<td>Qu’Sir Master Laycock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensign Lawson, do</td>
<td></td>
<td>Surgeon Harris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain Wilson, at Parramatta.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut’ Brabyn, do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensign Cressy, at Newcastle.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GEO. JOHNSTON, B.-Major, Commanding.