by the first opportunity; as the greatest inconvenience arises from not being able to try Offenders, it is an object of great importance; and that two Judge-Advocates of respectable Law abilities, as well as moral qualities, should be sent, one of whom to supersede Mr. Samuel Bate,* who Lieutenant-Governor Collins informs is totally incapable to hold the Office, and otherwise a very improper person; the other to fill the situation at Port Dalrymple.

Lieutenant-Governor Paterson's account of Port Dalrymple is very flattering; he describes it to be luxuriant in all its herbage, and that the cattle thrive upon it to his utmost expectation; but he points out a great failure of the Crops occasioned by Frosts, which are very predominant throughout the Year, and a discontent in the few Settlers he has had on that head.

On this Settlement I cannot but express the concern I felt soon after my arrival at finding it not fixed in its Head-Quarters as I had expected. Yorkton had every disadvantage; besides being shut up and inconvenient to Ships in landing their Cargoes except at High water, it is forty Miles distant from Launceston. To this evil followed not only a disjunction of the People, but natural consequences which always attend a small party being divided. In consequence of this I ordered the Surveyor-General down in the month of March with Colonel Paterson, directing him to return with a correct survey and Colonel Paterson's Reports, which I am in daily expectation of, and shall then decide on what is to be done.

During the scarcity which took place at Port Dalrymple the beginning of this Year, Lieutenant Laycock was sent across the Country to the Derwent and found no particular difficulty in accomplishing it, although he took eight days in his journey thither, and six in his return—the direct distance across is about sixty Miles.† This will, of course, become an easy communication, and I think ultimately turn to advantage, whether to the uniting the Settlements or otherwise. For farther elucidation I beg leave to inclose Lieutenant Laycock's Journal.

Lieutenant-Governor Paterson having represented to me that a Harbour Master is necessary, in lieu of the former (a Mr. House) who was lost in attempting to reach Port Jackson in an open Boat‡ on service, I beg leave to recommend a Person of that description may be allowed at the rate of fifty Pounds per annum. On the Establishment being formed by Governor King there were three Superintendants appointed, and Mr. House was paid as one of them; but in the present Establishment only two are provided for, corresponding with that of the Derwent.

* Note 39. † Note 40. ‡ Note 41.
1807.
31 Oct.

Correspondence with Collins and Paterson.

Also that he has appointed a Mr. Peter Mills to act as Deputy-Surveyor of Lands, and which I beg leave to request may be confirmed.

It would, I apprehend, be very unprofitable to trouble You, Sir, with the correspondence with these Dependencies, unless points of information occur or peculiar circumstances arise which render it necessary; but I inclose a Copy of my last Letter to Lieutenant-Governor Paterson dated the 27th of September, and to Lieutenant-Governor Collins dated the 1st Instant, as they give a general idea of the whole.

The last Statements which I have received from the Derwent, Port Dalrymple, and Norfolk Island, as to their Cultivation, Live Stock, and Produce, are also inclosed.

I now beg leave to make some observations on the want of Money in this Country for the use of its Inhabitants. Government have kindly allowed Copper Coin to the amount of Two Thousand Five Hundred Pounds to be sent here, and it was thought proper to affix a double value to it, by which means it remains in circulation as Five Thousand. Dollars are more or less in use, according to trade—valued at five Shillings—but mostly hoarded up for sinister purposes. I therefore beg leave to mention as my opinion that, to assist the Copper Coin, if some amount of Silver, such as Shillings, bearing a descriptive mark of this Colony, were sent out—valued at one Shilling and three Pence—which would serve to keep them here, it would be a great convenience without any expense to Government, as on the first outset the total amount sent out may be distributed in place of Bills which will be necessary to be drawn.

The more general use of Money will only come by intercourse with Shipping; yet, for some Years whatever is derived by that means will be secured by speculators, while the stampt Coin will be current.

The Paper medium is a great evil to the Poor, although I have made it payable as sterling; because an excessive quantity is put in circulation by particular people, who have no real capital, and if all the Notes now afloat were sent to the Drawers of them there would be almost a general Bankruptcy.

At present Notes are given so low as two Shillings and six Pence, which I propose to do away, it being productive of much inconvenience and fraud; and to enact, as in England, that none are to be drawn for less than Twenty Shillings.

It now remains necessary for me to remark on some circumstances which have taken place.
On the 12th of April His Majesty's Ship Cornwallis arrived from Madras, commanded by Captain Charles James Johnston,* bound to the Coast of South America on a Cruize, and sailed on the 23rd. We have within these few days had intelligence of him by a Prize† which is now coming up the Harbour. On the 2nd of August, when she left the Cornwallis, they had taken and destroyed fourteen Ships and Vessels; by accounts from Norfolk Island another Prize was wrecked on her way thither; the Crew saved themselves in a Boat, but remain there in a very weak state.

On the 15th of June, the Neva, armed Store Ship, belonging to His Imperial Majesty of Russia, arrived from Cronstadt, laden with Stores for the West Coast of America, commanded by Lieutenant Hagemeister‡; she remained here until the 1st of July, and received every supply they wished for, and every respect and attention was shewn to the Imperial Flag.

Referring to my Letter of the 19th of March, stating an Insurrection was on the Eve of breaking out, and that the leading persons were taken up, I have to inform you, Sir, they have since been tried, and the fact, in my opinion, proved, yet they were acquitted—except two, who were sentenced to corporeal punishment; the whole being Prisoners for Life§ I immediately divided the Gang and sent two to each of the Settlements of Norfolk Island, the Derwent, and Port Dalrymple, and kept two here. The two Men who informed of this Conspiracy gave their Evidence so steadily as to induce me to give them Free Pardons,§ and they remain here without any apprehension of being molested by the disaffected Irishmen.

Although the practice of Merchant Ships taking Prisoners from the Colony is much abated, yet it still exists when opportunity offers, notwithstanding the Masters of Ships are, here, under heavy Bonds to prevent it. After the Ships have sailed no proofs can be got of their taking such Convicts away, except by accident, and therefore no punishment can attach to them before they arrive in England. In one instance three Convicts appear to have been taken away in the Argo, by a Letter to Mr. Harris from John Baden, the Master, on his voyage home, stating their being on board. This Ship belongs to the House of Hullets, and was consigned here to Mr. McArthur. As I think this conduct highly reprehensible, and that these Convicts may be landed in England, I feel it my duty to mention the circumstance, in case, Sir, you may please to approve of any regulation being made with the Merchants to prevent such proceedings in future. This

* Note 42. † Note 43. ‡ Note 44. § Note 45.
Baden likewise informs Mr. Harris that he means to come out with his family as a Settler; should be make application I beg that his request may be refused.

By the Accounts of the Gaol and Orphan Funds, which are sent herewith, I have the satisfaction to shew that Mr. Campbell, the most responsible Merchant here, has undertaken the concern at five per Cent. on the Amount.

The Distillation of Spirits being prohibited for the best and wisest reasons, everything has been done to prevent such a destructive business being carried on; nevertheless, a defiance has been set up to Government by Mr. McArthur, in importing a Still of sixty Gallons, directed to himself and another of forty Gallons directed to Captain Abbott, of the New South Wales Corps, brought out in the Ship Dart, consigned to Mr. McArthur, as part owner of the said Ship with the House of Hullets and Company, of London. These Stills I ordered into the King’s Stores to be sent to the Custom House in London by the safest opportunity. On their being directed to be put on board the Duke of Portland, the Coppers were found in Mr. McArthur’s House, from whence, after some objection, they were taken by a young Gentleman, the Naval Officer’s Clerk, in consequence of my orders, and shipped with the other parts; but Mr. McArthur, not being satisfied, called the Naval Officer’s Clerk before a Bench of Magistrates (the Minutes of which are enclosed) and on which I regret being obliged to shew, by his speech, the inimicability of his mind to Government.*

Under this head of procuring Spirits, whereby a few Individuals would be enriched, it is necessary, Sir, You should be informed that the Mr. Blaxlands have indiscreetly wrote to me requesting to establish a Distillery, and that they would make a part of a Company with any friends I might wish to intimate.

The nature of my Despatches has at this time extended them beyond what will in general be the case; but I hope, Sir, as they are reduced to as small a compass as possible, consistent with your directions that I should inform You fully on the State of the Colony, there will be found nothing said unnecessarily. I shall only repeat that it is allowed to be in a very improved state, and the Inhabitants contented, except a very few who have been in the habit of turning every thing to their own Interest, and have not the full scope allowed them in gratifying their inclinations, particularly in the barter of Spirits, at which the whole country besides are glad in the extreme.

I have, &c.,
WM. BLIGH.

* Note 46.
ABSTRACT of Acres in Grain, Pulse, &c., in Fallow and Pasture, Alive Stock, The reported Bushels of Wheat and Maize, &c., belonging to Government, Settlers, and others, With the Number of Settlers, &c., in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales, as appeared at the Muster taken at the different Settlements by His Excellency Governor Bligh, between the 17th and 27th of August, 1807, Showing the Increase and Decrease since the — of August, 1806.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To whom belonging</th>
<th>Number of Acres in—</th>
<th>Horses</th>
<th>Horned Cattle</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Goats</th>
<th>Swine</th>
<th>Bushels in hand of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Crown</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>80915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Officers, &amp;c.</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>13222</td>
<td>19597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Officers, &amp;c.</td>
<td>4035</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>4225</td>
<td>15444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settlers</td>
<td>60822</td>
<td>45222</td>
<td>77921</td>
<td>1122</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>2653</td>
<td>41363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals not holding Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total in August, 1807</td>
<td>66355</td>
<td>49333</td>
<td>867129</td>
<td>15183</td>
<td>39135</td>
<td>4863</td>
<td>159379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total in August, 1806</td>
<td>60754</td>
<td>38701</td>
<td>1003120</td>
<td>38541</td>
<td>18541</td>
<td>4335</td>
<td>145481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase</td>
<td>6101</td>
<td>1050</td>
<td>49146</td>
<td>20061</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>139373</td>
<td>143333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease</td>
<td></td>
<td>138</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General Return of the abstract of the acres in the several departments of the colony of New South Wales, for the year 1807.**

BLIGH TO WINDHAM.
[Enclosure No. 1]—continued.

RETURN of the Number of Acres of Land sown with the different sorts of Grain, &c., in the Settlement of New South Wales, and the Number of Acres of Pasture and Fallow Land; The Names of the Persons by whom the said Lands are held; The Number of Convicts employed and victualled by Government and by each Individual in the Cultivation thereof, and the Quantity of Live Stock upon each Lot respectively; and also the Number of Settlers in the Colony, together with the Number of Rations issued daily to the Civil and Military Servants of Government, distinguishing the same.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By whom held.</th>
<th>Number of acres in—</th>
<th>Horses.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Crown</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Governor</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-Governor Paterson.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel Francis Grose</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant-Colonel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Josh. Foveaux</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major George Johnston</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Abbott</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph Wilson</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Fenn Kemp</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Piper</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Brabyn</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Moore</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Minchin</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Lawson</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadwallader Drafyn</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensigns.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Mason</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Masters</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archibald Bell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quar'r-master Thos. Laycock</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgeon John Harris</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paymaster William Cox†</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney and Parramatta Loyal Associations— John McArthur, Captain.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Moore, Lieuten't.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Atkins, Deputy-Judge-Adv.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Palmer, Commissary.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Gore, Provost Marshal.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edm'd Griffin, Secretary</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam'l Marsden, Chaplain.†</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Fulton, Clergyman.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tho's Jamison, Princ'l Surgeon.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tho's Arndell</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Grant by Gov'r King, and Purchase; Wife and five Daughters in England. † Absent.
### BLIGH TO WINDHAM.

**[Enclosure No. 1]—continued.**

**Return of the Number of Acres of Land sown, &c.—continued.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By whom held</th>
<th>Number of acres in—</th>
<th>Horses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D'Acre Wentworth</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Mileham</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chas. Grimes, Surveyor-Gen'l</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustus Alt, do superann'd.</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ja's Williamson, Dep'y-Commiss'y.</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Fitz, do</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ja's Wilshire, Com'y's Clerk.</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will'm Sutton do</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Jamison, Super-intend't of Govern't Stock.</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will'm Baker, Store-keeper.</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Goven, do</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nich's Divine, Super-intend't of Convicts.</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Rouse do</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Naval Officers.**

| Lieut. John Portland* | 13 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 40 | 344 | 400 | .. | 1 |
| Surgeon Edwd. Luttrell† | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 7 |
| Captain King† | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,000 | .. |
| Wm. Kent† | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 13 | 98 | 1,000 | 1,200 | .. | 5 |
| Lieut. Jno. Houston† | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 500 | 500 |
| Purser Jno. Sherrard† | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 | 100 |
| Assistant-Surgeon Jno. Savage† | 25 | 4 | .. | .. | 14 | 256 | 330 | 1 | 2 |
| Assistant-Surgeon Jno. Thompson† | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

**Settlers.**

| 383 Persons, holding various Allotments up to and including 30 acres. | 2,078 | 1,463 | 340 | 284 | 45 | 89 | 91 | 760 | 1,713 | 6,447 | 30 | 40 |
| 71 Ditto, from 30 to 50 Acres. | 675 | 475 | 104 | 72 | 168 | 324 | 42 | 219 | 1,353 | 2,850 | 12 | 11 |
| 127 Ditto, from 50 to 100 Do. | 908 | 152 | 265 | 40 | 58 | 80 | 65 | 673 | 6,855 | 9,822 | 19 | 31 |
| 80 Ditto, from 100 to 1,158 | 805 | 174 | 166 | 50 | 47 | 90 | 673 | 8,194 | 11,279 | 34 | 46 |
| 20 Ditto, from 200 to 298 | 247 | 26 | 5 | 61 | 154 | 177 | 417 | 3,587 | 4,620 | 14 | 22 |
| 22 Ditto, from 300 do, and upwards. | 651 | 450 | 82 | 27 | 17 | 25 | 74 | 1,034 | 23,458 | 26,510 | 41 | 60 |

Total held by Settlers 6,685 | 4,926 | 967 | 129 | 181 | 391 | 485 | 7,852 | 159,379 | 181,898 | 267 | 377 |

*As a magistrate. † Absent. ‡ This allotment let out and accounted for in settlers' muster.
1867.
31 Oct.

Returns from the annual muster.

HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA.

[Enclosure No. 1]—continued.

RETURN of the Number of Acres of Land sown, &c.—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By whom held</th>
<th>Horned Cattle</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Goats</th>
<th>Hogs</th>
<th>Bushels in hand of—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bulls</td>
<td>Cows</td>
<td>Oxen</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Crown</td>
<td>1057</td>
<td>1,828</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Governor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-Governor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Administering the Government at Port Dalrymple.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel Francis Gose</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Absent on the King's leave, and holds no Ground.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant-Colonel Major Josh. Foveaux</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In England.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major George Johnston</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains.</td>
<td>Edward Abbott</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ralph Wilson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anthony Fenn Kemp</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Piper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants.</td>
<td>John Brahm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Moore</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Minchin</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Lawson</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cadwallader Daffin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensigns.</td>
<td>James Mason</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Masters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Archibald Bell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quar't-master Thos. Laycock</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Surgeon John Harris</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paymaster William Cox</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sydney and Parramatta Loyal Associations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John McArthur, Captain.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Moore, Lieuten't.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Atkins, Deputy-Judge-Adv.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Palmer, Commissary.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Will'm Gore, Provost Marshal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edm'd Griffin, Secretary Sam'l Marsden, Chaplain.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Henry Fulton, Clergyman.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>118</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tho's Jamison, Prince's Surgeon.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tho's Arndell</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Absent.

Vide Civil List.
BLIGH TO WINDHAM.

[Enclosure No. 1]—continued.

RETURN of the Number of Acres of Land sown, &c.—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By whom held.</th>
<th>Horned Cattle</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Goats</th>
<th>Swine</th>
<th>Bushels in hand of—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bulls</td>
<td>Cows</td>
<td>Oxen</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D'Arcy Wentworth</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Milham</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cha's Grimes, Surveyor-Gen'l</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustus Alt, do superann'd.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tho's Moore</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ja's Williamson, Dep'ty Commiss'y.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Fitz, do</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ja's Wilshire, Com'y's Clerk.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will'm Sutton, do</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Jamison, Super-intend'nt of Govern't Stock.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will'm Baker, Storekeeper.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Gowen, do</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nich's Divine, Super-intend'nt of Convicts.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Rouse, do</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Naval Officers.

| Lieutenant John Portland* | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 30 | 50 | 10 |
| Surgeon Edwd. Luttrell† | 8 | 7 | 250 | 200 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 30 | 50 |
| Captain King† | 7 | 255 | 100 | 13 | 22 | 11 | 6 | 473 | 0 |
| D. Woodriff† | 4 | 19 | 10 | 233 | 128 | 3 | 2 | 20 | 0 |
| Wm. Kent† | 5 | 10 | 233 | 128 | 3 | 2 | 20 | 0 |
| Lieutenant Jno. Houston | 6 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Purser Jno. Sherrard† | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Assistant-Surgeon Jno. Savage† | 6 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Assistant-Surgeon Jno. Thompson† | 6 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 0 |

Settlers.

| 383 Persons, holding various Allotments up to and including 30 Acres. | 12 | 69 | 33 | 432 | 947 | 156 | 624 | 1232 | 1141 | 1694 | 15915 | 27 |
| 71 Ditto, from 30 to 50 Acres. | 5 | 35 | 11 | 114 | 276 | 95 | 200 | 360 | 351 | 215 | 4063 | 8 |
| 12 Ditto, from 50 to 100 Acres. | 8 | 69 | 21 | 607 | 1519 | 75 | 227 | 843 | 790 | 1050 | 13729 | 69 |
| 80 Ditto, from 100 to 200 Do. | 7 | 94 | 65 | 818 | 2022 | 186 | 889 | 790 | 671 | 969 | 8630 | 38 |
| 20 Ditto, from 200 to 300 Do. | 8 | 67 | 27 | 326 | 892 | 42 | 163 | 152 | 129 | 412 | 3054 | 69 |
| 22 Ditto, from 300 do, and upwards. | 20 | 650 | 350 | 1708 | 2987 | 30 | 128 | 355 | 505 | 859 | 6654 | 89 |

| Total held by Settlers | 1175 | 3782 | 1600 | 8652 | 17920 | 966 | 1461 | 3989 | 3038 | 9141 | 68836 | 1648 |

* As a magistrate. † Absent.
**HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA.**

[Enclosure No. 1]—continued.

**RETURN of the Number of Acres of Land sown, &c.—continued.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By whom held</th>
<th>Family Victualled or not Victualled by Government</th>
<th>Servants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Propr. Off</td>
<td>Wife Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Crown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Governor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-Governor Paterson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel Francis Grose</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant-Colonel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major-Josh. Foveaux</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major George Johnston</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Abbott</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph Wilson</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Penn Kemp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Piper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Brabyn</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Moore</td>
<td>Absent at Port Dalrymple.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Minchin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Lawson</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadwallader Draffin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensigs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Mason</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Masters</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archibald Bell</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quar’t-master Thos. Laycock</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgeon John Harris</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paymaster William Cox*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney and Parramatta Loyal Associations—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John McArthur, Captain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Moore, Lieuten’t.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Atkins, Deputy-Judge-Adv.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Palmer, Commissary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will’m Gore, Provost Marshall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edm’d Griffin, Secretary</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam’l Marsden, Chaplain*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Fulton, Clergyman</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tho’s Jamison, Princ’l Surgeon</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tho’s Arndell</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Absent.*
BLIGH TO WINDHAM.

[Enclosure No. 1]—continued.

RETURN of the Number of Acres of Land sown, &c.—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By whom held</th>
<th>Family Victualled or not Victualled by Government</th>
<th>Servants</th>
<th>Settlers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D'Arcy Wentworth</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Mileham</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cha's Grimes, Surveyor-Gen'l</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustus Alt, do superann'd.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tho's Moore</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ja's Williamson, Dep'y-Commiss'y.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Fitz, do</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ja's Wilshire, Com'y's Clerk.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will'm Sutton do</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Jamison, Super-intend't of Govern't Stock.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will'm Baker, Store-keeper.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Goven, do</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nich's Divine, Super-intend't of Convicts.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Rouse do</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Naval Officers.
- Lient. John Portland* | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    |
- Surgeon Edwd. Luttrell† | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    |
- Captain King† | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    |
- D. Woodrift† | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    |
- Wm. Ken† | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    |
- Lient. Jno. Houston† | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    |
- Purser Jno. Sherrard† | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    |
- Assistant-Surgeon Jno. Savage† | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    |
- Assistant-Surgeon Jno. Thompson† | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    |

Settlers.
383 Persons, holding various Allotments up to and including 30 acres. 28355 3 110 2 118 2 193 6 123 109 86 65 69 14 69 1 103
71 Ditto, from 30 to 60 Acres. 9 69 2 28 19 7 59 31 30 36 12 9 5 21 32
127 Ditto, from 50 to 100 Do. 9 118 1 54 32 166 52 80 80 34 18 4 79 1 59
80 Ditto, from 100 to 200 Do. 9 71 1 45 15 2 184 3 44 100 80 19 28 10 103 2 63
20 Ditto, from 200 to 300 Do. 1 10 1 13 2 2 54 5 29 27 2 3 2 31 1 28
22 Ditto, from 300 Do. and upwards. 4 18 2 9 7 5 25 16 13 17 8 8 51 80 174

Total held by Settlers 91648 29270 2 201 35 708 9 289 330 353 146 142 158 515 8534

* As a magistrate. † Absent.
GOVERNOR BLIGH'S Regulations, until Orders to the contrary, in the distribution of Cattle and Servants to persons who come out to New South Wales by Order of the Secretary of State, without any specific quantity being mentioned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capital (£)</th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£100</td>
<td>50-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£300</td>
<td>100-300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£500</td>
<td>300-500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£700</td>
<td>500-700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£1,000</td>
<td>700-1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£2,000</td>
<td>1,000-2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£3,000</td>
<td>2,000-3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£4,000</td>
<td>3,000-4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£5,000</td>
<td>4,000-5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£6,000</td>
<td>5,000-6,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Two Cows, Two Oxen, Two Ewes, One Sow (to be paid for).
- To be allowed Two Men, victualled from the Store and clothed for Twelve Months (as by Order of Lord Hobart, dated 24th February, 1803), with themselves and families; Also, to take as many men off the Store at their own expense, and to purchase such Stock as Government can conveniently spare.

- Four Cows, four Oxen, Four Ewes, One Sow (to be paid for).
- To be allowed Three Men, victualled, &c., and other privileges, as above.

- Five Cows, Three Oxen, Six Ewes, One Sow (to be paid for).
- To be allowed Four Men victualled, &c., and other privileges, as above.

- Six Cows, Four Oxen, Eight Ewes, One Sow (to be paid for).
- To be allowed Five Men, victualled, &c., and other privileges, as above.

- Eight Cows, Four Oxen, Ten Ewes, One Sow (to be paid for).
- To be allowed Six Men, victualled, &c., and other privileges, as above.

- Ten Cows, Four Oxen, Twelve Ewes, One Sow (to be paid for).
- To be allowed Seven Men, victualled, &c., and other privileges, as above.

- One Bull, Twelve Cows, Four Oxen, Fourteen Ewes, One Sow (to be paid for).
- To be allowed Ten Men, victualled, &c., and other privileges, as above.

- One Bull, Fourteen Cows, Four Oxen, Sixteen Ewes, One Sow (to be paid for).
- To be allowed Thirteen Men, victualled, &c., and other privileges, as above.

- One Bull, Eighteen Cows, Five Oxen, One Ram, Eighteen Ewes, One Sow (to be paid for).
- To be allowed Seventeen Men, victualled, &c., and other privileges, as above.

- One Bull, Twenty Cows, Six Oxen, One Ram, Twenty Ewes, One Sow (to be paid for).
- To be allowed Twenty Men, victualled, &c., and other privileges, as above.
**BLIGH TO WINDHAM.**

**[Enclosure No. 3.]**

**STATEMENT of Government Buildings,* in New South Wales, the 13th August, 1807.**

**SYDNEY,**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government House</td>
<td>Not repaired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offices at Do.</td>
<td>Repaired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Advocate's House</td>
<td>In good repair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td>Rebuilt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissary's Office</td>
<td>Not repaired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal Surgeon's House</td>
<td>Repaired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offices</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clergyman's House</td>
<td>Made tenantable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveyor General's House</td>
<td>Repaired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Orphan House</td>
<td>In good repair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The wood Hospital</td>
<td>Repaired as well as possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The other Hospital and Offices</td>
<td>In repair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Master Builder's House</td>
<td>In good repair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Engineer's House</td>
<td>Not repaired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Store Keeper's House</td>
<td>Repaired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superintendent of Town Gang's House</td>
<td>Repaired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseer of the Town Gang, and Commissary Clerk's Hut</td>
<td>Repaired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superintendent of Blacksmith's Hut</td>
<td>Not repaired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumber Yard, and Blacksmith's Shop</td>
<td>Repaired, but too small; wants the ground adjoining to it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wharfinger's Hut</td>
<td>Repaired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Deputy Commissary's House</td>
<td>Repaired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coxswain and Boat's Crew Hut</td>
<td>All repaired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dock Yard</td>
<td>All repaired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Executioner's Hut</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Government Huts</td>
<td>Partly repaired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Stores</td>
<td>Two Repaired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt Provision Stores</td>
<td>One not repaired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granary</td>
<td>In complete Repair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Church</td>
<td>Nearly finished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Stone Wind Mill</td>
<td>Repaired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Old Wind Mill</td>
<td>Useless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One New do.</td>
<td>Finished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Gaol</td>
<td>Wants additional cells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Captain and Adjutant's Barracks</td>
<td>Repairing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgeon's Barrack</td>
<td>Not repaired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Assistant Surgeon's Barracks</td>
<td>Repaired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Hospital</td>
<td>Complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Horsemen's Barracks and Stable</td>
<td>Not repaired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five Subaltern's Barracks</td>
<td>Repaired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three do. do.</td>
<td>In a forward state of being complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Private's Barracks</td>
<td>Repaired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Stores</td>
<td>Repaired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Guard House</td>
<td>Taken away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Guard House</td>
<td>Finished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guard House at Dawes Point</td>
<td>Not repaired.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note 47.
1807. HAWKESBURY.

Government House ...................... Repaired and two new Rooms added.
The Church, School and Granary ..... Finished.
One Thatched Storehouse .............. Out of repair.

TOONGABBE.
The Barn and Dairy .................... Repaired.
The other Building in a bad state.

CASTLE HILL.

Stone Granary ........................ Repaired.
New Granary or Barn .................. Finished.
Dwelling house and Storehouse ..... Not repaired.

PARRAMATTA.

Government House ...................... Not repaired.
" Out Offices ................ .......... Partly repaired.
Clergyman's house .................... In a bad state.
Seven Houses ........................ Omitted in last Return,
Officers' and Privates' Barracks ..... were in a bad state
Light Horseman's Barrack .......... but are now Repaired.
New Stabling ........................ Built.
Church ................................ Badly built and unfinished.
Granary and Store house .......... Partly repaired.
One Wood Granary .................... In a bad State.
The New Gaol and Factory .......... Badly built and wants re-

THOS. MOORE, Ms. Builder.
RICHARD ROUSE, Ms. Carpen't.

[Enclosure No. 4.]
MEMORANDA of a Journey from Port Dalrymple to the River Derwent by Lieut. Thomas Laycock.

[Enclosure No. 5.]
LETTER from Governor Bligh to Lieutenant-Governor Paterson,
dated 27th September, 1807.

[Enclosure No. 6.]
LETTER from Governor Bligh to Lieutenant-Governor Collins,
dated 1st October, 1807.

[Enclosure No. 7.]
REPORTS on the Live Stock at the Derwent and Port Dalrymple.
[Copies of these four enclosures will be found in volume I, series III.]

[Enclosure No. 8.]
REPORT of the Muster at Norfolk Island in August, 1807.
[A copy of this return will be found amongst the Norfolk Island papers.]
[Enclosure No. 9.]

The Trustees of the Jail Fund In Account with Robert Campbell Treasurer and Naval Officer appointed on the 2d of May and to receive Five pr. Cent. on all Duties Collected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 16</td>
<td>To paid for 182 Bushels of Lime for building the Church.</td>
<td>£9 2 0</td>
<td>May 29</td>
<td>By Cash from Mr. John Harris late Naval Officer and Collector of Duties for Balance due by him from the 13th of August 1806 to the 31 Decr last.</td>
<td>498 15 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; paid Thomas West for Coffins as pr. Order</td>
<td>13 1 0</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; Sunry Promissory Notes for Balance due by him from 31 of Decemr last to the 2nd Current for Duties Collected during that period deducting his Commission of 10 pr Cent as pr Account finally Settled this day.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 20</td>
<td>&quot; paid John Gowen Storekeeper Salary allowed him for taking charge of the Articles in Store belonging to this Fund from 13th of August to this date.</td>
<td>7 8 8</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; Amount of Sales of 25 Cases of Hollands and 173 Gallons of Brandy that remained in Store belonging to the Fund and ordered to be disposed of By His Excellcy the Governor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>&quot; Balance in my hands at this date and carried to New Account with the Trustees.</td>
<td>1,195 16 8</td>
<td>June 30</td>
<td></td>
<td>294 10 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: £1,225 8 4

Sydney, New South Wales, 1st July, 1807.

Rob. Campbell.
Balance-sheet of the orphan fund.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decr.</th>
<th>17</th>
<th>To paid William Bateman for washing and shearing the sheep belonging to the Fund</th>
<th>£1 10 0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1807</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>paid Mr. Samuel Marsden for 50 of the 100 Male Sheep agreed to be purchased from him at the Meeting of the Trustees on the 13th of December last.</td>
<td>150 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>paid Mr. P. Crooke for 3 quarters schooling of Joseph Barston</td>
<td>- 19 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>paid for a Carter for Wheat Hill purchased for the use of the Farm at Prospect Hill belonging to the Fund.</td>
<td>17 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 25</td>
<td></td>
<td>paid John Cronin to account of building a frame of a House on the said Farm.</td>
<td>6 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>paid John Jones for 13½ lbs of soap furnished 3rd of June last.</td>
<td>- 19 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>paid James Evans Carpenter for putting on the remaining Hip boards on the roof.</td>
<td>6 5 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 7</td>
<td></td>
<td>paid H Stroud balance of his wages as master of the school and discharged him by order of the Trustees.</td>
<td>18 15 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>paid Mr. Christopher Palmer for bread and flour furnished for the maintenance of the children to the 22nd of Feb.</td>
<td>3 13 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>paid Thomas Bolton balance of his account for mason’s work done at the school house, &amp;c.</td>
<td>8 19 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 20</td>
<td></td>
<td>paid Thomas Stubbs for palisading done at the garden &amp;c. Buildings and stock yard on the farm at prospect.</td>
<td>16 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 13</td>
<td></td>
<td>paid Thomas Rose to account of erecting the necessary &amp;c. Ann sandlands balance of wages as cook at the school and discharged her.</td>
<td>16 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>paid Thomas Rose overseer of the stock and farm at prospect hill a quarters salary on the 9th curr.</td>
<td>1 12 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>paid for muzzles for the calves.</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 15</td>
<td></td>
<td>paid Simeon Lord for 500 lbs of soft sugar purchased for the use of the children, @ 1½ per lb.</td>
<td>28 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>paid Mr. Samuel Marsden’s attorney for the remainder of the hundred male sheep purchased from him.</td>
<td>150 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 15</td>
<td></td>
<td>paid for a grindstone and frame for the use of the farm.</td>
<td>1 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>paid Michael donevan for wheat supplied to the stockkeepers.</td>
<td>3 7 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td>paid john gowen storekeeper salary allowed to him for taking charge of the articles that was in the store for the use of the school.</td>
<td>4 0 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>paid James deakin for 30 pair of shoes for the children.</td>
<td>6 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>paid Thomas Rose overseer of stock a quarter’s salary.</td>
<td>16 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>paid John Cronin for furnishing the frame of the house at the farm.</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>paid Thomas rose for balance due to him on the buildings and stock yard agreeable to R. Hassal’s valuation.</td>
<td>9 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>paid William gough for shoe thread, &amp;c.</td>
<td>1 7 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>paid Messrs Campbell &amp; Co for soap, &amp;c, &amp;c.</td>
<td>18 10 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>paid Mr. Christopher Palmer for bread and flour from the 22nd of Feb.</td>
<td>140 12 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Commissary Palmer, for salt provisions and other furnishing from the public store as per account.</td>
<td>252 1 5 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>My commission as treasurer for receiving and paying away monies £1293 19 1 @ 2 Pr Cent.</td>
<td>25 17 7 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Balance remaining in my hands at this date and carried to the new account with the Trustees.</td>
<td>232 12 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sydney, New South Wales, 1st July, 1807.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Novr. 18th</td>
<td>By Sundry Promissory Notes received this day from the Reverend Samuel Marsden, Treasurer being the Balance of the Funds belonging to the Institution on the 13th day of August last.</td>
<td>£845 1 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1807</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Febry. 24</td>
<td>Cash from Mr. John Harris Naval Officer and Collector of Duties for the proportion arising to the Fund of the Institution from the said 13th day of August to the 31 of December last deducting his Commission Charg'd at the rate of 10 pr Cent.</td>
<td>£53 1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 20</td>
<td>Do from Do for proportion of Duties from the 31 of December to the 2nd Currt. when he was removed as Naval Officer deducting his said Commission of 10 pr Cent. as pr Account.</td>
<td>£385 16 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Balance-sheet of the orphan fund.**

£1283 19 1/2

**ROBT. CAMPBELL.**
Proceedings of bench of magistrates in suit, Macarthur v. Campbell, Jnr.

MR. CAMPBELL wishes to have the Sense of the Bench how far he can be considered Incompetent to sit as a Magistrate on the Grounds of his being an Evidence.

The Bench is of Opinion that, as he is called as an Evidence, he cannot sit as a Magistrate.

JOHN MACARTHUR, ESQR., being Sworn, Says that the Complaint he has now to make against Mr. Robert Campbell, Junr., is for that he, on the 22nd instant, did in an illegal Manner, and contrary to the Laws of the Realm, take, or cause to be taken away, by the assistance of Several Men, from out of the Dwelling-house in this town belonging to myself and Mr. Blaxcell, two Copper Boilers, which he values at £40 Sterling.

MR. ROBERT CAMPBELL, JUNR., says that on the Morning of the 22nd he was ordered by Mr. Robert Campbell, Senior, Naval Officer, to go to the Bonded Store and Ship on board the D. of Portland two Stills, with heads and worms compleat. The Bodies of the Stills (or Coppers) were not to be found in Government Stores; but I was informed they were in the possession of Mr. Blaxcell. I informed Mr. Campbell of this Circumstance after having Shipped the Heads and Worms on board the D. of Portland. Mr. Campbell ordered me to wait on Mr. McA. and ask him where the two Bodies of the Stills were, as Mr. Campbell had the Governor's Orders to take them away. Mr. McA. particularly asked me if such was the Gov'r's Order. I informed him that such was his Order to Mr. Campbell. Mr. McA. then informed me that if I would procure a receipt from Mr. Campbell he would let me have them, and said my Receipt would be sufficient. I told him I never took on myself to give any Receipts in the N.O. Name. I then went to Mr. Campbell, and procured the receipt as contained in No. 1. On my presenting this Receipt to Mr. McA., he begged leave to differ from Mr. Campbell, Saying that the words "heads and worms" should be left out. I again returned to Mr. C., who told me he would give no other receipt, alluding that it corresponded exactly with the Letter he wrote Mr. Blaxcell and with his Public Books. On my return to Mr. McA., he informed me that, Since he could not get a receipt to his Satisfaction, he would have none, but shewed me where the Bodies of the Stills were, and that I might take them away at my own risk. I immediately went and called Cole and the Governor's Boats Crew, and requested of them to come and carry the Bodies of the Stills away; in the meantime I saw Mr. Blaxcell standing at the back door. I asked him if he had any objection for my taking
the Boat's Crew into the premises; he answered that he would have nothing to do with it; I might do as I chose; from the strict Orders I had from Mr. Campbell, I immediately ordered them to be carried off and shipped on board the D. of Portland. Says that he had no written Authority.

Mr. McArthur calls John Harris, Esq., who, being Sworn:

Q. by Mr. McA.: Was you not N.O. at the Arrival of the Dart?—A. I was.

Q. Did you not receive an Order from the Governor to take the Heads and Worms of two Stills and put them into the Stores?—A. There was an Order to that Effect on the 3rd or 4th Bill of Lading written by the Governor, and I had Orders for Mr. Gaven,* the Storekeeper, to receive them into the Stores.

Q. Does it come within Your knowledge that they were so delivered?—A. I always understood that they were till two Months after, when, on the Governor asking me if they were put into the Stores, I sent for Mr. Gaven, the Storekeeper, who told me that he had received the Heads and Worms, but the bodies he had not got. I think he informed me that Mr. Blaxcell had informed him that the Bodies were full of Medicines.

Q. by Bench. At the time the Governor wrote, or gave you an order for the Stills to be put into the stores, Did you understand that it meant the Stills compleat?—A. I did.

Q. Were these Stills imported regularly by a Bill of Lading, or were they clandestinely imported?—A. They were in the Bill of Lading—One Still for Mr. McA., and the other for Capt'n Abbott.

Q. You are a Medical Gentleman, and accustomed to Chemical Operations; is the body of the Still, when the Head and Worm are removed, fitter for the Operation of distilling than any pot or boiler in the Colony?—A. No.

Robert Campbell, Esqr., Senior, as N.O., Sworn:

Submits to the Bench the propriety of his being called on as an Evidence by Mr. McA., the Governor having given him an Order to Ship the Stills on board the Duke of Portland.

The Bench, conceiving that Mr. Rob't Campbell, Senior, being responsible for the Acts of his Clerk, is an interested person, consequently is inadmissible as an Evidence.

Thomas Jamison, Esqr., Sworn:

Q. by Mr. McA. Were You not present in the House belonging to myself and Mr. Blaxcell, on the 22nd instant, when Mr. R. C., Jun'r, accompanied by several Men, came there and took from thence two Copper boilers?—A. I was at the House occupied by Yourself and Mr. Blaxcell, at the time Mr. R. C., Jun'r, accompanied by several Men, came and took away two Bodies of Stills.

Q. Previous to his taking them, did You not see him offer me a Receipt, to which I objected, Stating that it was incorrect, for that

* Note 48.
I had not two Stills with Heads and Worms complete in my possession; and, therefore, as I had only the bodies to deliver up, the receipt I required was for them alone?—A. I saw the receipt offered, and such a Conversation did pass, or words to that Effect.

Q. Did not Mr. Campbell go out expressing his intention to obtain the Receipt I required?—A. He did; he said he would go to his uncle and get it altered.

Q. On his return did he not inform me that his uncle would give no other than the one he had at first presented?—A. Yes.

Q. Did I not again refuse to take it?—A. Yes.

Q. Did not Mr. R. C. ask if he might take the bodies of the Stills?—A. I think he did.

Q. Did I not reply, "I will show you where the bodies of the Stills are. You must judge for Yourself of the Sufficiency of Your authority, for whatever You do is at Your own risk"?—A. You said You would show him where the bodies of the Stills were, and it must rest with himself how he was to act.

Q. Had the Bodies of the Stills which You saw taken away ever been used?—A. From their Appearance, in my Opinion they never were.

Q. What do You suppose those two boilers or Bodies of Stills to be worth in this Colony, supposing them to be appropriated to brewing or any other domestic purpose?—A. I cannot say I am competent to judge of their Value.

Mr. McA. offers as Evidence the Copy of a Letter written by him to Robert Campbell, Esq'r., of which the following is a Copy:—

"Sir, "Sydney, 19th October, 1807.

"Mr. Blaxcell has communicated to me the Contents of a Letter from You of the 12th instant, relative to two Stills imported into this Colony in my Ship the Dart, which You state the Governor has directed are to be Shipped on board the Duke of Portland. In Answer, I must beg to acquaint His Excellency that I have nothing to do with the Still belonging to Capt'n Abbott, and that it is my intention to dispose of my own to some Ship going to India or China. If that should be objected to, the Head and Worm can be disposed of as the Governor thinks proper, and I shall appropriate the Copper to some domestic use.

"I am, &c, "JOHN MCArTHUR.

"Robert Campbell, Esq'r., Naval Officer,"

to Which Letter I received no Answer; as a proof that the Heads and Worms of the Stills were delivered into the Government Stores, I beg leave to produce the Receipt, of which the following is a Copy:—

"Sydney, 16th April, 1807.

"Received into His Majesty's Stores, at Sydney, from G. Blaxcell, Esq'r., Two Heads and two Worms belonging to two Stills. "JNO. GOWEN, S.K."
Mr. Robert Campbell, Jun'r, calls Edmund Griffin, Esq'r., His Excellency's Secretary, who being Sworn:—

Q. by Mr. Campbell. Relate to the Court what you know respecting two Stills imported in the Ship Dart?—A. On the 8th March last, on which day the Dart arrived, the Master of her was brought on Shore by the N.O. to the Gov'r, when he produced his Invoice and other necessary Papers. On the Governor's examining the Invoice he directed that the Spirits, as usual, were to be taken from the Ship to the Bonded Store, and the two Stills, as appeared in the Invoice compleat were also to be put there, and the Gov'r particularly wrote against the Stills to that Effect, and gave directions to the N.O. that they should be in readiness to send to England by the first Opportunity. About the latter end of March, or some time in April, on some Occasion, Mr. Harris, the then N.O., stated to the Gov'r that the Stills were in the Store except the two bodies (now in question) which he said Mr. McA. said he meant to apply to domestic purposes, at which the Gov'r expressed great Surprise, and told him that he had not complied with his orders, and that he was instantly to see them complied with. Some few days ago the Gov'r told Mr. C., the now N.O., to Ship the Stills on board the D. of Portland, as she was on her return to England, On which I expressed my doubts whether the Governor's Orders had been complied with, with respect to what I have stated as to the Orders given to Mr. Harris, in consequence of his Neglect in March or April; but the Gov'r appeared to have no doubt but that they were in the Stores complete. Mr. Campbell since told me that I was right in my conjecture, and that the Coppers were at Mr. Blaxcell's, and that he should get them and ship the Stills.

Mr. McA. here objects to that part of Mr. Griffin's Evidence beginning with the words, "Mr. Campbell since told me," &c., because I conceive that the Law requires the best Evidence the Case will admit should always be produced, and Mr. C., Senior, being present, surely can require no Substitute to communicate what he knows in this Case. Another reason for my objecting is the dangerous and dreadful Consequences to be apprehended (as I conceive) from suffering illegal precedent to be established.

Q. by Mr. McA. Mr. Griffin has stated to the Court that Mr. C., whose Evidence I have not received the benefit of, is N.O. I wish to know whether the Duties of that Gentleman's Office does not require that he should enforce the Governor's regulations and restrictions on all Merchant Ships coming into this Port, and whether it is not thro' him that all duties or fees on Exports and imports are levied?—A. I conceive that the Q'n can only be answered in correctness by the General Orders and Regulations on the Subjects of Mr. McA.'s question; therefore, anything that I may give as an Opinion might prove Erroneous.

Geo. Dowling sworn:—

Q. by Mr. Campbell, Jun'r. You was Naval Officer's Clerk when the Dart arrived?—A. I was.

Q. Relate to the Bench what You know concerning two Stills that were imported by that Ship.—A. After the Ship was entered, Mr. H,
who was then N.O., went to Gov't House with the Manifest of ye Cargo. After his return I met him by the Bridge when he showed me the Manifest, and pointed out a Minute which the Gov'r had made in his own writing for the two Stills to be put into H.M. Stores till Opportunity offered of sending them back to England. Some time afterwards Mr. H. sent me to Mr. Blaxcell's to desire that the Coppers might be put into the Stores. I was some time after sent by the Gov'r to Mr. Blaxcell's to order them to the Stores, and I desired the Storekeeper to receive them.

Q. Did You not go to Mr. Blaxcell's in consequence of Mr. Harris stating to the Gov'r that the Coppers were not there?—A. The Gov'r desired me to go.

Mr. McArthur states that he has produced Evidence to prove to the Court that two Coppers or Bodies of Stills were taken out of my house on the 22nd inst. without my Consent. Mr. Griffin, the Governor's Secretary, has declared in Evidence, that the Gov'r told Mr. Rob't Campbell, N.O., to take these Bodies of Stills and Ship them on board the Duke of Portland; by the Acknowledgment of the respectable Young Gentleman, Mr. R't Campbell, Jun'r, he was told by his Uncle to execute that command. It would therefore appear that a British Subject, living in a British Settlement, in which the British Laws are established by the Royal Patent, has had his property wrested from him by a Non-accredited Individual, without any Authority being produced or any other reason being assigned than that it was the Governor's Order. It is therefore for you, Gentlemen, to determine whether this be the tenor on which Englishmen hold their property in N. S. Wales.

The Bench is of Opinion that Mr. Robert Campbell, Junior, was not authorised to take the Coppers out of Mr. Blaxcell's house, he not being either a Magistrate or a Naval Officer, Nor did he receive any Orders from the Governor to that Effect.

GEO. JOHNSTON.
R'D ATKINS.

Mr. Palmer is of Opinion, as Mr. Robert Campbell, Jun'r, acted under the Orders of Mr. Rob't Campbell, N.O., Sen'r, he is justified in what he did.

A true Copy—R'D ATKINS, J.-A.

[No. 1.]

Receipt for Stills.

Naval Office, Sydney, 22nd October, 1807.

Received from Mr. G. Blaxcell, Agent for the Ship Dart, two Stills, with Heads and Worms, which were entered by that Ship on the 9th March last, addressed for Capt. McArthur and Capt. Abbott, and allowed to be landed on the express Condition of being sent to England by the first Ship, and which Stills are now to be shipped on board the Duke of Portland, by Order of His Excellency the Governor.

ROB'T CAMPBELL, Naval Officer.
### Quarterly Employment of Male Convicts Victualled and at Public Labour

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>1807</th>
<th>Agriculture and Stock</th>
<th>Buildings</th>
<th>Boat Builders, etc.</th>
<th>Various Employments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overseers</td>
<td>Agriculture on Public Account</td>
<td>Bricklayers, Planters, and Layers</td>
<td>Joiners, Shooters, and Labourers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12 10 15</td>
<td>20 27 25 1</td>
<td>2 6 25 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parramatta</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>4 9 15</td>
<td>17 7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Toongabbe</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Castle Hill</td>
<td>4 14</td>
<td>54 14</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
<td>63 83</td>
<td>12 14 26</td>
<td>14 37 27</td>
<td>19 40 17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns of employment of convicts.**

Bligh to Windham.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>Various Employments</th>
<th>Servants</th>
<th>Recapitulate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Natd. History and Botanist, Painters,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tanners, Toolers, and Thatchers.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blind, Insane and Invalids.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Orphan House and Farm.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boats Crews.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Government Gardens.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Colonial Vessels.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gaol Gang.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Constables and Watchmen.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Attending Hospitals.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stick and Convalescent.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Taylors, Shoemakers and Barbers.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Printers and Book Binders.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Brewery and Sail Makers.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To Government Officers, Civil and Military. Including Superintendents.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Commissioned Officers N.S.W. Corps.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overseas, Constables Free men doing Government work.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Settlers.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overseas, Stock keepers &amp; Employed in Agriculture and Grass Cutters etc. Employed in Building.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Servants to Officers etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Various Employments.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>General Total.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>1 1 2 1 29 5 12 18 27 21 2 9 11 5 2 1</td>
<td>30 13 4 21 114 48 188 47</td>
<td>418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parramatta</td>
<td>1 2 9 5 3 8 2 20 1 7 16 4</td>
<td>39 10 10 72 65 153 88</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Toongabhe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Castle Hill</td>
<td>1 2 1 9 1 5 2</td>
<td>69 26 23 181 197 48 382 118</td>
<td>920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 4 13 1 27 10 12 26 29 56 4 18 32 11 2 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settlement</td>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>Parramatta</td>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>Toongabbie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Total</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convicts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women allaged to the N.S.W.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servants to Officers etc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowed to Overseers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers Wives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Duty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blind, Insane and Invalids</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sick and Convalescent</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital Nurses</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orphan House &amp; Care of Orphans</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sail Makers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Care of Govt. Huis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husbands Corn &amp; Picking Weeds</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinning &amp; Picking Cotton etc</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooden &amp; Linen Manufactory</td>
<td>87</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quarterly Employment of Female Convicts Victualled and at Public Labour.

Returns of employment of convicts.

1807. 31 Oct.
Land grant and live stock for John Blaxland.

Live stock received by Gregory Blaxland.

Land grant and live stock for Bell.

Land grant for Kerillac.

Unauthorised immigrants.

Arrival of convicts.

Proposed evacuation of Norfolk Island.

1807.
31 Oct.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.

(Despatch No. 1, per transport Duke of Portland; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 15th May, 1809.)

Government House, Sydney, New South Wales,

Sir,

31st October, 1807.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatches of the numbers and dates as stated in the Margin.*

I felt the strongest desire to comply with your instructions respecting Mr. John Blaxland. He has received twelve hundred and ninety acres of land, Sixty Cows, One Bull, Four Oxen, and Thirty Ewes, with Twenty Men, the proportion he required of Eighty, the number directed to be allotted to him; the payment for the Stock to be made by instalments in kind. The remaining quantity of Land I have ordered to be measured out for him; and it is to be hoped that, with these great advantages, he will turn his mind to agricultural pursuits, as well as the grazing of Cattle, without which the Colony will be but very partially benefited.

Mr. Gregory Blaxland having arrived a Year prior to his brother, received from Governor King Two Bulls, One Ox, and Seventy-Five Cows, which induced me to grant the great portion here stated, as it far exceeds, but under that circumstance, what I considered should have been the case.

Mr. Bell has received Five Hundred Acres of Land, Four Cows, and Three Oxen, with other indulgences, as a Settler.

On the discharge of M. Huon de Kerillac† from the New South Wales Corps, I gave directions for his receiving One Hundred Acres of Land and the usual advantages.

The other Settlers who came by the late Ships have received the advantages they were to expect and will have every protection.

Before I left England it was understood that no Person was to come out to live here without express permission; but in the late Ships several Persons arrived with no other than orders from the Transport Office to the Masters of the Ships for their being victualled during the passage.

The Convicts by the Duke of Portland and Sydney Cove arrived as well as could be expected, and have been allotted to the different Settlers, to the general advantage of the agricultural parts of the Colony. Only a few deaths took place in the course of the Voyage.

It is now my duty to reply to your Letter respecting the evacuation of Norfolk Island,‡ and to show my readiness to comply with the directions therein contained.

The first step that appeared necessary was to communicate with the Commandant of that place, and, therefore, the moment the

* The margin is blank. † Note 10. ‡ Note 49.
Lady Nelson, Armed Tender, could be got ready, which was on the 5th of last Month, she was despatched with instructions to Captain Piper on the subject, of which the inclosed is a Copy, together with a Copy of the directions I had received; she returned here on the 7th Instant, and went again to Norfolk Island on the 16th to forward the intended evacuation, on the subject of which I have the satisfaction to state that the Settlers displayed great willingness, but only two of them have offered to go to Port Dalrymple.

Lieutenant-Governors Collins and Paterson are apprized of what is to be done.

It is to be regretted that our means are but small to accomplish this object, having only the Porpoise, besides two trifling vessels, the Lady Nelson and Estramina. A smaller vessel, called the Resource, is employed between this and Coal River, and only fit for that purpose.

The Country is bare of agricultural implements, and we have very few Artificers.

In replying, Sir, to that part of your Letter No. 7, respecting the information which was to be expected from me connected with Governor King's despatches, I beg leave to observe that as King's only extracts of particular parts of them are in my possession,* hope my General Letter of the 7th February, 1807, by the Buffalo, will have conveyed the information required. Such farther observations as I have been enabled to make and feel necessary to communicate are contained in my General Letter of this date.

On the subject of the supplies of Salt Provisions sent out by the Duke of Portland and Young William, I beg to inform You, the Duke of Portland brought only nine Months for victualling the number of Prisoners in her after their Arrival,—the Young William only 410,576 lbs. of Beef—equal to Twenty one Weeks' supply for all the Settlements according to the Demand made by Governor King on the 30th of June, 1805.

But to place our situation in a clear point of view, the Salt Provisions remaining on the 30th of last Month were calculated would last at full ration only Thirty nine Weeks for all the Settlements, as may be seen by the General Statement here inclosed; from whence, Sir, every judgement may be formed of what is required, when compared with such supplies as may be on the way for the Colony and its Dependencies.

For a more minute examination the Commissary's Receipt and Expence of Provisions is inclosed shewing the Remains, and I

* Note 50.
beg to observe that a great additional expenditure will ensue by the evacuation of Norfolk Island and the number of persons coming out.

Great will be the expence if necessity should require the purchasing of Meat for the subsistence of those who are necessarily victualled from the Public Stores. Owing to the scarcity of Animal Food, Beef and Pork is selling at One Shilling and Nine Pence per pound. I am aware how far I may supply from the Government Herds under such circumstances in case of necessity.

In regard to Colonel Collins's complaint of the distresses he had felt, everything has been done on my part to remove them.

The following Month after I arrived, 12,448 lbs. of Beef, 82,716 lbs. of Pork, 1,000 lbs. of Sugar, with a supply of Articles for Barter, Slop Clothing, and Hospital Necessaries were sent to the Derwent, and on the 2nd of March last a supply of Grain was sent by the Colonial Schooner, Estramina, when the following paragraphs formed a part of my Letter, which are applicable to the present subject.

"By the King George was sent every thing we could spare—our distresses here have been very great—the Poor have neither had Kangaroo to eat or very little of anything else; therefore, while our distresses are equal, I hope the People at the Derwent will bear them with equal fortitude, turn themselves to agriculture, and grow at least as many Potatoes as will serve in lieu of Bread, and not lay such a stress on an article as an absolute necessary of Life, while myriads of People live without it.

"Our greatest exertions have been to get in the Harvest, and to enable us to get grain we have been obliged to send all the Government Thrashers to the different Settlers, by which means I now load the Estramina for you in part with Seed Wheat, and shall look anxiously for her return with the state you are in.

"We have to lament the loss of the Sydney and Tellicherry; the former on the Coast of New Guinea, the latter in the Straits of Apo, so that Supplies expected from them is over, but Mr. Campbell is of opinion his House will, nevertheless, send a Ship here. This account came by the General Wellesley, a Ship from Prince of Wales's Island, which has brought us Rice and some Wheat, in consequence of which the Estramina's lading is completed.

"Both Norfolk Island and Port Dalrymple are in great want; so that to those places likewise I am obliged to send relief, which I hope will be increased by some Ships which may arrive shortly from England, independent of the promising Harvest, which you represented to me coming forward at the Derwent, and must now have been got into stacks."
"The Pork sent from Norfolk Island to Port Dalrymple turned out fine, and by Captain Piper's representation yours was equally so when shipped, and that its turning out otherwise was occasioned by the Storekeeper not keeping the Casks filled up with Pickle. In the stowage of Salt Provisions it is absolutely necessary that the lower Casks are stowed on billets of wood so as to keep their bilges from the ground, for otherwise the weight of the upper ones press all the Pickle out, and the Meat becomes rancid and not fit to eat."

Previous to the Estramina's departure from thence the Duchess of York arrived from India with an ample supply of Rice. On the 14th of April a supply of 38,160 lbs. of Pork was sent by the Elizabeth (Whaler), and His Majesty's Ship Porpoise sailed from this on the 10th Instant for the Derwent having on board 63,616 lbs. of Beef, 24,168 lbs. of Pork, a quantity of Maize, and a further supply of Stores, by which the Derwent is now on a par with Port Jackson in respect to Salt Provisions.

The Estramina sailed on the same day for Port Dalrymple with as much Provisions as she could take, and the Lieutenant-Governor being now in possession of our plans of what is to be done, every thing is in a fair way of succeeding.

I have likewise informed Lieutenant-Governors Collins and Paterson they must be cautious in sanctioning demands until they have fully considered them, and are convinced of the absolute necessity of such being made, which no doubt will be strictly attended to.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO COMMANDANT PIPER.

Government House, Sydney, New South Wales, 4th September, 1807.

Sir,

I am now preparing to send the Lady Nelson to Norfolk Island, Lieutenant Kent the Commander, by whom you will receive these my dispatches which are of considerable moment, and will require the utmost attention on your part in order that your answer thereto may be clear and concise on every point, that I may unite with you in the completion of a design which will require some wisdom to plan and regularity to execute.

But in the first place, in reply to your dispatches dated the 17th June last, which I received by His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, I have to inform you we have sent such necessaries as the Lady Nelson will stow and we apprehend you most are in need of: among these are Salt provisions which you will be careful of and
not use them unless it cannot be avoided; that they may aid us in our ultimate designs, in the execution of which you will see the absolute necessity of looking forward to, and which when effected will have complied with all your other demands.

In answer to Mr. Connellan* the Island Surgeon’s Letter, I see no regular method of doing justice to that Gentleman but by his getting money as his Salary by your Certificate of his having done the duty of Surgeon to your satisfaction and transmitting an authentic Copy of Governor King’s letter to you of the 26th February, 1806, respecting him, and the authority which he himself received to hold and act in the situation. By the evacuation of Norfolk Island, to which I have before alluded, on his proceeding to Port Dalrymple he will be authorized to hold a situation, there being a vacancy for a first and Second Assistant Surgeon in the event of these situations not being filled at home, which seems to be implied by the Secretary of State’s letter of which I transmit a Copy for your Guidance as likewise Copies of the vote of Parliament for defraying the expenses of the Civil Establishment for the last Year.

I now come to the most serious part of our consideration, which is the removing of the Inhabitants under your orders to the Derwent and Port Dalrymple, the judicious arrangement of which rests with us to effect, while the remunerations ordered by Government will make up to every Individual for any temporary inconvenience which may be felt in putting His Majesty’s Orders into execution.

As I now think it proper to send you Mr. Secretary Windham’s letter on this head,+ you will be thoroughly acquainted with the whole that is to be done, and you will immediately publish such parts as are necessary for the People to be informed of. I am sure you will not fail to impress on their minds, the propriety of a cheerful compliance, and to exhort them to come forward with Spirit to support the intentions of Government, which are solely directed to their good, while on my part they may rely on the most particular care and watchfulness over everything which appertains to their future Interests and Comforts.

You will observe that I am commanded to execute the duty imposed on me with the Colonial Vessels; these are the Porpoise, Lady Nelson, and Estrimena, means not adequate to do much at one time, if they can be spared, for one or more of them must be employed going to Port Dalrymple and the Derwent with provisions, to keep up their necessary supplies. Should it so happen that we employ them together, or either of them, whatever arrangement we make should be as complete as possible—that is,
BLIGH TO WINDHAM.

whoever first goes should embark with their absolute necessaries for settling at the place they make choice of, and to avoid as much as possible (by way of exemplification) being like sending Powder in one Ship and Shot in another, whereby if one is lost the other for a length of time becomes of no use.

Another circumstance to guard against is, that no application is to be made to me by any Settler or Person whatever, in order to change the Minister’s Commands—every thing must be done as he has directed; and I feel very much satisfied that in the execution of the Service entrusted to you, not only the letter of the Instructions, but the Spirit of them, will be complied with, much to your honor and credit, and which shall not be omitted to be mentioned by me to the Secretary of State when all is done.

I shall anxiously wait for the Lady Nelson’s return; but do not send her away until you have thoroughly formed your judgment, whereby it may become the basis of how we are to proceed, and prevent any retrograde movement and injury to the Public.

In your attention to this grand object, nothing will more particularly require your wisdom than the valuation of property, which, from the experience you have had, I am confident will be duly estimated.

Be as correct as you possibly can in the number of Souls that determine to go to the Derwent, and of those who will go to Port Dalrymple, in order that I may inform the respective Lieutenant-Governors thereof, and provide for their maintenance.

Mr. Commissary Palmer will send you an Invoice of the Articles shipped amounting to £673 12s. 3d. He could only send you three Quire of Paper, to which I have added three Quire of my own; altho’ I am likely to be in great want of it.

You will not fail to express to Mr. Hibbins, the Deputy Judge-Advocate, the paragraph in the Secretary of State’s letter which conveys to him His Majesty’s displeasure, and that He has no further occasion for his Services, also that he is not to expect any indulgencies which His Majesty has been pleased to grant to Others. Inclosed is a Letter to Mr. Hibbins from me on the occasion, which you will read and present to him.

I am, &c.,
WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

[This was a duplicate copy of the “General Statement of Inhabitants,” etc., which was forwarded by Governor Bligh with his despatch to the Right Hon. William Windham, dated 30th September, 1807.]
HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA.

Account of Grain received into His Majesty’s Stores at Sydney, etc., between the 13th Augt., 1806, and the 12th August, 1807.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do by Sale of Live Stock</td>
<td>109144</td>
<td>238455</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>10026 15 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do Annual and Extra Supplies</td>
<td>675</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>504     0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Liquidation of Govt. Debts</td>
<td>1549</td>
<td></td>
<td>1840</td>
<td></td>
<td>1802    15 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Govt. Barns and Stacks</td>
<td>1660</td>
<td></td>
<td>2062</td>
<td></td>
<td>2227    16 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As Toll for grinding Grain for Individuals</td>
<td>1727</td>
<td></td>
<td>1723</td>
<td></td>
<td>1704    16 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Salt, etc.</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>109     7 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td>24      16 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>165644</td>
<td>288455</td>
<td>7768</td>
<td>1015</td>
<td>16200   7 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13th August, 1806 To amount of Debts due to the Crown ........ £10,472 0 4
12th August, 1807 Outstanding Debts remaining to this period .... 7,304 10 6

JNO. PALMER, Commiss’y.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.
(Despatch No. 2, per transport Duke of Portland; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 15th May, 1809.)

Government House, Sydney, New South Wales,

Sir,

The extreme misconduct of Mr. Darcy Wentworth, one of the Assistant Surgeons, in applying Convicts to private labour whom he received into the Hospital at Parramatta as sick Men, rendered it absolutely necessary for me to suspend him from his situation, on the 25th of July last, until His Majesty’s Pleasure is known thereon.

I herewith transmit the Depositions of a Mr. Francis Oakes, Chief Constable at Parramatta, and John Beldon, an Overseer, both free Men, of what has recently been done.

Instead of the Hospital being an Assylum for sick Men, and as soon as they recovered to be returned to Government labour, or to the poor Settlers from whom they came, it has been a practice to allow them to remain victualled as Hospital Patients requiring care, applying their use to private advantage.

In my Journeys through the Country the Settlers have stated to me, in affecting terms, that the Men allowed them by Government constantly framed excuses and got into the Hospital; that after feeding them for fourteen days (at the expiration of which time the expense of victualling falls on Government), conformable to the Regulation, they have not been returned to them upon recovery, by which a heavy loss was sustained on their part, besides being worn out with fatigue in endeavouring to cultivate their ground for support—and which appears to me to have been the case.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.
Sydney, New South Wales, 23rd July, 1807.

QUESTIONS put to Mr. Francis Oakes, Chief Constable at Parramatta, with his Answers thereto, respecting the Conduct of Mr. D'Arcy Wentworth, Assistant Surgeon, and Sworn to before the Judge Advocate:

Q. About the 1st of July instant did You receive an order from the Governor to take James McDonald, Larry Killaney, Thomas Steakham, and Michael Downey, four Government Men who were said to be employed at Mr. Wentworth's (Assistant Surgeon to the Hospital) Farm on his own account without permission?—A. Yes.

Q. Did You find those Men as reported?—A. Yes; and sent them to Castle Hill, because the Men were working for Mr. Wentworth, and I thought they were as capable of working for Government.

Q. Did You Ascertain how long these Men had been working out of the Hospital at Mr. Wentworth's farm on his own private Account?—A. Yes; James McDonald, Able Man, sixteen Weeks; Larry Killaney, four Weeks; Thomas Steakham, six Months; Michael Downey, ten days.

Q. Did You find any other Men?—A. Yes; James Griffin, working at Mr. Wentworth's Garden; and I, therefore, sent him with the others to work for Government.

Q. Did you observe whether either of these Men were too infirm, and improper persons to be kept at Labour?—A. James Griffin seemed to limp a little, but the others seemed able, and particularly James McDonald, who was a stout Man, and fit for any Work. Michael Downey had a cut hand, but it was nearly well, and he was fit to work for Government.

Q. Is the Garden sufficient to give the patients Supplies if duly worked and taken care of?—A. I think it is.

Q. Does not the Government allow two able Men to look after it and work it?—A. Yes.

Q. Do You know that these Men are frequently taken away from it and worked at Mr. Wentworth's garden?—A. Yes; repeatedly. I see them there half their time. They have worked a great deal there. At any rate, they work very little in the Hospital Garden; I don't believe they work more than a day in the Week there.

Q. Do You know of any improper Conduct in the Management of the Persons who have been received into the Hospital besides what You have related?—A. Yes. I have known of Men who were patients in the Hospital being let out, and going about Parramatta and the Country doing Mischief, and have been punished and sent to Castle Hill. Many Men have been taken by Wentworth to his Farm and Farmhouse for different purposes ever since he came from Norfolk Island, and he changed them more or less as he found it convenient. Mr. Wentworth lately discharged Francis Horton, after having him four or five Months in his private Employ, while he was deemed a patient for a Sore Thumb, and took Downey (one of the four) in his place. The Hospital, in Regard to Patients being taken out and in, and employed to private labour, has been well known for a length of time. Many of them have been taken before the Magistrates and punished, and returned to Castle Hill from the Hospital.
Q. Have you known labouring Men leave their Masters (Settlers) and, declaring themselves Sick, have been received into the Hospital, and after the poor Settler has fed them a fortnight he lost his Man by their being permitted to work for private purposes?—A. Yes.

Q. What are become of the five Men You found with Mr. Wentworth employed in his private purposes?—A. James McDonald and Michael Downey are at public Labour; Steakham is in the Hospital; Killaney and Griffin are out-patients.

Q. Have you not heard that Money was given to remain in the Hospital?—A. Yes; there is one Wheeler there, who is a prisoner, but acts in delivering the Medicines, and has great Control; he has certainly received Money to keep the Patients there to avoid Government Labour. About three Weeks ago James Nangle applied to me for a pass to go to the Head Surgeon to see if he could get into the Sydney Hospital, for he had been turned out of the Parramatta Hospital by Wheeler, because he could not give him £2 which Wheeler demanded of him.

Q. What did You conceive the £2 to be given to Wheeler for?—A. To be permitted to remain as an Hospital patient as long as he liked, so as to be freed from Government Labour. And I believe there has been a great deal of this Work. As also that this Wheeler practises for himself among the poor people, and as he cannot procure Medicines himself, the Medicines of Government are likely to be used for his private Purposes.

Q. Did You ever receive any Order from His Excellency the Governor to take Men out of the Hospital?—A. No, Never. The Men I took were employed to Mr. Wentworth's own purposes.

Q. How were the Men you took from Mr. Wentworth's Farm employed?—A. Thomas Steakham, employed in Charge of the Farm House; Mich'l Downey, as a Stockman at the Farm for the Horses; James McDonald, as a Stockman for the Cows; Lawrence Killaney, Servant in the House; and James Griffin working in Mr. Wentworth's private Garden.

FRANCIS OAKES.

Sworn before me this 23rd July, 1807.
RICH'D ATKINS, J.-A.

George Beldon, the Overseer of the Gangs at Parramatta, having read to him by the Judge-Advocate the Questions as put to Mr. Francis Oakes, the Chief Constable at that place, with his Answers thereto, he positively Swears that they are true, and within his certain knowledge, he having been at the time the Active person with the said Chief Constable in the Inquiries made therein.

Sworn before me this 23rd July, 1807.
RICH'D ATKINS, J.-A.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.

(Despatch No. 3. per transport Duke of Portland; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 15th May, 1809.)

Government House, Sydney, New South Wales.

Sir,

31st October, 1807.

I beg leave to represent to you that Doctor Townson arrived here in the Duke of Portland, and presented to me a Letter he had received from Sir George Shee, stating that it was
your intentions to allot him Two Thousand Acres of Land, with
other indulgencies, and I should have authority to grant the same.

I have therefore to assure you, Sir, no instructions have reached
me on that head; but in consequence of Sir George Shee's Letter,
I have directed Doctor Townson to look out for the quantity of
Land, which, together with other Indulgencies he was to expect,
I would allow him to hold until I received full instructions,
when the whole should be located to him.

His Brother, Captain Townson, and a Mr. Bunker are similarly situated as I have in former Letters represented, and therefore I likewise am to request instructions thereon.

I have, &c.,
WM. BLIGH.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.
(Despatch No. 4, per transport Duke of Portland; acknowledged by
Viscount Castlereagh, 15th May, 1809.)
Government House, Sydney, New South Wales,
Sir,
31st October, 1807.
Inclosed I have the honor to send you Abstracts of the
Commissary's Accounts from the 13th of August to the 31st of
December 1806.

[Enclosures.]
[These papers will be found in a volume in series II.]

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.
(Despatch, per transport Duke of Portland; acknowledged by
Viscount Castlereagh, 15th May, 1809.)
Sir,
Sydney, New South Wales, 31st October, 1807.
Inclosed I have the honor to transmit the Sydney Gazettes from the 8th of February to the 30th of August 1807;
And have, &c.,
WM. BLIGH.

None have been printed since August owing to the great
scarcity of Paper.*

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.
(Despatch, per transport Duke of Portland; acknowledged by
Viscount Castlereagh, 15th May, 1809.)
Government House, Sydney, New South Wales,
Sir,
31st October, 1807.
Enclosed I have the honor to transmit a Report of En-
trances and Clearances of Ships and Vessels in and from Port
Jackson, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June 1807.
I have, &c.,
WM. BLIGH.

* Note 53.
### Report of Ships and Vessels entered Inwards at the Port of Port Jackson, in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales, from the 1st of January to the 30th June, 1807, vizt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When entered.</th>
<th>Name of the Ship</th>
<th>Master</th>
<th>Build</th>
<th>Number of</th>
<th>Built</th>
<th>Registered</th>
<th>Names of the Owners</th>
<th>From whence.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1807</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Feb.</td>
<td>General Wellesley</td>
<td>D'd Dalrymple</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>400 15</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Pegue</td>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>Pulo Penang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 April</td>
<td>Parramatta</td>
<td>John Glenn</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>102 6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>London</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Brothers</td>
<td>Oliver Russell</td>
<td></td>
<td>252 8</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hallets &amp; Blaxland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Duchess of York</td>
<td>Austin Forrest</td>
<td>Plantation</td>
<td>192 14</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hannah and Sally</td>
<td>Nath'l Cogswell</td>
<td>American</td>
<td>107 4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Dennis Creek</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>Rio Janeiro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>E. Bunker</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>238 2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Campbell &amp; Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>Jas. Birnie</td>
<td>Plantation</td>
<td>225 2</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Newfoundland</td>
<td></td>
<td>Penantipodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 May</td>
<td>Albion</td>
<td>Cuth't Richardson</td>
<td>British</td>
<td>302 10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Deptford</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wilson, Campbell, &amp; Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 June</td>
<td>Sydney Cove</td>
<td>Wm. Edwards</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>232 8</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Rotterdam</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thos. Wm. Plummer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rob't Campbell, Naval Officer.
# Report of Ships and Vessels cleared Outwards from the Port of Port Jackson in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1807.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name of the Ship</th>
<th>Master</th>
<th>Build</th>
<th>Tons</th>
<th>Guns</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Where built</th>
<th>Registered</th>
<th>Owner's Name</th>
<th>Whither bound</th>
<th>Cargo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1807, 6 Feb</td>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>James Birnie</td>
<td></td>
<td>225</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>New'fland</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Jas. Birnie</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>150 Casks of Oil, 40 cases of Salted Skins, 12 Tons and 10 cwt. of Brazil wood, 45 Logs and 558 feet of Beef-wood Ballast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1807, 27 Mar</td>
<td>Argo</td>
<td>John Baden</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Halletts &amp; Co.</td>
<td>The Fishery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1807, 1 Apr</td>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>J. Walker</td>
<td></td>
<td>102</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>McArthur &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Otaheite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1807, 1 Apr</td>
<td>King George</td>
<td>Jas. Aiken</td>
<td>Colonial</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kable &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Pegu Islands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1807, 26 Apr</td>
<td>Lucy (P. Peer)</td>
<td>Alex't Ferguson</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Daniel Bennett</td>
<td>On a cruise</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1807, 30 Apr</td>
<td>Star</td>
<td>Jo. Wilkinson</td>
<td></td>
<td>119</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td></td>
<td>James Birnie</td>
<td>London</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1807, 20 Apr</td>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>E. Bunker</td>
<td></td>
<td>238</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>London</td>
<td></td>
<td>Campbell &amp; Wilson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1807, 24 Apr</td>
<td>General Wellsley</td>
<td>D'd Dalrymple</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Madras</td>
<td></td>
<td>D'd Dalrymple &amp; Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1807, 6 May</td>
<td>Duchess of York</td>
<td>Austin Forrest</td>
<td>Plantation</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>Campbell &amp; Hook</td>
<td>Bengal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1807, 26 May</td>
<td>Albion</td>
<td>Capt'n Richardson</td>
<td>British</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Deptford</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Wilson's, Campbell &amp; Page</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1807, 11 June</td>
<td>Brothers</td>
<td>Oliver Russell</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Halletts &amp; Blax.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1807, 13 June</td>
<td>Parramatta</td>
<td>John Glenn</td>
<td></td>
<td>102</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Halletts &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Otaheite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rob't Campbell, Naval Officer.
HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA.

194

1807.
31 Oct.

Returns of cargo.

**General Cargoes.**

**General Wellsley.**—1,767 Bags of Rice, 2,386 of Wheat, 23 Casks and 98 Dozen of Brandy, 20 Casks of Rum, 3 Do. of Arrack, 6 Do. of Gin and 2 Cases of Do. containing in all 4,163% Galls., 18 Casks of Claret, 17 Cases of Port Wine, 47 Bales and 2 Bages of Tobacco, 16 Bales of Canvas, 37 Boxes of China ware, 6 Chests of Tea, 5 Boxes and 5 Cases of Lacquered ware, 1 Bale of Baste, 13 Cases of Oilman's Stores, 13 Trumis and 2 Bales of piece Goods.

**Dart.**—17 Pipes of Brandy, 1,943% Galls., 3 Pipes and 4 Hhds. of Port wine, 12 Casks of Bottled do., 9 Hhds. of Sherry, 8 Bags of Corks, 6 Casks and 2 Cases of Bullock Harness, 8 Bales and 1 Case of Slops, 5 Pair of Bellows, 5 Vices, 1 Case of Smiths Tools, 2 Casks and 2 Trusses of Cooper's Do., 1 Case of Drugs, 1 Bale of Woollen, 1 Do. of printed Cottons, 1 Box of Millinery, 5 Casks and 2 Cases of Ironmongery, 268 Bars of Iron and 2 Stills, wt. Heads and Worms complete.

**Hope.**—No Merchandize for Sale here—bound for the South Sea Islands.

**Parramatta.**—2 Butts of Porter, 2 Casks of Slops, 17 Kegs of Rivets, 5 Bundles of Staves, 14 Casks of Salt and 12 Ton of Bolt and Bar Iron.

**Brothers.**—90 Blls. of Porter, 100 Firkins Butter, 4 Hhds. Port Wine, 4 packages of Woolen Cloths and Kersimeres, 1 Bale of Slops, 1 Box of Millinery, 1 package of Haberdashery, 7 cwt. of Soap and 9 Cases of Cutlery, Four Butts of Brandy, 1 Pipe of Bottled Wine, 40 Gallons of White Wine, 13 Casks containing Ironmongery, Carpenters Tools, a quantity of Household Furniture, Agricultural Implements, Window Glass etc., 1 Box of Leather and Shoemakers Tools, 2 Cases of Glass ware, 1 Do. of Earthenware, 1 Box of Fire Arms, and a Schooner in frame 59 Tons buthened with Rigging etc. complete, 25 Tons of Salt, one Barrell of Powder, 2 Chests of Tea and 1 Box of Vermacelli all the private property of Mr. Jo. Blaxland.

**Duchess of York.**—65 small Boxes of Tea, 350 Bags of Rice, 2,000 Gunny Bags and 2 Casks of Rum, 224 Galls.

**Hanah and Sally.**—52 Pipes of Wine, 130 Boxes of Tea, 37 Baskets of Tobacco, 96 Bags and 10 Cases of Sugar, 15 Bags of Corks, 49 Boxes of China, 3 Boxes of Cheese, 1 Trunk and 7 Boxes of Sills and Nankeens and 2 Boxes of Shoes.

**Elizabeth.**—35 Tons of Sperm Oil.

**Commerce.**—150 Casks of Oil, 40 Casks of Salted Skins, 12 Tons 19 cwt. of Brazil Wood, 45 Logs and 558 feet of Beef wood, 22,221 Salted and 9,098 dried Seal Skins in Bulk.

**Albion.**—75 Tons of Sperm Oil.

**Sydney Cove.**—106 Female Convicts, 47 Coils of Cordage, 10 Anchors, 2 Casks of Blocks, 100 Ash Oars, 22 Barrells of Pitch Tar and Rosin, 4 Punetlets of Paint, 4 pair of Millstones, 10 Cases of Muskets, 1 Case of Musket Balls, 1 Package of Sand Paper, 1 Do. of Razors and 27 Boxes of Candles on account of Government, 1 Box of Stationary and 1 Box of Coopers Tools.

**GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.**

(Despatch, per transport Duke of Portland; acknowledged by Viscount Castleragh, 15th May, 1809.)

Government House, Sydney, New South Wales,

Sir,

31st October, 1807.

I beg leave to inclose to You the Principal Surgeon Mr. Thomas Jamison's Demand for Medicines which are much wanted, and to submit to Your consideration whether this Gentleman should account for his expence to some Medical Board and pass a regular Account, as I have no possible check on the Department here and he informs me he has never had orders to this effect.

I have, &c.,

Wm. Bligh.
[Enclosure.]

A Schedule of such Medicines as are wanted for the Different Settlements of New South Wales Van Dieman's Land and Norfolk Island 1st September 1807.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicine</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cort. Perm. Rub.</td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cort. Perm. Flav.</td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kali Vitriolat</td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kali Tartarisat</td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nation Vitriolat</td>
<td>20 cwt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nation Tartarisat</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesia Vitriolat</td>
<td>1 cwt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia Muria</td>
<td>25 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aq. Ammonia pura</td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia Carbonatum</td>
<td>6 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferrum Vitriolatum</td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acidum Muriaticum</td>
<td>6 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acidum Nitrosum</td>
<td>6 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acidum Acetum</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumor Tartari</td>
<td>1 cwt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gum Myrhh</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulv. Gum Myrhh</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galles Alleppo</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gum Arabic</td>
<td>1 cwt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulv. Fol. Digit.</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semina Digitalis</td>
<td>1 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Anisi</td>
<td>6 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Cardamoni</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Carui</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Cort. Cascarei</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Caryoph. Aromat</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Miet. Mosch</td>
<td>30 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Cort. Cinnam. Ver</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Cort. Winteramus</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Rad. Zingib</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Calomel</td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Hydarg Muria</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Cerup Acetatum</td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Lionum Quassia</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Hydargrycum</td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Flores Benzoin</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Campbera</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Alece Socratic</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Barbadensis</td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Pulv. Gum Arabic</td>
<td>1 cwt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Greta ppt.</td>
<td>1 cwt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Opium Coquil</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Pulv. Rad. Rhei</td>
<td>1 cwt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Jalapi</td>
<td>1 cwt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Ipecac</td>
<td>30 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ether Vitriolic</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sp. Vini Rect.</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol. Lavend. Verum</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol. Rosamar Verum</td>
<td>8 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Menth pip Verum</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Anisi Verum</td>
<td>1 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Minth Vulgo</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Pulgig Verum</td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Cassia Verum</td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinct Ferri Muriat.</td>
<td>6 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Rhei</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Jalapi</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol. Lini Sene Ignii</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinct Quassia</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Fol. Digit.</td>
<td>1 cwt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Cort. Perm. Comp.</td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Opil</td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Opil Comp.</td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Aromat</td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Extract Cathart</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Jalapii</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Quassia</td>
<td>5 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Gentiana</td>
<td>5 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Flores Chamom.</td>
<td>1 cwt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Baccacium Juniperii</td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Zineum vitriolat</td>
<td>12 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Cuprum vitriolat</td>
<td>12 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Gum Assafellid</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Kali Acetatum</td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Ol. Olive Opt.</td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Richi</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Natron</td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Kali pp.</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Rad. Gentian</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Cerp. Vergin</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Scill Ciecal</td>
<td>6 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Pulv. Rad. Scilli</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Tinct Rad. Scilli</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Gum Ammoniacum</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Tinct Benzoni Comp.</td>
<td>8 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Acetum Commun. 100</td>
<td>100 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Distillatum</td>
<td>2 cwt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Terebinth</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Ol Terebinth</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Bals. Copal</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Tinct Cardamom</td>
<td>5 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Peruvianium</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Resin flav.</td>
<td>2 cwt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Pix Burgund.</td>
<td>1 cwt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Emp. Commun.</td>
<td>40 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Adhesi</td>
<td>40 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Attraheus</td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Vesicatourum</td>
<td>60 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Sapeone</td>
<td>40 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Cerat. Lap. Colam.</td>
<td>4 cwt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Sapo</td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Ring. risin. flav.</td>
<td>6 cwt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Hydrargryum Nitratum</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Calcinitatum</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Linimentum Saponicium</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Sago</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Fordeum Perlne</td>
<td>1 cwt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Powder of Arrow Root</td>
<td>1 cwt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Pulv. Febrifcy Londoneus</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Pulv. Ipecac Comp.</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Ung. Hydrargy. fatias</td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Pulv. Aromaticus</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Canadin</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Ether Vitriolic Aquae</td>
<td>5 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Magnesia</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Calcinitatum</td>
<td>6 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Cret. Commun.</td>
<td>2 cwt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Sapo Vinet</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Commun.</td>
<td>8 cwt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Uva Ursi</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Cupping Glasses and Scarificater</td>
<td>5 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Fisting.</td>
<td>5 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Pill Boxes.</td>
<td>5 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Leather White.</td>
<td>5 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Twine Thread.</td>
<td>5 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Paper Wrapping.</td>
<td>5 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Writing.</td>
<td>5 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Fitting.</td>
<td>5 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Quills Ink Powder and Wafers.</td>
<td>5 lbs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1807, 31 Oct.

A SCHEDULE of such Medicines as are wanted—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrargyrum Sulphur</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conserve Cygnosbat</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosar</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sperma Ceti</td>
<td>8 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquor Volat C.C.</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoffman Anod Liquor</td>
<td>6 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mel Opt.</td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulv. Glycyrrhiza</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumin</td>
<td>50 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cortex Aurant Hyspan</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cantharis</td>
<td>30 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radex Contragerva</td>
<td>8 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elimi Visiae</td>
<td>12 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gum Guaic</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kali Nitratum</td>
<td>30 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empl. Lithargyri Hydrargy</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gum Sennon</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spt. Ether Nitros</td>
<td>8 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day Books and Ledgers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass Funnels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin Do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weights and Scales from 6 lbs. to 2 oz.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass Measures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composition Mortars</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marble Slabs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corks Quart Pint and Phials in Sorts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallipots</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine for impregnating liquid with the Carbonic Acid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Large Electrical Machine with suitable Apparatus for Medical Electricity Tinfoil and Two Spare Leyden Jars</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulv. Stanni</td>
<td>6 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulv. Stanni</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cera flav.</td>
<td>4 cwt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metallic Bougies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lint</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aq. Ammoniacum cum Calc</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wax Cloath for preserving the beds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 Iron Cradles for the use of the out Settlements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THOS. JAMISON,
Principal Surgeon.

P.S.—I beg leave to observe His Majesty's Ships on this Station are Supplied with Medicines from the General Hospital by obtaining His Excellency's Order.

THOS. JAMISON,
Approved: WM. BLIGH.
Principal Surgeon.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.
(Despatch, per transport Duke of Portland; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 15th May, 1809.)

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 31st October, 1807.

I have received the inclosed Letter from Mr. Surgeon Jamison requesting leave of absence; but I beg to observe that all our Medical Assistants are not in the Colony.

I have, &c.,
WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure.]

SURGEON JAMISON TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.
My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, Octr. 16th, 1807.

From the latest accounts I have received from my friends, I find my family affairs much deranged, I therefore most earnestly intreat permission to return to Europe to settle them and bring out my Family, my delay shall be as short as possible, and to prevent any inconvenience arising to the Medical department, I will procure a Substitute to do my duty during my Absence.

I have, &c.,
THOS. JAMISON, Principal Surgeon.
GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.

(Despatch, per transport Duke of Portland; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 15th May, 1809.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 31st Octr., 1807.

My former letter* which I have had the honor to write will have informed you of the expenses of the Colony for the last year. On this head I have to observe that although the amount drawn for Grain was Ten Thousand and Twenty six Pounds, Fifteen Shillings and Eight Pence, our ways and means furnish Six Thousand One hundred and Seventy three Pounds Twelve Shillings by which the Grain account was Sixteen Thousand, Two Hundred Pounds, Seven Shillings and Eight Pence for consumption as the inclosed Paper will explain.

I now beg leave to inclose the Commissary’s Letter to me for Anticipated the ensuing twelve months, by which under the calculation he makes, Twenty one Thousand Pounds may be necessarily drawn for to supply the Grain for the Colony and its Dependencies.

Government’s outstanding debts which amounted to Ten Thousand Four Hundred and Seventy two Pounds and Four Pence, when I took the Command, have been reduced to Seven Thousand Three Hundred and four Pounds Ten Shillings and Six Pence, which by next August we hope to reduce more considerably; And as I admit no new debts to be incurred of any consequence, our Situation will annually become better.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[A copy of this return is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

COMMISSARY PALMER TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir, Sydney, 17th October, 1807.

I beg leave to represent to your Excellency, that from the present state of the Stores in these Settlements, and in consequence of the small quantity of Grain cultivated on Account of Government, considered with the great additional expenditure of all kinds of Provisions occasioned by the evacuation of Norfolk Island; the principal part of whose Inhabitants will become victualled by Government for a certain time, as well as by the Augmentation which is expected to the Military force here, Settlers and Wives and families of Prisoners who have and may be sent out with them, will render it absolutely necessary to purchase about Fifty two thousand Bushels of Grain during the ensuing year 1808 for which it will be requisite to draw on His

* Note 54.
Majesty's Treasury for a sum not less than Twenty One thousand pounds; provided that the Wheat can be procured at the price of Ten Shillings per Bushel, and Maize at the price of Five Shillings, agreeable to what was held out to the Settlers last Year as an encouragement for their cultivating their Lands;

I beg permission to apprize Your Excellency that in the above statement I have not calculated upon any Grain that may be received for the present outstanding Debts, nor have I reckoned upon any that may be obtained by Barter for the Supplies sent out by Government, or for any Cattle that may be disposed of for that Article; as I conceive that whatever Grain may be received on these Accounts will be only sufficient to remain on hand to guard against any Accident that may occur by Flood, Blight or otherwise to the present or ensuing Crops; as my so doing is only complying with that part of my Instructions wherein I am directed to keep in Store a Twelve Months supply of Provisions for this Settlement and its Dependencies, and I am now induced to adhere thereto in consequence of the Stores being at this time in such a state of repair as may justify the same as far as it may be prudent considering the destruction made by Weevil etc. to Grain in this Climate.

In the event of no Salt Provisions being sent out from England to this place previous to the expiration of the month of June next, until which time the present remains of Salt Provisions will only last at the present ration for the numbers now victualled in the Settlement; there will be unavoidably a necessity of providing Meat for the subsistence of the Civil, Military, and Prisoners victualled from the Stores, which from the very great scarcity of animal food in the Colony must cause a considerable addition to the Sums necessary to be drawn for, as the average price of all kinds of Meat is not less than One Shilling and ninepence per pound and the want of Salt Provisions will I much fear keep up the same; I beg leave further to observe that heretofore those persons victualled at Norfolk Island were not calculated upon in the demand for Salt provisions for the other Settlements in this Colony, though they are provided for in the present instance; and likewise from the number of Settlers with very large families who have arrived here, as well as the number of Prisoners allowed them as Servants, whilst to these must be added the Wives and Children of Prisoners, Free, who are sent out, and are also required to be maintained:—These considerations will, I hope, induce Your Excellency to see the necessity of providing for these contingencies.

I have, &c.,
JNO. PALMER, Commiss'y.
HAWKESBURY TO COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO SIR GEORGE SHEE.

(Despatch No. 1, per transport Duke of Portland.)

Government House, Sydney, New South Wales,

Sir,

In answer to your Letter of the 6th of October, 1806, concerning two Otaheite Youths sent out from England by the Brothers, I have the honor to inform you, that, according to your directions, they have been sent to their Native Country.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO SIR GEORGE SHEE.

(Despatch No. 2, per transport Duke of Portland.)

Government House, Sydney, New South Wales,

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter Despatch acknowledged of the 31st of March 1806, inclosing the Estimate of the Charge of defraying the Civil Establishment of New South Wales from the 1st of January to the 31st of December 1806.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

LORD HAWKESBURY* to THE COLONIAL GOVERNORS.†

(A circular despatch, per transport Sinclair.)

4th November, 1807.

Information having been received that France has taken forcible possession of certain Territories and Ports in Italy and in the Mediterranean and Adriatick Seas, and has subverted their Ancient Government; and erected in the room thereof New Governments; which under her influence are aiding in the execution of her Hostile Designs against the Property Commerce and Navigation of His Majesty's Subjects,—His Majesty has been pleased to order Letters of Marque and Commissions of Privateers to be granted against the Ships, Goods, and Inhabitants, of the Territories and Ports of Tuscany—The Kingdom of Naples, the Port and Territory of Ragusa and those of the Islands lately composing the Republick of the Seven Islands, and all other Ports and Places in the Mediterranean and Adriatick Seas, which are occupied by the Arms of France, or her Allies. I am therefore to signify to you The King's Commands, that you instantly cause the same to be made as public as possible in the under your Command in order that His Majesty's

*Note 55.
†Marginal note.—Circular to the West Indies, America, India, Cape, St. Helena, New South Wales, Goree.
Subjects may do their utmost in their several stations to make captures of the Ships belonging to the Ports and Places before-mentioned.

HAWKESBURY,
in the absence of Lord Castlereagh.

---

LORD HAWKESBURY* to the Colonial Governors:†

(A circular despatch, per transport Sinclair.)

Downing Street, 5th Novr., 1807.

Advice having been received of an actual Declaration of War by the Courts of Denmark against Great Britain, I am to signify to you The King's Command, that you instantly cause the same to be made as public as possible within......under your....... in order that His Majesty's Subjects may do their utmost in their several Stations to make captures of the Ships belonging to Denmark and to destroy its Commerce, for which purpose His Majesty has been pleased to order Letters of Marque and Commissions of Privateers to be granted in the usual manner.

HAWKESBURY,
in the absence of Lord Castlereagh.

---

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH to Governor Bligh.

(Despatch No. 2, per transport Sinclair.)

Sir, Downing Street, 30th December, 1807.

An Application having been made to this office by Lord Fitzwilliam for a leave of absence for Mr. D'Arcy Wentworth, I am to desire that he may be permitted to return to this Country for one year, provided it can be done without inconvenience to the public service.

I have, &c.,
CASTLEREAGH.

---

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH to Governor Bligh.

(Despatch No. 1, per transport Sinclair; acknowledged by Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux, 6th September, 1808.)

Sir, Downing Street, 31st December, 1807.

Your General Letter of the 9th Februy‡ last was brought by Capt'n King and received here on the 9th November, and has been laid before The King.

Much as I must lament the distress which the Colony has suffered from the Inundation of the Hawkesbury, and the Carelessness of the Colonists in not taking Precautions for securing their Corn when housed from the danger of Floods, which may ever be expected in that River, it is a source of much Satisfaction that the produce of the Harvest, though a bad one,
together with the Cargoes of Rice which have been ordered, seem sufficient to secure the Colony from anything like Famine; if the Calculation of your Letter be just, the proceeds of the Harvest in Wheat and Maize, joined to the Cargoes of Rice Expected, will produce an allowance of 2 lb. a person for the Colony for very near a year at the calculation of 8,000 inhabitants of all Ages; and I find you have made no Calculation for Potatoes, and which I understand are a certain Crop in the Colony.

With respect to Animal Food, you seem not to be in want; a year's supply was sent from hence in February last, and nearly a like Quantity is now going by the Sinclair and Recovery.

The Price you have fixed for the purchase of Wheat, viz., 14s. 9d. a bushel, is extremely high, though perhaps unavoidable, and, as you state in a subsequent Letter, will oblige the Commissary to draw Bills to the amount of £12,000. These Bills, under the Circumstances of the Calamity which has happened, will, of course, be honored; but the Consideration of such an Ex pense and of the Danger the Colony has experienced will increase your Exertion to take such measures as will secure it from the Recurrence of an Accident which prudence may certainly prevent. I shall hope, therefore, to hear that the Inhabitants, under your suggestion, have entered into such means of securing their Harvest as to prevent the possibility of such Ruinous Accidents as have lately endangered the Existence of the Colony.

It is impossible for me at this distance to judge of the Inexpediency of the grant to Mr. McArthur of Lands on the Western Side of the Nepean, and what Detriment may arise from limiting the extent of Range in which the Wild Cattle feed. He will, I should hope, readily acquiesce in accepting Lands in another Direction equally profitable for the Feeding of his Flocks, if his occupation of any part of the Cow Pasture should be a real Impediment to the increase of the Cattle; but I would wish to avoid giving any positive Direction for revoking a grant which has been directed to be made with a view of furthering the Spirit of Improvement.

I shall, however, attend to your Suggestion of not directing Lands to be granted in future to the West of the Nepean until I receive your Statement on the subject with such a description of that Quarter of the Country as will satisfy Government that it should not be Settled.

I am to express His Majesty's approbation of the Determination you have adopted to put an End to the Barter of Spirits which appears to have been abused to the great Injury of the Morals of the Colony, and I am to recommend that whatever Regulations you may find it most eligible to establish for the
Sale of Spirits, Yet that you will never admit a free Importation but preserve the Trade under your entire Controul, and that you will not fail rigorously to levy the Penalties you shall establish for preventing illegal Import. The Duties upon this Article will form one of the most material Sources of Revenue, and the application which is made of them for the support of the Orphan House ought to be an additional motive to the Settlers to concur in the policy of levying high Duties on the Article.

I am happy to find that you are so fully engaged in completing the Churches at Sydney, Parramatta, and the Hawkesbury. Mr. Marsden has represented the Religious State of the Colony and laid it also before the Archbishop of Canterbury; And I hope means will be found to induce a sufficient number of Clergymen to proceed to New South Wales by the next Ship, or when Mr. Marsden returns.

I shall also trust that some Schoolmasters, properly qualified, may be found, who will be induced to proceed at the same period.

You appear to be sensible of the Importance of promoting the Increase of Marriages in the Colony; and, undoubtedly, the very great proportion which appears to exist of illegitimate in comparison with Legitimate Children, leads to the conclusion that a proper System for advancing this grand object has not been adopted. From the Circumstances of the Colonists, and the Numbers that go out leaving their Wives or Husbands in England, and the Disproportion between the Sexes, it must be extremely difficult to remedy the evil complained of; but I have understood that sufficient Pains have not been taken with respect to the Disposal of the Female Convicts on their first arrival in the Colony, and that they have been indented to improper Persons in order to ease, as soon as possible, the Expense of supporting them by Government Rations. The Impolicy of this System is so obvious that I trust you will not persevere in it, but in every case endeavour to make the Reformation of the Female Convict and her regular Settlement by marriage a Consideration superior to the saving, for any short period, the expense of maintaining her.

In proportion as the Number of Orphans increase, the necessity augments of providing for their Education, so as to render them useful and creditable Members of Society; and, with regard to the Female Orphans, the utmost care should be taken in apprenticing them and settling them—taking some Security from such Persons as they may be bound apprentices to for the care of their Religion and Morals, and holding out Encouragement by Grants of Land to those who marry them, but not suffering such Grants of Land to be alienated during the Life of the Female Grantee.
Governor King has represented that the Growth of Hemp in
the Colony is very luxuriant and the Hemp of the best Staple.
As this is an object of Great consequence, I wish you to have a
full Experiment and Report made on the Subject, and you will
consider whether some Contract might not be entered into for
procuring a certain Quantity at a fixed price annually.

Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux—the Lieutenant-Governor of
Norfolk Island—returns in the Sinclair, and carries this Dis-
patch; And I am to desire that he may proceed to that Island,
and that the Establishment of it should be the same as under
Gov'r King, unless, in consequence of Mr. Windham’s letter, it
shall have been previously evacuated.

It is not wished, however, that the Number of Settlers should
be there increased; but it seems not adviseable to relinquish an
Island so very fertile, and which is so useful in affording Supplies
to the South Sea Whalers, and, occasionally, to Port Jackson. I
have recommended to Colonel Foveaux particularly to attend to
the Culture of the Coffee Plant, which, I believe, he introduced
in the Island, and which is now beginning to bear.

I shall wish to receive from you the fullest and most detailed
Accounts of the Settlements at Port Dalrymple, which, possessing
great Advantages, and in its position commanding the Navi-
gation of Bass’s Streights, and also in a Soil not only fertile but
in many parts clear of Wood, appears also to produce Iron Stone
of a very rich Quality; and if that part of the Country also
abounds in Lime Stone, this Settlement may be hereafter of
considerable Importance. I am on these accounts led to entertain
an opinion that the Colony at Port Dalrymple requires your
peculiar Attention and to be fully Settled; and I am to desire
you will take what means are in your power for ascertaining the
productions of its Soil, and especially those which are Mineral.

The Settlement of Hobart’s Town is represented by Governor
King to be at too great a distance for the General Resort of
Whalers, and, therefore, not likely soon to become of any
material Importance; and if this Information be right, you will
not send Settlers there, but retain it as a place where Convicts
may be usefully employed till the Utility of forming there a
permanent Establishment shall be more fully ascertained. I am,
at the same time, to desire you will repeat the caution given by
Mr. Windham to Lieut’nt-Governor Collins, who seems to be
inattentive in the Article of Expenditure, and desirous of with-
drawing himself upon every occasion from the Superintendance
of the Government of New South Wales, and anxious to receive
Orders from His Majesty’s Ministers alone. You will convince
him that he will be made responsible for such charges as he shall
Movements of the medical staff.

Under the Circumstances of this application, I cannot refuse allowing you to permit his absence from the Colony, and it must depend upon the Circumstances of your having such a supply of Assistant Surgeons as will not leave the Settlement in want of Medical Attendance. At present I am unable to procure Mates proper to be sent out to the Colony; and I am, therefore, to authorize you to take into the Service such Surgeons or Mates as may visit the Colony in any Ship that comes there, and whom you shall find eligible for Employment.

I am to desire you will carry into Execution the Grants of Land which were promised to Mr. Townson, Captain Short, Mr. Bunker, and Mr. Fitz, the private Recommendation of which you acknowledge to have received, and for which you wait for Official Authority.

The Explanation made by Commissary Palmer respecting the allowance of 15 per Cent., which it was alleged he appropriated to his own use, is fully Satisfactory.

I have, &c.,
CASTLEREAGH.

UNDER SECRETARY COOKE TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

(Despatch marked “Private,” per transport Sinclair; acknowledged by Governor Bligh to Viscount Castlereagh, 31st August, 1808.)

Sir,
Downing Street, 31st December, 1807.

[The first portion of this despatch is not available.]

I am to express Lord Castlereagh’s approbation of the measures taken by you to relieve the Colony from the late Calamities occasioned by the imprudence of the Colonists in not taking precautions against possible inundations.

I am also to Express his full approbation of the measures you are taking to prevent the barter of Spirits, and His Lordship hopes there is no officer or gentleman or planter in the Colony who will not give you the most cordial assistance in any measures which have a tendency to remedy those evils which the intemperate use of spirits so universally generates.

E. Cooke.
COOKE TO BLIGH.

UNDER SECRETARY COOKE TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

(Despatch, per transport Sinclair; acknowledged by Lieut.-Colonel Foveaux to Viscount Castlereagh, 6th September, 1808.)

Sir, Downing Street, 11th Jan., 1808.

I transmit to you by the direction of Lord Castlereagh the copy of a Letter from Mr. Barrow inclosing a Letter from the Commissioners of the Navy, a copy of which is herewith also inclosed:—And I am to desire that you will give every attention in your power to the recommendation of the Navy Board.

I conceive that the Drawings of the Frame Timbers alluded to in the Letter of the Navy Board are preserved in the Records of the Colony, but your own experience and knowledge would be sufficient to guide you in framing directions, should they not have been preserved. This Letter is transmitted by the Sinclair the proprietor of which has been disappointed of obtaining a license from the East India Company to procure a return cargo from India or China, and he may probably be induced to take a cargo of timber on very reasonable terms.

I am, &c.,
E. COOKE.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

MR. JOHN BARROW TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

Sir, Admiralty Office, 8 January, 1808.

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Navy Board for Lord Castlereagh's information, submitting the propriety of the Governor of New South Wales being directed to make a provision of timber agreeably to the drawings and qualities therein mentioned, and to send the same to England by any ships which may be returning to this country; and I am to signify their Lordships' request that he will be pleased to give the necessary orders, as speedily as possible, for the accomplishment of this object, acquainting me, for their Lordships' information with the steps taken on the occasion.

I am, &c.,
JOHN BARROW.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY TO THE HON. WILLIAM POLE.

Sir, Navy Office, 7th Jan., 1808.

The Right Honble. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having by their Secretary's letter of 24th July, 1806, directed us to lose no opportunity consistently with due economy of transporting such timber, as may be cut and is fit for ship building from New South Wales to England, by the return of any ships from that country; it appears very desirable in order that
we may take advantage of any occasions, which may offer themselves to transport such timber (which opportunities cannot be otherwise than very uncertain) that a store of that article should be prepared and kept in the country ready to ship.

We therefore desire you will please to submit to the right honble. the lords commiss’rs of the admiralty the propriety of making application to the secretary of state in order that directions may be given to the governor of new south wales to make a provision of timber agreeably to the drawings of the frame timbers of a 98, 74 and 38 gunship, which were prepared here and transmitted to John King, under secretary of state for this purpose in june, 1802,* and it appears to us, from an examination of the specimens of timber sent home in the Calcutta that the species known by the names of the

Stringy Bark  Box and
Iron Bark    Mahogany

are of the most durable quality and may be most advantageously employed in the construction of his majesty’s ships. We further propose that the governor of new south wales may be instructed to direct those species to be selected in preference to any other, and shaped into the different frame pieces alluded to. It will at the same time be proper that the governor should be directed to cause the pieces thus shaped to be piled in such a manner as will not only give them a degree of seasoning, but at the same time ensure their preservation; and that he should be desired to send such quantities of the timber so selected and shaped to england by any ships which may be returning to this country, when it can be done consistently with due economy.

We are desirous to obtain their lordships’ determination on this subject immediately, as we understand the Sinclair transport is now at spithead under orders for new south wales, by which opportunity it would be very desirable to convey these instructions to the governor.

We are, &c.,

W. S. THOMPSON.
H. LEGGE.
R. BARLOW.

Viscount Castlereagh to Governor Bligh.
(Despatch No. 3, per ship Star; acknowledged by Governor Bligh, 10th June, 1809.)

Sir,
Downing street, 4th March, 1808.

Mr. Thomas Kent, who has been strongly recommended to me by Mr. Thornton having applied for permission to go to Port Dalrymple as a settler, his request has been acceded to, and I am to desire you will give him every encouragement to

* Note 58.
which he appears entitled. You will cause a grant of 600 acres to be made out to him in Such Situation as he may fix upon with your approbation subject to the usual Reservations, and you will allow him the use of Six Convicts, which with himself and Servant are to be Victualled from the Government Store for eighteen months. You will also permit to land Six casks of rum, and two of wine, and allow him to purchase from the Government Store eight Cows one Bull and three Oxen for which he is to pay the money on the Spot.

Mr. Kent engaged to employ in the Settlement from £600 to £1,000, which in the event of his Speculation turning to advantage, he proposes to increase considerably.

I have, &c.,
CASTLEREAGH.

[Enclosure.]

[Land grant and assistance for Kent.]

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.
(Despatch No. 4, per ship Star.)

Sir, Downing Street, 30th March, 1808.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury having in consequence of a recommendation from this Office given directions to the Commissioners of Victualling to Ship 30 tons of Bay Salt for New South Wales to be disposed of by you partly in curing such meat as may belong to the Government, and the remainder by sale to Individuals, I herewith inclose to you a Copy of a Letter that has been received from Mr. Harrison on the subject, together with a copy of the Inclosure therein referred to, by which you will observe that 15 Tons of the said Article have been shipped on board the Recovery, and the same quantity on board the Sinclair, the Prime Cost of which, including the Casks, is £1,187 15s. You will therefore in disposing of any part of the same make such proportionate addition to the cost thereof as you have been directed to make to the several articles sent out to you from this Country for Barter.

I have, &c.,
CASTLEREAGH.

[Land grant for John Oxley.]
be made out to him in the usual form, and subject to the cus­
tomary reservations, a Grant of 600 acres near the Nepean,*
unless you should find that situation objectionable, and that you
will give him every encouragement to which he may appear en­
titled together with such assistance of convicts as you may be
enabled to afford him, consistently with a due attention to the
claims of other Individuals.

I have, &c,

CASTLEREAGH.

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

(Despatch No. 6, per ship Star.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 30th March, 1808.

I transmit to you herewith the Copy of a Letter that has
been received from Mr. Moore, Deputy Secretary at War dated
the 3rd instant, together with the Inclosure therein referred to,
suggesting the expediency of mutual aid being offered to the
Sick Soldiers and others by the Civil and Military Medical
Officers employed by Government (as a part of their duty and
without extra pay) at New South Wales; and I am to desire that,
in furtherance of this Plan, you do give the necessary orders to
the Civil Medical Officers under your Government, to attend
detachments of troops wherever they may be stationed without

a medical Officer.

I have, &c,

CASTLEREAGH.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of the letter enclosed is not available.]

MAJOR JOHNSTON TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.†

(Despatch marked A, per whaler Dart.)

Headquarters, Sydney, N. S. Wales, 11th April, 1808.

My Lord,

A series of almost incredible circumstances have imposed
upon me the distressing task and responsibility of superseding the
authority vested in Governor Bligh by His Majesty's Commission,
and of assuming the Government of this Colony until His
Majesty's Pleasure shall be signified, or until the arrival of an
Officer authorized to relieve me in the Command.

Whenever the facts that have influenced me throughout so
solemn a transaction shall be laid before my Gracious Sovereign,
I humbly trust His Majesty will approve of my conduct, and that
it will be apparent I had no alternative but to put Governor
Bligh in arrest to prevent an insurrection of the Inhabitants,

* Note 59. † Note 60.
and to secure him and the persons he confided in from being massacred by the incensed multitude; or, if the Governor had escaped so dreadful an end, and retained his Authority, to see His Majesty’s benevolent and paternal Government dishonoured by cruelties and merciless executions.

The event that I have the honor to report to your Lordship, took place on the 26th of last January, and although such a space of time has since elapsed, I have found it impossible to prepare that arranged detail, and that connected chain of evidence which so uncommon a subject has made it my indispensible duty to transmit to your Lordship.

Why I have been unable to perform this task, I shall as I proceed endeavour to explain, and I respectfully hope that the information and the evidence which I now propose to forward will prove to your Lordship that Governor Bligh has betrayed the high Trust and Confidence reposed in him by his Sovereign, and acted upon a predetermined plan to subvert the Laws of his Country, to terrify and influence the Courts of Justice, and to bereave those persons who had the misfortune to be obnoxious to him of their fortunes, their liberty, and their lives.

In the accomplishment of this plan, one act of oppression was succeeded in a progressive course by a greater, until a general Sensation of alarm and terror prevailed throughout the Settlement. Several inhabitants were dispossessed of their houses, and many others of respectable characters, or who had become opulent by trade, were threatened with the Governor’s resentment if they presumed to build upon or alienate their own lands.

These measures, and various other Acts of Violence were projected and supported by the Governor and a junto of unprincipled men, amongst whom it was well known, and has been since proved, the notorious George Crossly, sent to this colony for Perjury, was the principal person, and the one most confided in by the Governor.

Your Lordship will not be surprized that a Government conducted by the Aid of such a Minister, should be hated and detested, as well as feared.

All the inhabitants who were a little advanced in their circumstances beyond the common mass dreaded the approach of the moment when it should become their turn to be sacrificed to the avarice, the resentment, or the fury of the Governor and his friends.

But whilst they were trembling with Apprehension for their own Safety, the eyes of the whole were suddenly turned from the contemplation of the general danger to that of Mr. McArthur, a
gentleman who was many years an Officer in the New South Wales Corps, and who now possesses a large property in this Country.

The extent of Mr. McArthur's Estate, the number of his flocks and herds, it had been long seen, had made him extremely obnoxious to Gov'r Bligh. Mr. McArthur, sensible how much he had to dread from the ill-will of an Officer of the Gov'r's well-known character, endeavoured to provide for his security by the most scrupulous circumspection and prudence of conduct. Secluded in a profound retirement on his Estate, and unceasingly engaged in its management and the care and education of his children, his name was never heard of in any public business; but neither caution nor prudence could long shield him from the hostile spirit of the Gov'r. The attack was first commenced upon his reputation, and terminated in the imprisonment of his person in the common Gaol.

After a variety of introductory measures, which your Lordship will find detailed in the copy of the proceedings of a Court of Criminal Judicature, to which I shall hereafter refer, Mr. McArthur surrendered as a Prisoner at its bar on the 25th of last January, charged with two separate misdemeanours. When the Members of the Court had been sworn in, and they were proceeding to swear in Richard Atkins, Esquire, the Judge-Advocate, Mr. McArthur presented a Protest, in which he urged a variety of objections against that Officer's presiding at his trial. Mr. Atkins endeavoured to prevail upon the Court not to receive or hear the Protest read; but the Members, being of opinion it ought to be heard, directed Mr. McArthur to proceed. The Judge-Advocate then retired from his chair, and waited until Mr. McArthur had read the protest. When that was done he advanced again, and declared Mr. McArthur should be immediately committed to Gaol. The Court then interfered on behalf of Mr. McArthur, and, after a long altercation, the Judge-Advocate retired from the Court-House, leaving behind him his Papers. These were immediately taken possession of and examined by the Members, and those Papers led to a discovery that the whole plan of the trial had been arranged, and every question prepared that was to be asked the evidence of the prosecution by the infamous Crossley.

An immediate correspondence ensued between the Members of the Court and the Governor, in which the Members maintained the propriety of Mr. McArthur's objection to the Judge-Advocate; and the Governor as strenuously insisted upon the Judge-Advocate presiding at the trial.
Whilst this correspondence was carrying on, Mr. McArthur received information from several persons in the Court that a number of armed constables (most of whom were convicts) were parading without the door for the purpose of seizing his person and dragging him to Gaol.

As many of these men were of the most infamous character and entirely devoted to the Provost-Marshal, who is himself an abandoned and unprincipled person, Mr. McArthur was advised by his friends to appeal to the Court for protection against the danger to which he would be exposed on leaving the Court-House. The Court, considering the appeal to be well founded, transmitted Mr. McArthur's deposition to the Governor, with a letter recommending that the protection Mr. McArthur had required might be given to him; but no answer having been received at four o'clock, the Court remanded Mr. McArthur to his former Bail and adjourned.

The same evening I received a letter from the Governor requesting to see me without delay; but as I was then at my Country house, about four miles from the Town, where I had been confined that day, scarcely able to move and incapable of writing, occasioned by a violent hurt I had received from the oversetting of a Gig, I was under the necessity of returning a verbal answer by the Governor's Orderly, signifying that it would not be in my power to attend him.

The following morning Mr. McArthur was apprehended by a Warrant from the Judge-Advocate and three Magistrates, granted in consequence of a deposition from the Provost-Marshal, who falsely swore that Mr. McArthur had been set at large by the Court of Criminal Judicature, although he had received a notification from the Members previous to their adjournment that Mr. McArthur was remanded to his former Bail.

A very awful impression was made upon the minds of the Inhabitants, as I have been informed, when they saw Mr. McArthur taken to the Gaol; many respectable persons hastened to him; and when the Court assembled at ten o'clock his two Bondsmen presented a copy of the Warrant for his apprehension and a deposition from themselves.

The Court directly wrote to the Governor a letter expressive of their concern, and praying Mr. McArthur might be restored to his Bail. To this letter no answer was given, and the Court having waited until three o'clock adjourned.

When it was known that the Court had broken up without having procured Mr. McArthur's enlargement the agitation of the Town became greatly increased, and information was brought to me at four o'clock by Mr. Harris, Surgeon of the New South

* Note 61.
Wales Corps, that an insurrection of the Inhabitants was to be feared. In a few minutes after I had received this intelligence a Dragoon arrived with a letter from the Governor, in which I was informed that six of the Officers of the New South Wales Corps had been charged with treasonable practices, and were summoned to appear before the Governor and the Magistrates at nine o'clock the next morning. The communication of such extraordinary measures occasioned temporary forgetfulness of my bruises, and I immediately set off in a Carriage to the Town.

On my arrival at the Barracks I saw all the Civil and Military Officers collected, and the most respectable Inhabitants in conversation with them. The common people were also to be seen in various groups in every street murmuring and loudly complaining, whilst others were watching the movements of Crossley and the Magistrates, who frequently passed from the Judge-Advocate’s to the Government House. At this Moment it was also known that the Governor was shut up in Council with the desperate and depraved Crossley; Mr. Palmer, the Commissary; Mr. Campbell, a Merchant; and Mr. Arndell (the latter three Magistrates), and that Mr. Gore (the Provost-Marshal) and Mr. Fulton (the Chaplain) were also at Government House, all ready to sanction whatever Crossley proposed or the Governor ordered.

The Gentlemen who had assembled on my arrival earnestly entreated me to adopt decisive measures for the Safety of the Inhabitants and to dispel the great alarm, as it was understood throughout the Town that the Members of the Court of Criminal Judicature would be thrown into Gaol; and it was expected, after such a measure, nothing could limit the excess of the Governor’s cruelties; the Gentleman also warmly urged me to bail Mr. McArthur, so that he might consult with them on the measures most proper to recommend at so extraordinary a crisis.

As I had no doubt of the illegality of Mr. McArthur’s confinement, I felt no difficulty in acceding to the request, and Mr. McArthur being released from the gaol directly joined the Assembly of Officers and Inhabitants who were then at the Barracks.

In a short time after, a letter was presented to me imploring me instantly to put Governor Bligh in Arrest, and to assume the Command of the Colony. This letter was also approved of by all the Officers of the Corps present at Head Quarters; and as the events I had myself witnessed left me no cause to doubt the propriety and necessity of complying with this requisition, I immediately ordered the Corps under Arms, and directed four Officers to proceed to Government House and summon Governor
Bligh to resign his Authority. The Corps quickly followed, attended by the Civil Officers and a considerable number of respectable Inhabitants.*

The four Officers who had carried the Summons met me at the Governor's door and reported that he was nowhere to be found, nor any information to be obtained of him, although the strongest assurances had been given that his person should be strictly guarded from insult or violence.

After a rigid Search, the Governor, however, was at last discovered in a situation too disgraceful to be mentioned, and which I solemnly declare to your Lordship would have been most gratifying to my feelings had it been possible to have concealed from the Public.

As soon as Governor Bligh made his Appearance, I assured him of his personal Safety and of every attention in my power to offer him.

Whilst the Search was making for Governor Bligh, I was entreated by the Civil Officers and Inhabitants to proclaim Martial Law, and this request meeting my approbation, Martial Law was instantly proclaimed, and continued in force until the next day.

As not a single act of disorder or irregularity was committed during the interesting Scene that I have had the honor to describe to your Lordship, and as the most perfect peace and tranquility were restored throughout the whole Settlement, I published a Proclamation the next morning revoking the Order of the preceding evening and restoring the Civil Government. I also suspended from their Offices the Judge-Advocate, the Commissary, the Chaplain, and the Provost-Marshal, with all the Magistrates who it appeared had assisted with Crossley to support Governor Bligh in those measures which produced such disgraceful consequences to him and such general alarm and disquietude to the Inhabitants. The same day I filled the vacant Offices by persons who I had every reason to hope would discharge their different duties with fidelity and zeal until His Majesty should be pleased to make other arrangements.

On the evening of the 26th of January, and several succeeding days, Committees were engaged in examining the Judge-Advocate, the Commissary, the Governor's Secretary, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Arndell, Mr. Fulton, and Crossley, from whom many important proofs were obtained of the Governor's intentions and of his confidence in Crossley.

After these examinations were taken, I ordered the Court of Criminal Judicature to assemble that Mr. McArthur might be arraigned on the Indictment that was found amongst the Judge-
Acquittal of Macarthur.

The proof of Bligh's guilt.

Trial and transportation of Crossley.

Trial and imprisonment of Gore.

Examination of officers of the commissariat department.

Deposition of Andrew Thompson.

Advocate's Papers, and that the Trial might proceed on the plan Crossley had suggested to ensure his conviction.

The evidences were examined in the order Crossley had prescribed, and every question asked that he had previously dictated. Your Lordship will discover from the Copy of the trial that Mr. McArthur was acquitted without being put on his defence, and that a complete disclosure was made of the plans which had been deliberately formed for the ruin and destruction of that Gentleman.

I respectfully trust this trial and the confessions of the Magistrates and other confidential persons will convince your Lordship of the guilty intentions of Governor Bligh, and how little he regarded the honor of the sacred personage whom he represented, by suffering himself to be guided by a wretch like that man, Crossley, to persecute and oppress His Majesty's Subjects.

As soon as Mr. McArthur's trial was concluded, Crossley was brought before the Court, charged with acting as an Agent or Attorney after having been convicted of Perjury. The Offence being clearly proved, the Court sentenced him to be transported for seven years; and he has been since sent to the Coal-Mines at Newcastle to prevent him from agitating this Settlement again with the contrivance of new villainies.

Mr. Gore, the Provost-Marshal, has also been brought before another Court of Criminal Judicature, charged with willful and corrupt Perjury; but, having objected to one of the Members, on the plea of his being prejudiced against him, the Court admitted the objection; and, as he thought proper to refuse giving bail to appear before another Court, he was committed to Gaol until he does give bail, or until a Court can be found in which there shall be no Member to whom he has any objections.

Being convinced that the most shameful abuses had been practised in the expenditure of His Majesty's Stores, and in the distribution of the Public live Stock, I ordered that Mr. Fitz, Deputy-Commissary; Mr. Wiltshire, Mr. Gowen, and Mr. Baker, Storekeepers; Andrew Frazier, a servant of Mr. Commissary Palmer's; and Mr. John Jamieson, Superintendent of Stock, should be examined. The depositions of these persons, although extremely incomplete, will not, I persuade myself, be found inadequate to convince your Lordship of the various frauds that have been committed on the public property, and that His Majesty's interest has not been the first object of consideration with Governor Bligh and Mr. Commissary Palmer.

I would also entreat to lead your Lordship's attention to the deposition of one Andrew Thompson, formerly a convict, the Governor's confidential Manager of an Establishment on the

* Note 63. † Note 64.
Banks of the Hawkesbury. This man's confession will, in part, disclose to your Lordship the arrangements made by the Governor for the improvement of his private fortune at the expense of the Crown; and the correspondence of Thompson, found amongst the Governor's papers, will further prove the extensiveness of the plan upon which the Governor intended to proceed.

The Despatch from Lieut.-Colonel Paterson,* which I have now the honor to forward, will apprise your Lordship it is that Officer's intention to leave Port Dalrymple and proceed to this Settlement to relieve me.

I have requested the Commanding Officer of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise to get ready for sea, in compliance with Lieut.-Colonel Paterson's desire that she might be sent for him; and the ship now only waits for my Despatches.

Whether Lieut.-Colonel Paterson is correct in laying claim to this Command, under the existing circumstances of the Colony, I confess myself incompetent to form a decided opinion; but if, as I have understood, Lieut.-Colonel Paterson has a distinct appointment as Lieut.-Governor of Port Dalrymple, and Lieut.-Colonel Foveaux has been appointed by His Majesty Lieut.-Governor of the Territory, I should imagine that Lieut.-Colonel Paterson cannot with propriety quit Port Dalrymple. The Royal Patent for establishing a Civil form of Government in this Colony contains the following Clause:—"And if upon your death or absence out of our said Territory and its Dependencies there be no person upon the place commissioned or appointed by us to be our Lieut.-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of our Said Territory and its Dependencies, Our Will and Pleasure is that the Officer highest in rank who shall be at the time of your death or absence upon service within the same and who shall take the Oaths and subscribe the declaration appointed to be taken and subscribed by you or by the Commander-in-Chief of Our said Territory and its Dependencies, shall take upon him the Administration or the Government and execute Our said Commission and Instructions, and the Several Powers and Authorities therein contained, in the same manner and to all intents and purposes as other Our Governor or Commander-in-Chief should or ought to do in case of your absence until your return, or in all cases until Our further Pleasure be known therein."

It was in consequence of this Clause that Lieut.-Col. Paterson retained the Command here after the departure of Lieut.-Governor Grose, although he then held only the Rank of Captain in the Army, and Governor King, at the same time, was in the Territory, as Lieut.-Governor of a Dependency,† and a Master and Commander in the Navy.

* Note 65. † Note 66.
Forming my opinion from this precedent, and being assured of Lieut.-Col. Foveaux's appointment, I could not conjecture that Lieut.-Col. Paterson would think of leaving his Post at Port Dalrymple, as I apprehend his Supercession, after the arrival of Lieut.-Col. Foveaux, must be certain; but, circumstanced as I am, I had much rather commit an error, by resigning my present command, than expose myself to the slightest suspicion that a single measure I have adopted respecting Governor Bligh has originated in a desire of possessing myself of his Authority, or from any other than the pure motive of promoting the honor of His Majesty's Service, and preserving the tranquility of the Colony.

It was from this Motive that I was prevailed upon, at the entreaty of the Officers and the Inhabitants, to assume the Title of Lieut.-Governor, for I must not conceal from Your Lordship that very serious apprehensions were entertained of what might happen if any Officer of the Territory should relieve me before the arrival of Lieut.-Governor Foveaux, or until His Majesty's Pleasure shall be communicated.

If my styling myself Lieut.-Governor be an impropriety, I hope your Lordship will consider the motive, and make allowance for the delicacy and difficulty of a situation where I had no precedent to guide, and no choice but of difficulties. One of the Principal of these has been to determine how, and by what conveyance, Governor Bligh was to be sent to England. His own wish, your Lordship will learn from his letter, was to return in the Command of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise. But to that, it appeared to me, there were almost insurmountable obstacles, for I conceived it would be highly improper to allow him to come out of arrest; and I also knew he had behaved towards the Officers and crew of the Porpoise with such insufferable oppression and inhumanity that the most serious consequences might have arisen if he were permitted to exercise any authority on board her.

This information I received from Lieut. Symons (her present acting-commander), who expressed a determination to exhibit charges against Governor Bligh to the Lords of the Admiralty; and, as a preliminary step, he sent two of the Lieutenants to make Depositions respecting some dreadful insults they had received.

These circumstances, and the possibility that Governor Bligh might touch at one of His Majesty's foreign Settlements and excite injurious opinions of the causes of his supercession, induced me to make choice of the Pegasus, a private Vessel, and to enter into a conditional verbal agreement for his passage, if
the ship should prove in good condition after being surveyed. But when she had been favourably reported of, her owner, for some private reasons, considered it expedient to decline the bargain; and in this dilemma I was necessitated either to send Governor Bligh Home in the Dart, a South Sea Sealer, or to give him the option of taking his passage in the Porpoise, on the conditions that he should pledge his Word of Honor as an Officer that he would not attempt to assume any Authority, but consider himself under the restraint of a Military Arrest until he should receive His Majesty’s Commands.

To this he at last acceded, and I made application to the Acting Commander of His Majesty’s Ship to receive the Governor on board, and to furnish him with suitable accommodation for himself and Family.

In endeavouring to make arrangements for this purpose other obstacles were erected that I had not the power to remove, and produced a continuance of our correspondence. The Governor’s Letters on this occasion convinced me that neither his past misfortunes nor present humiliating condition had awakened in his breast a Sense of the advantages which may ever be expected from a manly and honorable regard to the strict spirit of our engagements. In truth, my Lord, his whole conduct left me without doubt that he designed to take the Command of His Majesty’s Ship the moment he put his foot on board her; and this determined me to send him immediately on board the Dart unless he unequivocally Subscribed the acknowledgment I required from him. Whilst this point was agitated, Lieut.-Colonel Paterson’s letters arrived in the Harrington from Port Dalrymple. The information they contained caused me to determine (as soon as I had ascertained, by a reference to the Public Papers, that Lieut.-Colonel Paterson had once held the Commission of Lieut.-Governor of the Territory) to postpone Governor Bligh’s departure, and to leave it to Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson to decide in what manner Governor Bligh shall be sent home.

I am now, my Lord, arrived at the most painful part of my task—an explanation of the causes that have prevented me from preparing a better arranged Statement of the transactions in which I have been engaged; and it is with deep concern I find myself obliged to report to your Lordship that the opposition from those persons from whom I had most reason to expect support has been one of the principal obstacles I have had to encounter.

When the Officers and Inhabitants found themselves relieved from the oppressions of Governor Bligh, the general joy that was
1808.
11 April.
Relief of the colonists by Bligh's arrest.

Attempted importation of spirits.

The ship Jenny seized for smuggling.

Meeting of vice-admiralty court.

felt displayed itself in rejoicings, bonfires, and illuminations, and in a manifestation of the most perfect unanimity. Even the lowest class of the Prisoners were influenced by the same Sentiments, and for a short time abandoned their habits of plundering. The contemplation of this happy scene more than repaid me for the increase of care, fatigue, and responsibility to which I had submitted for the public benefit; but the unanimity in which I felt so much pleasure I quickly discovered was not to be preserved without a sacrifice of His Majesty's interests, and a departure from the regulations that have been made to check the importation of Spirituous liquors into the Colony.

Unfortunately, at the time I took the Command, an American Ship, the Jenny, of Boston, lay in the Port, with five thousand Gallons of Rum and Brandy on board. Many persons were desirous to get permission to purchase this Cargo; but as Governor Bligh had allowed seven thousand Gallons to be landed out of the City of Edinburgh from the Cape of Good Hope, and from an American Brig, which was not then distributed, I thought it my duty to resist every Solicitation; and having received information that Spirits were Smuggling from the American, I ordered her to quit the Port, and sent the Colonial Schooner Estramina to escort her out of sight of land.

On the 13th February, four days after the Jenny sailed, it was reported that she had returned and put into Broken Bay, where she was said to be Smuggling her cargo. Boats were at my request directly armed and sent from the Porpoise with orders to seize the ship if any proof could be obtained of her Smuggling. When the Boats reached the Jenny they found a man from the shore preparing to take a Cask of Spirits, and as there were other strong corroborative proofs that Spirits had been or were prepared to be landed, the Ship was seized and brought back to the Port.

I immediately ordered a Vice-Admiralty Court to be Assembled, and Captain Symons, Acting Commander of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, appointed an Agent to prosecute his claim to the Ship and Cargo as a lawful prize for having violated the Plantation Laws. It appeared in evidence that there was a deficiency of twelve hundred and nine Gallons of the quantity of Spirits which the Jenny entered when she first arrived. But neither that circumstance nor many other strong proofs that an illicit trade had been carried on, were thought sufficient by the Court to warrant her condemnation. The Captain of the American, after giving all the trouble he could, entered a Protest and an Appeal, which will be transmitted with a copy of the Trial by the next Ship that sails from hence; and I am assured that when your
Lordship shall be acquainted with its contents, you will be convinced the condemnation of a Ship for smuggling will not easily be accomplished in New South Wales.

The departure of the Jenny with the remains of her cargo of Spirits was highly disapproved of by many, and the discontent which that event created was much increased by the discovery of my determination to reduce the expenditure of Public Money and Stores, to be extremely circumspect in the distribution of live Stock and Convicts, and not to alienate any lands but on the condition of the Grant being approved by His Majesty’s Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

Determined to persevere in this System, and finding I should require the aid of some Gentleman in whose integrity I should have confidence, I requested Mr. McArthur to assist me in the arduous undertaking.

As there was no Office vacant to which I could appoint him, and as it was necessary he should have some public character, I created an Office which has never before existed here, and I appointed him Secretary to the Colony. This unauthorized innovation I trust will not be disapproved, when my peculiar situation is considered, more particularly as it entails no additional expense upon the publick.

My intentions have been so faithfully seconded by the efforts of Mr. McArthur that three hundred persons who were Victualled and clothed by His Majesty when I took the Command now maintain themselves; and many of the most able of these people have been distributed amongst the Settlers to assist in the Cultivation of their lands.

Other comparatively insignificant arrangements have been made, and inquiries into many shameful frauds and abuses, have been commenced in the Department which Mr. McArthur has undertaken to conduct.

But every obstacle that Knavery or cunning could devise has been interposed to distract my attention, and to retard the accomplishment of those necessary objects. So widely extended is the influence of some of the persons who have been engaged in illicit or dishonest practices, that they have contrived to form a combination with several of the better Class, who ought to have held themselves superior to such connexions.

I am concerned to say that the two Mr. Blaxlands, persons who have received such extraordinary encouragement as Settlers, have been among the forwardest and most troublesome of my opposers. These Gentlemen have, unhappily for themselves, formed a connexion with an Inhabitant by the name of Lord, who was once a Convict but now possesses a very extensive

* Note 67.
fortune, or at least the appearance of it, and they have suffered themselves to be led by this man into a litigation that has drawn into its vortex several Officers, and proceeded to such lengths that I have been obliged, although with extreme reluctance, to order Mr. Grimes (who acted as Judge-Advocate after the suspension of Mr. Atkins) to take my despatches in the Dart, and Mr. Harris, Surgeon in the New South Wales Corps, to proceed with their duplicates in the Brothers.

Although I have the greatest cause to be dissatisfied with the part Mr. Grimes has suffered himself to be influenced to act, more particularly when the emergency of public affairs are considered, yet I cannot but hope, from my knowledge of his past conduct, that his errors have been errors of judgment more than of design; and I beg to refer your Lordship to Mr. Grimes for any information you may wish respecting Governor Bligh, with an entire confidence that he will relate to your Lordship many important facts.

By the Ship Brothers I shall do myself the honor to enter into a further explanation of my reasons for sending Mr. Grimes and Mr. Harris with my Despatches; And to provide against the failure of that Ship, I have requested Mr. McArthur, Junior, who takes his passage in the Dart with Mr. Grimes, to wait upon your Lordship as soon as he shall arrive in England.

After such an unpleasant recital as that which my duty has imposed upon me respecting the improper conduct of a few Individuals, it is with unfeigned satisfaction that I proceed to acquaint your Lordship of the contented and happy State in which all the middle and lower ranks of inhabitants remain; nor must I omit to report to your Lordship the exemplary and Soldierlike conduct of the New South Wales Corps, who to their most perfect obedience and strict discipline, unite the utmost watchfulness for the preservation of the public peace.

Permit me also to recommend to your Lordship’s favourable notice Mr. Bayly, my private Secretary, who also acts as Provost-Marshal during the Suspension of Mr. Gore. The zeal and active exertions of that gentleman has relieved me in a variety of different Services, and as he has long since given in his resignation to quit the Army, I beg to recommend him for a confirmation of the appointment of Provost-Marshal, under a perfect conviction that, should His Majesty be pleased to continue him in that Office, his Services would materially contribute to establish good order in the Police of this Settlement.

On reviewing the depositions to which I have referred, to establish the criminality of Governor Bligh, I observe that I have omitted to notice several representations which were transmitted
to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief last October. I therefore entreat permission to submit them to your Lordship, as proofs that neither the Soldier on duty has been screened against the Violence of Governor Bligh, nor the Soldier in his cottage from his oppression.

I shall no longer obtrude upon your Lordship on this occasion than to Solicit that whenever the representation of what has taken place here shall be communicated to my Gracious Sovereign, your Lordship will have the goodness to offer my humble assurances that I have sacrificed comparative ease, and have taken upon myself so great a responsibility rather than submit to be a witness of His Majesty’s sacred name being profaned and dishonoured by deeds of injustice and violence.

I have, &c.

GEO. JOHNSTON.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

THE TRIAL OF JOHN MACARTHUR.

Proceedings of a Court of Criminal Jurisdiction assembled at Sydney, in New South Wales, under the authority of His Excellency Governor Bligh’s Precept, bearing date the 20th January, 1808.

Sydney, New South Wales, 25th January, 1808.


The Precept read and Members sworn by the Judge-Advocate. John McArthur, Esq., the Prisoner at the Bar, addressed the Court, praying that he might be allowed to state an objection to Richard Atkins, Esq., the Judge-Advocate, sitting as Judge on his Trial, which the Members of the Court, conceiving it but Justice due to the prisoner, have required his objections to be stated previous to the Judge-Advocate being sworn. The Prisoner read the Paper marked A, and solemnly protests against the said Richard Atkins being allowed to take his seat as Judge on his Trial, for the reasons therein stated. The Court having taken the same into their mature and deliberate consideration, are of opinion that the objections set forth in the Prisoner’s Protest are good and lawful objections to Richard Atkins, Esq., sitting on his Trial, and feeling themselves bound to state their opinion to His Excellency the Governor on the Subject, do therefore state as follows:—

Sir, Court-house, 11.15 a.m., 25th January, 1808.

We, the Officers composing the Court of Criminal Jurisdiction this day assembled, beg leave to state to Your Excellency that a Right of Challenge, as per paper A, has been demanded by the Prisoner now before us to Richard Atkins, Esq., sitting as Judge on his Trial, which we have, after mature and deliberate consideration, agreed to allow as a good and lawful objection. We, therefore, submit to Your Excellency to determine on the propriety of appointing another Judge-Advocate to preside on the present Trial. We further pray Your Excellency’s protection in the execution of our
duty, having been grossly insulted and threatened by Richard Atkins, Esq., with a seeming view to deter us in our legal proceedings.

We have, &c.,
Signed by the Members of the Court.

Answer.

Gentlemen,

Government House, Sydney, 25th January, 1808,
Half-past Noon.

In answer to your Letter, just received, I conceive that there could have been no cause of Challenge to the Judge-Advocate, who is the Officer appointed by His Majesty's Patent, and without whose presence there could be no Court.

And I consider that the Judge-Advocate had a right to commit any Person who might commit any gross Insult to him while in his official capacity as Judge of the Court. I do not consider the Court to be formed without the Judge-Advocate, and when legally convened I have no right to interpose any Authority concerning its legal Acts.

I, therefore, can do no otherwise than direct that the Judge-Advocate take his Seat and act as directed by His Majesty's Letters Patent for the constituting the Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, which, being authorised by an Act of Parliament, is as follows:—

"And We further Will, Ordain, and Appoint that the said Court of Criminal Jurisdiction shall consist of Our Judge-Advocate for the Time being, together with such our six Officers of Our Sea and Land Services as Our Governor (or, in case of his Death or Absence, Our Lieutenant-Governor) shall by Precept, issued under his hand and Seal, convene from time to time for that purpose."

I am, &c.,
Directed to the Members by Name.
WM. BLIGH.

From the Court to the Governor.

Sir,
Sydney, 25th January, 1808.

We have had the Honor of Your Excellency's Opinion with respect to the objection made by a Prisoner (John McArthur, Esq.) at our Bar, to the Judge-Advocate. We beg Your Excellency to be assured that we have at all times the utmost deference to any Opinion delivered by Your Excellency; but, in the present case, we cannot, consistent with the Oath we have taken, or with our Consciences, sit with Richard Atkins, Esq., on the Trial of John McArthur, Esq., knowing as we do that the greatest enmity has for these thirteen or fourteen years past existed between the Parties. We pray Your Excellency's further consideration in the present case.

We have, &c.,
Signed by the Members of the Court.

Answer.

Gentlemen, Sydney, 25th January, 1808, quarter past 2 o'clock.

In reply to your second Letter of this date, I require that you deliver to Mr. William Gore, Provost-Marshal, and Mr. Edmund Griffin, my Secretary, who accompanies him on the occasion, all the Papers that the Judge-Advocate left on the Table, and which were refused to be sent to him by the Constable, and also those which the Prisoner, John McArthur, has read before you, that they may be delivered to the Judge-Advocate, His Majesty's legal Officer.

I am, &c.,
Directed to the Members by Name.
WM. BLIGH.
From the Court in Reply.

Sir,

Court House, Sydney, 25th January, 1808.

We are honored with your Excellency's letter requiring us to deliver to Mr. William Gore, Provost Marshal, and Mr. Edmund Griffin all the Papers the Judge Advocate left on the Table and also those which the Prisoner, John McArthur, Esq., read before us. As it is necessary that we should hold the Papers alluded to by Your Excellency for our own Justification, We beg Your Excellency will be pleased to excuse our giving them up. We are ready to render Your Excellency attested Copies of the whole if you require it.

We have, &c.,

Signed by the Members.

Answer.

Government House, Sydney, 25th January, 1808,

Gentlemen,

Three-quarters past Three o'clock.

I have required the Judge-Advocate's Papers, with those that were read by John McArthur, and I now demand finally your Answer in writing whether you will deliver those papers or not; And I again repeat that you are no Court without the Judge-Advocate.

I am, &c.,

Directed to the Members by Name.

Wm. Bligh.

From the Court in Answer.

Sir,

Sydney, 25th January, 1808.

In Answer to your Excellency's Letter, we beg leave to say that we are ready to furnish Your Excellency with attested Copies of all the Papers required, but the originals we are compelled to keep in justification of our Conduct; Should Your Excellency be pleased, for the furtherance of the Public Service, to appoint another Judge-Advocate for the Trial of John McArthur, Esquire, we are ready to deliver all the Papers to the Person so appointed. The Members of the Court, constituted by Your Excellency's Precept, and sworn in by the Judge-Advocate, beg leave to acquaint you that they have adjourned to wait Your Excellency's further pleasure.

We have, &c.,

Signed by the Members.

Four o'Clock.—The Prisoner, John McArthur, Esq., in a Paper marked B claims the Protection of the Court on the grounds therein stated, a Copy of which the Court feel it necessary to transmit to His Excellency the Governor with the following Letter:—

Sir,

Sydney, 25th January, 1808.

We take the liberty to enclose your Excellency a copy of the deposition made before us as members of the Criminal Court this day assembled, under your Excellency's precept, by John McArthur, Esq., a Prisoner at our Bar and we earnestly entreat that your Excellency will be pleased to order such protection to be given Mr. McArthur as in our humble opinion the nature of his complaint merits.

We have, &c.,

Signed by the Members.

Four o'Clock P.M.—The Prisoner, John McArthur, Esq., is remanded to his former Bail and Mr. Wm. Gore, the Provost Marshal, acquainted therewith by the Senior Members of the Court.
1808.

11 April.

Proceedings at the trial of John Macarthur.

Five o’Clock p.m.—The Court adjourned till to-morrow morning 10 o’Clock.

10 o’Clock, 26th January, 1808.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment, and the Prisoner, John McArthur, Esquire, not appearing at the Bar, and the Sureties being called on by the Court to bring forth the Body of the said John McArthur, Esqre., or to forfeit their recognizance, deliver into Court the Deposition marked C. The Court taking the same into consideration, feel themselves bound to record on their minutes that the Testimony therein quoted, and made by Mr. William Gore, the Provost-Marshal, before a Bench of Magistrates (as set forth in the Judge-Advocate’s warrant) is False; the Court therefore, on further consideration, think themselves bound to address His Excellency the Governor, as the Executive Authority of the Colony, on the Subject, as follows:—

Sir,

Court-house, Sydney, 26th January, 1808.

We have the Honor to enclose Your Excellency an attested Copy of the address delivered to the Court yesterday by John McArthur, Esquire, a Prisoner at our Bar. The Address we trust will induce Your Excellency to concur in the opinion we have given, that “The Judge-Advocate, Richard Atkins, Esquire, has been challenged on good and lawful grounds, and is ineligible to sit as a Judge in the Cause before us.”

We also take the liberty to submit to Your Excellency, that, having taken an Oath “well and truly to try, and a true deliverance make between Our Sovereign Lord the King and the Prisoner at the Bar, and a true Verdict give according to Evidence,” that we are bound to proceed to the Trial of John McArthur, Esquire, or to violate our Oath. We therefore pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to nominate some impartial person to execute the Office of Judge-Advocate.

It is with much concern we have learned by the enclosed Deposition made before us by G. Blaxcell, Esqre., and N. Bayly, Esqre., that the Body of John McArthur, Esqre., the Prisoner arraigned before us yesterday, has been forcibly arrested from the Bail which the Court remanded him in, which illegal Act of the Magistrates (grounded on the false Deposition of Mr. William Gore, Provost-Marshal) We beg leave to represent to Your Excellency, is in our opinion calculated to subvert the legal Authority and Independence of the Court of Criminal Jurisdiction constituted in this Colony by His Majesty’s Letters Patent, and we therefore pray Your Excellency will discountenance such Magisterial Proceedings, pregnant with the most serious consequences to the Community at large, and that Your Excellency will be pleased to take measures to restore John McArthur, Esq., to his former Bail, that the Court may proceed on his Trial.

We have, &c.,

Signed by the Members.

Three o’Clock.—The Court not being able to obtain an Answer from His Excellency (Altho’ by a verbal Message he promised to send one), and having waited since half past Noon, now adjourn till his Excellency’s pleasure is known.

Signed by the Members’ Order,

A. F. KEMP, J.P.
Copy of a Circular Letter sent to each Member of the Court after their Adjournment.

By His Excellency William Bligh, Esquire, Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, &c., &c.

The Judge-Advocate having presented a Memorial to me, in which you are charged with certain Crimes, You are therefore hereby required to appear before me, at Government House, at nine o'clock, to-morrow Morning, to answer in the Premises.

Given, &c., this 26th January, 1808.

Wm. Bligh.

To Captain Anthony Fenn Kemp,
Of His Majesty's New South Wales Corps.

By Command of His Excellency,

EDMUND Griffin, Secy.

Compared with the Original by us, of which it is a true Copy.

A. F. Kemp, J.P.

To the Members of the Criminal Court.

Gentlemen,

It will, I am convinced, excite your surprize, as I think it must that of every impartial man, to hear that I am brought a Prisoner to this Bar, utterly unacquainted, except from rumours, of the nature of the accusation against which I am to defend myself.

Such, however, is the fact; for although I have made three written applications to the Judge-Advocate for a Copy of the Indictment or Information, I have not been able to obtain it.

In this unprecedented Situation, and having been informed that the charge against me has been founded on certain events, which originated in the illegal and arbitrary conduct of the Judge-Advocate, as exemplified in the Correspondence and Warrants, I did consider it prudent, and a piece of Justice I owed to the Community, to protest against Richard Atkins, Esq., being appointed to sit as a Judge on a Trial wherein he is so much interested, and in which his own Security is so materially involved.

To prevent unnecessary delay and other consequences that I apprehended, I did, in a Letter to His Excellency Governor Bligh, protest against the Judge-Advocate, and respectfully required that a disinterested person might be appointed to preside at my Trial. To this His Excellency was pleased to answer "That the Law must take its course, as he does not feel himself justified to use any interference with the Executive Power," by which I suppose he meant the Judicial Authority, as I humbly conceive His Excellency's own Power must be the Executive.

Defeated in this Attempt to obtain what I know to be my lawful Right, my only alternative is to resort to the Members of this Court; and I do so under an entire confidence that whatever I can prove to be my Right, you, as Men of Honor, will grant me.

To you, then, Gentlemen, I appeal, and now solemnly protest against Richard Atkins, Esq., being allowed to take his seat as one of my Judges at this Trial.

To support this Protest, my first Objection is because there is a Suit pending betwixt us for the recovery of a Sum of Money that he unjustly withholds, and, as he is screened from the operation of the Law, is to be submitted to His Majesty's Ministers.
1808.
11 April.

Papers exhibited at the trial of John Macarthur.

My second Objection is because I can prove he has for many years cherished a rancorous inveteracy against me, which has displayed itself in the propagation of malignant falsehoods, and every act of Injustice that can be expected to proceed from a person armed with powers against a man whose life and conduct is, I trust, a public satire on his own.

My third Objection is because I have been long the object of his vindictive malice, in consequence of my having been called as an evidence to support an accusation made against him by John Harris, Esq., that he was a Swindler.

My fourth Objection is because he has associated and combined with that well-known dismembered Limb of the Law, George Crossley (and others of as wicked minds, although not quite so notorious) to accomplish my destruction. In proof of this charge I have Evidence to prove that Crossley has prepared the Information to be produced on this Trial, and has arranged the whole plan of the Evidence, he being considered eminently qualified to conduct that part of the business, from his past extensive practice in that particular branch of legal knowledge. I have also Proof in my hand, in the writing of the Veteran Practitioner, Crossley, which will convince the most sceptical Mind that other schemes have been agitated to deprive me of my Property, Liberty, Honor, and Life. Here it is, Gentlemen, read it; and after, read the Proceedings of a Bench of Magistrates; and you will see that, for presuming to complain of a most unlawful seizure of my property (which the Judge-Advocate joined in reprobating), it has been determined to ruin me. This precious Document came into my hands, as it were, by the interposition of Divine Providence; it was dropped from the Pocket of Crossley and brought to me; that you may consider it at your leisure I annex a Copy of it, and of the Proceedings of the Bench of Magistrates.

My fifth Objection is because Richard Atkins, Esq., is my Prosecutor in this Trial, and is so deeply interested to procure my Conviction that, should he fail, nothing but the arm of Power can save him from a Criminal Prosecution at this very Bar for his false imprisonment of me.

My sixth and last Objection is founded on his having already pronounced sentence of condemnation against me, as is presump­tuously proved (and can be clearly) by his declaring that the Bench of Magistrates had the power to punish me by Fine and Imprisonment, thereby clearly demonstrating an intention to deprive me of the benefit of my present Trial.

It will not, I presume, be denied that the Judge-Advocate, from the Constitution of this Court, combines the two characters of Judge and Juror, and that it follows as an indisputable consequence that any Objection which applies to either character is strictly applicable to him. All that therefore remains for me to do is to lay before you the legal Authorities on which I ground my Right of Challenge.

1st. Authority.—"The suspicion of Prejudice may be reasonably inferred against a Juror from the circumstance of his having an interest in the Cause whereby he may be led to wish the condemnation of the Prisoner.

"The prisoner must assign his cause of challenge of the Relevancy or Validity of which the Members are themselves the Judges. The most valid causes of Challenge are—Suspicion of Malice, of Prejudice, and infamous Character."—Tytler, p. 226.
2d. Authority.—“So jealous is the Law of the perfect impartiality of Jurors that it is allowed to be a good cause of Challenge that the Juror has been heard to give his opinion beforehand that the Party is guilty.”—Tytler, p. 228.

3d. “Two causes of Challenge impossible to be overruled are the charge of Corruption or Bribery verified by competent Proof, And Malice or hostile Enmity expressed by Word or Deed, against the Prisoner. Infamous Character is also a most relevant ground of Challenge.”—Tytler, p. 227.

4th. “It hath been allowed a good ground of Challenge on the Part of the Prisoner that the Juror hath declared his Opinion beforehand that the Party is guilty.”—Burne's Justice, 2nd vol., p. 813.

5th. “The Mayor of Hereford was laid by the Heels for sitting in Judgment in a Cause where he himself was Lessor of the Plaintiff in Ejectment, though he by the Charter was sole Judge of the Court.”—Burne, vol. iii, p. 26.

6th. “In the case of Foxham, Tithing in the County of Wilts, a Justice of the Peace was Surveyor of the Highways, and a matter which concerned his Office coming in question at the Sessions, he joined in making the Order, and his name was put in the Caption. Determined by Lord Chief Justice Holt: it ought not to be, as if an Action be brought by my Lord Chief Justice Trevor, in the Court of Common Pleas, it must be before Edward Neville Knight and his Associates, And not before Thomas Trevor, and it was quashed.”—Burne, vol. iii, p. 27.

7th. “And the better to remove all cause of suspicion of Partiality, it was wisely provided by the Statutes 4th Edward III, C. 2; 8th Richard II, C. 2; and 33rd Henry VIII, C. 24, That no Judge of Assize shall hold Pleas in any County wherein he was born or inhabits.”—Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. iii, p. 355.

8th. “Jurors may be challenged for suspicion of bias or partiality; this may be either a principal challenge, or to the favor. A principal Challenge is such where the Cause assigned carries with it evident marks of suspicion either of Malice or favour; as that he has an Interest in the cause, that there is an Action depending between him and the Party. These are principal grounds of Challenge, and, if true, cannot be overruled.”—Blackstone, vol. iii, p. 362.

Gentlemen, It would be an unpardonable waste of your time and an insult to your Understandings to press upon you more Authorities, for these I have submitted are clear to the point. You will now decide, Gentlemen, whether Law and Justice shall finally prevail against the contrivances of George Crossley. You have the eyes of an anxious Public upon you, trembling for the safety of their Property, their Liberty, and their Lives; to you has fallen the lot of deciding a point which perhaps involves the happiness or misery of Millions yet unborn. I conjure you in the name of Almighty God, in whose presence you stand, to consider the inestimable value of the precious Deposit with which you are now entrusted.

For my own part, knowing you as I do, I have no apprehensions. I feel assured that neither expectation of reward and favor nor dread of Persecution will influence your decision. It is to the Officers of the New South Wales Corps that the administration of Justice is committed; And who that is just has anything to dread? Sydney, 25th January, 1808. JOHN MCArTHUR.

A true Copy compared with the Original by us.

A. F. KEMP, J.P.
Papers exhibited at the trial of John Macarthur.

Copies of Papers referred to in the preceding Memorial.

[No. 1 referred to in Document A.]


Sir, Sydney, 20th January, 1808.

I learn from your Letter of yesterday's date to G. Blaxcell, Esq'r, that a Criminal Court is to be assembled on the 25th Inst., before which I am to be brought, and that I have to subpoena my Evidences through the Provost-Marshal.

As I am yet in ignorance of the nature of the accusation you may have to prefer against me to the Court, I presume you will see the necessity of immediately furnishing me with a copy of the intended Indictment or Information, to which, as you, sir, are well aware, I am entitled by Law.

I am, &c.,

John Macarthur.


Sir, 20th January, 1808.

As I am certain you are not, by Law, entitled to a Copy of your Indictment or Information, at least in the present Stage of the business, you will excuse my not complying with your request.

I am, &c.,

Rd. Atkins, J.-A.


Sir, 20th January, 1808.

As you say you are certain I am not entitled, by Law, to a copy of the Indictment or Information against me in the present Stage of the business, will you be pleased to acquaint me with the means by which I am to discover what Evidences I shall require to disprove an accusation, the particulars of which it is thought prudent to conceal from me—I say, thought prudent; for, to balance your certainty, Sir, by another, I am certain your refusal to grant my request is illegal, and such as you cannot justify. I therefore, hereby repeat the request.

I am, &c.,

John Macarthur.


Sir, 20th January, 1808.

In answer to your second Letter, I have only to refer you to my answer of your first Letter, and to add that your Indictment or Information is not for High Treason.

I am, &c.,

Rd. Atkins, J.-A.


Sir, 20th January, 1808.

As you repeat your first answer, and continue to refuse me a copy of the Indictment or Information, I also must repeat my last question, "By what means am I to discover what Evidences I shall require to disprove an Accusation, the particulars of which it is thought prudent to conceal?"

I am thankful for the assurance you have given that I am not to be tried for High Treason, as you well know, Sir, I had too much cause to apprehend it might be intended (that dreadful Crime
having been publicly charged against me by the Provost-Marshal in the name of His Excellency the Governor: But whether I am to be tried for Treason or a Misdemeanor, with all due deference to your superior legal knowledge, I maintain that I am entitled to a copy of the Indictment or Information, in either case; and I take the liberty to say, if you will condescend to consult your Law Authorities, that you will discover Trials for Misdemeanors are never brought on (unless by consent of Parties) until the next Assizes or Sessions after the Indictment or Information has been exhibited.

I am, &c.,
JOHN M'CARThUR.

A True Copy compared with the Original by us,
A. F. KEMP, J.P.

[No. 6] MR. JOHN M'CARThUR TO GOVERNOR BliGH.

Sir, Sydney, 22nd January, 1808.

I have been apprized by a Letter from the Judge-Advocate to G. Blaxcell, Esq., that I am to be brought before a Criminal Court on Monday, the 25th Instant, and I have also learnt that the Members of that Court have been nominated without any notification of Your Excellency's intention to appoint for the time being a Judge-Advocate to preside at my Trial who is not interested in the Event. I should, therefore, be wanting in Justice to myself if I neglected to Protest against Richard Atkins, Esq., being suffered to sit as the Judge at the impending Trial.

The reason on which I found my objection is because that Gentleman is deeply interested to obtain a Verdict against me, in so much that, should he fail of so doing, he, in the ordinary course of things, must inevitably descend from the proud Character of a Prosecutor to the humble and degraded one of a Prisoner, called upon to defend himself at the very Bar to which he is about to drag me, for the false imprisonment I have suffered under the authority of his illegal warrant.

On this ground it is, Sir, that I do solemnly protest against the said Richard Atkins, Esq., as a Judge upon my Trial; and, with all due Deference to your Excellency, that I require, as my lawful Right, that an impartial Judge may be appointed to discharge the duties of that sacred Office.

I have, &c.,
JOHN M'CARThUR.

[No. 7] SECRETARY GRIFFIN TO MR. JOHN M'CARThUR.

Government House, 22nd January, 1808.

His Excellency has directed me to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of yesterday's date, protesting against Richard Atkins, Esq., Judge-Advocate, as Judge upon your Trial.

Mr. Atkins being the Judge appointed by His Majesty, and the only person having the Power to sit as a Judge in the Courts in this Territory, His Excellency directs me to give you for answer that the Law must take its course, as He does not feel himself justified to use any Interference with the Executive Power as by His Majesty appointed.

I am, &c.,
EDMUND GRIFFIN,
Secretary.
HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA.

[No. 2 referred to in Document A.]

MR. JOHN MACARTHUR TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Parramatta, 1st January, 1808.

Sir,

I did myself the honor to address a Memorial to Your Excellency on the 29th Ultimo, containing the particulars of a Claim I have upon the Judge-Advocate, Richard Atkins, Esq're, for a debt of £82 9s. 5d. that I cannot induce him to pay, and praying that Your Excellency would be pleased in some manner to interpose Your authority in my Behalf, or to cause a Court of Civil Jurisdiction to be Constituted with powers to compel the said Judge-Advocate to Answer my demand according to Law. In reply thereto I yesterday received a Letter from Your Excellency's Secretary, acquainting me that a Court of Civil Jurisdiction is open to take cognizance of all Civil Actions, and that my Memorial will be further answered by the Judge-Advocate.

From this, I understand it is Your Excellency's Opinion that I ought to apply to the present Court of Civil Jurisdiction, of which the person by whom I am aggrieved, is Judge, and to call upon Mr. Atkins to issue a Writ to bring himself before himself to Answer my Complaint.

This, Sir, I hope I shall be excused for saying, would be a proceeding so Novel—would be so extremely opposite to the practice of every Court of Law, and, in my humble Opinion, so entirely inimical to the principles of natural Justice and Equity—that I take the liberty to entreat Your Excellency will be pleased to give my Memorial a reconsideration; for I persuade myself that you will then see the propriety of the request it contains, and that you will be induced to grant me an opportunity of establishing my claim before an impartial and disinterested Tribunal.

I have, &c.,
J. MACARTHUR.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE ATKINS TO MR. JOHN MACARTHUR.

Sir, 10th January, 1808.

Through the favor of His Excellency the Governor, I have been furnished with two Communications of yours—the One under the Shape of a Memorial and the other under that of a letter—on the subject of a Bill drawn by me on my Brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Bowyer, of nigh 15 Years' standing. Sir, that Bill comes to me in a very questionable shape (all its circumstances considered), no protest having yet been produced; but, let that be as it may, I cannot consider it at present (under the point of view you now stand, to take your trial at the next Criminal Court) as an Object for discussion. I must, therefore, decline entering on this or any other subject until after that period, our relative Situations not admitting it.

I am, &c.,
RICH'D. ATKINS.

P.S.—It never was, nor is it now, my Intention of availing myself of the Statute of Limitations, as my Letters will show.

MR. JOHN MACARTHUR TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Parramatta, 12th January, 1808.

Sir,

I take the liberty to enclose you the Copy of a letter I received yesterday from the Judge-Advocate, that I conclude from the manner in which Your Excellency's Name is introduced may be intended as an Answer to the letter I had the Honor to write you on the 1st Inst.
What Mr. Atkins can mean I am unable to conjecture, by saying the Bill I hold "comes in a very questionable shape (all its Circumstances considered), no protest having yet been produced"; but for the satisfaction of Your Excellency I beg leave to state that when the Bill was first presented for payment it was, on being dishonoured, regularly noted, and sent back to this Colony by Capt'n Brooks. Mr. Atkins, however, instead of shewing any solicitude to get rid of such a disagreeable testimony, had the address to persuade Capt'n Brookes that if the Bill was again presented to his Brother it would be paid; and to give the greater probability to the Assurance he wrote a declaration to that effect and signed it officially as Judge-Advocate. The Bill was, in consequence, taken again to England, but unhappily met with the same fate it had done at first.

On my return here in 1805 I communicated this unpleasant event to Mr. Atkins, and I received a written assurance that the Bill should soon be paid. More than two Years have expired since that promise was given, and I am now, in lieu of payment, told that a Bill drawn near 15 Years cannot be considered "at present," because I am to take my trial at the next Criminal Court.

If this withholding from me my Money be intended by the Judge-Advocate as a sort of precursory of a much more severe vengeance that he is meditating at this threatened Trial, and if your Excellency should continue to sustain his refusal to pay me by not allowing me to prove my claim before a disinterested Tribunal, I must submit with patience; nor will I any further trouble Your Excellency upon the Subject until there may be an opportunity to send, with Your dispatches, a Memorial to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c,

JNO. MCARTHUR.

A True Copy compared with the Original by us.

A. F. KEMP, J.P.

[No. 3 referred to in Document A.]

THE MEMORIAL OF JOHN MACARTHUR.

To William Bligh, Esquire, &c, &c.

MAY it please Your Excellency, The Memorial of John MacArthur,—

Respectfully Sheweth:—

That Richard Atkins, Esq., Judge-Advocate of this Colony, stands indebted to Your Memorialist in the sum of Eighty-Two pounds nine Shillings and five pence on account of the principal and Interest due on a Bill of Exchange, drawn on the 14th February, 1793, by the said Judge-Advocate, on his Brother, General Bowyer, and which on being presented for payment was refused by the General in the following remarkable words:—"I will not pay a Shilling for him." That repeated applications for payment of the said Bill have been since made to the said Judge-Advocate without effect.

That on the 21st Inst. Your Memorialist called at the House of the said Judge-Advocate with intention personally to require his Money; but the Judge-Advocate first caused himself to be denied, and, afterwards finding that Your Memorialist remained in his Garden, he sent a Servant to say he could not then be spoken with.

That Your Memorialist then left a Memorandum containing the
particulars of his demand, and on the next day he wrote to the Judge-Advocate as follows:—

"Mr. MacArthur will be thankful to Mr. Atkins if he will have the goodness to send him this Morning payment of the Bill which he delivered yesterday for £82 9s. 5d., being the principal and Interest due on Mr. Atkins's draft, in favour of Captain Boyde, drawn near fifteen Years ago."

That the Messenger who took Your Memorialist's note brought back the following Answer:—

"Sir,

"I have received your Account of a Bill drawn by me on Sir William Bowyer, so far back as the Year 1793, for £26 6s. Though I am well aware that by the Statute of Limitations I am not legally bound to pay it, yet, Sir, on your producing the Original Bill, together with the Protest, &c., I will pay it, together with the legal Interest from the time it was so protested, but not this day.

RICHARD ATKINS."

That Your Memorialist immediately after the receipt of this Letter caused the returned Bill (which is regularly noted for Non-Payment) to be presented to the said Judge-Advocate, when he declared there was a Mistake as to the Sum and interest, but he would be punctual to do what he had before said.

That Seven days have since elapsed, and Your Memorialist has heard nothing further from the said Judge-Advocate, which gave Your Memorialist cause to apprehend that the Judge-Advocate intends to avail himself of the Statute of Limitations, as he has expressly stated in his letter he can if he pleases.

That Your Memorialist being sensible he may have some trouble to set aside such a Plea, humbly submits to Your Excellency's better Judgment the unhappy effects it might produce on the Morals of this Colony if it should appear that a Judge resists the payment of a just Debt, without any other reason to Offer in his Defence than that he chose to take advantage of the Merciful and indulgent spirit of his Creditors.

Your Memorialist humbly trusts that this candid statement of facts will induce Your Excellency to interfere on his Behalf; and, at all events, Your Memorialist respectfully intreats that Your Excellency will be pleased to Constitute a Civil Court of Jurisdiction, with powers to compel the said Judge-Advocate, Rich'd Atkins, to answer Your Memorialist's demand according to law.

JOHN MCArTHUR.

Sydney, 29th Decr., 1807.

SECRETARY GRIFFIN TO MR. JOHN MCArTHUR.

Government House, Sydney, 30th December, 1807.

Sir,

His Excellency directs me to inform you, in Answer to Your Memorial of yesterday's date, that a Court of Civil Jurisdiction is open to take cognizance of all Civil Actions, and that he has communicated Your Memorial to Mr. Atkins, the Judge-Advocate, who will further answer it.

I am, &c.,

EDMUND GRIFFIN,
Secretary.

A True Copy compared with the Original by us.

A. F. KEMP, J.P.
The prisoner, John McArthur, Esq., now before the Court, claims their protection, he having received information from divers friendly persons that a large Body of Men are Armed with Orders to carry into execution a Warrant from the Judge-Advocate against him for exercising his lawful Right of Challenge against the said Judge-Advocate, and assigning his reasons for it, as he was directed to do by the Court. The Deponent further swears that, from the information he has received, he considers his Life in danger from the unprincipled and atrocious Characters that are combined against him under the direction of the infamous George Crossley; he therefore declines giving any Bail, and entreats the Court will be pleased to put him under the protection of a Military Guard, they being the only persons in whose hands he could consider himself secure.

J. McArthur.

A True Copy compared with the Original by us.

A. F. Kemp, J.P.

DEPOSITIONS OF BLAXCELL AND BAYLY.

To the Court of Criminal Jurisdiction Assembled, Garnham Blaxcell and Nicholas Bayly, Esq'res, do make Oath before this Court that John McArthur, Esq., was this Morning, about nine o'Clock, forcibly wrested from their Charge by two Constables by Virtue of a Warrant of which the following is a Copy, altho' he (the said John McArthur) was delivered in the charge of the said Garnham Blaxcell and Nicholas Bayly Yesterday, when the Court adjourned, by the Officers composing that Court:

Whereas Oath hath been made before us this day by Cumberland, William Gore, Esq., Provost-Marshal, that John McArthur, Esq., being surrendered into his Custody in discharge of his Bail, is at large, although he stands charged with certain Misdemeanours in inciting the people to hatred and contempt of the Government, and has escaped out of his Custody contrary to law.

These are, in His Majesty's Name, to require and strictly to charge and command you, and every of you, to take into your Custody the Body of the said John McArthur, and him safely keep and secure in His Majesty's Gaol at Sydney, to answer to all such Misdemeanours, Matters, and Things whereof he stands charged on the information exhibited against him, and him safely keep until he shall be delivered by due course of Law: hereof fail not at your peril.

Given, &c., this 25th January, 1808,—

Richard Atkins.
Thos. Arndell.
Rort. Campbell.
John Palmer.

The said Garnham Blaxcell and Nicholas Bayly do farther state that they do not consider the person of John McArthur safe, as he was when first put into Gaol delivered in charge of a Constable of notorious bad Character who formerly lived in His House, from whence he was turned away for robbing his Master, and who, as the said Garnham Blaxcell and Nicholas Bayly are informed, was appointed to do this duty although not his regular turn.
The said Garnham Blaxcell and Nicholas Bayly therefore humbly hope that the Court will take such Measures as in their Wisdom may appear to them necessary to restore to them (the said Garnham Blaxcell and Nicholas Bayly) the Body of the said John McArthur, Esq., their Bail Bond not being yet Cancelled.

G. BLAXCELL.
NICHOLAS BAYLY.

Sydney, 26th January, 1808.

A True Copy compared with the Original by us.

A. F. KEMP, J.P.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

SECRETARY GRIFFIN TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

Government House, Sydney,

Sir, 25th January, 1808, Half past Five o’Clock.

His Excellency under particular public circumstances which have occurred desires me to request you will see him without delay.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND GRIFFIN, Secy.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

DEPOSITION OF PROVOST-MARSHAL.

BENCH of Magistrates:—The Judge-Advocate, Thos. Arndell, John Palmer, Robert Campbell, Esq’re.

William Gore, Esq’re, Provost-Marshal, being sworn before us, upon his Oath, saith: That John McArthur, Esq’re, being under Bail to answer for certain misdemeanors, and having, as this Deponent verily believes, had notice that a Criminal Court would assemble this day, came into the place, together with his Bail, where the Persons intended to compose the said Court were met; and six of the Persons named, with the Judge-Advocate, to compose the said Court, having taken the usual Oath, the said Judge-Advocate not having then taken the Oath, the said John McArthur was, as this Deponent understood and believes, surrendered, the said Members and Judge-Advocate being then in the Room for the purpose of composing the said Court; and this Deponent saith that the said John McArthur, in a paper-writing under his hand, delivered to six of the Persons named in the precept, has stated himself to be a prisoner, and which this Deponent believes to be true; but the said John McArthur is not in Prison, in this Deponent’s Custody, in the County Jail or elsewhere; but has refused to give Bail to appear to answer the charges for the misdemeanors with which he stands charged; and this Deponent is informed and believes that the said John McArthur has procured some person or persons unknown, as a Military Guard, to
keep him out of this Deponent’s Custody. And this Deponent saith he verily believes he may become chargeable for such illegal escape, and prays the Bench of Magistrates to grant him an escape Warrant, or such other protection as the Case may require.

WM. GORE, Provost-Marshal.

Sworn before us, this 25th day of January, 1808,—

RICHD. ATKINS, ROBT. CAMPBELL,
THOS. ARNDELL, JNO. PALMER.

MEMORANDUM by the Members of the Court of Criminal Judicature, made the 26th January, 1808.

It appearing to the Court of Criminal Judicature now sitting under Authority of His Excellency the Governor’s Precept, bearing date the 25th Inst. January, that a Prisoner yesterday brought to the Bar, and remanded to his former Bail, has since that been committed to the Common Gaol of Sydney, forced out of the hands of his Sureties by a Warrant from the Bench of Magistrates, founded on a Deposition made before said Bench by Mr. William Gore, Provost-Marshal, that "The Prisoner (John McArthur, Esq’re) was at large, and escaped out of his Custody contrary to Law." We therefore think it a Justice due to the Prisoner to declare that the Deposition so made by Mr. William Gore is false and ill founded and that every legal Step will be resorted to by the Court to bring the Offender to Justice.

We are, &c.,

A. F. KEMP, Cap’n N.S.W. Corps.
J. BRABYN, Lieut., N.S.W. Corps.
WM. MOORE, Lieut.
THOS. LAYCOCK, Lieut.
WM. MINCHIN, Lieut.
WM. LAWSON, Lieut.

EXAMINATION of Captain Kemp before a Bench of Magistrates, March 1st, 1808.

Questn. 1.—You was a Member of the Court of Criminal Jurisdiction assembled on the 25th January? Answer.—I was the Senior Member.

2nd.—Did you on the Evening of that day previous to your Adjournment inform Willm. Gore, Esqre., then Provost Marshal that you had surrendered me* to my Bail? Answer.—Before the Court adjourned, I made a particular point of acquainting Mr. Gore, that the Court had remanded the Prisoner John McArthur Esqre. to his former Bail, he signified his assent by making a Bow.

* Note 68.
**Question by Mr. Gore.**—At what time between the meeting and the adjournment of the Court was it that you informed me of the surrender of John McArthur Esqre. to his bail? **Answer.**—To the best of my recollection it was between the hours of Three and four o’Clock.

A. F. KEMP.

Taken before Thos. Jamison and John Blaxland Esqrs. on the above mentioned day.

**[Enclosure No. 4.]**

**GOVERNOR BLIGH TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.**

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 26th January, 1808.

In answer to my Letter of Yesterday, I received a verbal Message by my Orderly from You that you was rendered by illness totally incapable of being at Sydney. I apprehend the same illness will deprive me of Your Assistance at this time; and the Judge-Advocate having laid a Memorial before me against six of your Officers for Practices which he conceives treasonable, I am under the Necessity of summoning them before me, and all the Magistrates have directions to attend at Nine o’Clock tomorrow Morning.

I leave it for you to judge whether Captain Abbott should be directed to attend at Sydney to command the Troops in your Absence.

I am, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

**COPY MEMORIAL*** of RICHARD ATKINS, ESQUIRE, JUDGE-ADVOCATE.

To His Excellency Governor Bligh, &c.

Sheweth:—

That by a certain Statute made in the 27th Year of His Present Majesty King George the Third, chap. 2, after reciting certain Authorities empowering His Majesty to transport certain Offenders to New South Wales, and that it might be found necessary that a Colony of a Civil Government should be established there, and that a Court of Criminal Jurisdiction should also be established within such place, with Authority to proceed in a more Summary way than are used in England according to the known and Established Laws thereof,—It is Enacted:

That His Majesty had Authority, by Commission under the great seal, to Authorize the person to be appointed Governor of such place to convene from time to time as Occasion might require a Court of Judicature for the Trial and punishment of all outrageous Misbehaviours as if committed within the Realm of

*Marginal note.—The rough draft of this memorial written by George Crossley the purport of it known throughout the Town directly after it was written.
England should be taken in Law to be Treason or Misprision thereof, Felony or Misdemeanour, which Court shall consist of the Judge-Advocate, to be appointed in and for such Place, together with six Officers of His Majesty's forces by Sea or Land, which Court should proceed to try such Offenders respectively before that Court, and cause the Charges against him to be read over, which Charges shall always be reduced into writing, and should be exhibited to the said Court by the Judge-Advocate, and by examining Witnesses upon Oath, to be administered by such Court as well for as against such Offenders respectively, and afterwards adjudging, by the Opinion of the major part of the persons composing such Court, that the party accused is or is not (as the case shall appear to them) Guilty of the Charge, and by pronouncing Judgment therein as upon a Conviction by verdict of death if the Offence be Capital, or of such Corporal Punishment, not extending to Capital punishment, as to the said Court shall seem meet.

And the said Court, it is Enacted, should be a Court of Record, and should have all such powers as by the Laws of England are incident and belonging to a Court of Record.

That His Majesty, in pursuance of the Power given by the said Act, did by His Letters Patent, bearing date the 2nd Day of April, in the 27th Year of his reign, Appoint such Court of Criminal Jurisdiction in this Colony, with the same powers as by the said Act is enacted, and did thereby, amongst other things, will, ordain, and Appoint that the said Court of Criminal Jurisdiction Should consist of His Majesty's Judge-Advocate for the time-being, together with such Six Officers of His Majestie's Sea or Land Service as His said Majestie's Governor should by precept Issued under his hand and Seal convene from time to time for that purpose, and that the same Court should have the powers as by the said Act is in that behalf directed.

That Your Memorialist was appointed by His Majesty his Judge-Advocate in this Colony, and hath been in the Actual exercise of his Office as Judge-Advocate of this Territory for the Term of Seven Years and upwards, and now is in the Actual possession of the said Office of Judge-Advocate.

That some time ago one John McArthur, Esquire, being Charged with Seditious Practices against His Majesty, his Crown, and Dignity, Was put in Arrest, and was admitted to Bail in the Penalty of £1,000, to Answer for the said Offence, and all other Offences, at the then next Criminal Court.

That Your Excellency having been pleased to Issue your precept under your hand and Seal (agreeable to the direction of the Patent) by which Anthony Fen Kemp, Captain in His Majesty's
New South Wales Corps; John Brabyn, William Moore, Thomas Laycock, William Minchin, and William Lawson, lieutenants in the same Corps, were appointed with your Memorialist to compose and become the Members of the said Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, to be held on the twenty fifth day of January Instant, for the trial of all such Offenders as should be brought before the said Court.

That, in Obedience to the said Precept, Your Memorialist caused the said Anth'\'y Fen Kemp, John Brabyn, William Moore, Thomas Laycock, William Minchin, and W'm Lawson to be Summoned to meet, and as it is the usual Custom for your Memorialist first to administer the Oath to such Six Members, and then for such Six Members to administer the Oath to your Memorialist previous to their being formed into a Court or taking cognizance as a Court of any matter of Charge against any person or persons whatever.

Your Memorialist having Sworn the said Anthony Fen Kemp, John Brabyn, William Moore, Thomas Laycock, William Minchin, and Will'm Lawson, Your Memorialist took the Book to have the Oath administered to himself before those persons, as is usual in such cases, when the said John McArthur made an Interruption and said he had protested against your Memorialist being a member of that Court to sit upon his Trial; whereupon your Memorialist informed the said Six Members that it was no Court without Your Memorialist, and he could not be objected to, as by the Terms of His Majesty's Patent, the Court could not be formed without the Judge-Advocate.

When Mr. Anth'\'y Fen Kemp said he was no more than a Juryman or one of themselves, and could or should be objected unto, And the said Anth'\'y Fen Kemp called out to the said Jno. McArthur to read his Objections, and your Memorialist was compelled to remove from his Seat and to hear a great Torrent of Threats and abusive Language read by the said John McArthur to the said persons in a very Violent and outrageous manner, and at the conclusion the said John McArthur Addressed them, in the presence of One thousand persons or more assembled in the Court, and made Use of these, or the like words:

"Now, Gentlemen, for God's sake, remember You have the Eyes of an expecting public upon you, trembling for the Safety of their Lives, Liberties, and properties."

And, upon Your Memorialist telling the said John McArthur that he would commit him for such his contemptuous Language, the said Anth'\'y Fen Kemp said to your Memorialist, "You Commit! No, Sir, I will commit you to Gaol"—or used words to that effect.
That your Memorialist, seeing nothing but confusion likely to ensue by the Conduct of the said Anthony Fen Kemp, John Brabyn, William Moore, Thos. Laycock, William Minchin, and William Lawson, and fearing for his Safety from the great Number of Soldiers with their Side-Arms then in the Courthouse, and others who had been Assembled, as your Memorialist believes, Your Memorialist called out that he adjourned the Court, and directed the People to disperse and come away, When the said Anthony Fen Kemp and the other five persons called the people back by saying, "Stay, Stay; tell the people not to go out. We are a Court."

That your Memorialist has since been informed and believes that the s'd John McArthur addressed these parties by saying, "Am I to be cast forth to the Mercy of a Set of Armed Ruffins—the Police"; and said to them that he had received private information from his friends that there was a Set of Armed Ruffins prepared against him when he went out, and requested those Officers to let him have a Military Guard, as in that case they knew they would have something to do to get at him.

And the said John McArthur, then being before brought into Court and surrendered in discharge of his Bail, and in Custody of the Provost-Marshal, was by the said Anthony Fen Kemp, John Brabyn, Willm. Moore, Tho. Laycock, William Minchin, and Wm. Lawson rescued out of the hands of the Civil power and put under the protection of the Military, as Your Memorialist hath heard and believes.

Your Memorialist Shews that a Charge was prepared against the said John McArthur for a certain Misdemeanor in Inciting the people to hatred and Contempt of His Majesty and of the Government as by the Constitution and Law established in this Territory, and for a false and seditious Libel, with intent to incite the People to hatred and Contempt of the Government, and for other High Misdemeanors.

That altho' the said Anthony Fen Kemp, John Brabyn, William Moore, Tho. Laycock, William Minchin, and Wm. Lawson well knew the Charges against the said John McArthur, and that he was under Bail to answer at a Criminal Court for such Offences against His Majesty, his Crown, and Dignity, and that they were to be Members to Sit on that Court, they all dined at a Public dinner with the said John McArthur the day before, and had the Colours of the Regiment of the New South Wales Corps flying all the day, with the Musical Band playing till a late hour.

That your Memorialist, having taken into Court all the Papers and Documents put into your Memorialist's hands by the Gover-
nor to be exhibited to the Evidence when produced, and also the
Information to file of Record, and other papers, the said Anthony
Fen Kemp, John Brabyn, William Moore, Thos. Laycock, William
Minchin, and William Lawson by this means possessed
themselves of those papers and Documents, and, altho' demanded,
have refused to deliver them up.

That your memorialist most humbly submits to the Judgment
of your Excellency that the Crimes the said Anthony Fen Kemp,
John Brabyn, William Moore, Thos. Laycock, William Minchin,
and William Lawson have so committed amount to a Usurpation
of His Majesty's Government, and tend to Incite or Create Rebel­
lion or other Outrageous treason in the people of this Territory.

And Pray your Excellency to take such Measures in this Case
as the Nature thereof, in Your Excellency's Judgment, may
require.

And your Memorialist will ever pray, &c.  RICH. ATKINS.

A true Copy of the original Draft by George Crossley com­
pared by us.

JOHN McARTHUR.
CHAS. THROSBY, J.P.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

MR. JOHN MACARTHUR AND OTHERS* TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

Sir,  26th January, 1808.

The present alarming State of this Colony, in which every
Man's Property, Liberty, and Life is endangered, induces us most
earnestly to implore you instantly to place Governor Bligh under
an Arrest and to assume the Command of the Colony. We pledge
ourselves, at a Moment of less Agitation, to come forward to
support the Measure with Our Fortunes and Our Lives.

We are, with great respect, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

By the principal part of the Civil Officers and respectable
Inhabitants.

A true Copy compared with the original.

R. FITZ, J.P.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

"PROCLAMATION.

"GEORGE JOHNSTON.

"The Public Peace being happily and, I trust in Almighty God,
permanently established, I hereby proclaim the Cessation of
Martial Law.

* Note 69.
"I have this day appointed Magistrates and other Public Functionaries from amongst the most respectable Officers and Inhabitants, which will, I hope, secure the impartial Administration of Justice, according to the Laws of England, as secured to us by the Patent of Our Most Gracious Sovereign.

"Words cannot too strongly convey my Approbation of the Behaviour of the whole Body of the People on the late memorable Event. By their manly, firm, and orderly Conduct they have shown themselves deserving of that Protection which I have felt it was my duty to give them, And which I doubt not they will continue to merit.

"In future no Man shall have just cause to complain of Violence, Injustice, or Oppression; No free Man shall be taken, imprisoned, or deprived of his House, Land, or Liberty, but by the Law; Justice shall be impartially administered, without regard to or respect of Persons; And every Man shall enjoy the Fruits of his Industry in Security.

"Soldiers!

"Your conduct has endeared you to every well-disposed Inhabitant in this Settlement. Persevere in the same honorable Path And you will establish the Credit of the New South Wales Corps on a Basis not to be Shaken.

"God save the King.

"By Command of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor,

"(Signed) NICHOLAS BAYLY,

"Secretary.

"Head-Quarters, Sydney, 27th January, 1808."

[Enclosure No. 7.*]
Orders for the examination of the papers of Bligh; and of Atkins and Palmer.

1808.
11 April.

Sydney, 28th January, 1808.

You are hereby directed to examine all the Papers belonging to William Bligh, Esq., and to detain all papers that in any way relate to the Public Concerns of this Colony and its Dependencies; all other papers you are to return him. You are to acquaint him that during your Examination of those papers he may be present and have any Friend or other persons also present he may choose to appoint.

You are afterwards to proceed to the examination of the papers of Richard Atkins, Esqr., and those of John Palmer, Esquire, and you are to detain every paper belonging to those Gentlemen, which are in any Shape connected with the Public Concerns of the Colony.

GEORGE JOHNSTON,
Lieutenant-Governor.


Bligh's objection to surrender papers.

Governor Bligh to Major Johnston.

Government House, Sydney,
Sir, 28th January, 1808.

By frequent private communications with His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies before I left England, I was ordered to inquire into particular circumstances, to which I have made Answers; and an application being made to me to give up the Public Papers of the Colony by a Committee from you, I think it due to my consequence and Situation, under the Consideration before Stated, to object to give up a particular Book and a few particular Papers to any person except yourself, Sealed.

I am, &c.,
WM. BLIGH.

Major Johnston’s Order.

Sydney, 28th January, 1808.

I HEREBY Command you to proceed to the Execution of my Orders, as expressed on the other side of this paper.

GEORGE JOHNSTON,
Lieutenant-Governor.


Mr. Nicholas Bayly to Governor Bligh.

Sydney, 28th January, 1808.

I AM directed by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor to acquaint you that the late Magistrates and other persons (who it is proved
you were in the habit of consulting) have been examined on Oath before Committees constituted under the Lieut.-Governor's Authority; that, from the Confessions of those Persons, it appears that you have been Acting upon a Settled Plan to subvert the Laws, to terrify and influence the Courts of Justice, and to deprive every person who had the misfortune to be obnoxious to you of their Property, Liberty, and Lives. The Lieutenant-Governor, feeling that an Offence of such Magnitude must be productive of the most serious consequences, is impelled by Sentiments of Humanity to give you this early notice that you may consider and seriously reflect on the measures which may be necessary for your Justification.

His Honor has further directed me to assure you that as soon as the examinations are complete, you shall be furnished with a Copy, and that, if you think proper, all the Evidences shall be re-examined in your presence, and be directed to answer any questions you like to propose to them. His Honor has also desired me to assure you that it will give him the greatest satisfaction to contribute by every means in his power to the Alleviation of the distress of your present Situation, and to the comfort and accommodation of you and your Family.

Nicholas Bayly,
Secretary.

[F] Mr. Nicholas Bayly to Governor Bligh.

Note.—Governor Bligh having expressed some apprehensions that an Investigation of his conduct was to take place in this Country, the following Message was sent in explanation:—

Sydney, 29th January, 1808.

I am directed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to acquaint you, Sir, that the Message I delivered Yesterday was only intended to apprise you that the Confession of the late Magistrates (combined with other evidence) would occasion an accusation of the most serious kind to be preferred to His Majesty's Government against you, of which His Honor was induced, by Sentiments of humanity, to give you the earliest Notice; And that, as you appeared to Misunderstand his meaning, and to think an enquiry was to take place in this Country on your Past Conduct, His Honor was solicitous to correct such a Mistaken belief.

His Honor also directs me to State that he shall feel himself under the necessity of declining to receive any addresses from you unless they are directed to him as Lieutenant-Governor of this Territory.

Nicholas Bayly.
1808.
11 April.

Method to be adopted for the maintenance of Bligh’s household.

Mr. Nicholas Bayly to Governor Bligh.

29th January, 1808.

I am directed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to acquaint you that whatever supply of Live Stock you may require for the Subsistence of your Family shall be immediately furnished from the public Herds and Flocks, as usual; that, if you choose to retain your present establishment of Servants, their Rations shall continue to be issued from the Public Stores. His Honor has further directed me to state to you, Sir, that receipts will be required for every Article issued on your Account; that a Charge will be made for the same at the Current Market Prices; and that, when you leave the Colony, an Account will be made up and transmitted to His Majesty’s Ministers, that they may determine whether such Stock, Provisions, and Stores are or are not to be paid for by you. His Honor has also directed me to state that the Exigencies of the Public Service oblige him to reduce your establishment of Horses to five, and His Honor requests that you will direct such to be selected as you most approve.

NICHOLAS BAYLY.

[1] Governor Bligh to Mr. Nicholas Bayly.


GOVERNOR BLAGH requests a Copy of the list of Papers which have been taken from Government House from him. Mr. Griffin, his Secretary, who lives at Lieut. Moore’s, can Copy them as agreed by Mr. Bayly and Mr. Blaxcell, if Lieutenant-Governor Johnston approves of it.

Governor Bligh will also be obliged to Mr. Bayly for the written Messages which he was so polite to say he would send, and which he took away by mistake the 28th Instant.

Governor Bligh will comply with Lieutenant-Governor Johnston’s directions respecting the Horses, Servants, and Provisions, and requests Mr. Bayly to inform the Lieutenant-Governor of it.
1st February, 1808.

I am directed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to wait on you, Sir, and to say that if you have determined on any Plan of finishing the Tomb of your late Son-in-Law, Captain Putland, or, if you have not, and are desirous to consult with any of the Artificers upon the Subject, they shall be immediately ordered to wait upon you, and to proceed to the execution of your Wishes. His Honor thinks it will be proper that an estimate may be made of the Expence, which will be transmitted with other Accounts, for His Majesty's Ministers to decide whether the Tomb is to be finished at your Expence or that of the Public.

N. Bayly,
Secretary.

Sir,

Government House, Sydney, 1st February, 1808.

Being Captain of His Majesty’s ship Porpoise (now absent from Port Jackson on Service), by virtue of a Commission from the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of the 13th November, 1805, and, by a Subsequent Order of their Lordships, dated 27th February, 1807, required and directed to hoist and wear a Broad Pendant, which constitutes the Rank of Commodore, I have to state the same for your information, in order that I might be permitted to prepare to Sail for England as soon after her Arrival as Possible.

I am, &c.,

Wm. Bligh.

Sir,

Head-quarters, Sydney, 1st February, 1808.

I have it in Command from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to acquaint you, in Answer to your Letter of this day, that the causes of your supercession are of so Serious a Nature that your Arrest will be continued until His Majesty’s pleasure shall be known, and that every exertion is making to facilitate your departure from hence for England. His Honor has also directed me to acquaint you that it is his intentions to send you Home by a Private Ship, and that every necessary accommodation shall be provided for you and your Family.

I have, &c.,

Nicholas Bayly,
Secretary.

* Note 71.
Governor Bligh to Major Johnston.

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 2nd February, 1808.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary’s Letter of Yesterday’s date, in Consequence of my Letter to you of the same date; but as I do not consider it a sufficient Justification for me to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for my not proceeding to England in His Majesty’s Ship Porpoise, I think it proper to transmit for your further information a Copy of their Lordships Commission, constituting and appointing me Captain of His Majesty’s Ship Porpoise, and of their Lordships’ Orders directing me to hoist and wear a Broad Pendant (alluded to in my Letter of Yesterday’s date), which you will observe have not the most distant reference to my Situation as Governor of His Majesty’s Territory of New South Wales, in which I consider myself under an Arrest until I arrive in England, and His Majesty’s Pleasure is known.

I am, &c.,
WM. BLIGH.

Mr. Nicholas Bayly to Governor Bligh.

Sir, Headquarters, Sydney, 2nd February, 1808.

I am commanded by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to sail in the Porpoise.

I am further commanded to acquaint you that His Honor feels great concern at being obliged to decline complying with any wish of yours, but that he cannot permit you, Sir, to return to England in His Majesty’s Ship, the Porpoise, without acting contrary to his own Sense of what his duty requires.

I have, &c.,
N. BAYLY,
Secretary.

Mr. Nicholas Bayly to Governor Bligh.

Sydney, 5th February, 1808.

I am directed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to apprize you that he cannot allow you to hold any communication with the Officers and Seamen of His Majesty’s Ship Porpoise, and that He shall consider any attempt to do so, either by Letter or otherwise, as a Breach of your Arrest.

N. BAYLY,
Secretary.

Mr. Nicholas Bayly to Governor Bligh.

Sydney, 8th February, 1808.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has directed me, Sir, to inform you that he intends to send Dispatches to His Majesty’s
Ministers by the Ship Dart, and that she will Sail in Ten days; that, if you are desirous to send any Letters by her, either publick or private, they shall be put into the Dispatch Box; and, if you wish it, the Box shall be Sealed in your presence with your own Seal.

N. BAYLY,
Secretary.

[Q] Mr. Nicholas Bayly to Governor Bligh.

Sydney, 11th February, 1808.

I am ordered by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to inform you, Sir, that he has agreed for the Cabin of the Pegasus and 20 tons of Freight, intending to send you to England in that Vessel; that the Cabin shall be fitted up in any manner you think proper to point out; and that you may be enabled to arrange your Accommodations to your own wishes, His Honor has desired me to present you with a Plan of the Cabin as it is now divided; that a Survey will be immediately ordered on the Ship; and, if you desire it, a Boat shall attend to take you on board, that you may examine her Yourself, and determine if anything be wanting which can be supplied to contribute to the Safety and comfort of your voyage.

If any of the Servants you may select to accompany you are Prisoners, or if there be any Medical person you may like to attend you, their Emancipations will be given to them, Subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. The Lieutenant-Governor will be thankful if you will come to some decision respecting the completion of the Tomb of your late Son-in-Law.

NICHOLAS BAYLY,
Secretary.

[R] Governor Bligh to Major Johnston.

Sir,

In Answer to your Message by Mr. Bayly this Morning, stating that you had agreed for the Cabin of the Pegasus and 20 tons of Freight in Order to Convey me to England in that Vessel, and that accommodation should be fitted to my wishes and everything supplied to contribute to the safety and comfort of my Voyage, I trust the Objections I now make will be very maturely considered, to the Safety of my life, and that I may not, with my Family and Friends, be sent in the above Ship to perform a Voyage of the greatest danger through the tempestuous Weather which is ever, during the Winter Season, from hence round Cape Horn, and where we can find no Port to get relief; to which I
must add the distresses that will attend an affectionate Daughter, who is to accompany me in a very weak and low state, and who is constantly confined and sick at sea.

My objections to the Pegasus, under the impressions of the very long voyage I have to perform, are that I consider her too small and too weak for my safety and accommodation. If she was of a sufficient burthen I should then be under the necessity of objecting to her, as her iron fastenings are insecure; her bottom not sufficiently tight; her iron work, from the great age of the ship, may be in a decayed state and not sufficient; her sheathing green wood, and that she will be dangerously leaky; that her pumps will not keep her free; that her rigging, from long wear in a hot climate, is perished and will not support the masts in long and continued storms now to be met with; and that I do not consider her well found in either sails, anchors, or cables.

Under such calamitous expectations, founded on sound and great experience, I have to call your attention how the whole may be avoided, and I trust to your entire satisfaction, without loss of time, increase of expense, or hindrance to the public service, and which I must state to obviate any supposed necessity of my proceeding in the said ship Pegasus.

Several ships will arrive here next month; these ships (whalers) are all copper-bottomed, and well-found, and on their arrival will in a few days be ready to sail for England.

I may here also observe that Mr. Campbell's ship, the Albion, is soon expected, and should you approve of my desire to leave in that ship, the expense may be left for the decision of His Majesty's Ministers. The Alexander (Brooks) is hourly expected from England, and should she arrive previous to the Albion, Mr. Campbell will also engage that she shall sail with me home, with every exertion after her arrival, on the same terms.

To this I must likewise beg you will consider that it will be some time before my papers in your possession will be ready for me, and my affairs settled, to conclude which I will not lose a moment in executing.

With regard to the medical assistants and the servants you have been so good as to offer me, I have to request a short time to deliberate who I may name for that purpose.

I am, &c.,
WM. BLIGHT.

[8] Mr. Nicholas Bayly to Governor Bligh.

Sir,

Sydney, 19th March, 1808.

I am commanded by His Honor, the Lieut.-Governor, to inform you that the objections expressed in your letter of the
11th Ult'o against the Pegasus occas'd him to defer making any conclusive Agreement for the hire of that Vessel until her repairs should be completed, and he should be enabled, by the report of experienced Officers and Ship Carpenters, to form a Correct Opinion of her Condition.

A Survey has in Consequence been held upon her, and a favourable report has been made; but, as circumstances have arisen which have induced her Owners to decline freighting her to Government, The Lieut'-Gov'r has directed me to enclose a Copy of the order and report of survey that you may be satisfied he never entertained a thought of sending you home in an insecure Ship.

I am further ordered to express the L’t-Governor’s great regret that none of the Ships have arrived what you appear to have expected this month, and to inform you that as the Winter Season is advancing he considers himself obliged to hasten your departure.

You are aware, Sir, that the choice of means to carry this measure into effect is extremely circumscribed, and that there is no Ship in this port on board which you and your Family can be comfortably accommodated, except His Majesty’s Ship Porpoise.

The Accompanying Copy of a Letter to the Acting Commander of His Majesty’s Ship, and that of his Reply will convince you that there are insuperable objections to your going on board the Porpoise, unless at your own particular request, and under a Solemn engagement on your Word of Honor as an Officer that you will not attempt to assume any Command, and that you will consider yourself in Arrest until His Majesty’s pleasure shall be signified on your late supercession. On these Conditions being acquiesced in, the Lieutenant-Governor has Commanded me to inform you that a requisition shall be made to Captain Symons to receive you and your Family on board, and to proceed to England; but, should you think it proper or prudent to reject this arrangement, much as the Lieu’t-Governor will regret separating you from your Family, and being obliged to put you on board a Vessel in which he cannot procure you Suitable accommodations, Yet a sense of duty, arising from a regard to the welfare of the Colony and the honor of His Majesty’s Service, leaves him no choice but that of sending you Home in the Ship Dart, now ready to Sail.

I have, &c.,

N. Bayly,
Secretary.
1808.
11 April.
Orders for the survey of the ship Pegasus.

[Order of Survey]
Copy of the Order and report of Survey referred to in the above Letter.

By His Honor George Johnston, Esqr., Lieutenant-Governor of the Territory of New South Wales, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS I have deemed it expedient for the good of His Majesty's Service to engage with the Owner of the Ship Pegasus for a certain Portion of Tonnage of that Ship from hence to England, provided upon a due Examination of her State and Condition, she is found capable of performing that Service.

You are therefore hereby required and directed to repair on board the said Ship Pegasus, and there take a Strict and Careful Survey, on her Hull Masts, Rigging and Sails, and report to me from under your hands the exact State in which they appear to be; taking particular care to examine the Soundness and tightness of her bottom (which has recently been Sheathed), the Security of her Iron fastenings Timbers and Upper Works whether her rigging is in good and fit State, her Masts Sound, and Sails in sufficient quantity and good repair—and whether the said Ship Pegasus is in all respects capable of performing a voyage to England with Safety.

You will also examine and report the State of her Ground Tackle, noticing any and what Articles she may appear to be in want of. And finally to take this Survey, with Care Accuracy, and impartiality and to make Oath to the Truth of your Report.

Given under my hand at Sydney in the Territory aforesaid this 18th day of February 1808.

GEO. JOHNSTON.

To
Jas. Symons, Esqr., Commander H.M.S. Porpoise;
Mr. Roger Best, Carpenter;
Mr. Russell, Master of the Brothers;
Mr. Smith, Master of the Dart;
Mr. Bunker, late Master of the Eliz'h.

[U] Survey of the ship Pegasus.

Pursuant to an Order from His Honor George Johnston Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the Territory of New South Wales, &c., &c.

We the undersigned persons have this day repaired on board the Ship Pegasus and there taken a Strict and careful Survey of the Ships Hull, Masts, Rigging and Sails, Anchors and Cables.
JOHNSTON TO CASTLEREAGH. 251

Together with her Yards, and other Spars, and do find them as follows (vizt):

That the Ship’s Hull, Timbers and Iron fastenings are good, that she makes no Water, her Bottom and Sheathing are good, Masts and Yards good and sufficient in number; her Lower Top Mast and running Rigging Sails, two Cables, one Hawser, and one Anchor, are in good State wanting the following Articles to proceed on so long a Voyage (vizt) Two Anchors, One 13 Cwt., the other between 2 and 5 Cwt. One 6 or 7 Inch Hawser, One Main Stay Sail, One Jib, One Fore Top Mast Stay Sail, One Mizen Course, and two Steps for the Fore and Main Masts.

And we are of Opinion that the Ship is in every respect (if furnished with the above Articles) capable of performing the voyage to England with the greatest Safety, And we do declare that we have taken this Survey, with such care and equity that we are willing (if required) to make Oath to the impartiality of our Proceedings.

Given under our hands on board the said Ship Pegasus, Sydney Cove, New South Wales, this 2nd day of March, 1808.

J. SYMONS, Commander of H.M.S. Porpoise;
R. BEST, Carpenter of do.;
O. RUSSELL, Master of the Brothers;
RICH’D SMITH, Master of the Dart;
E. BUNKER, late Master of the Elizabeth.

Sworn before me this 5th March 1808
C. GRIMES, Acting J.-Ad.

Sails on board in good repair belonging to the Pegasus (vizt)
One New Main Sail—Two Fore Sails—Two Fore top Sails—One Main Top Sail—One Mizen Top Sail—One Main Top Gäl’t Sail—One Fore do. do.—One Mizen do. do.—One Jibb—One Mizen—One Fore Top Mast Stay Sail—One middle Stay Sail—One Main T. Mast Stay Sail—One Mizen do. do.—One lower Steering Sail—One Main Top Mast do.—One Main Top—One Fore Top Mast do. Gal. do.


Sir,

Headquarters, Sydney, 16th March, 1808.

The disappointments I have experienced in my endeavours to procure a passage to England with suitable accommodations for the late Governor and his Family, have left me no alternative but that of requesting you will be pleased to inform me whether the rules and Regulations of the Naval Service will admit of your receiving him on board His Majesty’s Ship Porpoise, for

1808. 11 April.

Survey of the ship Pegasus.
1808.
11 April.
Proposal to send Bligh under arrest on the Porpoise.

the purpose of conveying him to England in Arrest; And if you should be of Opinion that you can receive him on board, I shall be thankful if you will have the goodness to acquaint me with what accommodations can be spared.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE JOHNSTON.


Sir,

H.M.S. Porpoise, 16th March, 1808.

In Answer to your letter of this day's date, I have to inform you that when Capt. Bligh comes on board His Majesty's Ship Porpoise I must consider him as first Captain, and I am ready to receive him when you may think proper.

I further beg leave to inform you that half the Commander's Accommodation belongs to him.

I have, &c.,

J. SYMONS.

[X] Governor Bligh to Major Johnston.

Sir,

Government House, Sydney, 12th February, 1808.

In Answer to your written Message of the 1st Instant by Mr. Bayly, that if I had determined on any Plan of finishing the Tomb of my late Son-in-law,* Captain Putland, or if I had not and was desirous to consult with any of the Artificers upon the Subject they should be immediately ordered to wait upon me and to proceed to the execution of my wishes, and that the expense should be transmitted with other Accounts for His Majesty's Ministers to decide whether the Tomb is to be finished at the public or my private expence, I have to express my thanks for this Offer; but as Mrs. Putland is extremely anxious that the Body should be sent to England to his Friends, I have to request that the vault may only be covered over, and a flat stone put thereon until an Opportunity offers to comply with Mrs. Putland's wishes.

The Place where the Body lies I had Contrived to be a Part of a large Vault (of which Mr. Divine, the Superintendent, has a Plan) for the Family use of all Governors who might require it.

I am, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[Y] Mr. Nicholas Bayly to Principal Surgeon Jamison.

Sir,

Sydney, 12th February, 1808.

In consequence of your Letter of the 10th Inst., I was directed by His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, to require from the late Governor a Specification of the Offences you had com-

* Note 71. † Note 72.
mitted to occasion your dismissal from the Office of Magistrate, and to draw down upon you the severe Accusation contained in his Letter of the 31st October, 1807, to His Majesty’s Secretary of State. His Honor has this day received in reply a Letter from the late Governor, wherein he begs leave to refer to the decision of His Majesty’s Ministers.

His Honor has directed me to assure you that it affords him particular Pleasure to declare that he conceives your dismissal from the Magistracy is only to be attributed to your having attended him as a Friend on that day to Witness an Interesting Conversation on Public Business.

And His Honor has also directed me to recommend that you do not give Yourself any further trouble upon the Subject, because in his Judgment no stronger Testimony of the Integrity of your Life can be produced than the Silence of your Accuser when called upon to come forward and Justify his extraordinary attack upon your reputation.

I am, &c.,

NICHOLAS BAYLY,
Secretary.

[Z] Mr. Nicholas Bayly to Governor Bligh.
Sydney, 13th February, 1808.

I AM directed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to inform you, Sir, that your wishes respecting the Tomb of your late Son-in-Law shall be minutely complied with. I am also directed to acquaint you, Sir, that fair Copies of many of the Confessions and Examinations concerning your late Government are prepared and ready to be sent to you, which will be done as soon as they have been compared with the Originals and properly attested. His Honor therefore wishes that your Secretary should attend at the Barrack of his Aid-du-Camp at 10 o’Clock this Morning that the business may be immediately proceeded upon.

N. BAYLY,
Secretary.

Government House, Sydney, 13th February, 1808.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your written Message by Mr. Bayly this Morning, stating that fair Copies of many of the Examinations concerning my late Government are prepared and ready to be sent to me, which will be done as soon as they have been compared with the Originals and properly attested; and You therefore wish my Secretary sh’d attend at the Barrack of your Aid de camp at 10 o’Clock this Morning, that this Business may be immediately proceeded upon.
In Answer to which I must beg to inform you, that I cannot receive any Papers in this Country, relative to my late Government, to which the above mentioned Message alludes.

I am, &c.,
WM. BLIGH.


Sir, Government House, Sydney, 17th February, 1808.

On the other side I send you a list of Persons that will be necessary for me to have sent to England, and have to request that you will be pleased to take the requisite Steps for providing them with a Passage accordingly.

I am, &c,
WM. BLIGH.

Richard Atkins, Esq. ....... Late Judge-Advocate.
Thomas Arndell
Robert Campbell
John Palmer
James Williamson
Mr. William Gore ......... Late Provost-Marshal.
Mr. Edmund Griffin ....... My Secretary.
Rev'd Henry Fulton ....... Late Chaplain.
Mr. James Wiltshire ....... Commiss'y's Clerk.
Mr. Nich's Divine
Mr. R'd Rouse
Mr. Fra's Oakes
Mr. Andrew Thompson .... Chief Constable at Hawkesbury.

[CC] Mr. Nicholas Bayly to Governor Bligh.

19th February, 1808.

I AM directed by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, in Answer to your Letter of the 17th Inst., to say that he has no Authority to interfere with any of the persons you have named as necessary to attend you to England, except those who have His Majesty's Commission, and that he should not consider himself justified even to order them, unless for very sufficient and satisfactory reasons assigned by you. If, however, any of those persons should Chuse voluntarily to attend you, His Honor will use every effort, consistent with Economy, to procure them a Passage.

I have shown the Bill to His Honor, given in for Stone Mason's Work, who is of Opinion that it is a gross imposition, and ought not in the slightest degree to be attended to.

NICHOLAS BAYLY.


I have received by your Orders from Mr. Bayly, your Secretary, a Letter of Yesterday's date, enclosing a Copy of a
Letter written by you to James Symons, Esquire, addressed, Acting-Commander of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, dated 16th Instant, and his Answer thereto.

You state that I am aware that the Choice of means to carry me Home are extremely circumscribed, and that there is no Ship in this Port on board of which me and my Family can be comfortably accommodated, except His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, and the accompanying Letter to the Acting-Commander of His Majesty's Ship, and his reply, will convince me that there are insuperable objections to my going on board the Porpoise, unless at my own particular request, and under a Solemn engagement, on my Word of honor as an Officer, that I will not attempt to assume any Command, and that I will consider myself in Arrest until His Majesty's Pleasure shall be signified on my late Supersession. That on these Conditions being acquiesced in, You inform me that a requisition shall be made to Capt. Symons to receive me and my Family on board, and to proceed to England; but should I think it proper or prudent to reject this Arrangement, much as you will regret separating me from my Family, and being obliged to put me on board a Vessel in which you cannot procure me suitable Accommodation, Yet a sense of duty arising from a regard to the Welfare of the Colony, and the honor of His Majesty's Service, leaves you no choice but that of sending me Home in the Ship Dart now ready to Sail.

In your Letter to the said James Symons, Esq., addressed, Acting-Commander of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, you request he will be pleased to inform you whether the Rules and regulations of the Naval Service will admit of his receiving me on board for the Purpose of carrying me to England in Arrest, and that you will be thankful if he will acquaint you what accommodation can be spared.

In Answer to which Mr. Symons' Letter is as follows:

Sir,

H.M.S. Porpoise, 16 March, 1808.

In Answer to your Letter of this date I have to inform you that when Captn. Bligh comes on board the Porpoise I must consider him as First Captain; and am ready to receive him when you may think proper—I further beg leave to inform you that half the Commander's accommodation belongs to him and

I have, &c.,

J. SYMONS.

In reply, I have to refer you to my former Letters of the 1st, 2nd, and 13th of February, with their respective inclosures, which clearly point out that I laid an undoubted Claim to the Command of the Porpoise, and which claim I still make. With respect to your requiring my Word of Honor as an Officer that
1808.
11 April.
Bligh's claim to the command of the Porpoise.

I will not attempt to assume any Command here, and that I will consider myself in Arrest until His Majesty's Pleasure be signified on my late Supersession, I pledge myself to do; but with regard to His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, I, in the Name of His Majesty, and in the Name of the Lord High Admiral, or Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, do most solemnly and positively demand to be put in Possession of her, that I may return to England with my Family and Friends according to the Dignity of my Rank and Station.

I have, in order that you might be acquainted with my Naval Authority, communicated to you the Power I possess; by the Documents alluded to, you will see that Actg.-Lieutenant Symons has illegally appointed himself Acting-Commander of his Commanding Officer's Ship, and does not wear his distinguishing Flag; and I must further observe that unless it is hoisted again by me, the whole Officers and Ship's Company will be involved in ruin by supporting such a transaction with their Acting-Lieutenant, who only commanded them in the execution of a particular Service by my Order.

If, therefore, I understand you right, you do not intend to take any Authority upon you to prevent my Commanding His Majesty's Ship, as on my proceeding on board to that effect it will be a further sacred pledge of my Appearance in England, and will prevent you, Sir, from separating me from my Family, which can only be done by force, and then His Majesty's Government will Judge of the Violence of such an Act—An Act which they will readily declare as an Insult to the British Nation, and likewise to humanity, when they find that the Dart is a poor, small, wretched Vessel of 197 Tons burthen, with only one Deck, deeply Laden with Salted skins, and no adequate Accommodation.

I am, &c.,
WM. BLIGH.

[EE] Mr. Nicholas Bayly to Governor Bligh.

Sir, 21st March, 1808.

I am Ordered by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to Acquaint you that Your Letter of yesterday's date shall be transmitted to His Majesty's Ministers with such other Public Papers as may enable them to form a just Opinion of the Measures which have been adopted towards you, both before and since your Supersession. I am further, Sir, directed to inform you that unless you think proper to comply with the Conditions prescribed in my letter of the 19th Instant, You cannot be permitted to take your