JOHNSTON TO CASTLEREAGH.

[Enclosure No. 21.]

ANDREW FRAZIER being duly Sworn answers to the following Questions:—

Q. You are the Baker belonging to Mr. Palmer, the Commissary?—A. I am; but the Bakehouse business is conducted in the name of Christopher Palmer.

Q. Have you ever received Grain from the Public Stores and baked it either into Biscuit or Bread, and by what sort of Order did you receive such Grain from the Public Stores?—A. I have received Grain very often from the Public Stores, by Order of my Master, Mr. Commissary Palmer, sometimes expressing the particular Service for which the Grain is to be expended—and sometimes for the Government use.

Q. Are you certain all the Grain you have so received by the several Orders has been absolutely expended on Public Services in its kind?—A. When I receive Wheat from the Public Stores for the purpose of baking into Biscuit for the Colonial Vessels, or any other Public Service, I am directed and do mix, by order of my Master, Mr. Commissary Palmer, a certain proportion of Maize or Barley, the Private Property of Mr. Palmer, and issue for the Government use a quantity of Biscuit equal to the weight the Wheat would have produced; this has been the Custom since Governor Bligh’s Command; but during the Government of Governor King, I always received the different kind of Grain of which I made Public biscuit from the Stores, in the proportion I made such Bread.

Q. Is not the Wheat you receive from the Public Stores, if baked without any mixture, of more value than the Biscuit or Bread you issue on the Public Account?—A. It is.

Q. Is not the Grain which you bake into Biscuit or Bread for Public Services ground at the Public Expence, and are you not paid a certain Sum of money Per Cwt. for your Labour in making such Grain into Bread?—A. Seven Shillings and Sixpence Per Cwt. is allowed and paid for in Grain from the Public Stores at the Current Price; the Grain is always made into Flour at the Public Expence.

A true Copy compared with the Original.

A. F. KEMP, J.P.
CHAS. THROSBY, J.P.

[Enclosure No. 22.]

EXAMINATION of Mr. John Jamieson, Superintendent of Stock, Examination of Mr. John Jamieson, taken before A. F. Kemp, C. Grimes, and John Blaxland, Esqrs., and Lieutenant Lawson.

New South Wales,
28 Jan., 1808.

Q. What Orders have you received to deliver Cattle to Individuals, by Governor Bligh, as a Present?—A. Mrs. Putland, two Cows; Mr. Williamson, one Cow; Mrs. Fitz, one Cow; Mr. Fulton, one Cow (not expressed if a present or not); George Crossley, one Cow and one Bullock (not expressed, as usual, if a present, or to be paid for); Mrs. Gore, One Cow.
Q. What number of Cattle or Stock of any kind have you delivered by Governor Bligh's Order for his own private use or advantage?—

A. Twenty Cows, and twenty Calves by their sides, consisting—

Males 5, and Females 15; One Bull, Thirty Ewes, and thirty Lambs (the Lambs—Males, 15; Females, 15), Six Sows in Pig, and one Boar; Six Sows went to Governor Bligh's Farm without Mr. Jamieson's knowledge, which Sows were likewise in Pig. On Mr. Jamieson's making inquiry from the Overseer who had charge of the Pigs, why he delivered the Six Sows without his direction, was informed that an Order had been sent by Mr. Palmer, the Commissary, for their delivery. Mr. Jamieson conceives that his having taken notice of the irregularity in his department was the cause of the Six Sows being returned to Castle Hill (from whence they were taken), but in bad Condition; they left the Government Drove in Pig, and, after being absent Six or Seven weeks, they were returned not in Pig. Mr. Jamieson, to the best of his belief, conceives the Six Sows that were returned, on their being taken from the Government Drove, must have been within about a week of the time of farrowing. Mr. Jamieson further states that, some Months after his having chosen and sent the twenty Cows and Calves to Governor Bligh's Farm, the Governor went to the Hawkesbury and saw his Cows. The Governor, some weeks after his return from the Hawkesbury, expressed a dislike to Seven or Eight of the Cows chosen by Mr. Jamieson, and said he would give him an Order to exchange them. About a fortnight after the above Conversation, Andrew Thompson, the Governor's Overseer to his Farm, came to Mr. Jamieson with a verbal message to know when it would be convenient for him to exchange the Eight Cows Governor Bligh had disapproved of? Mr. Jamieson had selected seven only, immediately after his Conversation with the Governor, of the best Cows in the Government Herds, and had given directions to the Drover to deliver them to any person who came in the Governor's name. Eight Cows were driven by Andrew Thompson to the Government Herd, and, Mr. Jamieson having only selected Seven Cows, Thompson remained until an Order was brought from Mr. Jamieson to deliver the Eighth, in which Order Jamieson directed the herdsman to give a Cow equal to those he had selected, which were the best in the Herds. Mr. Jamieson has never since received the written Order promised by Governor Bligh, nor were the Calves belonging to the Eight Cows returned with them. Mr. Jamieson states that a difficulty was suggested by Mr. Palmer, how the twenty Calves and thirty Lambs were to be accounted for in the Public Returns, for the Calves and Lambs had been entered. On consulting how the deficiency could be accounted for, the accounts being then going Home, it was determined that the next twenty Calves and thirty Lambs which might fall should not be entered in the Returns, which would make it appear that Governor Bligh had only received twenty Cows and thirty Ewes.

Q. What quantity of Sheep, Hogs, or Bullocks have you delivered weekly for the domestic use of the Government House?—

A. Mr. Jamieson cannot from recollection state, but he makes Public Returns. One Bullock is constantly killed every week, but sometimes two—the Returns state the particulars; twenty Wethers are sent at a time, which usually last about five or six weeks; until within about two Months there was a Sow heavy in Pig sent down weekly. Mr. Jamieson has often been surprized how Sows so heavy
The text seems to be a transcription of a letter from John Johnston to Castlereagh, discussing the destruction of pigs due to the unfortunate flood in April 1808. It also includes a deposition of Andrew Thompson before J. Jamieson and C. Grimes, Esqrs., asking about the management of the public business at Hawkesbury. The text is dated 26 Jan., 1808, and there is a note at the end indicating that six were returned after.
Pigging, without their young ones, to Castle Hill; that they were
fed by Grain or refuse Grain from the Public Stores, and driven into
the Woods in the day time on account of Governor Bligh; that
there were Pigs afterwards received both from Sydney and Castle
Hill, said to belong to Governor Bligh. There has been a large
quantity of Cedar received on account of the Public and Governor
Bligh; that I have had a quantity of Cedar from the Mountains on
my own account without duty by Permission from the Governor.
Part of the Cedar has been appropriated to building Pews in the
Church at Hawkesbury. The Pew marked No. 1 is built for the
Governor. Andrew Thompson's name is marked on Pew No. 2.
The Magistrates Pew will come in about No. 14. The Pew marked
No. 2 was built by the Public Labourers and in part by the Public
Timber. I manage the Governor's dairy Concerns at the Hawkes­
bury and dispose of his Milk at 10d. Per Quart. I take Grain in
payment for the Milk, which Grain I have on hand. I have about
Seventy or Eighty Pounds Sterling worth of Grain on account of
Milk belonging to Governor Bligh. I have put into the Stores about
two thousand Bushels of Grain within these twelve Months on my
own account, but will give an exact return. I have about thirty
Convicts in my employ, most of them good Men. I picked them
when I had an opportunity. I drew One hundred and ten Gallons
of Prize Spirits by Governor Bligh's permission, about two months
ago, for which I am to pay about 8s. Per Gallon, and have sold it in
small quantities at from 18s. to 20s. Per Bottle. I have received
during the last Twelve months about Three hundred Gallons ex­
clusive of the Prize Spirits. I have never had any Colonial dis­
tilled Spirits to my knowledge in my House, within this last twelve
months, or had any sold on my account. George Crossley has
informed me he was consulted by the Governor. George Crossley
has informed me that the Charge against Mr. McArthur was liable
to be punished by Fine, Imprisonment, or Pillory, but that he
thought it would not reach the Pillory in this Colony. Since the
Criminal Court has been sitting, Geo. Crossley has spoken about
the Judge-Advocate leaving his Seat, and said that they were not a
Court without the Judge-Advocate. I have been consulted by the
Governor on Public Affairs and some things of little consequence
about the Officers. That I have been on very good terms with the
Governor. I have heard that the Governor has said that he pre­
ferred sitting down with an Hawkesbury Settler than an Officer,
and is not certain Governor Bligh did not tell him so. The Governor
has about Seventy or Eighty Sheep on his Farm, originally drawn
from the Public Flocks. The Governor has a Shed on his Farm
of about Two hundred feet long, weather-boarded and shingled, with
a Barn of Brick 50 ft. by 18, a Brick House about 50 by 14 feet
containing three Rooms, and there is another House of nearly the
same dimensions now building; all the Buildings were completed by
the Labourers of the Crown. I imagine the Buildings would cost
an Individual upwards of a Thousand Pounds; but I can give a
nearer Estimate. Nine Oxen were generally employed, fed by
Grain from the Public Store. James Simpson has had two Men fed
by the Crown, from nearly the time that Governor Bligh purchased
his Farm, one as a Settler and the other as a Constable, that I
passed my Note for the purchase of the Farm, £100, which was to be
paid me from the Produce of Governor Bligh's Farm put into the
Store. I hold Governor Bligh's Memorandum to that effect. I
have no particular Instructions from Governor Bligh about his Farm, but I have been informed by Governor Bligh that the Stock and Articles drawn from the Store were to be paid for, and he wished everything to be fair and Honorable.

A true Copy compared with the Original.

A. F. Kemp, J.P.
Chas. Throsby, J.P.

[Enclosure No. 24.*]

[1] Mr. Andrew Thompson to Governor Bligh.

Sir, Hawkesbury, 16th October, 1807.

I beg leave to inform your Excellency that I went into Toongabbee Yards and exchanged eight of the inferior Cows, with the Bull, and obtained good and sufficient ones in their room, which will fully Answer the purpose and make a great difference and advantage in your Excellency's Flock, which, from pasturage and attention, will be one of the best in the Colony to their Number, the Cows being now again all in Calf; also, all the other Stock is in a prosperous State, as per returns inclosed. I did not get up your Excellency's Pigs from Castle Hill, as one of them had just farrowed and could not travel, but will on Monday next. We are planting the Maize to the best advantage by manuring all the upper lands, &c., which will be done in a day or two, when we will turn our prompt attention towards the Buildings and In- closures until Harvest, that will shortly come on, as all your Excellency's Wheat in the Upper lands is now in Ear, which, with the General Crops in this Extensive Settlement, has every appearance of giving a plenteous and joyful Harvest to make the People happy under your Excellency's Auspicious and benigne Government, the Beauty and Gratification of which would be highly enhanced should your Excellency, amidst your many and important Duties, be pleased to visit our ample plains in the full fruition of Harvest.

I beg leave with the most profound respect to subscribe myself Sir, Your Excellency's, &c.,

And'w Thompson.

17th October, 9 o'clock p.m.

P.S.—I open this on the receipt of your Excellency's to inform you, if you please, that I delivered you the transfer of Simpson's Estate, and that your Excellency put it, with other Papers, I think, into a Desk on the Bill Room Table upstairs, and has no other papers of consequence relative to Estates up here except the inclosed agreement of the Overseers, which I had kept with a design of settling with him myself, if pleased. He is a very serviceable, attentive, Active Man at present on these Estates. I

* Note 106.
will take the liberty of waiting on your Excellency in a Week's
time with the little curiosities, &c. I have taken the Liberty of
sending a few, just caught, live fresh-Water Fish, hearing Cap-
tain Putland had a desire for such, and would be glad to send
more at any time if acceptable.

I am, Sir, your Excellency's Devoted, &c.,
AND'W THOMPSON.

A true Copy compared with the Original by us.

JOHN MCArTHUR, J.P.
CHAS. THROSBY, J.P.


Dr.     Cr.
£ s. d. £ s. d.

January 1st to purchase Money for 146
Acres of Thomas Tyler ................. 150 0 0

By Articles found at the Farm as Follows:—
One Iron Pot, One Axe, One Spade, One
Shovel, One Grubbing Hoe, Two Hoes,
One Old Bucket.

To Articles furnished as follows:—
One Bucket, One Iron Pot, Two Spades,
Six Hoes, Four Scythes, One Brush
Hook, One Maul and 2 Wedges, One Mill
and one Sieve borr'd Thompson, One
Padlock One File Do. Do., 10,000 Nails
of Sorts, Two Axes New, 40 Boards,
3 Pieces of Quartering.

April 18th: 1 Bull, 28 Cows, 5 Bull
Calves, 15 Heiffer Do., 9 Working Bul-
locks, 6 Breeding Sows.

May 27th By Sale of 93½ Bushels @ 6s.
112 Dolls Is £28 1 0

A true Copy compared with the Original by us.

JOHN MCArTHUR, J.P.
CHAS. THROSBY, J.P.

[3] A GENERAL ACCOUNT of labour done at His Excellency's Farm,
Stock, Tools &c. up to August 22nd 1807 as pr. Sundry
returns.

A.     B.     P.
Wheat sewed chipped and Harrowed in .......... 40 0 0
Brush, Corn, Stalks, &c. cut and bruised off .... 37 3 0
Breaking up .................................. 37 3 0
Timber fell .................................. 14 2 0
Burned off .................................. 4 0 0
Fell and burned off, dead Trees left standing and
Bodies of others left lying on .................. 28 0 0
Breaking up New Ground and chipping it again .. 2 1 0

Pulled Husked and delivered of Maize 84 Bushel. Repaired Two
Houses and a Barn. One House Built, Weather-Boarded, Roofed
and Shingled, with Chimney, Doors, Window Shutters &c. &c.
JOHNSTON TO CASTLEREAGH.

pleat. A Large shed for Stock 120 feet long, part Weather boarded and Shingled. Made three Ladders and split and drew in 4,000 pailing. Getting and carrying Home Posts, Railing, Timber for Sawyers, &c. &c. A Paddock Fence, with Posts and Railing, and One Railed Yard 14 Rod Square. Two Large Pailed Yards, with Styes, Pens, &c. done with pailing, put up and nailed compleat. Split and carried Home 24,600 Shingles. Sawyers Work done of Scantling Boards and Battins, 6,556 feet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bricks made and burned</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bricks made and not burned</td>
<td>21,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>46,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Live Stock received from Parramatta.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cows</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heffer Calves encrease here</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heffer Calves received</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull Calves received</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Bullocks</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His Excellency's horned Cattle</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>52</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stock received from Parramatta for Captain Putland.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cows</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Jan. 1 Cow and Calf</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encrease here Bull Calves</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. Putland's Horned Cattle</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Live Stock Continued—From Sydney.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Received from Parramatta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Sheep</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Do.</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Lambs encrease here</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. Do. Female</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>79</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Goats Female**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breeding Sows</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Pigs Male</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. Do. Female</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Received from Castle Hill.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breeding Sows</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boar</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Pigs encrease here</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. Do. Female</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>63</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fowls rec'd from Mr. A.T.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 Young Hens and 1 Cock</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Turkey Hen and Cock</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Geese and a Gauder</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Ducks and a Drake</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>14</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Totals Horned Cattle**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>163</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fowles Ducks, Geese and Turkeys.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A true Copy compared with the Original before us.</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JOHN MCArTHUR, J.P.  
CHAS. THROSBY, J.P.
Correspondence and returns of Mr. A. T.

2 Cross Cut Saws, 1 Pitt Saw, 1 Hand Saw, 3 Wedges and 1 Maul, 3 Froes, 13 Hoes, 3 Grubbing Hoes, 7 Axes, 3 Brush Hooks, 5 Spades and Shovels, 4 Scythes Worn out, 4 Files Do., 1 Do. borrowed of Mr. Thompson, 2 Mills 1 borrowed of Do., 2 Selves, 1 Fork, 1 Rake, 1 Padlock borrowed of Mr. A. T., 4 Buckets, 6 Buckets Worn out, 12 Yds. Canvas made into 5 Bags, 3 Ladders, 1 Grinding Stone, 2 Pr. of Handcuffs, 2 Wheel Barrows, 5 Iron Pots, 5 Casks, 12 Blankets issued to Government Men, 33 Yds. Grey Cloth for Blanketing Do. Do., 1 Cart and Harness for Bullock with Iron Axletree Iron Traces and Collar compleat, 1 Brick Makers Bench Stock and Moulds, 1 Timber Carriage, 6 Bois and Traces, 2 Broad Axes, 2 Adzes, 4 Tommy Hawks, 2 Augurs, 1 Harrow, 6,000 Nails in hand and all the rest used, 17 Gimlets, 3 Hammers, 18 Planes of different sizes and Moulds, 2 Plough or Phillister Do., 6 Jack trying or smoothing Plains, 1 Guage, 1 Draw Knife, 1 Pr. Compass, 10 Chizzels of different sizes, 9 Gouges Do. Do., 2 Hammers, 6 Pieces of Old Rope for Bullocks Tethers Timber Carriages &c. &c. &c.

A true Copy compared with the Original before us.

JOHN McARTHUR, J.P.
CHAS. THROSBY, J.P.

[4] MR. ANDREW THOMPSON TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Hawkesbury, 19th December, 1807.

May it please Your Excellency,

As the Harvest is now finished, and near the end of the year, and your Excellency unfortunately unable to come up to see the Progress made on your Estate, I take the Liberty to enclose a Kind of general aggregate Statement of improvements and a fuller description of Cattle, with their Names, &c., that your Excellency might know and be convinced that your Estate and Stock was making every possible profitable progress and Improvement that could be made; and without troubling your Excellency’s Attention from the important Duties of your high and dignified Situation elsewhere required, humbly begging leave to assure and point out to your Excellency that I ever have and will use every means in my Power (and I trust none could or would do it better) towards the Improvement of the Estate and Stock, which will prove to the fullest Advantage, as I pointed out to your Excellency, in a Year or two more, As I hope now plainly appears from what I have done this first Season as a beginning only, and all things are now in a regular train; The Male Stock of all kinds coming on in fat and high Order for marketing to good Advantage; the Crops of Wheat now secured, and that of Corn growing; the Good Buildings, inclosures, and improvements enhances the value of the Plantation according to their Value; the produce of the Dairy now about Seven Pounds Sterling per
Week; and the great increase of stock, under care and attention, is of great Value; but of such things I can as opportunity offers point out more plainly hereafter on the Spot.

I have taken the Liberty to make a kind of private Testimony inclosed wherein I would hold myself responsible in every Shape and bound in my own Person and Property that there has, nor shall be, no error, impropriety, debt, or incumbrance on the Management of your Excellency’s Estate; with a desire to Show that everything was done only with a genuine desire to serve and please your Excellency, having ever felt the most grateful Pleasure and satisfaction in being able to render myself in the smallest degree serviceable or acceptable in your sight, and nothing could cause Me more compunction and grief than the Idea of having offended your Excellency.

I beg leave, with the most profound Gratitude and respect, to Subscribe myself, sir,

Yours, &c.,

AND’W THOMPSON.

A true Copy compared with the Original by us.

JOHN McARTHUR, J.P.
CHAS. THROSBY, J.P.


Hawkesbury, 19th December, 1807.

Weekly account with W. Walker, of Milk delivered from His Excellency’s Dairy. N.B.—Walker to have the Brick House, &c., rent free, for selling this and Mr. Thompson’s other Milk, from this 4th of October, 1807.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price per Quart</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 4th</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>84 Quarts</td>
<td>10d.</td>
<td>£ 3 0 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th to 19th</td>
<td>26th</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>£ 3 17 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th to 26th</td>
<td>Nov’r 1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>£ 4 3 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26th to Nov’r 1</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>£ 5 12 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 1</td>
<td>9th</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>£ 6 3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th to 16th</td>
<td>23rd</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>£ 6 6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th to 23rd</td>
<td>30th</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>£ 7 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23rd to 30th</td>
<td>Dec’r 7</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>£ 7 10 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30th to Dec’r 7</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>£ 7 15 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 7</td>
<td>14th</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>£ 7 19 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Cash in hand for His Excellency on this Account is £ 60 0 10

PRIVATE Remarks and true calculations on His Excellency’s farming concerns, Stock and Estate, here.

The fat Weathers and Weather Lambs, the Barrow Swine that will be fat for killing, when butchered and sold to the best Advantage for Grain, as my own, instead of allowing such extortionate profit to the Butcher, will save the poor People more, and bring about Six pounds each on average. Sheep and Lambs, admits of a
certain calculation for a return of Cash at the end of the ensuing Quarter, by said Grain, with the Farms’ produce, &c., being put into Store, about to the following Amount, viz.—

24 Wedders and Lambs and 5 Swine, at about £6, is £174 0 0

The Crop of Wheat now secured in two Stacks; and 12 Acres, part of the Crop of Maize that will be ripe then £250 0 0

Cash now in hand up to the 14th Inst., as per Dairy Account, not including this Week £60 0 10

And considering about £7 per Week for Milk up to the 31st March, the end of the Quarter, when the Cost Bills of this place is consolidated, being 15 Weeks, will be £105 0 0

Total Cash to be realised this Season on the trivial things without reducing the Principles, which will remain worth £3,678, Established Stock, &c. £589 0 10

It is to be hoped His Excellency will pardon the Liberty of these private hints, and should they not be approved of, any other directions will be very carefully obeyed by His Excellency’s Devoted Servant,

ANDREW THOMPSON.

A true Copy compared with the Original by us.

JOHN McARTHUR, J.P.
CHAS. THROSBY, J.P.

---

Hawkesbury, 19th December, 1807.

HAVING undertaken the Management of an Estate here for His Excellency Gov’r Bligh, purchased last Season from Tyler and Simpson, with the grand design of showing what great Improvements and Progress could be made on Farming and Colonial Estates here, Season by Season, under strict attention and industry, proper plans, and good Management, and by such a Noble, laudible, and public example in a Chief Governor (as shown by the King of Great Britain Himself), has had its desired effects to convince and excite all descriptions of People to that Spirit of Adventure and persevering Industry which ultimately give a people happiness, plenty, and Independence. And whereas His Excellency has been pleased to trust this little Patriotic Experiment on Colonial Farming to my Charge, I do hereby certify and declare that the whole is according to the Statement given in, and has been managed without impropriety or known Error, And that there is no Debt, charge, or encumbrance standing or to pay of or belonging to the Management of this Estate of any nature or kind whatsoever up to this, as I shall answer for the same in my Character, Person, and Property in time past or to come, so long as I may have the Management thereof, as Witness my Hand, voluntarily signed, place, and date as above.

AND’W THOMPSON.

A true Copy compared with the Original by us.

A. F. KEMP, J.P.
CHAS. THROSBY, J.P.
[7] Some Observations on His Excellency’s Farm for the ensuing Year:—

Tyler’s Farm, although eligibly and pleasantly situated, has only about 14 Acres of good land now fit or ready to grow Grain without manuring the poor lands, which never pays or yields so well as the fertile plains (and would beg leave to make a proposition on that head if His Excellency is not displeased therewith). And this next Year’s produce of said Farm, on computing 15 Bushels of Wheat per Acre at 10s. per Bushel is £105 0 0

The House and improvements intended and set on foot for this Year will be worth and enhance the Value of this Estate to £400 0 0

Total present and apparent Advantage this Year £505 0 0

Further certain advantages to be gained on it, viz., was there Six Breeding Cows, Two Mares, and Fifty Ewes placed here, as the land is good Pasturage, and a large common (the same by it), they would no doubt, from the directions, care, and attention that should be shewn them, breed almost every one, which would be then, Say, Nine Calves, breed without expense, to value £30 each 270 0 0

Also, say, 45 lambs increasing, no expense till worth £2 each 90 0 0

Two foals in same way would in due time give 200 0 0

The Total profit next Year would be £1,065 0 0

N.B.—But it may be observed that a common Farmer who has to pay for everything would by no means have such profits.

Andrew Thompson would name a Plan for laying in this Stock and some other proposals for promoting His Excellency’s and Captain Putland’s Interest in this Business, in which He has had so much experience of Farming, if allowed that Confidence in which He would sooner lose his Existence than do anything willingly to forfeit it.

A true Copy compared with the Original by us.

A. F. Kemp, J.P.
Chas. Throsby, J.P.

[8] Mr. Andrew Thompson to Governor Bligh.

Sir,

Hawkesbury, 30th June, 1807.

I take the liberty to inform your Excellency that Mr. Jamison spoke to Me at Parramatta about getting your Excellency’s Sheep up here, with their last Lambs, before they yearned again; saying it might not perhaps appear so well to have their numbers trebled in the Government Stock, and if your Excellency pleases to send up the Sheep left at Government House in Sydney by the Bearer to Govt. Flock at Toongabbee, Mr. Jamison will there give Me your Excellency’s full Number of Good Sheep, and their last years Lambs: where I will attend to receive, and
see them safe brought out to Your Excellency's Farm: and every care shall be taken of them, with all other of Your Excellency's Stock and concerns up here; by Sir

Your Excellency's, &c.,

AND'W THOMPSON.

A true Copy compared with the Original by us.

A. F. KEMP, J.P.
CHAS. THROSBY, J.P.

[9] RETURN of Stock Improvements, etc. at His Excellency's Farm 19 Decr. 1807.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cows</th>
<th>Colour and Description</th>
<th>Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Black with Small Horns</td>
<td>Violet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Red with Short Horns</td>
<td>Daisy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Black with White Belly</td>
<td>Snake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Brown with White Belly</td>
<td>Squirrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mouse Colour White Belly</td>
<td>White Flanks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Black with a Star in the Forehead</td>
<td>Star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Black with the Horn Tips Cut</td>
<td>Black Bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Black and White</td>
<td>White Recoup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Black and White</td>
<td>Magpye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Black large and Stout Made</td>
<td>All Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Black with White Back and Legs</td>
<td>White Stockings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Red and White</td>
<td>Broad Horns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Red and Sharp Horns</td>
<td>Cherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Black with Off Flank White</td>
<td>Blacky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Black with the Horn Tips cut</td>
<td>Comely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Red with White Back no Horns</td>
<td>Nutt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Red with long High Horns</td>
<td>Primrose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Brown with Short Horns</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Brown with White Belly</td>
<td>Fox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Black with White Back</td>
<td>Slouch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Brindle no Horns</td>
<td>Polly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Brown with White Spots no Horns</td>
<td>Betsy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rec'd these last 2 from Sydney since last Return and One year Old Heiffer all sick and Weakly.

List and Description of Heiffers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Old Heiffers</th>
<th>Colour and Description</th>
<th>Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Black and White</td>
<td>Young White Rump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Brown Nose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Black with a Grey Spot on her Back</td>
<td>Grey Back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Young Mouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Brown with White Belly</td>
<td>Rat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Ginger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Black and White</td>
<td>Beauty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Black with White Back</td>
<td>Young Slouch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Sandy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Red and White Spotted</td>
<td>Young Nutt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Browny</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### List and Description of Heifers—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Old Heifers. Colour and Description.</th>
<th>Names.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 Red and White Belly</td>
<td>Young Cherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Speckled Red and White</td>
<td>Cuckow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Brindled</td>
<td>White Back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Red and White</td>
<td>Young Squirrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Red Brindled with no Horns from Sydney</td>
<td>Young Polly (sick)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1808. 11 April.

Correspondence and returns relating to Bligh's farm.

### Year Old Bullocks. Colour and Description.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Old Bullocks. Colour and Description.</th>
<th>Names.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Black</td>
<td>Johnny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Brown</td>
<td>Young Fox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Black</td>
<td>Young Tippoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Black</td>
<td>Weasel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Red</td>
<td>Bottomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Red with Bent Horns, A Young Bull</td>
<td>Timmy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Encrease here 6 Male Calves

6 Female Calves

Working Bullocks 10

| Cows                                      | 22     |
| Year-old Heifers                          | 16     |
| Bull                                      | 1      |
| Working bullocks                          | 10     |

Encrease here 6 Male Calves

6 Female Do.

Total 66 Horned Cattle

Last Return, 61; Encrease since, five, Including the three received from Sydney.

### Sheep.

| Ewes                                      | 46     |
| Wethers                                   | 14 Fat |
| Encrease Male Lambs                       | 10 Fat |
| Female Do.                                | 19     |

Total 89 Sheep

### Fowls, &c., &c.

| Five Hens and One Cock                    | 6      |
| Encrease fifteen Chickens                 | 15     |
| One Turkey Hen and Cock                   | 2      |

Total 29

### Swine.

| Breeding Sows                             | 9      |
| Increase here:—Sow-Slips                  | 20     |
| Do.                                       | Barrow-Slips 30 |
| Do.                                       | Suckling 20 |
| From C. Hills Barrows                     | 5      |
| From Do. Barrow-Slips                     | 4      |
| From Do. Sow-Slips                        | 4      |

Total 93

Increase since the last Return, 10.
RETURN of Captain Putland's Stock at His Excellency's Farm
December 19th 1807.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cows</th>
<th>Colour and Description</th>
<th>Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 White with Black Spots</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fanny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Black with White Breast</td>
<td></td>
<td>Upright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Grised</td>
<td></td>
<td>Grey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Black and White</td>
<td></td>
<td>Magpye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Red and White with Wide Horns</td>
<td></td>
<td>Whitesides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Black with Sharp Horns</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Black with White Breast</td>
<td></td>
<td>Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Black with tips of Horns cut</td>
<td></td>
<td>White Boots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Black with Sharp Horns</td>
<td></td>
<td>White Tail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Male Calves encrease here 5 Female Do. 2.
Received Male Cult 1 Total 17 Horned Cattle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Swine</th>
<th></th>
<th>Goats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breeding Male Sows</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Female 2 Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Slip</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Do</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 5 Swine

N.B.—The whole of the Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c., are marked except the young Calves and Suckling Pigs.

His Excellency's Cattle are marked on the near Horn and Hip with the Initials of His Name Viz. W.B. The Sheep and Pigs on the Near side or hip Do.

And

Captain Putlands with P. on the off Horn and Hip. Pigs on the off side.

One Brick Building (as out Offices) 54 feet long 15 Wide and 9 High Containing Kitchen, Servants Room and Court House, Kitchen flagged Window and door Frames Roofed but not Shingled; One Brick Barn 50 feet long 18 feet Wide and 13 feet High, Wall plates tie Beams and Rafters up, but not Shingled.

One Shed 200 F. long Weather boarded and nearly shingled containing at the End Two Rooms for Stock Men &c. as Guards, with Double Brick Chimney Doors, Windows, &c. compleat, about the Centre a House for the Overseer to live in with Dairy, Store Room &c., this has also a Brick Chimney paved Floor with Doors Windows &c. compleat, also an open part for Milking in, another for the Sheep &c. with Pens for Calves, Styes for Pigs, Pailed and Nailed at top and bottom with Convenient Gates, Doors &c.

A Six railed Fence forming different Paddocks or enclosures for Stock, well Nailed and Battened at each Joining post, containing about fifteen Acres.

Six Pailed Yards Viz. a Barnyard 100 Feet Square, a Pigyard 80 feet Square with Sheep Yard. Milking Yard House Yard and Stock Yard, All Nailed at Top and bottom with convenient Gates and fastenings to and from each other occasionally.

A true Copy compared with the Original by us.

A. F. Kemp, J.P.
Chas. Throsby, J.P.
[10] Mr. Andrew Thompson to Governor Bligh.

Sir,

Hawkesbury, 26th March, 1807.

I beg leave to inform your Excellency that when Mr. Knight came up yesterday about changing the Freshmen at Your Farm (which shall be done) I was out with five Men and an Overseer at Captain Putland's Farm; where I set them to work and fully surveyed it, and which I hope to improve to his Satisfaction and Interest; it being a very fine Estate; but in my humble Opinion wants a small addition of (I believe) vacant Land to make it more compleat, that I will if you please explain when I come down to Your Excellency; there also wants an adjustment of Governor King's Boundary* as his Overseer, contrary to the Opinion of the other Men there, claims a very eligible Space of Land on Captain Putland's lower side line, which can however be easily decided by Jas. Main,† who measured both Farms—I hope your Excellency will be pleased to observe by the enclosed returns that every attention is paid to your own Estate; which, in Improvements and produce, will I am certain give Your Excellency every satisfaction and profit; and more so in my humble Opinion should you be pleased to approve of some further plans which I will take the Liberty of waiting on your Excellency shortly to explain, and with due submission to your Excellency's great Wisdom, an attention to Farming and improvement, which the Sovereign was pleased to practise at Home, might not be unworthy of his Grand Representative here, as an example for all others, exciting them to that in which the riches and prosperity of States must depend—Craving your Excellency's Pardon for this Liberty and digression I beg leave with all due respect to subscribe myself

Your Excellency's, &c.

Andrew Thompson.

A true Copy compared with the Original by us.

A. F. Kemp, J.P.

Chas. Throsby, J.P.


Sir,

Hawkesbury, May 27th, 1807.

Agreeable to your Excellency's desire, I take the Liberty to enclose a list of such respectable Free Settlers (from England) as wishes to have a Man off the Stores when they are to spare.

Inclosed also is returns of Stock and labour at your Excellency's Farm up to the end of last Week; everything is going on well, and there is now, with the addition of a little new Cultivated Ground, upwards of Eighteen Acres sowed with Wheat which looks very well. There will be a very great increase of

* Note 107. † Note 108.
1808.
11 April.

Correspondence and returns relating to Bligh's farm.

Swine shortly, considering there was only Six to breed from; but would be very glad of an Order to Mr. Knight for Six more such, as they would be all one trouble to take care of and a double advantage to your Excellency. I would also beg leave again to hint the benefit of the Flock of Ewes when you might have leisure to give Order for them, and I would come into Toongabbe to choose and bring them safe out. Sincerely begging leave gratefully to assure your Excellency that every exertion shall be used in my part to promote your Excellency's wishes and real Interest in every Shape, of which I hope in due time to give the fullest proofs, I have took the liberty of sending One hundred and twelve Dollars, and 1s. the price of 93½ Bushels of nett Maize @ 6s. per Bushel of yours put in Store to my Name, in a little Box with the Vouchers in it, not telling the Bearer what he carried, as the lure of Money however trifling often excites peculation in this Country. I hope Your Excellency will pardon at this Moment my not waiting on you, being very busy in saving the Wheat seed after those seasonable Rains as well as the people in general up here, the Season being far advanced and the labour much retarded by the former dry weather; but now, bless God and Your Excellency's gracious governance, there is every happy appearance of Extensive and Ample Crops of Wheat for the ensuing Season.

I am gratefully thankful to your Excellency for your justice and goodness respecting the insinuations made against My Character in telling you that I was then concerned in distilling, To which I again beg leave to pledge My life and property is false, defying any Person in existence to prove that I ever spoke or Acted against Your Excellency's Order on this head since the day it was published up to the present moment. But your Excellency is or will no doubt be convinced that the Slander of this Country would deprive you of honest Men if your Excellency's just Wisdom and penetration did not counteract such destructive Plans.

I beg leave, with all due respect, to subscribe myself, sir,

Your Excellency's, &c.,

AND'W THOMPSON.

A true Copy compared with the Original by us.

A. F. KEMP, J.P.
CHAS. THROSBY, J.P.

[Sub-enclosure.]

Bricks made and burned for the above buildings and others to be built, used and unused .................. 105,000
Scantling Boards and Battins saved for do. and others to be done, used and unused .................. 14,954
Timber fell, burned off &c. ........................................ 120 Acres 1808.
New Ground broke up and planted and Old do. broke up and planted with Maize ........................................ 18 Do.
Grubbed up Trees Roots &c. for Garden ground ........ 3 Do.
Chipped and hilled Maize ........................................ 18 Do.
Built in the Barn Yard two Staddles, on which are built two Stacks of Wheat and thatched compleat.

N.B.—Much time taken up with Stock etc. also in getting and bringing home Timber for Sawyers and Fences made and to be made.

ANDREW THOMPSON.

[12] MR. ANDREW THOMPSON TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir, Hawkesbury, 1st January, 1808.

From a fidelity and strong attachment to your Excellency, which nothing can shake or alienate, I took the liberty of properly putting forward with the greatest Energy amongst the respectable People here and other parts of the Country this inclosed address, which I named some time ago as designed to strengthen your Excellency's Government and confound the Enemies thereof, by thus Evincing to the World the popularity and high Estimation in which it is held by all the respectable Inhabitants of this Colony. And deeming it necessary that your Excellency might know fully, In Order to receive and Act upon it so fully as your Wisdom might see fit, when fully signed and delivered through the Hands of the Resident Magistrate here, who will be solicited by the People to deliver the same to your Excellency about Monday next, which will then, I humbly hope, prove to your Excellency the full and Loyal adherence of these Settlements to your Person and Government. In this please to Pardon my forward Zeal, and the liberty of this Private Letter from, Sir,

Your Excellency's faithful, &c.,

AND'W THOMPSON.

P.S.—Everything at your Excellency’s Farm is going on well, the particulars of which and some other private matters I will, if Opportunity offers, explain faithfully and fully to your Excellency by word of Mouth only, having no greater gratification or ambition in the World than essentially serving your Excellency.

A.T.

[Sub-enclosure.]

SETTLERS’ ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

New South Wales, 1st January, 1808.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, the undersigned, Free and Principal Proprietors of Landed Property, and Inhabitants of the rising and extensive Colony of New South Wales, beg leave on the beginning of another Year, to approach Your Excellency and express the
fullest and unfeigned Sense of Gratitude for the Manifold, Great, and Essential Blessings and Benefits we freely continue to enjoy from Your Excellency's Arduous, Just, Determined, and Salutary Government over us, happily evinced by the present plentiful and flourishing State of this Country, rapidly growing in Population, Opulence, and all Improvements calculated by a Wise and Patriotic Government to make a large Colony of People happy and rich in all their internal Resources. And, while enjoying such inexpressible Benefits from Year to Year under Your Excellency's Auspicious and benign Government, We feel and hold ourselves gratefully bound, at the risque of Our Lives and Properties, at all times, as liege Subjects, to support the same, And ever prove ourselves worthy of a continuation of your Protection, Attention, and Encouragement during Your Excellency's gracious Government over us, which may God long continue. Yet, although Your Excellency's unwearied Zeal for the Public Welfare is so fully exhibited and its effects so sensibly felt by all Ranks of People, and that there are no inconveniences under which we labour that You would not redress, were it in your Power—which we doubt in these two Cases are not, else they had been remedied by your Wisdom ere this—And therefore humbly solicit Your Excellency, in your goodness, that, from your local knowledge and general observations—should you not deem it improper—to make representation to His Majesty in Council that he might be graciously pleased to allow such privilege of Trade to their Country Vessels and themselves as other Colonies have, And that the Law might be administered by Trial by Jury of the People, as in England. Although elaborate explanations might be made on these Subjects, and the greatest difference shewn, from the time the Regulations were appointed for securing a small Colony of Prisoners planted on these Shores, compared with the extensive rising Greatness and Enterprising Spirit of the Colonists over which Your Excellency now happily Governs; But these discussions to You would be needless, as Your Excellency, in your extensive researches, has minutely examined the whole Country, its Maritime and Inland Trade, Stock, Agriculture, Manufactures, Arts, and Resources, and its Inhabitants, House by House; Therefore, we rest our Welfare and desires in the fullest Confidence for You, in your Wisdom and Goodness, to direct. And, praying a long continuance of Your Excellency's Happy and benign Government,

We* remain, sir, &c.

A true Copy compared with the Original by us.

A. F. Kemp, J.P.
Chas. Throsby, J.P.

* Note 109.
JOHNSTON TO CASTLEREAGH.

[Enclosure No. 25.]

OFFICERS AND SETTLERS* TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 27th January, 1808.

We, the undersigned, beg leave to offer you our most grateful thanks for your manly and honorable interposition to rescue us from an Order of things that threatened the destruction of all which Men can hold dear. We hail you, Sir, as the Protector of our Property, Liberty, Lives, and Reputation.

In this Moment of joyful exultation we must not, however, be unmindful of our future Security, and with a view to the arrival in this Colony of any Officer superior to yourself in Rank, before His Majesty's Gracious Pleasure shall be known respecting the Supercession of Governor Bligh, We take the liberty respectfully to represent that we think you ought (before you resign the Command) to stipulate that that Officer shall confirm the measures you have wisely adopted for the Public Security and for the Honor of His Majesty's Government.

With great respect, &c.

ED. ABBOTT, J.P. ARCH'D BELL, J.P.
J. HARRIS, J.P. G. BLAXCELL, J.P.
WM. MINCHIN, J.P. C. GRIMES, J.P.
THOS. JAMISON, J.P. JOHN McARTHUR.

[Enclosure No. 26.]

DEPOSITION OF ACTING-LIEUTENANT ELLISON.

Sydney, New South Wales, 7th March, 1808.

ACTING-LIEUTENANT WILLIAM ELLISON belonging to His Majesty's Ship Porpoise voluntarily deposeth that on the 25th day of April He was sent for with Mr. Joseph Short, Master's Mate, to Government House by William Bligh Esqre. first Captain of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise and late Governor of this Territory for the purpose of making certain Depositions respecting the Sailing of the General Wellesly; that Mr. Short proceeded to make his deposition before the said William Bligh Esquire, and that whilst he was so engaged the Said William Bligh Esqre. did utter a torrent of reproaches and shocking abuse against Mr. Joseph Short. That having compleated his Deposition Mr. Short retired from the Room when this Deponent likewise proceeded to make his deposition, and was Assailed by the Said William Bligh Esqre. in like manner. That amongst other words uttered, the said William Bligh Esqre. did declare that this Deponent and the officers of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise were "a parcel of nefarious Scoundrels and a disgrace to His Majesty's Service." This deponent further maketh Oath that whenever

* Note 110.
he has had occasion to wait upon the Said William Bligh Esqre. on Duty, he has always used Deponent in a most unofficerlike and ungentlemanlike manner.

WM. ELLISON.

Sworn before me

JOHN McARTHUR, J.P.

A true Copy compared with the Original.

R. FITZ, J.P.

[Enclosure No. 27.]

DEPOSITION OF ACTING-LIEUTENANT SHORT.

Sydney, New South Wales, 8th March, 1808.

ACTING-LIEUTENANT JOSEPH SHORT belonging to His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, voluntarily deposeth that on the 25th day of April he attended at Government House by order of William Bligh Esquire, First Captain of His Majesty's Ship the Porpoise, and late Governor of this Territory, for the purpose of making a certain Deposition, respecting the Sailing of the Ship General Wellesly. That this deponent was then Master's Mate of the Porpoise, and that when he was admitted into the presence of the said William Bligh Esquire, Acting-Lieut. William Ellison also accompanied him. That during the time this deponent was making the aforesaid Deposition, the said William Bligh Esqr. uttered the most opprobrious abuse against this Deponent and amongst other words did say That he was a damned Cowardly rascal, or fellow, and that he had behaved in a most Unofficer-like manner. That his behaviour has subjected him to receive Corporal Punishment.

JOSH. SHORT.

Sworn before me one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Territory the day and Year above written.

JOHN McARTHUR, J.P.

A true Copy compared with the Original.

R. FITZ, J.P.

[Enclosure No. 28.]

[A] THE MEMORIAL OF MR. JOHN BLAXLAND.

To His Honor George Johnston, Esqre., Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales, &c., &c., &c.

THE Memorial of John Blaxland part and managing Owner in this Port of the Ship Brothers.

Sydney, 3rd March, 1808.

Most respectfully sets forth

That your Memorialist having had divers causes to disapprove of the Conduct of Oliver Russel the present Master of the Ship Brothers and having yesterday ordered him to deliver up
the Ship and Cargo on the annexed Charges—and his Non Com-pliance compels Memorialist to request Your Honor will be pleased to order an Investigation of the said charges, and on what Authority he presumes to resist Memorialist's Orders, as Memorialist cannot after being in possession of the facts stated, in Justice to the other Owners concerned with himself, suffer him to take so valuable a Cargo out of this Port.

I am, &c,

JOHN BLAXLAND.

Notice.

BEING about to Leave this Colony for Eighteen Months, I have arranged with Simeon Lord and Gregory Blaxland to Pay and Receive all or any of my Promissory Notes, at any Time the Holders may choose to present them for Payment; and for the Satisfaction of the Holders Mr. Lord has approved this Notice.

Approved: S. LORD.

JOHN BLAXLAND.

Sydney, March 16, 1808.

Criminal Charges.

1st Selling a Spar at the Cape of Good Hope the property of the Owners of the Ship Brothers.

2d Ordering 4 lbs. of Meat per day to be charged to the Ship’s Account which was sent to his Acquaintance (Castle).

3d Sending on shore a quantity of Paint, Paint Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Cheese, Sugar, Butter, Decanters, Plates and a Dish water-Bason and Jug, the Property of the Owners.

4th Sending on Shore Half a Bushel of Split Pease to Parramatta the property of the Owners.

5th Sending on Shore about 20 Gallons of Spirits the property of the Owners.

Civil Charges.

1st Expressing when off Saldanah Bay that if the Ship would not carry the Sail then set she should drag it.

2d After arriving in this Port subjecting the Ship to seizure and the Owners to the forfeiture of the Bonds entered into by smuggling Rum on Shore the property of the Ship, and selling it to Thomas Ivory.

3d For suspending from his duty the Chief Mate and after his arrival not reporting him or bringing him to trial, consequently conniving at his Misconduct if Guilty.

4th For not obeying his Orders in neglecting to land sufficient Men for the purpose of Sealing to the great injury of the Concern and afterwards not leaving a Gang of Men on the Islands agreeable to his Instructions.
Fraud.

1st Making a false report of the State of the Salt provisions in the Ship after arriving in this Port.

2d. For threatening to injure Memorialist 400 or 500 Pounds if in his power after his arrival in England.

Contempt.

For improper Conduct during the Passage and disobedience of Orders and Instructions, whereby the Owners have sustained damage to a considerable Amount.

[B] Mr. John Macarthur to Mr. John Blaxland.

Sir,

Head Quarters, Sydney, 3rd March, 1808.

John Blaxland I am commanded by His Honor the Lieut. Governor to require that you do transmit to me the Authority upon which you found your Claim to an Investigation of the Conduct of Mr. Oliver Russell Master of the Brothers.

I am also to acquaint you that a reference to the General Orders will enable you to discern that all applications respecting the private affairs of Individuals are to be addressed to me.

I am, &c.,

JNO. MCARTHUR,
Secy, to the Colony.

[No. 2] Mr. John Blaxland to Major Johnston.

Sir,

Sydney, 3 March, 1808.

I am much concerned by a letter just delivered to me from Mr. McArthur that Your Honor doubts my having any Authority on the Ship Brothers.

I must avail myself of the indulgence you are kind enough to grant me, that of applying to you in this respect, as Mr. McArthur is concerned in the same house and therefore liable to be prejudiced against me.

I have shewn to Mr. Grimes part of my papers, who will I am satisfied tell you that I have a right to scrutinize into Oliver Russell's Conduct as Master of the Ship Brothers, and that that claim is founded on having paid a large sum of money for a Share of the Ship in consequence of which I claim the protection of the laws in support of my property, and from the late fortunate change which has taken place, I make no doubt but that Your Honor will see impartial Justice administered.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BLAXLAND.
JOHNSTON TO CASTLEREAGH.

[No. 8] MR. JOHN MACARTHUR TO MR. JOHN BLAXLAND.

Sir, Head Quarters, Sydney, 4th March, 1808.

I am ordered by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to acquaint you that he felt the greatest Surprise at the receipt of your Second letter of yesterday’s date, after you had received so explicit a notification that all applications relative to private business were to be addressed to me.

His Honor desirous however to persuade himself that you have committed this Irregularity a second time from inadvertence, has directed me to explain that the authority upon which you found your Claim to an investigation of the conduct of Mr. Oliver Russell, was required, not because His Honor doubted your having such authority, but because the production of such powers was necessary to justify the interference you solicited.

You are, therefore, Sir, to understand that whenever you shall be pleased to transmit the proofs of your authority over Mr. Russell, they will be examined with the most serious attention, or should you prefer any other mode of bringing forward your claims, His Honor hopes it cannot be necessary to assure you that the ordinary and established Courts of Justice are open for the legal redress of all grievances.

I am further directed to acquaint you, that if you should ever feel that you have just ground of Complaint against me, for acting with prejudice, or for being guilty of any other impropriety, His Honor will be always ready to attend to your representations. Altho' at the same time His Honor commands me to apprize you, that he will not permit wanton attacks to be made with impunity upon a public Officer, who has no other reward for his services, than what arises from the consciousness of intending to do everything in his power for the advancement of the happiness, the prosperity and the Security of the Colony,

I am, &c.,

JOHN McARTHUR, Secretary to the Colony.

[No. 4] MR. JOHN BLAXLAND TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

Sir, Sydney, 4th March, 1808.

By a letter which I received this morning written by Mr. McArthur at the desire of Your Honour, I am sorry that it should be supposed I could wish to disobey any Orders you have directed to be observed. At the same time I must appeal to Your Honor’s usual liberality that you would not direct any one to unfold his private concerns when there might be a chance of its being injurious to him.
Having before stated my sentiments in that respect I trust that Your Honor will exculpate me from wishing to make any attack on the character of Mr. McArthur.

I remain, &c.,

JOHN BLAXLAND.

[No. 5] MR. JOHN BLAXLAND TO MR. JOHN MACARTHUR.

Sir,

Sydney, 10th March, 1808.

As Secretary to the Colony I enclose you a Petition with the accompanying Papers and have likewise sent you Park on Insurance having referred to several parts which I think applicable in the present case, particularly page 182.

As the Dart will soon sail I must write to Messrs. Hullett and Co. requesting them to make a further Insurance on the Cargo of the Ship Brothers, which must be done at a higher premium after the very imprudent conduct of the master (if effected at all) and I hope as a friend of theirs, and being concerned in the same house, you will see the necessity of my removing him from the Command, and that you will lay the papers before His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BLAXLAND,

Part and Managing Owner of the Ship Brothers in this Port.

Copies of Accompanying Papers mentioned in the last Letter and referred to in the petition following.

Viz. (Paper marked No. 1).


I AM induced for the benefit of the other Owners concerned with myself to dismiss you from the Command of the Ship Brothers, and I do desire you to give up the Command accordingly, As I do not after what has happened conceive it safe to trust the Ship to England under your Care—should you refuse to comply with my desires on this business, I shall proceed against you on the following charges.

[Here followed a copy of Mr. Blaxland's charges against Captain Russell; see page 377.]

(Paper marked No. 2.)

Captain Russell to Mr. John Blaxland.

Sir,

Sydney Cove, 2d March, 1808.

I received your letter of the 2d. Inst. requesting me to give up the command of the Ship Brothers of London now lying...
at Anchor in Sydney Cove—In answer to which I am sorry to say in doing Justice to my Employers in England I cannot submit to any such Order—therefore take such steps as you think proper and act accordingly.

Respectfully yours,
O. RUSSELL,
Commander Ship Brothers.

(Paper marked No. 3.)

Partnership Agreement of Messrs. T. and J. Hullett and J. Blaxland.

MEMORANDUM of an Agreement entered into on the 20th June 1806, Between the undersigned Persons, who hereby mutually covenant and agree with each other as follows:

1st. The Undersigned agree to become joint Adventurers in the purchase and outfit of a Vessel, and in the Cargo to be carried by her to Port Jackson in New South Wales, after landing which She is to proceed on the Fishery in the South Seas.

2d. All the Undersigned agree to hold Shares in the Said Ship and Cargo in proportion to the Amount set opposite to their respective Signatures hereto.

3d. Messrs. Hulletts Brothers and Co. of London are to be the Agents of this Concern in England, as soon as they can find a Ship fit for their purpose they are to purchase her, and to call on the Undersigned for immediate Payment of the Prime Cost of the Ship in proportion to their respective Shares.

4th. The Vessel to be registered in the names of the said Parties and to be fitted for Sea and manned by Hullett Brothers and Co. with all convenient Speed.

5th. The Undersigned are to pay the remainder of their Subscriptions as the money may be wanted, on receiving seven days' notice to that Effect from Hullett Brothers and Co.

6th. Whatever money may remain after the outfit of the Ship is to be laid out in a Cargo.

7th. When the Cargo is on board, and the Ship ready for Sailing, the Accounts are to be made up, and respectively to be examined, approved and signed by the Concerned.

8th. Mr. Blaxland (one of the Undersigned Parties) is to take his Passage on board this Vessel—to the Settlement of New South Wales—He is to be allowed the Passage for himself and family, but to lay in provisions at his own expense and also to pay for any extraordinary accomodations which he may desire, beyond those usually found in a Ship.
1808.
11 April.

Partnership agreement between Messrs. Hullett and John Blaxland.

9th. He is to be allowed the necessary room in the Vessel to take out such Stores and Effects for his own Use, as he may think fit, but not to exceed fifty Tons, and he is to pay for Freight at the Rate of Eight Pounds p'r Ton of Forty Cubic Feet measurement, To Hullett Brothers and Co. for the benefit of the joint concern, which Money is to be paid before the sailing of the Vessel and also to be laid out in Goods for the Cargo.

10th. Mr. Blaxland during the Voyage outwards, during his Stay at New South Wales, and during the time that the Ship is Whaling, is to have the management and direction of the said Ship, as far as respects the sale of the Cargo and the course the Vessel shall take for the purpose of Whaling, and to Superintend and direct the repairs and victualling after his arrival at Port Jackson and during the time she may put in there; for the expense of which he is to account with Hullett Brothers and Co.

11th. Mr. Blaxland may during the voyage put into the Cape of Good Hope as may hereafter be determined on—and there Barter and sell any part of the Cargo. Immediately after arrival at Port Jackson, he is to land the Cargo and dispose of it, so that the Ship may proceed with convenient Speed on the Fishery—Mr. Blaxland is to remit the Net Proceeds in Government Bills, as soon as possible to Hullett Brothers and Co. who are to account for the same with the concerned, at the Ratio of their respective Interests—It is however to be understood that Mr. Blaxland is to remit the nett Proceeds of the Cargo, but in case Mr. Blaxland should deem it more advantageous to Barter any part of the Cargo for Oil or Seal Skins; or to purchase the same with any part of the Nett Proceeds he may do so and consign these Goods on freight by the first Vessel. The return Cargo of the Ship whether it may consist of the produce of her own fishing, or of Goods purchased for account of the Owners is to be consigned to Hullett Brothers and Co. Mr. Blaxland is to be allowed a Commission of five p'r Cent. on the Amount of the Outward Cargo, and in like manner Hullett Brothers and Co. are to charge a Commission of Two and a half p'r Cent. on the Sum expended for the purchase, Outfit &c. of the Ship and for the Cost of the Cargo as likewise for the Sale of the Goods sent by any other Ship, as returns for any part of the outward Cargo: and One per Cent. additional for their Guarantee if the return Cargo should be sold on credit.

This Agreement to extend to all Subsequent Voyages which the Ship may make for account of the concerned.

Proper Accounts are to be kept by Hullett Brothers and Co. of all Sums paid and received by them on account of the Con-
cern which Accounts shall be open to the Inspection of all parties interested therein, or their authorized Agents as often as any of them may require it, so as for every one to be informed at all times of the State of the Accounts.

In case any of the Parties should be desirous of withdrawing from the Concern or become Insolvent, the remaining parties shall have the right of taking such share or Shares at such value, as shall be settled by two indifferent persons.

It is further agreed that in Case any of the Parties hereto shall neglect or refuse to comply with the Conditions above specified, Such party or parties shall forfeit to the remaining Persons concerned, the Sums already advanced by them.

As it is intended, to take out a Shallop to be employed in those Seas for catching Seals and Sea Elephants, this Shallop is to be fitted out and manned and victualled by Mr. Blaxland who is to charge all his Expenses and five p'r Cent. Commission thereon, and to send to Messrs. Hullett Brothers and Co. on Freight all the Seal Skins and Oil which the Shallop may procure. He is likewise to be allowed Two and a half p'r Cent. on the Nett proceeds of these Goods in London as a Compensation for his trouble in preserving and reshipping them.

JOHN BLAXLAND ...... £2,500.
THOMAS HULLETT { £2,500.
JOHN HULLETT }

(Paper marked No. 4.)

Mr. John Blaxland’s Instructions to Captain Russell.

Extract of a Paragraph in Capn. Russell’s Instructions when he went on his sealing Voyage from Mr. John Blaxland.

“But should you be fortunate and find any place where you can land your Men with Salt and Provisions sufficient to procure your Cargo, then I wish you to return direct with the Ship touching at the Bay of Islands for Potatoes and Spars, which will help to pay as well as any other Kind of Merchandize to be sold here for the good of the voyage. When the Ship shall be refitted and supplied with more provisions and Salt to return and take the Cargo of Skins on board and proceed direct for England.”

Extract from Mr. John Blaxland’s Accounts.

Extract from Mr. John Blaxland’s account current with the Hulletts Brothers and Comp’y signed by him where it appears that he has £4,000 in the Ship Schooner and Investment. September 22d 1806 To his share in the Adventure New South Wales including Ship Cargo and the Schooner Antipodes £4,000.
Mr. John Blaxland to the Honble. Bench of Magistrates.

However repugnant it may be to my feelings to bring Mr. Oliver Russell before you on such serious charges, as I am at present obligated to do, Yet I feel it a duty I owe the other Owners as well as to myself after such an unprecedented and insolent defiance, and refusal to deliver up to me the Ship and Cargo, the property of me and the other Owners, which are solely under my management and direction while in this Port—GENTLEMEN, I beg leave to state the first Cause of my entering into the Concern—On my application to Messrs. Hulletts Brothers and Co. while in England for a passage in one of their Ships to this Colony, they proposed to me that I should be concerned with them in a Ship to be purchased to come out here on a Sealing or Whaling Voyage, in which Ship I might have a passage for myself and family with every accommodation I might wish to which I acquiesced, the Brothers was purchased and I became an Owner—Accordingly it was then agreed I should have the sole management of her and her Cargo, together with the Schooner called the Antipodes, that was brought out in frame on board the said Ship Brothers and as a part of the said concern for the general Benefit—I accordingly proceeded and during our passage and stay at the Cape of Good Hope the said Mr. Oliver Russell conducted himself in such an improper manner, that soon after my arrival in this port, I was determined to supersede him in his Command, and one day went on board accompanied by Mr. Lord informed him of his improper Conduct and that he had made me and the other Owners liable for the Bond, if not the Ship to confiscation from his selling and aiding to smuggle the Ship's Spirits: but on his promising to conduct himself properly and to pay implicit obedience to my future Orders, as well as the improbability of my getting a good master in this Port, I was induced to look over his Misconduct if I should not have any other occasion to find fault, but to my utter Astonishment I found on his return, that he had in the most daring manner and contrary to his Orders and to the great Injury of the other Owners been to Norfolk Island and purchased at a most exorbitant price a quantity of Salt Pork and Bread instead of returning to this Port, refitting and going back to the Islands and proceeding from thence direct to England, besides the loss of not less than 20,000 Skins that might have been preserved and the Ship now at St. Helena on her Passage instead of being in this Harbour.

There are a number of Circumstances more I could bring forward, but trust I have sufficiently elucidated the business
without unnecessarily taking up the time of the members comprising the Bench.

There are a number of charges which will appear on the examination before the Honble. Bench of Magistrates now convened more than I would take up their time to state here, which I trust will be fully sufficient to convince the Members that I have only acted conformable to my duty in the Situation. I have been placed here by the rest of the Owners to bring them forward and not from any motive of private resentment or prejudice to Captain Russell.

JOHN BLAXLAND.

(Attached to the foregoing.)

Mr. Lord,

Please to deliver to the bearer one Gallon of Paint Oil and twelve pounds of white lead being a verbal Order from John Blaxland Esqr.

You will oblige

Your humble Serv’t,

O. RUSSELL.

(A second Paper marked No. 5.)

Proceedings of a Bench of Magistrates.


New South Wales, 5th March, 1808.

JOHN BLAXLAND Esqr. came before Bench and stated certain grievances against Captain Russell of the Ship Brothers as P’t Memorial and requests that the Ship’s Register and Articles should be laid before the Bench—The Ship’s Articles and Register produced—By the latter of which it appears that Mr. Blaxland is part Owner of the Ship Brothers—also by the 10th Article of a private agreement made between the Owners of the said Ship, it appears that “Mr. Blaxland during the voyage outwards, during her Stay at New South Wales, and during the time the Ship is Whaling is to have the management and direction of the said Ship as far as respects the Sale of the Cargo, and the course the vessel shall take for the purpose of Whaling, and to superintend, and direct the repairs and victualling after her arrival in Port Jackson, and during the time she may put in there, for the expense of which he is to account with Hullett Brothers and Co.”

The Bench are of opinion that Mr. Blaxland may proceed to substantiate any criminal Charge (that has happened in this Port) against Captain Russell.

Charge 1st. Sending on Shore a Quantity of Paint Oil, Spirit of Turpentine, Cheese, Sugar, Butter &c.

Mr. S. LORD sworn:

Q. Did you not hear Mr. Oliver Russel ask me for some Paint belonging to the Ship Brothers, and did I not refuse him saying
"that I would suffer nothing to go belonging to the concern for private Uses, but I would let him have some of my own" which I brought out for my own use?

**Answer.** Yes, I did.

Q. Did I not tell you to let Oliver Russel have some of my own paint?

A. Yes you did; and here is an order of Mr. Russel's selling a quantity of Rum, the Property of the Ship Brothers to Thos. Ivory.

A.* Some time after the arrival of the Ship in this Port, it came to my knowledge that Thomas Ivory had got a quantity of Spirits from the Brothers. I sent for Ivory who informed me he had 24 Gallons, but that he had a Permit for 4 Gallons of it; that I afterwards went on board with Mr. Blaxland, when Mr. Russel acknowledged, that he had sold the Rum to Ivory, but that he had taken it in lieu of some of his own that had been made use of for the Ship which he had purchased in England.

Q. Did you not go on board the Brothers with me after her return into this Port the 2d Time and speaking of the Salted provisions of the Ship did not Mr. Oliver Russel say that he had but one Cask or that the last Cask was broached "or words to that effect"?

A. Yes he did, and said that he had sent Captn. Smith a Cask of Pork and Mr. Moody another.

**FREDERICK HAZLEBURY, late Chief Officer of the Ship Brothers sworn:**

Q. Did not Mr. Oliver Russel on his arrival in this Port, sell to a person of the name of Ivory, a Kilderkin of the Ship's Spirits, wrapped round with two Hammocks, and stowed in a Hogshead of the Ship's porter, so as to prevent its being discovered?

A. Yes.

Q. You know it to be the Ship's Rum?

A. Yes there was no other in the Ship to my knowledge.

Q. Did you receive the two hammocks back again from Ivory?

A. Yes I did.

Q. Did the Kilderkin ever come back again?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Did not Captain Russel order you to send to Parramatta half a bushel of Split Pease, the property of the Owners?

A. Yes, I did send 16 Quarts.

Q. Did you not send half a Keg of white Paint, by order of Capt'n Russel on shore, to his House at this place, and a quantity of Paint Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Loaf Sugar, Cheese, Hams, Butter, Decanters, Tumblers, Plates and a Dish, Water Bason and Jug the property of the Ship?

A. Yes, I sent half a Keg of white paint and the best part of a loaf of Sugar, but cannot speak to the other articles.

Q. Did you ever know of any Glass or Crockery Ware ever being purchased for the Ship by any other person than the owners?

A. The Owners paid for them.

**RICHARD HOUSEGOE, Steward of the Brothers, sworn:**

Q. Relate what you know of Captain Russel's sending articles from the Ship Brothers to the house of Elizabeth Guest?

A. I know that Captn. Russel did send one Cheese 6 lb. Butter, half a dozen Plates, some small qty. of Paint Oil, 2 Tumblers and 2 Goblets, a Ham and one Wash hand Bason and Jug.

* Note 111.
JOHNSTON TO CASTLEREAGH.

FREDK. RICHESTER, Ship's Cook, sworn:—

Q. Did you not carry some paint, and several things from the Brothers to the house of Elizabeth Guest?
A. I did carry about a pint of black paint, 2 Stone bottles, but I do not know what they contained, and some dirty Cloaths.

THOHS. IVORY sworn:—

Q. Did you not receive from Capt'n. Russel of the Ship Brothers, a quantity of Rum, in a Cask bound round with 2 Hammocks, and put into a hogshead with Porter, belonging to the Ship Brothers, and landed as Porter?

Ivory submits the Question to the Bench how far it will be proper for him to give an answer to a question that may in some measure criminate himself having been acquainted by Mr. Lord, that he had been purchasing Ship's Stores?

The Bench are of an Opinion that he should not answer this question.

Q. Was you not in the Cabin, and saw some Rum put into a Cask, and that Cask wrapped round with two Hammocks and put into a Hogshead and afterwards filled up with bottled Porter?
A. I saw no Rum in the Cabin, but what was in the Decanters but saw some Porter started out of Bottles into a Hogshead.
Q. On your Oath do you not know that there was Rum in that Cask?
A. Yes.

I submit this Question to the Bench—The Bench are of Opinion that it may be answered by him.

Q. Had you not prior to that, purchased a Hogshead of Porter from Capt'n. Russel?
A. I had purchased a bottle of Porter contained in a Hogshead.

HENRY PURDY sworn:—

Q. Did you not see some Rum put into a Cask, and that Cask wrapped round with two Hammocks and put into a Hogshead filled with bottled ——**?
A. No I did not.
Q. Where was you when a man of the name of Ivory was in the Cabin with Capt'n. Russel and a Cask sent on Shore out of the Cabin?
A. I was at work in the Steerage, when Ivory was in the Cabin with Capt'n. Russel, and when a Cask came out of the Cabin, and I handed in two Hammocks but I do not know what became of the Cask; whether it went out of the Ship or not.

JAMES ANDERSON sworn:—

Q. Did you not carry a Trunk with some Glass ware and other Articles to the House of Elizth. Guest from the Ship Brothers?
A. I did carry a Box from the hospital Wharf to the house of Elizabeth Guest but what it contained I know not.

The Bench having maturely considered on the evidence which has been brought forward against Mr. Oliver Russel on the 3 Charges (under the head of Criminal Charges) are fully of opinion that there is not sufficient grounds to justify his being committed for criminal Trial (on such charges) do therefore discharge him.

THOMAS JAMISON.    WM. MINCHIN.
J. SYMONS.          J. HARRIS.

* Blank in the copy available.
The humble Petition of John Blaxland Esqr., Part and Managing owner of the Ship Brothers.

Most respectfully sheweth,—That Your Memorialist on the 2d day of March wrote to Mr. Oliver Russel Master of the Ship Brothers ordering him immediately to deliver up the Ship and Cargo to your Memorialist, as he, your Memorialist, could not suffer him any longer to command her after his repeated misconduct as will appear by Paper No. 1 it will be found by his answer No. 2 that he puts Memorialist at defiance and refuses to comply with his Orders, in consequence of which Memorialist was obliged to apply to Your Honor to order such investigation as you might deem meet as per Memorial of the 3d Instant.

On Saturday the 5th Instant a Bench of Magistrates met to investigate the charges preferred by your Memorialist against Captain Russel, where he still persisted that Memorialist had no Authority to call him to account or suspend him from the Command, although it appeared by the Register and Memorialist’s agreement with the Owners that Memorialist was, and is, not only authorized but bound under penalty of forfeiting his share of the concern in the said Ship Brothers should he not act for the general benefit of all parties during the Ship’s stay at New South Wales as by the paper No. 3 as well as the different Extracts No. 4—It will also appear by the proceedings of the Bench of Magistrates No. 5 that, Your Memorialist was only allowed to call evidence on three charges considered as Criminal, and committed in this Port—Memorialist conceives that according to Law he ought to have been allowed to prove all the other charges that in any degree appeared fraudulent; but Memorialist trusts that on perusing the proceedings Your Honor will be convinced that the charges are not frivolous or unfounded but of serious matter in as much as they come under the denomination of Barratary as will clearly be proved by Park’s Marine Insurances under the head of Barratary Pages 30 @ 32, 82 @ 81, 182 and Appendix No. 1 upon Policies which Book Memorialist has sent Your Honor with the different references to the present subject, conceiving that by them there will no doubt remain of the legality of his request and of the necessity there is for him on behalf of the rest of the Owners as well as himself to pursue this method to indemnify all parties against the Insurers should any Accident or Loss happen to the Ship for want of Your Memorialist’s attention in removing from the Command of that Ship a Man whose conduct he has every reason to disapprove and the risk of whose future behaviour would entirely rest on Your
Memorialist should any accident happen after being in possession of the facts he has such undoubted proof that the Captain’s deviations from his Instructions is Barratry and it is clear from that part* of the Paragraph No. 4 of his Instructions instead of obeying them; when he had landed his Gang at the Bounty Islands he immediately proceeded to Norfolk Island, where he was not certain of getting Supplies nor even an Harbor to anchor in, and it will also appear by the Log Book, he was six-days longer than he might have made this Harbor in where he was certain of obtaining Supplies and on his return to the Bounty Islands, after taking his Skins on board might have proceeded direct to England with a greater number than he now has, besides having provided for the Gangs to have remained, where they might have procured Twenty thousand Skins more as well as saved at least two months of his passage to England; but instead of which he went to Norfolk Island and run the Owners to upwards of £700 expences the greatest part of which might have been saved had he come here. On his arrival here he declared he had but one Cask of Salt meat on board tho’ it appeared on survey he had eleven or thirteen.

When at the Cape of Good Hope, altho’ Your Memorialist was there, he disposed of a Spar the property of the Ship, and ordered four pound of Meat to be sent to a friend of his at that place named Castle every day, and to be charged as if sent to the Ship; after being accused of such proceedings before the late Governor on his arrival at this Port said, that the Spar was his property, given him by the Ship’s Husband before he left England and desired the Mates if called upon to say so, and caused the Chief Mate to add’en the Log Book after having been accused, entered as if, at the time it was landed which will appear by reference, as well as be proved by the Mate’s affidavit, if required, the said Spar appearing in the Schedule of the Ship’s Stores; and he has even in this Port, after being refused, sent on shore for his own private purpose Spirits, Porter, Paint Oil, Paint Spirits of Turpentine &c. &c.; it also appears in his Log Book a Ham and Cheese was sold here for the purpose of purchasing Sugar although your Memorialist was on the Spot to supply him with every necessary wanted. There is also deficient from the Cargo a firkin of Butter which was brought out as part of the Investment and two Whale Lines; exclusive of his conniving at the Mate’s sending on Shore for their use, Spirits, Molasses, Cheese, Butter, Fish and Canvas, as well as subjecting the Ship to seizure and the Owners to the Bond by smuggling the before mentioned Spirits.

* These words in italics were erased in the original.
As Memorialist considers that if he had no other than that of part Owner (which appears by Register) that would be sufficient, as Mr. Russel can certainly be considered no more than a Servant, and if aggrieved may sue for damages but not retain Memorialist's property.

If Your Memorialist was inclined to bring a civil Action against the said Mr. Oliver Russel he is prevented, by being himself a Member of the Civil Court; but should another be appointed in his room for that purpose, the Ship might be detained and Your Memorialist no nearer from the interposition of appeals, but he cannot have objection to Mr. Russel's proceeding to England in the Ship Brothers as a passenger, and to the examination of any evidence that may attend to his advantage hereafter, Your Memorialist being allowed the same indulgence.

Your Memorialist could adduce many more charges to convince Your Honor of the necessity of this application, but does not wish to intrude further on your time, trusting Your Honor will take it into Your mature consideration, and grant Your Memorialist's request, by giving him authority to displace Mr. Russel from being Commander of the Ship Brothers, for the advantage of himself and the other Owners, for which Your Memorialist will be ever bound to pray.

Sydney, New South Wales, 10th March, 1808.

JOHN BLAXLAND,
Part and Managing Owner in this Port of the Ship Brothers.

(Attached to No. 5.)

MR. JOHN MACARTHUR TO MR. JOHN BLAXLAND.

Sir,
Head Quarters, Sydney, 14th March, 1808.

I have laid your papers before His Honor the Lieutenant Governor with the Law Authority you referred to in support of your Claim to be authorized to dispossess Mr. Russell of the Command of the Brothers, And I am directed to acquaint you that His Honor is convinced he has no power to interfere in such a business.

I am, &c.,
JNO. MCARTHUR,
Secretary to the Colony.

[No. 6] MR. JOHN BLAXLAND TO MR. JOHN MACARTHUR.

Sir,
Sydney, 15th March, 1808.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date in answer to my Memorial of the 10th Inst. and I am
sorry His Honor the Lieut. Governor has not power to protect me and the other Owners in England in removing Mr. Oliver Russell from the Command of the Ship Brothers after being in possession of such facts as stated in Memorial.

You will be pleased to state to his Honor the Lieutenant Governor that I am compelled to protest against the Master and all others it may concern and proceed to England in the Ship Brothers accompanied by Captn. Scott and Mr. Hasselberg to protect our property.

I am, &c.,
John Blaxland, Managing Owner.

[No. 7] Mr. John Macarthur to Mr. John Blaxland.

Sir,
Head Quarters, Sydney, 16th March, 1808.

I am directed by His Honor the Lieut. Governor to desire information whether he is to understand your letter of Yesterday as intended to express a complaint that you have not received all the protection from His Majesty's Government to which the Laws entitle every man; or whether any interference has taken place which has prevented you from bringing any matter in dispute between you and Mr. Oliver Russel before the established Courts of law; I am also directed to enquire whether the Protest you signify you are compelled to make against the Master of the Brothers and all others it may concern be intended to have any reference to the official Correspondence you have lately held with Government respecting the Concern of that Ship, and if it be so intended, that you will explicitly communicate what are the reasons which induce you to consider such a Protest necessary.

I am, &c.,
John Macarthur,
Secretary to the Colony.

[No. 8] Mr. John Blaxland to Mr. John Macarthur.

Sir,
Sydney, 16th March, 1808.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of this day's date and I must beg leave to refer His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to the documents already in his possession.

But I find it my duty on account of the Underwriters and the other Owners to protest against Oliver Russel's Conduct, and it appears customary in all protests to add, to all whom it may concern, but how far it may concern those documents I cannot venture to say.

I am, &c.,
John Blaxland.
1808.
11 April.

Mr. John Blaxland to Mr. John Macarthur.

Sir,

Sydney, 17th March, 1808.

Having arranged my business to leave this Colony in the Ship Brothers I must beg you will inform His Honor the Lieutenant Governor that I request he will accept my resignation as a Magistrate and that I wish him to appoint another Member for the Civil Court.

I am, &c.,

John Blaxland.

Attached to No. 9.

Mr. John Macarthur to Mr. John Blaxland.

Sir,

Head Quarters, Sydney, 17th March, 1808.

I have laid your letter before His Honor the Lieut. Governor, who has directed me to acquaint you that he has accepted the resignation of your situation as a Magistrate; but that he cannot, without violating the laws, sanction your quitting the Colony, until the whole of the causes now pending before the Court of Civil Jurisdiction (of which you are a Member) are decided upon, Unless any of the Parties who have commenced Actions shall voluntarily consent to withdraw them.

I am, &c.,

J. McArthur, Sec. to the Colony.

Mr. John Blaxland to Mr. John Macarthur.

Sir,

Sydney, 18th March, 1808.

I have to acknowledge your letter of yesterday's date in answer to His Honor the Lieut. Governor wherein he accepts my resignation as a Magistrate but says he cannot permit my leaving the Colony without violating the Laws, my being a member of the Civil Court. As there is no Cause pending that has been in any shape heard, any other eligible person surely can fill that Situation, for would all the Actions be invalid if from illness or death I was unable to attend—And Your Honor having suffered Mr. Moore and Mr. Harris to be changed I cannot see how my being so can be in any shape injurious to the parties concerned—But the absolute necessity of my returning to England in the Ship Brothers for the safety of the property of the other Owners as well as my own leaves me no other alternative, unless I am detained in the Colony a Prisoner.

I am, &c.,

John Blaxland.

Mr. John Macarthur to Mr. John Blaxland.

Sir,

Head Quarters, Sydney, 18th March, 1808.

If you will have the goodness to refer to the letter I addressed to you yesterday, you will discover that instead of
informing you His Honor the Lieut. Governor “cannot permit your leaving the Colony” I have stated that His Honor “cannot without violating the Laws sanction your leaving the Colony” and as it is possible you may on calm reflection discover that your mistake has led you into a Train of extremely erroneous reasoning, I have taken the liberty to suggest this circumstance being well assured that one error frequently leads to a greater, and entertaining a hope that this well intended caution may induce you to depend more upon your own unbiased judgement in the steps you may adopt than upon the advice of any person you can at this time have an opportunity to consult.

I am, &c.,

JNO. MCARTHUR, Secy. to the Colony.

[No. 12] MR. JOHN BLAXLAND TO MR. JOHN MACARTHUR.

Sir,

Sydney, 18th March, 1808.

In answer to your letter of this evening after thanking you for your caution I have again to request you to inform His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of my determination to quit the Colony for a short period and proceed to England in the Ship Brothers of which I am a part Owner for the security of my property, if not prevented by unforeseen circumstances.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BLAXLAND.

[No. 13] MR. CHARLES GRIMES TO MR. JOHN MACARTHUR.

Sir,

Sydney, 19 March, 1808.

I have this day received a letter from Mr. Jno. Blaxland purporting that he is called to England immediately on very important business—therefore wishes to decline sitting as a Member of the present Civil Court—and requesting that I would inform His Honor the Lieut. Governor of the Circumstances, so that a proper person may be appointed in his room—How far it may be correct I confess I have not sufficient legal knowledge to determine, but as no cause pending before the Court has been entered upon—nor any process issued—when the other Member was not present—I have respectfully to submit to the Lieut. Governor—that I do not see any bad consequences that can arise from another eligible person being appointed.

I am, &c., &c.,

C. GRIMES, A’g J.-Ad.

[No. 14] MR. JOHN MACARTHUR TO MR. CHARLES GRIMES.

Sir,

Head Quarters, Sydney, 23d March, 1808.

I am directed by His Honor the Lieut. Governor to acquaint you, that in consequence of your representation, that
Mr. Blaxland may without impropriety be withdrawn as a Member of the Court of Civil Jurisdiction, you may signify to that Gentleman that his request is complied with.

I am further ordered to desire that you will give in a List of eligible Persons that another member may be drawn for.

I am, &c.,

JOHN McARTHUR,
Secretary to the Colony.

[No. 15] MR. JOHN BLAXLAND TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

Sir, Sydney, 31st March, 1808.

I have enclosed for your Honor's Information an account of the provisions expended on board the Brothers by two Otaheitans while on their passage from England.

Having sent you a letter* from the Secretary of State's Office on the Subject, and the Ship Brothers being about to return I will thank your Honor to give Directions accordingly.

I am, &c.,

J. BLAXLAND.

[No. 16] MR. JOHN BLAXLAND TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

Sir, Sydney, 1st April, 1808.

Agreeable to your Honor's desire I write to you stating that I have demanded of Oliver Russel, now a Convict,† the Papers belonging to the Ship Brothers and that he has not sent them.

I hope Your Honor will be pleased to direct that they may be given up as I am fearful they may be made away with.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BLAXLAND.

[No. 17] MR. JOHN BLAXLAND TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

Sir, Sydney, 2nd April, 1808.

I wrote to Your Honor yesterday through Mr. McArthur, requesting to have the papers belonging to the Ship Brothers given up as Oliver Russel is now a Convict, to which Letter I have not yet got an answer; and as I am fearful of their being destroyed, I have to request you will give your directions accordingly.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BLAXLAND.

[No. 18] MR. JOHN MACARTHUR TO MR. JOHN BLAXLAND.

Sir, Head Quarters, Sydney, 2d April, 1808.

I am directed by His Honor the Lieut. Governor to acquaint you that the papers of the Brothers are in the hands of

* Note 112. † Note 113.
Government, where they will be taken care of until a determination can be formed on the extraordinary case of Mr. Russel.

I am, &c.,

JOHN MCARTHUR, Secy. to the Colony.

[No. 19] MR. JOHN BLAXLAND TO MR. JOHN MACARTHUR.

Sir,

Sydney, 2d April, 1808.

I have this instant received a Letter through you from His Honor the Lieut. Governor informing me that the papers refused of the Ship Brothers are in the hands of Government where they will be taken care of until a determination can be formed on the extraordinary case of Mr. Russel—I must refer him to His Honor’s Letter in answer to my Memorial of the 14th of March where he informs me he is convinced he has no power to interfere with such business.

Oliver Russel having been convicted of wilful and corrupt Perjury and sentenced to seven Years Transportation* I have found it expedient for the benefit of all concerned to appoint Mr. Hazelburg to the command of that ship and as I expect she will be ready for sea on or about Tuesday next I have to request the papers may be forwarded to me on Monday or I shall be under the unpleasant necessity of throwing the Ship and Cargo on His Honor’s hands, she having already been detained more than seven days from the misconduct of the late Master.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BLAXLAND,
Part and managing Owner of the Ship Brothers.

[No. 20] MR. JOHN BLAXLAND TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

Sir,

Sydney, 2d April, 1808.

On looking over my papers I find Your Honor has not answered my Letter of the 31st of March requesting you will furnish me with the provisions expended on board the Ship Brothers by two Otaheitans while on their passage from England, Mr. Windham’s Letter† having been sent to you on the Subject, I have only to ask whether Your Honor will comply with my request.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BLAXLAND.

[No. 21] MR. JOHN BLAXLAND TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

Sir,

Sydney, 4th April, 1808.

Having this Instant been informed by Mr. Hazelburg who is the legal Commander of the Ship Brothers that Oliver Russel, Robert Daniels, George Howe, and one of the Mates of the Ship Dart have gone on board of the said Ship of which I am part

* Note 113.  † Note 112.
1808.
11 April.
Command of the Brothers re-assumed by Russell.

and managing Owner in this Colony and called the people aft and read a paper to them and declared he was authorised by it, and that he had Your Honor’s Orders to take the command of the said Ship, and has since ordered the people not to obey Mr. Hazelburg as he was Captain of the Ship, and he now actually has possession of that Ship by force of Arms, together with George Howe, Robert Daniels and the said Mate of the Dart, and which act I consider an act of Piracy,—if Your Honor has not given any such Orders in which case I request to be immediately informed or shall I be under the necessity of applying to Captn. Symons of His Majesty’s Ship Porpoise to attack her—But in the event of Your Honor’s having authorised him to take the Command I have to request that he may be immediately apprehended for wilful and corrupt perjury against myself Mr. Lord and Mr. G. Blaxland of which I now complain and am ready to substantiate; at the same time allow me to say that I look to you for the Ship’s papers as stated in Your Possession by Your Honor’s Letter through your Secretary of Yesterday’s date.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BLAXLAND.

(Attached to No. 21.)

MR. JOHN HOLDEN* TO MR. JOHN BLAXLAND.

Sir, Head Quarters, Sydney, 4th April, 1808.

I am directed by Mr. John McArthur Esqr. to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st March, your One of the 1st Instant, your three of the 2d Instant and your one of the 3d Instant.

I am, &c.,

JOHN HOLDEN.

[No. 22] MR. JOHN BLAXLAND TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

Sir, Sydney, 4th April, 1808.

I have this morning received a letter dated Head Quarters, Sydney, 4th April, 1808, Saying I am directed by John McArthur Esqr. to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st of March, your One of the 1st Instant, your three of the 2d Instant, and your One of the 3d Instant, signed John Holden Clerk, and directed to me on His Majesty’s Service.

I have to request your Honor will be pleased to inform me whether I am to consider that as an answer to those letters to enable me to pursue such measures for the security of my property as the law directs—or that man’s Signature as Official not having seen his name in the General Orders.†

I am, &c.,

JOHN BLAXLAND,

Part and managing Owner of the Ship Brothers in this Port.

* Note 114.  † Note 115.
DEPOSITION OF CAPTAIN KEMP.

Cumberland To wit. DEPOSITION of Anthony Fenn Kemp Esqre.
taken on oath before me, One of His
Majesty’s Justices of the Peace in and
for the said County, at Parramatta this
Twenty seventh day of March in the Year
of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred
and eight.

DEPONENT being duly sworn deposes, that Mr. Greg’y Blaxland
came to his house on the evening of the Twenty fourth Inst.
between the hours of Eight and Nine, and said he had something
particular to communicate to him, that Deponent asked him
what it was, that he replied, that it was of so serious a nature that
he could not mention it to him in the house fearing it might be
overheard, and requested Deponent to walk with him in front of
the House, that Deponent went out with him, and Mr. Blaxland
then desired, that what he was going to acquaint him with might
be Kept secret, fearing the consequence that might ensue, if it
was known he was the Informer; Deponent promised he would not
divulge anything he (Mr. Blaxland) would tell him, upon which
Mr. Blaxland told the Deponent that there was a Plan laid at the
Hawkesbury to assassinate Mr. McArthur, and that there were
people employed, who would willingly sacrifice their lives to
accomplish it, that Deponent said he thought it was impossible,
that Mr. Blaxland replied there were a number of Hawkesbury
Settlers at Sydney, and that there would be a great number
there shortly, and told deponent that Mr. McArthur had used
him and his Brother very ill in interfering with their Shipping
concerns, but that he could not bear the Idea of murder being
committed, that Mr. Blaxland then wished Deponent good night,
and went away—Deponent states that Mr. Blaxland appeared to
him much confused when he gave him the above information, but
from what cause Deponent cannot tell.

ANTHONY FENN KEMP.

Taken and sworn before me
the day and Year above written

WM. MINCHIN, J.P.

[Enclosure No. 29.]

CORRESPONDENCE WITH CHARLES GRIMES, ESQUIRE, ACTING
JUDGE-ADVOCATE.

[1] Mr. Nicholas Bayly to Mr. Charles Grimes.

Sir,

Head Quarters, Sydney, 1st April, 1808.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor On Examining the
minutes of the Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, which you pre-
1808.

11 April.

Conviction and sentence of Russell and Daniels for perjury.

presented to him yesterday, finds that Mr. Oliver Russel, Master of the Ship Brothers and Mr. Robert Daniels the Chief Mate, who came before the Court—One as a Prosecutor and the other as Evidence, have been convicted of Perjury* and Sentenced to seven years Transportation and that after Sentence was passed the Court strongly recommended both to the Lieut. Governor’s Clemency. The circumstances, under which this conviction took place, And the recommendation which followed it, has excited the Lieut. Governor’s most earnest attention; and has induced him to require you, as Judge of the Court, to point out on what part of the Evidence the guilt of these two persons was established; and what reasons operated on the minds of the Court to recommend them to mercy, if they were satisfied of their having committed so abominable a crime. His Honor the Lieut. Governor also requires to be informed why these persons were not after their Conviction ordered into Custody, as it appears from the Testimony of the Gaoler that you, Sir, directed them to be at large. Your immediate Answer is expected.

I am, &c.,

NICHOLAS BAYLY, Secy.

Mr. Charles Grimes to Major Johnston.

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 1st April, 1808.

In answer to your Secretary’s Letter of this day’s date I respectfully beg leave to observe that you know me to be no Lawyer—therefore incompetent to give a Law opinion. I took solemn Oath to give Sentence according to the Evidence brought before me—and I now avow that the Sentence I wrote and wherein the particular Instance is expressed, on which it was given against Oliver Russell, and Robert Daniels (and which I had the honor to lay before you, and now respectfully return for your Inspection), was, and is my Opinion, and was the Opinion of the majority of the Court. And the punishment was awarded from the Act of 2d Geo. 2d Chap. 25.

In answer to that part of your Secretary’s Letter requiring that I should give the reasons that operated on the minds of the Court to recommend them to your Clemency, I must respectfully beg leave to observe, that I do not feel myself obliged to divulge my private opinion or the private Opinion of the Members—I received the opinion of the Majority of the Members, which I read to them.

In answer to that part of the Letter respecting the prisoners being at large—I did desire the Jailor, as far as I recollect, not to confine them until your pleasure was known, telling him at

* Note 113.
the same time that they could not get away—if it is an Error it shall never occur again—and if it is your pleasure, which I now request to know, they shall be instantly placed in Jail.

I have, &c.,
C. GRIMES, Actg. J.-Ad.


Sir, Head Quarters, Sydney, 2d April, 1808.

I am directed by His Honor the Lieut’ Governor to inform you in answer to your Letter of the 2d Instant, that he has referred to the Statute of the 2d George 2d under the Authority of which you have stated, that Russel and Robert Daniels were convicted of perjury and sentenced to seven Years Transportation.

By that Statute it is plain, that persons charged with perjury must be tried by Indictment, I am therefore directed to desire that you will acquaint the Lieut. Governor whether Russel and Daniels were indicted, and if they were that you will transmit the Indictment. That you will also state whether when Russell and Daniels were suddenly transferred from the condition of a Prosecutor, and an Evidence, into that of Prisoners, the Court took a new Oath, a just Verdict to give, and a true deliverance to make betw. our Sovereign Lord the King, and the Prisoners at the Bar? because if they did not, it would appear that Russell and Daniels have been convicted of perjury, and sentenced to Seven Years Transportation, without the Court ever taking the usual Oath to do them justice.

I am, &c.,
NICHOLAS BAYLY, Secy.


After the Letter No. 3 was written, Mr. Grimes called upon the Lieut. Governor, and expressed his wish to resign the situation of Acting Judge Advocate. The Lieutenant Governor acceded to his Wish, on condition that he should decide all the suits for which writs had been issued—and desirous to conciliate the hostile Spirit displayed by this Gentleman and his Friends, thanked him for having undertaken the Office.


Sir, Sydney, 3d April, 1808.

I yesterday received your permission to resign my Situation of Acting Judge Advocate. And have this morning been informed that you wish me to finish the causes pending in the Civil Court for which processes have actually been issued.
I shall at all time feel particularly happy, in contributing all in my power for the public Service; and will readily do it—and hope to complete the whole within the week when I shall have every paper ready to make over to my Successor.

I have, &c,

C. GRIMES.


Sir,

Sydney, New South Wales, 3d April, 1808.

In my personal conversation with Your Honor this morning, you thanked me for what I had done as Judge Advocate and I must acknowledge the receipt of Your Secretary's Letter after that conversation has surprized me—I have only to remark that what I did as Judge Advocate, And a Member of the late Criminal Court—I must now repeat I conceived to be correct—and must again refer you to the Proceedings for the reasons why that Court sentenced Oliver Russell and Robert Daniels to be transported for seven Years. I must also retract the offer I made of doing any more duty as Judge Advocate conceiving that every Action of mine may be misconstrued.

I have, &c,

C. GRIMES.


Head Quarters, Sydney, 4th April, 1808.

I am directed by His Honor the Lieut. Governor in answer to your letter of yesterday to say that you appear to have misunderstood the tendency of the conversation when His Honor returned you his thanks—that expression of Approbation, Sir, related only to your undertaking to discharge the Duties of Judge Advocate; not to the manner in which those Duties have been executed. I am further directed to acquaint you that it is expected you will decide all the Civil Causes for which you have issued Processes or you will be held responsible for the consequences.

I am, &c,

NICHOLAS BAYLY, Secy.

[8] Mr. Nicholas Bayly to Mr. Charles Grimes.

Sir,

Head Quarters, Sydney, 4th April, 1808.

I am directed by His Honor the Lieut. Governor to acquaint you that I have this Instant received Information from the two Members of the Civil Court of Jurisdiction, that they have attended their Duty at the Room where the Court usually assembles, and that in consequence of your not being present, they have been obliged to adjourn without proceeding to Busi-
JOHNSTON TO CASTLEREAGH.

ness. I am therefore ordered to require that you will immediately assign your reasons for this apparent neglect and disobedience of His Honor’s Orders of this day.

I am, &c.,
NICHOLAS BAYLY, Secy.


Sir, Monday Morning, 4th April, ’08.

Pursuant to the appointment of the Judge Advocate we attended the Civil Court this morning at ten o’Clock and waited 2 or 3 hours without meeting the Judge Advocate. We sent to enquire whether it was Mr. Grimes’ intention of sitting or no, and as we can get no decided Answer, we were induced to represent it to you, in consideration of the expence and hardships this delay subjects many who are at the expence of maintaining their necessary Evidences—many of them from the remotest parts of the Settlement. We shall therefore take the liberty of waiting on you for your Sentiments and directions, and remain

Sir, &c.,
WRATHER AND EMMETT.


Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 4th April, 1808.

In answer to Your Secretary’s Letter of this day’s date, however painful it may be to my feelings, after having been accused by Mr. McArthur, as Colonial Secretary in Your Honor’s presence, of not taking down the Evidence of the last Criminal Court correct, and told by him that Oliver Russell should enter an action against me, and that he would supply him with money for that purpose.

And having likewise received a public Censure by the Proclamation of yesterday* for my Conduct as a Member of the late Criminal Court, from which circumstances I fear Persons having Suits before any Court of which I am a Member will not feel satisfied that Justice is done them. Likewise there is another reason for my declining entering into the causes now pending and for which processes have been issued before the present Court of Civil Judicature—fearing I may be liable to Prosecution for Irregularity. The Processes excepting a few (which I have no objection to hear provided the Parties are satisfied) having been issued under the sanction of different Members, than those who now compose the Court—and there is a Precedent in the case of Mr. Tough of one Member only quitting his seat of a new Precept being issued to form another Court—but having made a

* Note 116.
promise which you still expect me to perform I will hear all the
Processes which are now issued—provided you conceive there is
no irregularity and that I shall not be liable to a prosecution
for it.

I have, &c,
C. GRIMES.


Sir, Head Quarters, Sydney, 4th April, 1808.

I am directed by His Honor the Lieut. Governor to
acquaint you, that the Exigencies of His Majesty's Service and
the peculiar Situation of this Colony make it indispensibly neces­
sary that an Officer well acquainted with the causes which have
occasioned the Supercession of Governor Bligh should take home
his dispatches to His Majesty's Ministers, that if anything therein
should appear doubtful or not sufficiently explained, they may be
enabled immediately to obtain the Information required.

The Lieutenant Governor has in consequence made choice of
you, Sir, for that Service, satisfied that no person can be more
competent to give such explanation, than one of those who have
called upon him to assume the command, and pledged their lives
and fortunes to support the measure.

You are therefore immediately to prepare yourself to embark
on board the Dart where a passage is provided for you.

I am, &c,
NICHOLAS BAYLY, Secy.


Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 4th April, 1808.

In answer to your Secretary's Letter of this day's date, I
have to inform your Honor that I am ready at all times to for­
ward any Service you may require of me—but must request to be
informed the latest hour that the Dart is expected to sail—and I
will be ready.

I have, &c,
C. GRIMES.


Sir, Head Quarters, Sydney, 5th April, 1808.

I am directed by His Honor the Lieut. Governor in reply
to your letter of yesterday wherein you say, "however painful
it may be to my feelings after having been accused by Mr.
McArthur, as Colonial Secretary in Your Honor's presence of
not taking down the Evidence of the last Criminal Court correct,
and told by him that Oliver Russell should enter an action against
me and that he would supply him with money for that purpose,"
to inform you that the whole representation of that conversation
is incorrect, and that Mr. McArthur instead of saying what you
aver, officially informed you, that there lay on the Table a
Petition* from Oliver Russell and Robert Daniels, wherein you
were accused by them of recording the transactions of the Crim-
inal Court different from the Truth; and that they were prepared
to prove that instead of confining the Evidence to the Offence
the Court was assembled to try, it appeared to be your principal
Object to suffer irrelavent matter to be brought forward, entirely
calculated to cast a Stain upon Mr. McArthur's Character—that
this if true was in his opinion such an unjustifiable and dis-
honorable step, he was determined to exert himself to the utmost
to call you to account for your Conduct before the Court of
Kings Bench, and that he would expend his last Guinea rather
than Justice should be perverted with impunity.

I am, &c,

NICHOLAS BAYLY, Secy.

[A copy of Major Johnston's proclamation, dated 3rd April,
1808 (see page 277), was transmitted with this enclosure.]

[Enclosure No. 30.]
The following statements were transmitted to His Royal High-
ness the Commander in Chief last October, but not sworn
to at the time.

William Blakemore's Statement. 11th April, 1808.

In March last His Excellency Governor Bligh came to me and
enquired if the Hut opposite my own dwelling was mine? I
answered, Yes. His Excellency asked why I had not his liberty to
build it. I told His Excellency that it was built two Years before
he came to the Colony. He then asked who gave me liberty to build
it. I answered, Major Johnston. His Excellency then damned
Major Johnston and Major Paterson too; he did not care a damn
for them; no person should have two Houses and others go without.

WM. BLAKEMORE.

The above statement sworn to before me, one of His Majesty's
Justices of the Peace, this 11th day of April, 1808.

WM. MINCHIN, J.P.

Sergeant Johns' Statement.

I was one morning in the month of November last on the Battery
Guard at Dawes' Point. His Excellency Governor Bligh came there,
and after looking at the men he asked for their Arms one after the
other, and having wrenched the flints out, he threw them on the
ground, and said in a passion that the men were not fit to have
Arms, and they were a disgraceful Set and no use, and said a good
deal more in the same way.  

BENJ'N JOHNS, Serj't.

The above statement sworn to before me, one of His Majesty's
Justices of the Peace, this 11th day of April, 1808.

WM. MINCHIN, J.P.

* Note 117.
**Statement of Sergeant-Major Whittle.**

His Excellency Governor Bligh sent for me one Sunday morning in consequence of Drummer Whittle going out to shoot some Pidgeons (which the Owner Mr. Bevan gave him permission to do), and after talking a good deal to the Boy, he severely reprimanded me, for what he had done, and told me to beware, for it was like the other depredations committed by the New South Wales Corps, and said a great deal more.

THOS. WHITTLE, Sergt.-Major.

The above Statement sworn to before me, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, this 11th day of April, 1808.

WM. MINCHIN, J.P.

**Joseph Bramwell's Statement.**

Some Months ago, coming from the Bush with my Horse and Cart, I saw His Excellency Governor Bligh coming on horseback along the road. I immediately drew my Cart as far out of the Road as the Ditch would permit me, and stood up in my Cart and saluted His Excellency as he passed by; he was in a violent passion, and abused me with the appellation of tremendous B-gg-r, Wretch, &c., and on being told that I was a Soldier, he ordered the Horseman to take me to Government House, when remaining some time there, Mrs. Putland came to the door, and told me I must take care in future never to meet the Governor on the road with my Cart.

JOSEPH X BBAMWELL.

The above Statement sworn to before me, One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, this 11th day of April, 1808.

WM. MINCHIN, J.P.

**Serjeant-Major Whittle's Statement.**

His Excellency Governor Bligh, on passing by my house the middle of last December, stopt and asked whose house it was, on hearing which I came out, saluted him, and informed him that it was mine. He then asked me how I got it. I answered that I had exchanged another House (which cost me a great deal of money) for it. He then asked me how I held it. I informed him that I held by Lease, of which Six or Seven Years were yet unexpired. His Excell'y immediately replied, in a violent passion, that neither House or Ground should be mine; that it was his, but that I might remove the Materials of the House off the Ground as soon as I pleased, for that I should not have the Ground, and this he repeated several times as he rode off. In consequence of which I made my House and Ground over to my Commanding Officer in order, if possible, to save it for my young family (six Children). I further declare that the said House and Ground is worth to me Six Hundred Pounds.

THOS. WHITTLE, Serjeant-Major.

Sworn before me this 11th day of April, 1808.

WM. MINCHIN, J.P.

**Adjutant Minchin's Statement.**

Sydney, 30th September, 1807.

On Sunday last, the 27th Inst., shortly after Divine Service, I received a Message from H.E. Governor Bligh to attend him at
Government House, which I immediately obeyed, when I was informed by His Excellency that several of the Soldiers of the Corps had behaved in a most shameful Manner in Church during the Service, by laughing and making faces at his Daughter, so much so that she was obliged to quit the Church; that he followed her into an adjoining Room, and, on learning from her the cause of her distress, he returned to the Church; that the vile wretches had the audacity to stare and laugh at him also; that when the Service was ended he took Lieut. Draffin and Ensign Bell with him to where the Soldiers sat, and pointed out to them and to the Drill Serjeant the Men who had conducted themselves improperly; he then retired from Church," with the whole of which he directed me to acquaint the Commanding Officer.

On Monday morning the Governor again sent for me to know whether I had made enquiry into the cause of the Conduct of the wretches who had behaved so ill in the Church.

I acquainted His Excellency that, from all I could learn—and that I had it from the best information—the cause of the Men's laughing, whom His Excellency noticed, was an arch Drummer, having observed a hole in another's Cap, he picked up a feather and put into it, and the other Men having some time afterwards observed it, they involuntarily laughed, and, fearful of being seen by His Excellency or the Officers in Church, they had looked over each other's Shoulders towards his Seat. I at the same time begged to assure His Excellency that I did not think there was a Man in the Regiment who would offer the smallest Offence to him or Mrs. Putland. His Excellency here got warm, and observed to me that the excuse was a patched-up Story of the wretches, and swore that if any one dared to offer him an Insult that he would have the villain's head off; that they might as well say the Drummer had put a feather into a Man's A—e, and that they had laughed at it.

He then desired to be informed how many Men there were in the Regiment who had been Convicts. I answered about 70, but that they were in general the best Men we had, to which His Excellency replied that the creatures he saw in Church looked more like Jail-birds than anything else, On which I asked His Excellency if he had any further Commands; he answered none, but desired me to tell Major Johnston that he expected to see him.

Wm. Minchin, Adj't, N.S.W. Corps.

Sworn before me this 11th April, 1808. [No signature.]

Major Johnston to Viscount Castlereagh.

(Despatch per whaler Dart.)

Headquarters, Sydney, New South Wales, 12th April, 1808.

My Lord,

It is with great regret I trouble Your Lordship with a report of another disagreeable Circumstance.

In my letter of the 11th I had the honor to inform Your Lordship that His Majesty's Ship Porpoise was ready to proceed to Port Dalrymple to bring Lieut.-Colonel Paterson to this Settlement.
I had no sooner finished my Despatch to Your Lordship than I received the accompanying letter from James Symons, Esq', then Acting Commander of the Porpoise, and I learnt from unquestionable authority he meant to proceed to Sea without my Despatches to Lieut.-Colonel Paterson. As such an act must have extremely disconcerted Lieut.-Colonel Paterson, and have created some confusion at Port Dalrymple, I considered it for the advantage of His Majesty's Service to send for Lieut. William Kent, and to deliver to him the Warrant from Commodore Bligh appointing him Acting Commander of the Porpoise, an appointment Your Lordship will find accounted for in the Document No. 7 referred to in my letter A.*

I also wrote to Capt'n Symons to apprise him of my determination, and the next day Captain Kent took the Command of His Majesty's ship. This management, I respectfully hope, will receive Your Lordship's approbation, as it was resorted to for no other reason than to secure Lieut.-Colonel Paterson from the embarrassment he must naturally have felt if the Porpoise had arrived at Port Dalrymple without any Despatches from this Settlement.

I expect to have my Letters ready for the Porpoise by the 16th Instant.

I have, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

LIEUTENANT SYMONS TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

Sir,

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, 12th April, 1808.

I beg leave to acquaint you that His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, under my Command, is ready for Sea, and I purpose sailing as soon as the Wind is favourable, to conform to the request of Lieutenant-Governor Paterson, which I received through you. All the Stores are on board, and I have to request your Letters may be forwarded to me as soon as possible. Have been perfectly ready these six days past, and only waiting for your Despatches.

I have, &c.,

J. SYMONS.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

MAJOR JOHNSTON TO LIEUTENANT SYMONS.

Sir,

12th April.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of this date, wherein you inform me You purpose sailing as soon as the Wind is favourable. In Answer to which I find it necessary to acquaint You that I have this Evening transmitted to Lieutenant

* Note 118.
William Kent a Warrant from Commodore Bligh to take the Command of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, and that I hereby release you from every engagement or promise you have made to me not to receive any Orders from Commodore Bligh.

I am, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON.

MAJOR JOHNSTON TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per whaler Dart.)

Headquarters, Sydney, New South Wales,

12th April, 1808.

My Lord,

Almost the first object of my attention after the event which I have had the honor to report to Your Lordship was the condition of His Majesty's Stores.

As I was convinced from personal observation of the Frauds and Abuses practiced in the Commissary's Department, I ordered the Papers in that Office to be secured, and an immediate Survey to be taken of every kind of Store and every description of Provisions remaining.

That Survey, and a careful examination of the Books, will soon enable me, I hope, to transmit to Your Lordship satisfactory information on every subject connected with that Department.

Being aware that large quantities of Grain had been drawn from the Stores on the plea of its being baked into Biscuit for the Colonial Craft by the Commissary, who is engaged in an extensive baking concern, I required from him a Return of the Flour, Meal, and Wheat received by him from His Majesty's Stores between the 13th August, 1806, and 26th January, 1808; but instead of furnishing the Return (although the requisition has been frequently repeated) the Commissary thought proper to make evasive excuses and to treat my Authority with contempt by absolutely refusing to send the required information.

There now remains in His Majesty's Stores only Two hundred and forty-eight Tierces of Beef and Three hundred and ten Tierces of Pork. From this quantity I have determined to send Four hundred Tierces to the Derwent, to enable Lieut.-Gov'r Collins to issue a full Ration of Provisions to the Inhabitants, and to abolish the practice of hunting for their subsistence, instead of being employed in Agriculture and in those labours necessary for the permanent establishment and welfare of that Society.

That I might carry this plan into effect without injury to this Settlement, I have reduced the Ration of Salted Meat issued here
1808.
12 April.

Issue of fresh in lieu of salt meat.

Advantages of issuing grain.


Dismissal of Jamieson and appointment of Hume.

1808.
12 April.

Issue of fresh in lieu of salt meat.

Advantages of issuing grain.


Dismissal of Jamieson and appointment of Hume.

to one-half, and have issued to the Officers of the Civil and Military Department and the Soldiers three pounds and a half of fresh Beef in lieu of the reduced quantity of Salted Meat, and to the Prisoners Six Pounds of Wheat. By this arrangement the Prisoners have a Ration quite as sufficient for their support as the established one and altogether as acceptable to themselves.

The Agriculture of the Country will also be encouraged by the increased consumption of Grain, and a very considerable saving will accrue from the difference of the expense, as the additional Six pounds of Wheat only costs One Shilling, and the Two pounds of Pork that is reduced, when every expense on its importation is calculated, would have cost, I imagine, at least Two Shillings and Sixpence.

I have the honor to transmit Your Lordship a Report of Survey of the Public Live Stock, from which you will discover that this valuable property is in a very deplorable Condition, and has been fast degenerating in consequence of improper management. So little attention has been paid to them, that when Mr. John Jamieson, the person who has had the principal charge, was called upon for a return of the different kinds, it appeared he had no Books, and had never taken the trouble to inform himself of the state of the Herds. His practice was to return the increase of Years as Calves, and by his last return there appears to be 2,540 Calves and only 760 Cows. That a more perfect knowledge might be obtained of the state of the Cattle, I directed Mr. Fitz, Deputy Commissary, to superintend their arrangement, and that the Breeding Cows and Calves, the Heifers, the Oxen, and the Steers might be formed into Herds, in which each kind might be kept apart. But in proceeding to the execution of this duty, he was so much opposed by the Superintendent (Jamieson), who positively refused to give the least assistance, and behaved with such insolence in other respects, that I have been obliged to dismiss him from his Office, and to appoint Mr. Andrew Hume, to succeed him. I must, however, respectfully endeavour to impress upon Your Lordship that this increasing and highly valuable property well deserves that a man of Character, Knowledge, and Respectable condition in Life should be appointed with an adequate Salary for conducting it. At present I propose to make Mr. Hume accountable to Mr. Fitz, and to give that Gentleman some compensation for the labour of occasionally visiting and inspecting the whole Stock.

Conceiving that a moderate distribution of Cows amongst the steadiest of the Settlers and Inhabitants will be of great Public
utility (as it is indisputable they improve more under the management of Individuals when they become their private property than when herded in large numbers with only the care of Convicts, who have no interest in them), I have promised to dispose of Three hundred Cows and a few Working Oxen at £28 per head, to be paid for immediately in Grain, and the Cattle to be received with the usual restriction as to Killing or selling them.

By these means all the Grain wanted by Government this Year for this Settlement will be provided, and I shall be relieved from the necessity of drawing Bills for its purchase on His Majesty’s Treasury. These measures for the reduction of the expenses of the Colony, and the improvement of the Cattle, will, I respectfully hope, be approved of by Your Lordship, and I persuade myself the steps I have pursued to facilitate the evacuation of Norfolk Island will also receive Your Lordship’s approbation.

Having discovered from Mr. Windham’s Despatch of the 30th December, 1806, the solicitude of Government to accomplish that object without additional expence, I considered it my duty to lose no opportunity of giving effect to the Orders of Government. Under this impression, I have made a Contract with the Master and Supercargo of the City of Edinburgh, a ship of Five Hundred and twenty-six Tons burthen to proceed to Norfolk Island, and to take as many of its Settlers, Stock, &c., to the Derwent as she can carry, for which Service she is to be paid in Timber.

I shall take care to provide a sufficient quantity to pay the full amount of her Freight, and the whole will be procured without the expence of an extra Guinea.

The accompanying return of Public property alienated to individuals since I have taken the Command, will inform Your Lordship that I have not been lavish in its distribution, nor regardless of the trust which uncontrollable Circumstances has placed in my hands.

I presume Your Lordship will have received before this many complaints from the Gentlemen who have come out as Settlers under the immediate sanction of Lord Camden, Your Lordship, and Mr. Windham, of the little attention they have obtained, and from some, of the total disappointment of their hopes and expectations. It became an immediate object of my care to acquaint myself with the Orders that have been sent out for the establishment of these Gentlemen, and I have already proceeded to shew my attention to Commands that I feel are entitled to the respectful Obedience of whoever may Administer the Government of this Colony, by distributing Servants, permitting them
to choose their Land, and by assurances of Live Stock, and every other indulgence promised them by His Majesty's Secretary of State. At the head of this description of persons stands Mr. John Blaxland, and his Correspondence* with me on the subject of his Claims will show Your Lordship the principle on which I propose to act.

I have great satisfaction in reporting to Your Lordship that we have had a plentiful Wheat Harvest, and that the maize now ripe is the most abundant Crop ever seen in the settlement.

On observing the imperfect and incorrect manner in which the Documents accompanying my Despatches are Copied,† I feel most sensibly the necessity of apologising to Your Lordship for transmitting them in such a state, but I trust Your Lordship will take into consideration the hurry in which they have been made up, and the many avocations that have completely occupied the whole time of the few persons from whom I could command assistance.

I have, &c.,
GEO. JOHNSTON.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

CORRESPONDENCE WITH COMMISSARY PALMER.


Sir, Head Quarters, Sydney, 18th March, 1808.

I am directed by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to request you will furnish him with a return of the quantity of Flour Meal and Wheat you received from his Majesty's Stores for the purpose of making biscuit for Government between the 13th August 1806 and 26th January 1808 and the quantity of Biscuit you returned in consequence thereof.

I am, &c,
JOHN McARTHUR, Secretary to the Colony.


Sir, Head Quarters, 31st March, 1808.

His Honor the Lieutt Governor not having received the return of the quantity of Flour Meal and Wheat you received from His Majesty's Stores for the purpose of making Biscuit for Government between the 13th August 1806 and 26th January 1808 and the quantity of Biscuit you returned in consequence thereof, as required in my letter to you of the 18th Instant, I am directed to request you will furnish the Return in the course of the day.

I am, &c,
JOHN McARTHUR, Secretary to the Colony.

* Note 119. † Note 120.

Sir,

Head Quarters, Sydney, 1st April, 1808.

Two Letters have been written to you by the Secretary of the Colony requiring you in my name to furnish an account of the Flour, Meal and Wheat received by you from His Majesty's Stores, for the purpose of making Biscuit for Government, between the 13th August, 1806, and 26th January, 1808, and no answer having been given thereto, I do hereby direct and order you to furnish the return immediately and to account for your past neglect and disobedience.

I am, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON.


Sir,

Sydney, 1st April, 1808.

I received your Letter this morning, informing me that two Letters had been wrote by the Secretary of the Colony requesting in your name that I would furnish an Account of the Flour, Meal and Wheat, received by me from His Majesty's Stores for the purpose of making Biscuit for Government between the 13th August 1806, and 26th January 1808, and stating no answer had been given thereto.

In reply to which I beg to acquaint Your Honor, that I waited on you the next Morning, after receiving the first letter, and gave my reasons for not answering Mr. McArthur, which I conceived were satisfactory, but as you are pleased now to order me to furnish the return immediately and to account for my past neglect and disobedience; I think it proper in justification to myself bearing His Majesty's Commission as Commissary to state my reasons for not complying with Mr. McArthur's two letters.

In the first place I am not in possession of a single Book or paper to enable me to make any accounts out whatever, in the next place I consider myself not bound to furnish Mr. McArthur with any Accounts at all, nor am I, agreeable to the Instructions I have received from the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, compelled to obey any Orders or Directions I may receive from any other person than the Governor, or the Officer commanding for the time being.

Lastly, being deprived of my Situation as Commissary, I do not conceive I can be called upon to render any Specific Account until I have an Opportunity of justifying and explaining the whole of them to the Lords of the Treasury to whom I hold myself responsible.

I have, &c.,

JNO. PALMER.
Mr. John Macarthur to Mr. James Williamson.

Sir,

Head Quarters, Sydney, 6th April, 1808.

His Honor the Lieut’nt Governor has directed me to inform you that Mr. Palmer may have access to any of the Books he may desire, to enable him to make up the Accounts of the Treasurer of the Orphan Fund, and likewise such Accounts as may be necessary for him to make a Return of the Wheat, Meal and Flour, drawn by him from the Public Stores, of which you will be pleased to inform him.

I am, &c.,

John McArthur, Secretary to the Colony.

Mr. James Williamson to Mr. John Macarthur.

Sir,

Commissary’s Office, Sydney, 6th April, 1808.

The enclosed is a Copy of the Answer I received from Mr. Palmer to the letter which you was directed by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to write to me on Service this Morning.

I am, &c.,


[Enclosed in No. 6] Commissary Palmer to Mr. James Williamson.

Sir,

Sydney, 6th April, 1808.

Palmer unable I have to acquaint you in answer to your letter of this morning, that until the whole of my Books and Papers, that were taken from me, are returned, I cannot make up any accounts whatever; when they are returned, I will make up such Accounts as respect the Orphan School and Settlers. The Accounts of the Treasury will be made up by me and delivered to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, to whom only I can account.

I am, &c.,

Jno. Palmer.

Mr. John Macarthur to Commissary Palmer.

Sir,

Head Quarters, Sydney, 6th April, 1808.

I am directed by His Honor the Lieut’nt Governor to inform you that Mr. Williamson the Acting Commissary has received Orders to give you Access to any of the Books in the Commissary’s Department which may enable you to make up a return of the Flour Meal and Wheat, you have received from His Majesty’s Stores for the purpose of making Biscuit for Government, and the quantity of Biscuit you have returned on Account thereof between the 13th day of August, 1806, and the 26th Jany., 1808.
Mr. Williamson is also directed to give you access to such Books as may enable you to make up the Account of the Treasurer of the Orphan Fund—His Honor has further directed me to require in his name that the Return of Flour, Meal, Wheat and Biscuit, and the Treasurer of the Orphan Fund’s Account may be immediately transmitted to me.

I am, &c.,
JOHN McARThUR, Secretary to the Colony.


Sir,
Sydney, the 6th April, 1808.

I have received a letter from Mr. McArthur saying that Mr. Williamson the Acting Commissary has received Orders to give me access to any of the Books in the Commissary’s department which may enable me to make up certain Accounts. I beg to say that I have already stated, if my Books and Papers which were taken from me were delivered back into my Charge (which I now demand) I should then be able to make up my Accounts with the Orphan School and the Settlers, all other accounts whatever I consider, myself only answerable to the Lords of the Treasury for, and am determined to render no other accounts to Mr. McArthur or any other Person in this Colony. And I further say that I cannot be called upon by you for any Accounts whatever, that took place during His Excellency Govr. Bligh’s Government.

I have, &c.,
JNO. PALMER.


Sir,
Head Quarters, Sydney, 6th April, 1808.

I am directed by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to acquaint you in answer to your letter of this date, that it shall be transmitted (together with your other letters upon the same subject) to His Majesty’s Ministers, as evidence that you have thought it necessary to add insolence, contempt, and disobedience of the Lieut’l Governor’s Authority to the other offences you have committed.

I am further directed to acquaint you that as soon as the Ships have sailed, immediate measures will be resorted to, which, it is hoped, may bring you into a more temperate frame of mind.

I am, &c.,
JOHN McARThUR, Secy. to the Colony.
1808. [Enclosure No. 2.]

RETURN OF THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The supposed Remains of Salt Provisions in His Majesty's Stores at Sydney, Parramatta, and Hawkesbury, taken from the Deputy Commissary's and Storekeepers' Returns, including the issue of the 9th April, 1808.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>Beef Lbs.</th>
<th>Pork Lbs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>68,209</td>
<td>98,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parramatta</td>
<td>7,312</td>
<td>998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>7,951</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>83,472</strong></td>
<td><strong>99,183</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B.—Total remains of Beef 83,472 or 248 Tierces.

STATEMENT of Provisions sent to His Majesty's Settlements at the River Derwent and Port Dalrymple between the 26th January and 12th April 1808.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>Beef lbs.</th>
<th>Pork lbs.</th>
<th>Wheat Bushels</th>
<th>Barley Bushels</th>
<th>Spirits Gallons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>River Derwent</td>
<td>2,080</td>
<td>3,180</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Dalrymple</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1,550</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,080</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,180</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,250</strong></td>
<td><strong>79</strong></td>
<td><strong>125</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B.—The above includes One Thousand Bushels of Wheat, now ready to be sent in the Governor Hunter, Schooner.

JAMES WILLIAMSON, Act'g Commissary.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

REPORT OF SURVEY OF LIVE STOCK.

Sir, 20th February, 1808.

Agreeable to your Honor's Order of the 15th Instant We have Surveyed the Government Stock and make the following Report.

The Government Black Cattle being Herded together in too great Numbers, We conceive it would be highly advantageous to separate them into smaller Herds. A Great Part of them are kept in Situations where the Feed is of an inferior quality and insufficient for such great Numbers, And the Dairy Cows appear over milked.

They would be further benefitted if the large Steers were separated from the Breeding Cows, and the Young Stock from the Old, particularly the young Heifers from the Bulls, until a proper period; as the Young Stock Breeding too soon appears to us the cause of the degeneracy so apparent in many of the Younger part of Particular Herds. Heifers, in our Opinion should not have Calves until three Years Old, they would also be essentially improved by introducing Bulls of a Superior Breed.

The Government Horses appear to us of very inferior kind.
The Government Sheep appear many of them small and sickly which will always be the case if the Ewe Lambs are permitted to Breed before they are of a proper Age. Or the Old Ewes more than once in the Year or after they are too old.

J. HARRIS.
JOHN BLAXLAND.
G. BLAXLAND.

[Enclosure No. 4.]


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place where Kept—Increase and Decrease</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Horses</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paramatta Increase</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toongabbe Increase</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle Hill Increase</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven Hills Increase</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney Increase</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total of Increase. 20 760 1,249 1,291 579 14 8 8 10 6 375 178 297 151

Decrease by Accident
Supplied the Stores
Government House
Bartered for Grain
Granted to Settlers, &c.

Total of Decrease. 20 760 1,249 1,291 576 14 8 8 10 6 375 178 297 151

Total of Remains. 20 760 1,249 1,291 576 14 8 8 10 6 375 178 297 151

* Remarks: Sent three Oxen to Sydney for Slaughter.

Swine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
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CHARTER PARTY OF THE SHIP CITY OF EDINBURGH.

THIS CHARTER PARTY Indented made concluded and Agreed upon this twenty fourth day of February in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and eight by and between Simeon Patteson, Master of the good Ship City of Edinburgh, Burthen five hundred and twenty six Registered Tons, and Alexander Berry* Supercargo of the said Ship on the one part, and George Johnston Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Territory of New South Wales, on the part and behalf of His Majesty of the other part, in manner and form following (that is to say) The said Simeon Patteson and Alexander Berry, for and in behalf of themselves and all and every the part owners of the said Ship or Vessel, Have Granted, and to Hire, and to freight Letten; and by these presents Do grant Hire, freight and Let the said Ship City of Edinburgh to the said Lieutenant Governor to Sail from this port to Norfolk Island, and from thence to the Derwent, and from the Derwent back to this port, and to receive on board, all such Stores, Provisions, Settlers or other persons, and all such Live Stock, as the said Lieutenant Governor shall think proper to embark, or send on board from hence, or as the Commandant of Norfolk Island shall think proper to send on board from the said Island, And the said Simeon Patteson and Alexander Berry on behalf as aforesaid, Do further Contract and agree to proceed with all possible dispatch from hence to Norfolk Island, and on their arrival there, to be aiding and assisting by their Boats and by all other ways and means in their Power to hasten and facilitate the Embarkation of such Stores, Provisions, Settlers, Prisoners, or other persons, and all such Live Stock, as the Commandant may deem it for the good of His Majesty’s Service to send on board, and after receiving the said Stores, Provisions, Settlers, Prisoners and Live Stock, and the Despatches of the Commandant of Norfolk Island, that they will proceed with the said Ship the City of Edinburgh to the Derwent and on their arrival at that Place that they will be aiding and assisting with their Boats &c. &c. and by all other ways and means which they can command for the Landing of the said Stores, Provisions, Settlers, Prisoners and Live Stock, And it is hereby understood and agreed by and between the Parties to these presents that a person who shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor as an Agent for and on behalf of Government, shall have the Superintendence and direction of all such Stores, Provisions, Settlers, Prisoners, and Live Stock, and whose directions relative to the same shall be attended to by the said Simeon

* Note 121.
Patteson and Alexander Berry, And they do further agree that they will use all Possible Care for the preservation and safe keeping of all such Stores Provisions, and Live Stock as they may receive on board. And that they will do everything in their Power for the Accommodation of such Settlers, Prisoners, or other Persons, as may be embarked on board the said Ship, and that whilst such persons may remain on board, that they will cause them to be treated with all possible Care and humanity, And they the said Simeon Patteson, and Alexander Berry Do further covenant and Agree that they will take on board Fifty Tons of Water, before they do depart from hence, for the supply of the persons and Live Stock, which they may receive on board the said Ship. The said Simeon Patteson and Alexander Berry do also Covenant and agree that after they have Landed the said Stores, Provisions, Settlers, and Prisoners and all such live Stock, they will receive Lieutenant Governor Collins’s Dispatches on board, and return with all possible Expedition to this port, And on the other part it is hereby agreed that the said George Johnston Esq., Lieutenant Governor as aforesaid, shall Pay or cause to be paid unto the said Simeon Patteson and Alexander Berry twenty three Shillings Freight per Ton per Month (that is to say) for five hundred and twenty six Tons, the registered Tonnage of the said Ship in manner following: Sawed Timber and Wood of the Dimensions and Prices specified in the underwritten Schedule shall be delivered at the Water side (as hereafter mentioned) to the said Simeon Patteson and Alexander Berry to the full Amount of the freight of the said Ship, for and during the time she shall have been employed in the Service of Government which said Freight shall commence from the day on which she shall sail from hence on her intended Voyage to Norfolk Island, and shall continue until the day after her arrival in this Port; That such part of the Timber to be so paid as can be procured without detaining the said Ship by Lieutenant Governor Collins at the Derwent shall be delivered to the said Simeon Patteson and Alexander Berry at Hobart Town, or at any other place at the water Side, which may be more convenient at the said Settlement in part Payment of the said Freight, And that a Spar Deck shall be erected at the expence of Government for the accommodation of the Settlers, Prisoners, and other Persons to be embarked as aforesaid, the Materials of which are to be taken in further part Payment of the said Freight, at the price fixed in the said Schedule, And that the remainder shall be delivered at the Dock Yard or places adjacent in the Cove of the Town of Sydney, And for the better Security and due performance of this Agreement it is hereby Covenanted that if either of the

1808.
12 April.

Charter party of the ship City of Edinburgh.
subscribing Parties shall fail strictly to perform the Conditions which it contains he or they shall forfeit the Sum of Two Thousand Pounds Sterling to the party aggrieved. In Witness whereof the said Parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and Seals the day and Year first above written.

SIMEON PATTESON (L.S.).
ALEXR. BERRY (L.S.).
GEO. JOHNSTON (L.S.).

Sealed and Delivered (where no Stamps are used) in the presence of
WILLIAM LAWSON.
CADW'R DRAFFIN.

Schedule referred to.

Schedule of PRICES of Timber and Sawing to be supplied by Government on Account of Freight as per foregoing Charterparty.

Cedar Logs Four Pence per superficial Foot;
Logs of Common Timber for Beams, Nine pence per Cubic Foot;
Sawed Scantling (side and Edge to be measured) Twenty five Shillings per hundred;
Flooring Boards Sixteen Shillings per hundred;
Sawing Beams, Sixteen Shillings per hundred four sides to be measured;
Sawing Cedar—Inch Boards, Ten Shillings per hundred net Measurement;
All Cedar Boards above one Inch thick, side and edge to be measured—all the Timber to be good and Merchantable according to the usage of the Colony.

SIMEON PATTESON.
ALEXR. BERRY.
GEO. JOHNSTON.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

RETURN of Public property alienated to Individuals from the 26th January to the 12th April, 1808.

ONE hundred Acres of land granted to Adjutant Minchin in the vicinity of George's River, subject to the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Two town allotments Leased for fourteen Years.
One Do. Do. Lease renewed for fourteen Years.
One Cow given as a reward for the discovery of a Still agreeably to the Orders of Governor King on that head.

GEO. JOHNSTON.
Sir, Sydney, 11th February, 1808.

I beg leave respectfully to represent that having entered into certain engagements with His Majesty’s Ministers previous to my leaving England which was communicated to the late Governor Bligh by Letters entrusted to my charge and which I delivered soon after my Arrival, I must beg leave to refer your Honor to see them, See the enclosed Papers*—1, 2, 3, 4 and I trust you will not withhold that from me which was the only inducement for my leaving a good business in England and being at the great expense of removing my family thus far.

I have only had 1,290 Acres of Land granted and as the Land is to be chosen by myself I trust you will suffer me to take some in and about the Swamps in the Neighbourhood of Botany Bay and some by Georges River—It is stipulated that I am to have 80 Convicts for 18 Months but I have never been able to get more than twenty three and many of those incapable of Labour, See Paper No. 5. The late Governor in his Letter to the Secretary of State says I did not ask for more than twenty, which is not correct, as he complained of his inability of sparing more, but said I should have them, when in his Power to comply with their Instructions.

With regard to the Cattle, a reference to the public Papers will convince you, Sir, that no one part has been complied with, as my Brother with half the Capital got seventy eight and as those papers will shew I have only obtained Sixty four.

My Brother has 2,000 Acres of land yet due to him, he is desirous to take in the neighbourhood of the Swamps near Botany Bay which I respectfully hope you will see no objection to, as the Land will require a large Capital to make fit for anything.

By the list I have enclosed you, therein will see my Brother and myself have several men unfit for labour, which we hope and trust you will have the goodness to exchange.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BLAXLAND.

[2] MR. JOHN MACARTHUR TO MR. JOHN BLAXLAND.

Sir, 29th February, 1808.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has taken your letter of the 11th inst. and its accompanying documents into consideration, and having found your claim correspond with the Instructions of H. M. Ministers, His Honor has commanded me to acquaint you, that there will be no objection to your Brother and you having the residue of your Land in any unappropriated

* Note 122.
1808.
12 April.
Terms of agreement with Messrs. Blaxland to be fulfilled.

30 April.
Previous despatches.
Prosperous condition of the colony.
Suppression of monopolies.
Address from settlers.
Discontent of certain persons.

tract.—that your full number of Servants shall be granted to you, whenever the Circumstances of the Colony will allow it, and that you shall receive Ninety two Head of Cattle, under the usual restrictive Clauses respecting their alienation, at £28 per Head—the manner of paying for which is to be left to the decision of H. M. Ministers—whose Orders thereon are to be considered conclusive.

I am also further directed to acquaint you, that if any of the Men you now have are incapable of labour, they may be returned.

J. McArthur, Secretary to the Colony.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per whaler the Brothers; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 15th May, 1809.)

Government House, Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

30th April, 1808.

[1] My last Dispatches by the Duke of Portland on the 30th of October will have communicated very favourable accounts of the Colony and its welfare, continued, to the infinite satisfaction of every good person, until the 26th of January.

[2] The Country became well cultivated, the Settlers and Landholders had a Market for whatever their labours produced, and confidence in each other was bringing about every good that was expected. Their Industry was recompensed with a good harvest, and to add to this the convicts were become reconciled and contented in their Situations as Servants, feeling no oppression or wanton punishment.

[3] When Ships arrived, the usual impositions were oppressed, the necessaries which they introduced were open to every one's purchase, and by this means the numerous people in the Country had opportunities to relieve their wants without being so much subject to the wicked monopolising persons who heretofore had been making themselves rich on the Vitals of the Poor.

[4] On the first day of the year, under an impression of what I had done for them, I received a dutiful Address, signed by nearly nine hundred persons, which never was known in this Country before; but to this Address it is to be observed that John McArthur, Edward McArthur, Hannibal McArthur, Grahham Blaxcell, John Blaxland, Gregory Blaxland, Captain Townson, Doctor Townson, Charles Grimes, Surgeon Jamison, Nicholas Bayly, and D'Arcy Wentworth's names, and some others, are not affixed, or any of the Military Officers. These persons, checked in the enormous practice of bartering Spirits, which had principally been the almost ruin of the Colony, became privately discontented; and the Arch Fiend, John McArthur, so inflamed their

* Note 123. † Note 124. ‡ Note 125.
minds as to make them dissatisfied with Government, and tricked them into misfortunes, even to his own advantage, which they now, at too late a period, acknowledge, in addition to the iniquity he has led them of Treason and Rebellion to the State.

[5] This McArthur began his career with endeavours to delude the Settlers and Landholders, but who execrated him for the attempt, as they had always done. He then opposed the Civil Magistracy, and bid defiance to all law and Colonial Regulations; and, after all, under the pretext of great benefits which would arise to the Military, he, with a Mr. Nicholas Bayly, seduced Major Johnston and all the Officers and Privates of the New South Wales Corps from their duty and allegiance into open Rebellion against me, His Majesty’s Representative and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony, and the whole Civil Power and Magistracy.

[6] This Rebellious Act was done so suddenly that in about five minutes from the time we first knew of it, Government House was surrounded with Troops, Major Johnston having brought up in battle array above three hundred men under Martial Law, loaded with Ball, to attack and seize my person and a few friends, some of whom were Magistrates, that had been at dinner with me. Their Colours were spread, and they marched to the tune of the “British Grenadiers”; and, to render the spectacle more terrific to the Townspeople, the Field Artillery on the Parade was presented against the House where I became arrested, and had five Centinels placed over me, and the Civil Magistrates were put under an arrest in their own houses.

[7] In order to detail some things explanatory of the conduct of the designing persons connected with the Rebellion of the New South Wales Corps, it is proper I should at least show the recent circumstances which took place antecedent to their treasonable attack on my person and the confinement which I still remain under. To go farther back would fill a volume in explaining the wickedness of McArthur and Bayly and their adherents; the former stands sufficiently notorious in all the Accounts which have been sent to Your Lordship’s Office since the Colony began, and whose very breath is sufficient to contaminate a multitude, and who has been a disturber of Public Society and a venomous Serpent to His Majesty’s Governors. He has hitherto overcome them with his artifice; but under the dignity and firmness I have pursued, he has been obliged to add low and illiberal falsehoods and a most cowardly force of Arms. As to the latter, I believe he stands dismissed from the New South Wales Corps for improper conduct,* and of notoriety likewise in your Lordship’s Office.

* Note 196.
1808.
30 April.

Regulations for preventing the escape of convicts.

Escape of John Hoare in the schooner Parramatta.

Macarthur's abandonment of the Parramatta.

Serving of warrant for the arrest of Macarthur.

From the frequent desertions of the Convicts it was necessary to make a Colonial Regulation that the Masters of Ships and Vessels should give a Bond of eight hundred pounds, with fifty pounds each, not to take away such characters when they sailed from the Port. Mr. McArthur and his partner, Mr. Blaxcell, became bondsmen on a vessel called the Parramatta, belonging to Mr. McArthur, and the Vessel sailed for Otaheite.

A suspicion arose that a John Hoare had absented himself, and on the return of the Schooner we found he had been secreted on board and allowed to escape from Otaheite in a ship called the General Wellesley, bound to India.* In consequence of this the Naval Officer sued for the Amount of the Bond in the Civil Court, and on the 14th of December last it was determined that the Bond was forfeited. On this decision Mr. McArthur was very illiberal and abusive. He refused to have anything to do further with the Vessel, or to pay or victual the Master or Crew, and they were turned on shore. Shortly after they petitioned me for redress, and I directed the Judge-Advocate to enquire legally into the transactions, who immediately wrote to McArthur a polite letter to appear and explain why those men were thrown on the Public without support.

The next morning the Judge-Advocate received a letter from McArthur which contumaciously referred him to the Naval Officer, and refused to attend or give any explanation. The Judge-Advocate therefore issued a Warrant to Mr. Oakes, the Chief Constable, to bring McArthur from Parramatta the next day to appear before him, and Oakes accordingly arrested McArthur, who nevertheless refused to obey, and warned him if he came again to come well armed, as some blood should be spilt before he would submit, and then wrote a Paper and delivered it to Oakes, saying it might save him some trouble. Oakes remonstrated, and said, “Sir, I will call in the morning; you will then have time to consider.” “No,” McArthur replied, “Take it now,” which he did, and returned without McArthur, but who, nevertheless, some time after followed Oakes to Sydney—who had delivered the Paper he had received to the Judge-Advocate. The Paper contained as follows:—

“You will inform the Persons who sent you here with the Warrant you have now shown to me, and given me a copy of, that I never will submit to the horrid tyranny that is attempted until I am forced; that I consider it with Scorn and Contempt, as I do the persons who have directed it to be executed.

“(Signed) J. McArthur.”

* Note 127.
as Magistrates, who all agreed that Mr. Judge-Advocate Atkins should enforce the Warrant he had issued as a Magistrate, and seize McArthur. He did so by directing another Warrant to the Chief Constable and others, who arrested McArthur and took him before the Judge-Advocate, who admitted him to Bail to appear before a full Bench of Magistrates the next day (Thursday, the 17th).

[12] Accordingly, the Magistrates, Major Johnston, Captain Abbott, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Campbell, and the Judge-Advocate met. When McArthur came before them he objected to Mr. Campbell sitting, in his usual impertinent and irritating language. Mr. Campbell did not sit, but the others proceeded to business, and committed McArthur for Trial before a Criminal Court, but admitted him to Bail for his appearance.

[13] On the morning of the 21st December, the Factory at Parramatta was burnt down; it had been set on fire by a quantity of rubbish of the Flax under the Shed, which surrounds the Yard, and speedily communicated to the Outside of the Building, which it destroyed. The Gaol, being connected with this building, was with difficulty saved.

[14] It appeared that this violent outrage had been committed through design, yet with the utmost enquiries we have not been able to find out the perpetrators of the deed.

[15] On Tuesday, the 29th, while McArthur was under an arrest of Bail to be tried by a Criminal Court, I received a Memorial from him against the Judge-Advocate on account of a Bill drawn fifteen years ago upon General Bowyer. It appeared that this bill was for £26 6s., and was drawn the 4th February, 1793. McArthur had now made it amount to £82 9s. 5d.; and Judge-Advocate Atkins declared he had never heard anything about it until ten days before, and the Bill had received no regular protest, although McArthur, in his Memorial to me, stated that it had been regularly protested. I referred this business, however, to Mr. Atkins, who promised to settle the Bill. McArthur requested that, in order to enable him to arrest Mr. Atkins and sue him for the debt, I would suspend him for the time; and this Suspension appeared to be the object he had in view to enable him to plead it more powerfully as a reason why he should not sit on his Trial in the ensuing Criminal Court.

[16] On the 4th January, 1808, Captain Putland, of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, died. He was my Son-in-law, and on the 7th was buried near the Church* with all Military Honors—the Officers and all the New South Wales Corps attended the Procession—Major Johnston as one of the Chief Mourners.

* Note 71.
1808. 30 April.

[17] On the 11th I discovered that Arrangements had been made some time before for Captain Abbott, the Commandant of the Troops at Parramatta, to exchange duties with Captain Kemp at Sydney. Abbott was a Magistrate, and it was supposed he would be continued such at Sydney, and that Kemp would be appointed at Parramatta in his place. By this change their plan was to have a preponderancy in the Benches of Justices. As this arrangement was without my knowledge, it was an incorrectness in Major Johnston, who ought to have communicated it to me in the first instance. However, I settled it in the following manner:—I allowed the change to take place; but as we wanted no additional Magistrate at Sydney, Captain Abbott’s Services in that capacity were no longer necessary; and I appointed Mr. Williamson, a Deputy Commissary of long standing in the Colony, a Magistrate at Parramatta. Mr. McArthur also came down to live at Sydney about this time.

Arrival of ships with cargoes of spirits.

[18] On the 12th a Ship, called the City of Edinburgh, arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, laden with about twenty-two thousand gallons of Spirits—a leaky Ship, which rendered it necessary for her to discharge her cargo immediately; but as the quantity of wine and spirits seemed enormous, I ordered it into Store until I could consider what quantity ought to be distributed; and this precaution was the more necessary as two American Ships, the Jenny (Captain Dorr), and the Eliza (Captain Corry), were in the Harbour, whom I had been under the necessity of restricting from issuing their Spirits, but had permitted them to dispose of their wine and merchandise they had before the City of Edinburgh arrived.

Macarthur’s endeavours to placate the military.

[19] These circumstances existing, McArthur began to influence the minds of the New South Wales Corps, by promising them large quantities of wine at a very low price, which he foresaw I would be under the necessity of preventing; and also by attempting to erect an enclosure round Ground wherein was a Public Well adjoining to the Church, which I prevented him taking possession of until the will of His Majesty’s Minister should be known, although he had got a lease* of it from Governor King [but which was given in a very hasty manner as soon as the Fortune arrived—a Ship which sailed in company with us from England—and announced my near approach].† I was led to this determination from a conviction of the great inconvenience which would arise to the Public by encroaching on the little ground that belonged to the Church for uses applicable to it, while he maliciously circulated a report that he was to be deprived of the benefit of his lease; and what rendered it probable was that, by his beginning to enclose the Ground, I was under the

* Note 128. † Note 123.
necessity of publicly putting a stop to his work, which he had secured to accomplish suddenly by hiring a number of men of the New South Wales Corps. I had offered him a compensation for this ground to its full amount in or about the Town which was not already secured for Government, or occupied by an Individual. It must not be forgotten that during this time McArthur was under an arrest to be tried by a Criminal Court.

[20] Major Johnston came on the 22nd and informed me that he and his Officers had agreed to institute a Mess, where they should dine together every Twenty-fourth day of the Month, and requested at the same time a Permit from me for a Pipe of Wine from the City of Edinburgh as a Present for that Mess—which request I granted.

[21] They dined together on the 24th for the first time in one of the Barracks, before the door of which they planted their Regimental Colours; and the music played till about nine or ten o'clock. Of this Party—besides the Military Officers—were (as I was informed by Mr. Atkins, the Judge-Advocate), Mr. Bayly, Surgeon Jamison, Dr. Townson, Mr. Grimes, Surveyor-General; Mr. Mileham, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. John and Gregory Blaxland, Settlers; Mr. Garnham Blaxcell, Merchant; Mr. Hannibal McArthur, Mr. Edward McArthur, and his father, Mr. John McArthur—who was to be tried by a Criminal Court the next day. This extraordinary meeting, where six of the Members of that Court, were collected with the Prisoner whom they were to try, seemed to indicate sedition; but no person then conceived of it otherwise than a trick of theirs to intimidate and insult the Government.

[22] On the Morning of the 25th, the Judge-Advocate and the other Members of the Court met. The Judge-Advocate read the Precept and administered the Oaths to the six Members. The Prisoner then desired they would proceed no further until they permitted him to read a Protest, which he held in his hand, against the Judge-Advocate, Richard Atkins, Esq., sitting on his Trial. The Judge-Advocate said it was inadmissable. Captain Kemp and Lieutenant Lawson insisted he should be permitted to read it, in which the other four Members acquiesced, and Captain Kemp refused to administer the Oath to Mr. Atkins. On this an altercation arose, Mr. Atkins insisting they could be no Court without him. However, McArthur proceeded to read what he called a Protest, which was a violent invective against Mr. Atkins. The chief objections which it contained were, that he (Mr. Atkins) was in his debt, of infamous character, and had hostile enmity against him (McArthur). The Judge-Advocate then arose and said he would commit the Prisoner, for it was a
1808.
30 April.

Meeting of criminal court for the trial of Macarthur.

[21] Civil officers' opinion on the meeting of the criminal court.

Right of challenge not permitted by the patent.

most illegal proceeding in the Court to permit by violence such a Paper to be read against him, and in the Prisoner to read it before he (the Judge-Advocate) was sworn in; and he represented to me that, besides the Scurrilous matter it contained, Mr. McArthur delivered it with emphasis, tone of voice, and gesture which was calculated to excite the disrespect and indignation of the Surrounding multitude against His Majesty's Judge-Advocate.

[23] Captain Kemp, Lieutenant Minchin, and Lieutenant Lawson said the Judge-Advocate should not commit McArthur; and Captain Kemp added that he would commit him (the Judge-Advocate).

[24] The Judge-Advocate, on being refused to sit, quitted the House, loudly calling out there was no Court, and sent back the Constable to bring the Public Documents which he had prepared and made ready for the prosecution; but the Six Members refused to give him up the Papers, and he came to report the case to me, saying that he had been treated extremely ill, and looked for my protection in supporting the Law and Justice, which the Colony called for. Vide full Statement.*

[25] Mr. Campbell and Mr. Palmer, Justices of the Peace; Mr. Griffin, my Secretary; Mr. Fulton, Clergyman; and Mr. Gore, Provost-Marshal, were present, and heard and saw all that passed, and certified to me that Mr. Judge-Advocate Atkins had done all he could do, and that the tumultuous conduct of Captain Anthony Fenn Kemp, Lieutenant John Brabyn, Lieutenant William Moore, Lieutenant Thomas Laycock, Lieutenant William Minchin, and Lieutenant William Lawson, obliged Mr. Atkins to retire.

[26] Letters passed immediately from the refractory Members to me, requiring another Judge-Advocate. In reply to this, I declared them to be no Court, and that the Judge-Advocate could not be superseded; for both they and the Prisoner contended for a right of challenging, although the Patent expressly declares that the Court shall be composed of His Majesty's Judge-Advocate and such Six Officers of His Forces, either by Sea or land, as the Governor shall direct. [27] Many inconveniences would arise if the Governor attended to every representation of a Prisoner, or of the Members of a Court, in suspending the Judge-Advocate; and, though it were granted that the Governor might use his discretion in suspending him on such occasions, yet it seems quite unreasonable that he should be compelled to do it, as the Patent gives the Members of the Court no such power. If the right of challenge was admitted, there would not, in cases innumerable, be a sufficiency of Officers to

* Note 129.
form a Legal Court in the Colony, which the Patent seems wisely to provide for. [28] Here I demanded the Public Papers of the Trial, which they refused.

[29] They now wrote to me for a Military Guard for Mr. Macarthur, and enclosed an Affidavit of his, made before them, signed by all their Names, stating that he heard he was to be taken by a large body of armed men, who had orders to carry into execution a Warrant from the Judge-Advocate for executing 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; that he considered his life in danger from the unprincipled and atrocious characters combined against him, under the direction of the infamous George Crossley; and that he therefore declined giving any Bail, and entreated the Court would 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. [30] This deposition, which refuses to give Bail, and the consequent demand of the Six Members, seems to have been made by preconcerted measures, in order to intimidate the Civil Power, which Power (for there was no other) is unlawfully called a body of armed men of atrocious and unprincipled characters. I must also observe that the Judge-Advocate had issued no such Warrant as that alluded to in the affidavit, and that the assertion is not founded in truth, but appears to have been invented in order to give a plausible pretence to his declining giving any Bail; for he knew while the Trial pended he could not be admitted to Bail but by the will of the Prosecutor, under a Bond to the Provost-Marshal, which prosecutor was Mr. Atkins, whom he had so villified a few hours before.

[31] It is worthy of observation that Mr. McArthur used every endeavour to win over Mr. George Crossley to assist him in his defence, even by waylaying him in his journey to Sydney, where he came by the Solicitation of the Judge-Advocate, Mr. Atkins, to assist him in drawing up the Indictment against McArthur on the part of the Crown; but when McArthur found that he could have no influence over Crossley, he endeavoured to injure him, first by attributing to him such situations as he did not hold, and secondly, by his influence over the Military Officers, procured a Sentence of Transportation to the Coal-Mines for seven years against him for giving this Assistance to Government.

[32] On my demanding a second time the Public Papers of the Prosecution to be delivered up to His Majesty’s Judge-Advocate, the Six Members answered that they could not deliver up the Original, but I should have copies of them, and that they would adjourn until my pleasure was known.
[33] The Civil Power appearing to be in a precarious State, I now wrote to Major Johnston, who was living at his Country house, about four miles from his Barracks, and had not come into Town the whole day, requesting to see him on public business of importance, to which he returned a verbal answer by the Trooper (Thornby) whom I had sent, that he was too ill to come, having the evening before fallen out of his chaise on his return from the public dinner.

[34] Mr. Gore, the Provost-Marshall, now came to declare that McArthur was out of his Custody, having refused to give Bail. I therefore referred it to the Judge-Advocate and the Magistrates, who determined that Mr. Gore should make the necessary oath that his Prisoner (McArthur) was out of his Custody, which he did, and they granted an Escape Warrant to take McArthur up.

[35] On this being done, the Magistrates were called upon to meet again the next morning, being Tuesday, the 26th, when McArthur was arrested and sent to Gaol by virtue of the Warrant issued the night before. A few hours afterwards the Six Officers met again, without any order or direction from me, and wrote two letters; one of which was inclosing the objections of McArthur to the Judge-Advocate’s sitting; the other accusing Mr. Gore of Perjury for having sworn McArthur was not in his Custody, and requiring another Judge-Advocate to be appointed. I returned no answer.

[36] According to appointment, the Magistrates, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Palmer, and Mr. Campbell met at Government House in the Morning, together with Mr. Gore, Provost-Martial, Mr. Griffin, my Secretary, and Mr. Fulton, Clergyman, a little before the six Officers assembled in the Court House. In the course of the day they were joined by Mr. Arndell and Mr. Williamson, Magistrates, at which time Mr. Atkins presented a Memorial* to me, stating his Situation as Judge-Advocate bearing His Majesty’s Commission; that he had been ill-used and degraded; that the Six Members refused to swear him in; that the Prisoner McArthur had been and was on terms of intimacy with the Soldiers and Officers; that he heard he had dined with them the Sunday preceding at the Mess; that McArthur’s language had been inflammatory to a great degree; that, under all these circumstances, did pray that I would not remove him from his situation, and that the said Six Officers might be summoned before me to answer for their crimes, which to him appeared treasonable.

[37] This Memorial having been read in my presence, and in the presence of all the Magistrates, and sworn to by Mr. Atkins I ordered a Summons to be sent to each of the Six Military

* Note 130.
Officers to appear before me the following morning at nine o'clock, as it was at this time too late to proceed on this business, that they might answer to the said Memorial of the Judge-Advocate's. I also ordered the Magistrates to attend at the time appointed, and wrote to Major Johnston again, suggesting, if he was not able to be at Sydney at this examination, the propriety of Captain Abbott's being sent for to come from Parramatta to take command of the Troops. The Trooper Messenger, whose name was Tollis, and carried this letter, soon returned, and said the Major desired him to inform me that he was so ill as to be unable to write, but that he would get a person to write an answer in the evening.

[38] Things being so far arranged, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Arndell, and Mr. Williamson retired to dine with me some time after five o'clock. About Sunset we heard that Mr. McArthur was liberated from the Gaol by Major Johnston's Order in writing; as follows:—

"To the Keeper of His Majesty's Gaol at Sydney.

"You are hereby required and directed immediately to deliver into the Custody of Garnham Blaxcell and Nicholas Bayly, Esqrs., the body of John McArthur, Esq., who was committed by Warrant, dated the 25th Inst., signed by Richard Atkins, Thomas Arndell, Robert Campbell, and John Palmer, Esquires, it having been represented to me by the Officers composing the Court of Criminal Judicature that the Bail-Bond entered into by the said Garnham Blaxcell and Nicholas Bayly remains in full force. Herein fail not, as you will answer the contrary at your Peril.

"Given under my hand and Seal at Sydney, New South Wales, the twenty-sixth of January, 1808.

"GEO. JOHNSTON, J.P.,

"Lieut.-Governor, and Major commanding N.S.W. Corps."

[39] Besides the unlawfulness of this Order, which was issued before they put me under an arrest, and which was a usurpation of my authority, the circumstances stated in it are untrue; for as soon as the Bailsmen brought the Prisoner before the Judge-Advocate and the Six Members to whom the Precept was read, their Bond became Null and Void, and the Prisoner could not again, before the trial was terminated, be at large on Bail without the consent of the Prosecutor, and a fresh Bail-Bond being given to the Provost-Marshal. It is true Captain Kemp swore that he told Mr. Gore, the Provost-Marshal, that he delivered him up to his former Bail, but Mr. Gore asserts, and my Secretary, who accompanied him, swore, that he heard no such thing, and that he
1808.
30 April.

March of military to government house.

Arrest of magistrates and civil officers.

Arrest of Bligh.

did not think it possible that Captain Kemp could have thus expressed himself without his knowledge; indeed, if Captain Kemp had said so, such an expression could not have bound his former Bails Men.

[40] Immediately followed an operation of the Main Guard at our Gates priming and loading with Ball cartridges, and the whole body of Troops began to march from the Barracks, led on by Major Johnston, the Band playing the "British Grenadiers," and colours flying. [The intention of those troops may in some manner be known by the enclosed paper from a respectable settler.]* In five minutes the whole House was surrounded by an Armed Force, consisting of between three or four hundred men, all loaded with Ball cartridges, the Officers attending in their proper places. Without ceremony they broke into all parts of the house (even into the Ladies' room) and arrested all the Magistrates, Mr. Gore, Provost-Marshal, Mr. Fulton, the Clergyman, and Mr. Griffin, my Secretary. Thus the Civil Power was annihilated, and the Colony in the hands of the Military, guided by McArthur and Bayly. Nothing but calamity upon calamity was to be expected, even Massacre and secret Murder. [41] I had only just time to retire upstairs to prevent giving myself up, and to see if anything could be done for the restoration of my Authority; but they soon found me in a back room, and a daring set of Ruffians under arms [headed by Sergeant-Major Whittle],† intoxicated by spirituous liquors, which was given them for the purpose, and threatening to plunge their bayonets into me if I resisted, seized me. I was now obliged to go below, where I found the rooms filled with Soldiers, and presently Lieutenant Moore came forward and presented me with a letter from Major Johnston, a Copy of which follows:

[Here followed a copy of the letter marked A in enclosure No. 7 to Major Johnston's despatch, dated 11th April, 1808 (see page 241), but signed as follows:—]

"I am, &c.,
GEO. JOHNSTON,

"Acting Lieu't-Gov. and Major commanding N.S.W. Corps.

"To William Bligh, Esq., F.R.S., &c., &c., &c."

[42] I had just read this infamous and rebellious Letter when I received a Message from this Lieutenant Moore that the Major wished to see me in the adjoining room. When I went I found him at the head of his armed men, and in the presence of Doctor Townsend, John and Gregory Blaxland, Garnham Blaxcell, Charles Grimes, Surgeon Jamison, Nicholas Bayly, Hannibal McArthur, and Edward McArthur; he pronounced a Speech similar to the

* Note 131. † Note 123.
letter before stated. I was now directed to have no communication with any person whom I had been accustomed to see as a friend; even my Secretary, Mr. Griffin, was ordered from me and was hurried before a Committee—Martial Law having been proclaimed—and, in the midst of Terror, interrogated respecting my conduct and concerns as Governor. Of this Committee McArthur was a Member, and said to Mr. Griffin on the occasion, “Never was a revolution so completely effected, and with so much order and regularity.” He ridiculed Mr. Griffin’s Youth, laughed, sneered, and did and said everything to disturb his mind, so that he afterwards knew not what he said from the state he was thrown into by irregular questions which were put to him, and the browbeating he suffered, besides expecting every moment to be murdered.

Dr. Townson, Mr. Grimes, Surgeon Jamison, Mr. Blaxcell, and Mr. John Blaxland, rummaged all the rooms upstairs for my Public and Private Papers, which they secured and locked up in my Office. Doctor Townson and Mr. Grimes were particularly clamorous and indecent in demanding my Keys from John Dunn, my Servant, and in knocking my Drawers and Cabinet about, swearing at him that he knew well where the Governor kept all his private Papers.

On my retiring I saved the Papers containing the Accounts of yesterday’s proceedings, but all those of to-day were secured by the Rebels. When they had thus far proceeded, five Centinels were placed over the House, in and out of doors, and I was left with only my Daughter and Mrs. Palmer about nine o’clock at night.

I have pursued my account with as little digression as possible, that the proceedings may be the more distinct; but it is now necessary to observe that the Law was not Martial in this Colony; and that in Defence of the Law and Civil Power, and the Liberty of the Subject, I have been seized while I was acting as the Representative of Our Most Gracious King, and in an exemplary manner, at the risk of my life, supporting the independence of the loyal and honest Subjects of this remote Colony according to our Patent and the Laws of England.

But the Arrest states that this was done by the Officers of the New South Wales Corps and respectable Inhabitants of Sydney. Surely, if the latter had been so disposed, there could be no excuse for the former, who were particularly placed here and regularly paid for the Support of His Majesty’s Government in this Territory, and not for the subversion of it. The Settlers in the Colony, amounting to some hundreds, ought to have been consulted, if they thought it could have sheltered them from
punishment for such a traitorous and rebellious Act; but the fact is, that when the Troops marched from the Barracks not more than six or seven names* had been affixed to the Paper which exhorted them to commit this crime; while the whole of those who subscribed their names afterwards declare they did it at the point of the bayonet, which declaration Wentworth made three days afterwards. Constables were sent to that part of the Town called the Rocks, and the other parts, to drive people to subscribe their names to this Paper to Major Johnston, after the Act of Rebellion was done; and emissaries were sent with Papers through the interior of the Colony for the same purpose. The Paper just alluded to I have procured a copy of; it was written at the moment by McArthur himself, and is as follows:—

[47] [Here followed a copy of the letter forwarded as enclosure No. 5 to Major Johnston's despatch, dated 11th April, 1808 (see page 240), but signed as follows:—]

"We are, &c.,

JNO. McARTHUR.

THOS. MOORE.

JOHN BLAXLAND.

THOS. LAYCOCK.

JAMES MILEHAM.

JOHN GOWEN.

S. LORD.

N. DIVINE.

G. BLAXLAND.

WM. BAKER.

D. WENTWORTH.

JAS. WILSHIRE.

N. BAYLY."

And by upwards of one hundred other Inhabitants of all descriptions, some of which are the worst class of life.

[48] When I was arrested I desired of Mr. Johnston that my Secretary might be continued with me, to which he replied: "I see no objection, provided it be approved of by the Inhabitants"; but Mr. Nicholas Bayly said he thought it was improper, but that he would go and ask. He then went out to McArthur, who kept in the rear of the Line of the Troops, and returned immediately, saying it could not be admitted, for McArthur and Bayly were the high Inquisitors. [Simeon Lord, Henry Kable, Eber Bunker, D'Arcy Wentworth, and some others were also with the troops.]

[49] Every precaution was used by the Rebels to prevent any communication with the interior of the Colony. Guards were set on the road to Parramatta, and no one suffered to pass. Orders were stuck up by Captain Abbott at Parramatta that no communication was to be held with me, as Major Johnston had put me under an arrest and assumed the Government. Oakes, the Chief Constable, who had fled from Sydney, went to Captain Abbott on his arrival at Parramatta and told him the Governor was put under an arrest. "Very well," replied Captain Abbott, "it must be for the better."

* Note 132.  † Note 128.
[50] Besides the seizure of all my Private Instructions, Letter- books, and Papers, the Judge-Advocate's and Commissary's Papers and accounts were likewise taken possession of, and Centinels placed over them, and all these Documents are still kept from me and them.

[51] When we now consider the changes of Stations of Captains Abbott and Kemp; McArthur's committing himself by writing a contemptuous Paper; his coming down to live at Sydney; and other circumstances which I have detailed, as well as some which I have not mentioned, which took place before, such as declaring to Mr. Fulton the soldiery would not have the Prohibition of bartering Spirits, and that such measures would not be suffered were there fifty men of Spirit in the Colony; and as going about the Country telling some of the Settlers that I governed very ill, and that he was determined to go Home and have me recalled, that he might prosecute me; [also his making a seditious speech before a Bench of Magistrates and a great number of persons whom he contrived to assemble to hear a pretended impeachment against a Mr. Robert Campbell, junior, for stealing two copper boilers, although Mr. Robert Campbell only executed the Naval Officer's and my orders in carrying the bodies of two stills out of his (McArthur's) yard and putting them on board the Duke of Portland to be returned to England, from whence they were imported without permission*]; — I say, when we consider these things, it will appear that this subversion of His Majesty's Government was effected in consequence of a settled plan of McArthur's, and not by a mere accident arising from the business of his Trial.

[52] The crime of Major Johnston and all his Officers is not to be considered as lessened by the wicked artifice of McArthur. No; it will hereafter be proved that they had at the moment an imaginary expectation they could hold the Colony in their own hands, for there were agreements† signed that they would not give up their Authority on the arrival of a Superior Officer unless they agreed to their measures until His Majesty's pleasure were known; and they persuaded themselves also that the whole Executive Authority would rest with themselves, and having no check, they would soon secure wealth. At all events, they would have about eighteen months before anything could be done from England to thwart their designs, and this they hoped to prevent by representations which they might frame against me, their Governor. [53] "Until His Majesty's pleasure was known" is an artful phrase they have made use of in order to cloak themselves under an appearance of a consciousness that they acted according to right principles.
1808.
30 April.

Profits made by the barter of spirits.

It is inconceivable what money has been made by some people, through the means of bartering Spirituous Liquors, and the sufferings of the multitude on that account. Beef and Mutton is now selling at eighteenpence per lb.; therefore, if a person has Liquor which he procures at eight shillings per Gallon, he can dispose of it for forty Shillings in Barter for such Meat; and, therefore, with a Gallon of this Liquor he can purchase twenty-six and two-thirds of meat; whereas a person who could not procure Liquor can only go to market with his eight shillings with which he can only buy five pounds and one-third. From this we may see how the people at large must suffer who cannot procure Spirituous Liquors, and the immense gain those have who can get them. A few Individuals have had permission to procure large quantities by one influence or another at very low rates, and afterwards disposed of it up to as high as eight hundred per cent. profit; but these evils were now done away, to the great satisfaction of the people of the Colony except the Individuals alluded to, at the head of whom is McArthur and the Officers; but I need not enter farther into this Business, which has been fully explained in my dispatch by the Buffalo of the 7th Feb'y, 1807, and as I have delineated the characters of the People whom I have to deal with in my Dispatch by the Duke of Portland.

My next Dispatch shall be followed up from this clause in as full a manner as hitherto; but I am now under the necessity to relate the transactions which have followed the 26th in a Summary way in order to embrace an opportunity which presents itself, a gleam of Hope having arisen to me to communicate with your Lordship with certainty by a Ship called the Brothers through private means. I was strongly inclined to write by a Ship called the Dart which sailed a few days ago, but on reflecting that she was in the interest of McArthur, and that Charles Grimes, the Surveyor-General, and McArthur's Son went passengers in her, both deeply implicated in the Rebellion, I was constrained to forbear, being assured that through the vigilance of my enemies my Dispatches would be relanded and never sent Home. I was the more ready to believe this, knowing the infamous transaction of their keeping Governor King's Dispatches on the occasion of troubles he had in this Country, and the Box which had contained them was only delivered at Your Lordship's Office filled with old paper.* These Dispatches were concerning McArthur, and we may therefore judge who was interested in the machination. The Duplicate of them was transmitted by a Captain McKellar in a small vessel, but who has been lost; afterwards a third set was sent, which, owing to the few opportunities

* Note 134.
of writing to England, did not reach your Lordship's Office before McArthur arrived in England, and, from the false representations he made, had gained his ends.

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise was absent on the duty of evacuating Norfolk Island. She returned a few days after the 26th, and Acting Lieutenant James Symons, who commanded her, joined the Rebel Party, accepting an appointment as Magistrate, and gave himself a Commission as Acting Commander without ever communicating with me, while I was prevented from having any transaction with the Ship; so that, in addition to their other treasonable Acts, they annexed that of striking my Broad Pendant, and of taking away my Ship, which by every means in my power I have been endeavouring to regain without effect.

On the 29th of March the Lady Nelson Tender arrived from the same Duty the Porpoise had been on, commanded by Acting Lieutenant Kent. This Officer immediately waited on me before he could be prevented, and, conceiving a favourable opinion of him, I immediately sent a Commission to him to take Command of the Porpoise; but I was obliged to do it through Major Johnston, the present self-appointed Lieutenant Governor; however, Lieutenant Kent did not take Command of the Porpoise till the 12th Instant, and to my great surprize he sailed on the 18th for Port Dalrymple to fetch up Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson, and I have since heard nothing of him.

On the 27th Committees were formed, and continued Sitting several days, before whom all the Magistrates and those who were considered as having been intimate at Government House were brought and examined concerning my administration and intentions. Every wicked artifice as well as threats were used to force affirmative answers to all such questions as their diabolical minds could propose, and some of them were brought to such agitation from a fear of their lives that they knew not what they said or did, trembling under Martial Law and the tyranny which existed. The Committees were composed of McArthur, Bayly, Blaxcell, Mr. Grimes, Captain Kemp, Lieutenant Minchin, Lieutenant Lawson, Lieutenant Draffin, Doctor Townson, and Mr. John Blaxland. On the following day Mr. Bayly, the self-created Lieutenant-Governor's Secretary, accompanied by Captain Abbott, Mr. Jamieson, the principal Surgeon, and Mr. Garnham Blaxcell, came to Government House, and in a very Robesperian manner he read and delivered a Paper to me of which the following is a copy:

[Here followed a copy of the letter, marked E, in enclosure No. 7 to Major Johnston's despatch, dated 11th April, 1808 (see page 242), with the omission of the words, "and other persons," in the second line.]
A true copy of the Message delivered to Captain Wm. Bligh, late Governor of His Majesty's Territory, by Order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

This daring Outrage of depriving me of my Government, where my Person was sacred, and reading a charge of this nature, so diabolically false, roused my indignation, and I denied their Authority in any proceeding not authorised by myself, as to my King and Country only would I be answerable for any act of mine in this Colony. At this time my Papers, Books, and Private Instructions, which were locked up on the Evening of the 26th, were ordered to be examined, and with the Great Seal of the Colony were taken away. My Books, containing Copies of Letters to and from the Secretary of State, together with my Private Instructions, I objected to give up to the Committee that were appointed. On this a written Order was brought from Major Johnston commanding them to put his Orders into execution. I therefore had nothing left but to seal the Books and Papers alluded to, and they took them with the others.

Charles Grimes, the Surveyor-General, was about this time appointed Judge-Advocate, Criminal and Civil Courts were constituted, and also a Court of Vice-Admiralty. The first Criminal Court was for the Trial of McArthur, by which he was acquitted of the Charges that were to have been exhibited against him by Mr. Atkins, on which occasion some of the Privates of the New South Wales Corps, led by their Serjeant-Major, Whittle, assembled as a Mob, and in a chair on a stage carried him in triumph round the Town of Sydney. Magistrates were appointed instead of those who had acted under me; these were, Captain Abbott, Captain Kemp, Lieutenant Minchin, Lieutenant Lawson, Ensign Bell, and Mr. John Harris, Surgeon of the New South Wales Corps, Mr. Thomas Jamison, Principal Surgeon, Mr. Garnham Blaxcell, and Mr. John Blaxland, and some little time after McArthur was appointed a Magistrate and Colonial Secretary; N. Bayly, Provost-Marshal in place of Mr. Gore, whom they have persecuted in a violent manner. At last he denied their Authority and Government altogether; and refusing to give Bail they committed him to Gaol, where he now remains in a Cell, and Blaxcell, the Licensed Auctioneer, in the room of a Mr. Bevan, who had held the Situation for a length of time by Appointment from Governor King. Mr. Williamson superceded Mr. Palmer as Commissary, and Jamison, the Principal Surgeon, was appointed Naval Officer in the place of Mr. Campbell.
Many acts of injustice and irregularity have been committed in the Courts; even my Letter-Books, containing copies of my letters to the Secretary of State, were publicly read by McArthur and others, and my Private Instructions—that part respecting America—was read in the presence of American Masters of Ships during the time of the Trial of one of them for Smuggling. The copy of my Despatch sent in October last by the Duke of Portland, wherein I felt it my duty to give a description of the Colony and characters of certain persons, was communicated to all the Officers, in order to excite them to hatred of my proceedings, and to show I was no friend to them.

Among the numerous alarming and terrific Reports and Orders that were given out every day, at a time when the Soldiers and Townspeople were filled with Spirituous Liquors, the Bellman was ordered to cry publicly through the Streets that a Meeting would be held at the Church at eight o'clock at Night. At the hour appointed the Church was crowded with Soldiers and the disaffected party, with McArthur at their head, who made a Speech on the happy change of affairs, and the advantage that all present would derive therefrom. He then expatiated on my Administration, and called me and my Magistrates bloodthirsty Wretches and Villains, who wished to drink his blood, and made use of other seditious expressions, which he closed with this observation: that although he had suffered much from it, yet he hoped no harm would happen to me or the Magistrates.

Blaxcell, assisted by Bayly and Lord, proposed that a Sword should be voted to Major Johnston, not under the value of one hundred guineas, for the wise and salutary measures which he had adopted to suppress the Tyranny which ruled this Country; that an Address of thanks might be presented to the New South Wales Corps for their spirited and manly conduct on the 26th of January; and an Address of thanks to John McArthur, Esquire, as having been chiefly instrumental in bringing about the happy change which took place on that day, and likewise that a Delegate might be appointed to be sent to England,* to which Office McArthur was appointed, and a Subscription was proposed and set on foot to defray his expenses.

John Blaxland proposed that a Service of Plate should be voted for the use of the Mess of the Officers of the New South Wales Corps for their spirited and patriotic conduct.

There were present at this Meeting John McArthur, Garnham Blaxcell, Nicholas Bayly, John Blaxland, D'Arcy Wentworth, Lieutenant William Minchin, Simeon Lord, and other persons of their Party.

* Note 135.
On this Assembly I shall just observe that the Party is now divided and subdivided, and all of them have withdrawn their Subscription, and McArthur refuses to go to England.

These divisions have been attended with consequent effects. They have begun to reproach each other, trembling for fear of the event; some of the Magistrates have given up their places; the Judge-Advocate Grimes gave up his, and they can now barely form a Bench.

It now appears that, under all their iniquities, their apprehensions are increased by the accounts they have received from Colonels Collins and Paterson, who have expressed their highest indignation at their proceedings, the latter of whom I learn has determined to come here.

Their conduct they now wish and endeavour to palliate by asserting they never knew Colonel Paterson bore a Commission as Lieutenant-Governor of the Territory; that if they had they would not have gone so far as they had done; but that now, seeing their errors, they had come to a determination to await the Lieutenant-Colonel's arrival to judge of the propriety of the restraint they had put me under, and in what manner I am to proceed to England. This determination was announced to me by the following written message, when they had been threatening to send me away in the Dart, and which I resisted.

[Here followed a copy of the letter marked JJJ in enclosure No. 7 to Major Johnston's despatch, dated 11th April, 1808; see page 270.]

It is only necessary to observe on the foregoing that Lieutenant-Colonel's appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of the Territory has been thoroughly made known by Public Orders on that account, and annually noted in the Almanacks,* by which no doubt can be entertained of their having known it and of their art of fabricating an untruth.

I returned no answer, or have I had any communication farther with them.

In this manner the case now stands, and I am anxiously looking for the event, an event of some moment, as the Settlers are in a very enraged state of Mind at the indignity I suffer through my arrest. Their want of Arms has prevented much bloodshed, and the precaution of disarming them, which was adopted to prevent any bad consequence in the Interior by the Prisoners rising, whereby the Military became of greater power, has by this means acted against us, and enabled them to act with greater confidence.

Among the Acts of these Rebels some things seem to have been carried on with peculiar art and design. They have deprived me, and continue to keep possession, of all my Books and Papers, so

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* Note 136.
BLIGH TO CASTLEREAGH. 439

that I have nothing but my memory to assist me. The Commissary's Papers are also in their possession, and by that means they have got a power of making any representations they please without any present means of having their falsehoods exposed. I have been led to this conclusion by a friend procuring me the copy of some Affidavits which it is said are transmitted to your Lordship. The falsehood and meanness of these documents will appear from one specimen of an Affidavit said to be made by one Fitz, a Deputy Commissary, a creature of McArthur's and one of the Rebellious Party, wherein it is asserted that Governor Bligh received from the Bonded Stores one Pipe of Port Wine for his own use, and that he (Governor Bligh) ordered a quantity of Wine to be purchased from Mr. Campbell, at the rate of three pounds per dozen, for the use of the General Hospital, which wine was appropriated to his (Governor Bligh's) own use. The Commissary's accounts will show that before my arrival there had been a quantity of Port Wine sent out for Barter, and which was distributed to the Officers in pipes and cases. Governor King, expecting to be relieved, reserved one Pipe for his Successor in case of Accidents, and on my arrival he directed it to be charged to my account, which the Commissary did. With respect to the Wine purchased from Mr. Campbell by the Commissary, it took place long after my arrival, from a demand made by the Surgeon of the Hospital, and he received it from the Commissary, who took his receipt for it. This circumstance I have taken notice of, in order that your Lordship may be aware of the misrepresentation these people may make to you, sensible that your Lordship will oppose to them, on any reflections you make, your confidence in the honor and dignity of my character, whose conduct has, by justice and humanity, brought the Colony to a very advanced State compared with what it has been before.

The Conduct of Major Johnston and his Party will be found very reprehensible, from what I have heard, with respect to Government concerns. They have issued the Stores wantonly and improperly to their private purposes. They have sold a large ten-oared Boat which was kept for the Governor's use. They are giving away and disposing of Government Cattle to their own Party. They have renewed and given Leases of several places in the Town; they are employing in their private concerns Artificers and Labourers and Government Cattle; they have let out the Government Brew-house, Factory, and Government Garden at Parramatta; and have turned off the Store a number of decrepit and infirm People, besides the worst of Convicts, who are now committing depredations on the Public, and are the dread of every person; and McArthur has dismissed Mr. John Jamieson,
1808.
30 April.

Maladministration of Johnston and his party.

Public property issued to Macarthur.

Bligh's desire to return to England.

Suggested trial of Grimes, E. Macarthur, Minchin, and Marlborough.

Employment of H.M.S. Porpoise.

the Superintendent of Government Stock, on account of his having refused to remove the Herds to Broken Bay, where there is scarcely anything but rocks and barren ground, in order that his own might have the entire range of Government Ground in the neighbourhood of Parramatta. Everything they think of is done to supply the want of Public Credit, and to impress an Idea that the Colony can be supported at less expence than hitherto. They have even sold from the Store three pairs of Mill-Stones which were intended to be sent to the Out-Settlements, and McArthur has taken two pair of them to himself, as likewise thirty Stand of Arms, which there is no doubt were sent in the Parramatta to barter for Pork in the South Sea, and their Vessels have been fitted out with the Canvass and Sails of His Majesty's Ships.

How all these evils will end, and a restoration of peace take place in the Colony, it is impossible for me to say until Colonel Paterson arrives; but it is my duty to represent that I think it absolutely necessary I should return Home to show what must be effected for its Security.

I shall now beg leave to conclude this Dispatch with requesting of your Lordship that the two of the Rebels, Charles Grimes and Edward McArthur, who have gone home in the Dart, and Lieutenant Minchin, of the New South Wales Corps, with his Servant, Marlborough,* who proceed in the Ship I now write by, may be secured in order to be tried in due time.

I have omitted to mention that I have had no opportunity of Communicating with the Out-Settlements; but the Ship Rose, Brooks Master, which arrived on the 14th Instant from England, touching at the Derwent in her way hither, brought a Secret letter from Lieutenant-Governor Collins,† a Copy of which I beg leave to enclose for your Lordship's information.

I have, &c.,
WM. BLIGH.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE HON. WILLIAM POLE.

(DISPATCH PER WHALER THE BROTHERS.)

Government House, Sydney,
New South Wales, 30th April, 1808.

Sir,

I have to acquaint you, for the information of My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that since my last despatch to their Lordships by the Duke of Portland on the 30th of October last, to the 26th of January, His Majesty's Ship Porpoise has been employed in the Evacuation of Norfolk Island. Their Lordships will have been informed of my appointing Lieutenant John Put-

* Note 137. † Note 138.
land to be Acting Commander of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, who, until extreme ill-health from a decline, was a valuable Assistant to me. He died on Shore while the Porpoise was at Sea under the charge of Acting Lieutenant James Symons, on the 4th of January. On the 26th of January the New South Wales Corps rose in Rebellion against me and the Civil Power, and have deprived me of all Authority, constituted others in our place, by the power of the Corps (above three hundred Men) surrounding my House and putting me under an Arrest. A few days after the Porpoise arrived, when in place of Acting Lieutenant James Symons forcing his way to me, he joined the Rebel Party, and Major Johnston, the Commandant, directed that all communication should be prevented between me and His Majesty's Ship, and Acting Lieutenant James Symons appointed himself Commander of the Porpoise, and more strongly united himself with the Rebels.

On the 29th March, the Lady Nelson, Tender to the Porpoise, arrived from the same service she had been on, and Acting Lieutenant Kent waiting on me before any one knew of it, and he apparently knowing his duty as an Officer, I appointed him as Acting Commander of the Porpoise, whereby Acting Lieutenant Symons became superceded, and by this means I thus far secured the possession of His Majesty's Ship; but as further communications were interrupted, I can only say that the Porpoise sailed with Lieutenant Kent to Port Dalrymple, as I hear, to bring up Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Territory, to this place (by directions from Major Johnston, the self-appointed Lieutenant-Governor), to whom the Rebels say they will refer everything they have transacted.

Thus I have done all I can to secure His Majesty's Ship, besides positive demands to the Rebel Chief to give her up to me, showing that ruin must fall on those on board of her if it is not complied with.

In restoring this Colony to a state of great comfort and improvement, as well as happiness to all the good People in it, and supporting the Civil Government, I have been rebelliously deprived of my Authority and in a Cowardly and dastardly manner. I have defended it at the risk of my Life; and I will, if possible, return Home with the Ship I command, that my representations may give it security and prevent it becoming a nest of Bucchaners.

The oppressions which the industrious Settlers have undergone are beyond description, and a disturbing Character, one John McArthur, who has made himself rich on their vitals, is virtually now the Governor of the Colony.
All my Books and Public and Private Papers have been taken from me, and I have nothing but my Memory to guide me.

Whether this will ever reach their Lordships is a doubt, or I either, for it is highly probable my despatches will be landed and destroyed after they have applied them to their purpose, and if private murder can be effected, there are persons here who will perpetrate the deed for a Bottle of Spirituous Liquor; but my whole security is in the affection of the Settlers and Landholders, who to the amount of nine hundred sent me a dutiful Address on the first day of this Year. The opportunity I have is by the Brothers, Russell Master; in her is sent Home a Lieutenant Minchin, of the New South Wales Corps, and his Servant Marlborough, deeply implicated in the Rebellion, which makes the safety of my despatch more uncertain.

I have now only to refer their Lordships to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies for further information, assuring them of every endeavour on my part to support the Honor and Dignity of my situation.

I have, &c.,
WM. BLIGH.

MAJOR JOHNSTON TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per whaler the Brothers.)

Head Quarters, Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

30th April, 1808.

I have the honor to transmit to Your Lordship the Copy of a Correspondence that has been occasioned by the Accusation preferred against Thomas Jamison Esqr. Principal Surgeon, by Governor Bligh in his letter* to Mr. Windham by the Duke of Portland.

I have also the honor to forward a Copy of a Court Martial held on Mr. D'Arcy Wentworth at his own request. And I have the pleasure to report to Your Lordship that Mr. Wentworth is now discharging his duty; which he does, and has always performed, in a manner highly reputable to himself and beneficial to the Settlement.

I have, &c.,
GEO. JOHNSTON.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[1] A Copy of a letter from Nicholas Bayly Secretary to Thomas Jamison Esqr. Principal Surgeon.

Sir,

Head Quarters, 6th February, 1808.

On examining the public papers found at Government House, a letter was found containing a Paragraph which appears

* Note 139.
to have been intended to produce an injurious effect against you on the minds of Government, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor not considering it right that any Man should be accused of an offence without being allowed an opportunity to justify himself has directed me to enclose you a Copy of the Extract, that you may take such measures for your defence as you may think proper.

Nicholas Bayly, Secretary.

A COPY of an Extract from a letter written by the late Governor to the Secretary of State by the Duke of Portland dated 31st October 1807 enclosed in the above.

"As to the Civil Officers I must in point of Duty as in Honor Object to Mr. Atkins the Judge-Advocate, and Mr. Jamison Principal Surgeon, who I have permitted to remain in Office, on account of not being able to supply their places, but the latter I have dismissed from the office of a Magistrate, because I considered him, not an upright Man, and inimical to Government as likewise connected in improper transactions."

Head Quarters, 6th February, 1808.
A true Copy: Nicholas Bayly, Secretary.


Sir, Sydney, 10th February, 1808.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Honor's letter, enclosing an Extract of a letter written by the late Governor to the Secretary of State, dated the 31st October, 1807.

As I consider the charges contained in the Extract Groundless and Malicious, calculated to ruin me secretly in the Eyes of His Majesty's Ministers, I have to request you will be pleased to order a General Court-Martial to Investigate my Conduct, and give me an opportunity of Vindicating my injured reputation.

I have further to request you will take the necessary steps to direct the late Governor to come forward to substantiate any Charges he may have to prefer against me.

I have, &c.,

Thomas Jamison,
Principal Surgeon.

[8] A COPY of a letter from Nicholas Bayly, Secretary, to Thomas Jamison Esqr. Principal Surgeon.

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 committed to occasion your dismissal from the office of Magistrate, and to draw down upon you the severe accusations 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 on the 22nd September 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.

[A] A COPY of a letter from Nicholas Bayly Secretary to William Bligh Esqre.

Sir, Sydney, 11th February, 1808.

I am directed by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to annex a Copy of a letter from Thomas Jamison Esqr. Principal Surgeon, relative to the accusations you have preferred against him, in your public letter to the Secretary of State by the Duke of Portland, and requiring that he may be brought to a General Court Martial for the Vindication of his injured Reputation.

His Honor has in consequence desired me to request that you will be pleased to specify what offences Mr. Jamison has committed, and, to inform you, that when he is acquainted with the particulars of your Charges, you will be at liberty to proceed to the proof of them in any manner you most approve.

I have, &c,

N. BAYLY, Secretary.

[B] EXTRACT of a letter from William Bligh Esqre. dated the 12th February in answer to the letter marked A.

"In reply to which I have only to observe, that the private communication of my letter to the Secretary of State respecting Mr. Jamison, I must beg leave to refer to the Decision of His Majesty's Ministers to whom that Gentleman can apply."
Sir, Sydney, 14th February, 1808.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th Inst', with the enclosures, and I am much concerned to learn that the late Governor declines coming forward to prove his Allegations against me before a General Court-Martial, feeling conscious of not deserving such censure. It is particularly gratifying to me to find you acquit me, and that you attribute my dismissal from the Office of Magistrate to the cause of attending as a friend to witness an Interesting conversation, and the enclosed letter from the late Governor a few hours after that event strongly warrants the Conclusion.

I shall, under these circumstances, let the matter drop in this Country, trusting I shall be enabled at a future Period to prove the rectitude of my conduct to His Majesty’s Ministers.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS JAMISON, Principal Surgeon.

[Sub-enclosure.]

A COPY of the letter of dismissal from the Office of Magistrate alluded to in the above from Edmund Griffin, Secretary, to Thomas Jamison, Esq'r.

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 22nd September, 1807.

I am commanded by His Excellency to inform you that he has no further occasion for your Services as a Magistrate.

I am, &c.,

EDMUND GRIFFIN, Secretary.

[5] SURGEON JAMISON TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

Sir, Sydney, 12th March, 1808.

Although I derived much satisfaction from the letter of the 12th February, which you directed your Secretary to write me, I deem it further necessary, in order to justify my Character (so dear to me) to Government, to use all the means in my power to accomplish that purpose, on which account I beg leave to trespass once more upon you.

I have, Sir, too high an opinion of the honor and probity of His Majesty’s Ministers to fancy for a moment they would be influenced to do or believe anything injurious to the reputation of an Officer without first affording him the opportunity of replying; still, Sir, a representation conveyed to them, in a public letter from the Governor of a Colony, of so strong and serious a nature as that made by Governor Bligh against me, I confess myself a little alarmed lest it should impress His Majesty’s Ministers’
minds with distrust as to my honor and allegiance. No doubt they do not suspect the Validity of the representation, as they are not in the habit of receiving false and malicious insinuations from Governors against any of His Majesty’s Servants.

Had I been guilty of the crimes imputed to me, why did not the Governor bring me to trial; this he knew would not answer his purpose, as, before Men of honor, the innocent have nothing to fear; but my accuser chose to pursue a method more secret, from which it was impossible for me to fend, because I was ignorant of any accusation. I trust his insidious attack, intended to ruin my reputation, will fall on his own guilty Shoulders.

I have now, Sir, to request you will be so good to transmit this letter to His Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies with the enclosed correspondence which I have had the honor of holding with you on the present subject; that, I hope, and such other testimony as I shall apply for in England from the Gentlemen I have had the honor of serving under in this Colony (from the time the Colony was first settled), will, I trust, exonerate me from the Vile charges I am so unjustly accused of. At the same time, I trust His Majesty will be graciously pleased to afford me the means of obtaining that justice which His Majesty is at all times so ready to grant to Officers embarked in the Service of the Crown.

THOS. JAMISON,
Principal Surgeon.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

COURT MARTIAL ON D’ARCY WENTWORTH.

New South Wales, 17th February, 1808.

PROCEEDINGS of a General Court-Martial, held by Virtue of a Warrant under the hand and Seal of His Honor George Johnston, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of His Majesty’s Territory of New South Wales, &c., &c., &c.

Captain Anthony Fenn Kemp, President; Lieut. Will. Moore, Lieut. Wm. Lawson, Lieut. Thos. Laycock, Lieut. C. Draffin, Members; Charles Grimes, Esq’r., Deputy Judge-Advocate.

The several Warrants appointing the President, Members of the Court, and Deputy Judge-Advocate being read, and the Members and Judge-Advocate being sworn,—

D’Arcy Wentworth, Esquire, Assistant Surgeon in New South Wales, brought before the Court, and the following Charges exhibited against him by Charles Grimes, Esquire, Deputy Judge-Advocate:

1st. In employing Servants of the Crown who were entrusted to his Care in labour on his own Grounds, and in taking Charge of his own Stock.

2ndly. In employing for his private Emolument Settlers’ Servants who have been sent into the Hospital Sick, to the great loss and
Injury of their Masters, and thereby subjecting Government to an heavy Expense for the Maintenance of the Men so improperly kept on the Sick or Convalescent Lists.

Plea—Not guilty.

Letter from the Judge-Advocate to William Bligh, Esq'r., dated 16th of February, 1808, and William Bligh, Esquire's, Answer to Lieutenant-Governor Johnston, read to the Court:—

"His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has directed me to transmit to You the Copy of the Charges against Mr. D'Arcy Wentworth, and at the same time to acquaint You that His Honor wishes to know if there is any person You may wish to appoint as Prosecutor before the General Court-Martial to be held to-morrow; or, if there is any particular Manner in which You are desirous that the Prosecution should be conducted.

"CHARLES GRIMES."

"Sir, "Government House, Sydney, 16th February, 1808.

"I have this day received a Letter from Mr. Charles Grimes, Acting Judge-Advocate, enclosing a Copy of Charges against Mr. D'Arcy Wentworth, stating that His Honor The Lieut.-Governor had directed him to transmit to me the same, and at the same time to acquaint me that His Honor wishes to know if there is any person I may wish to appoint as prosecutor before the General Court-Martial to be held to-morrow, or if there is any particular Manner in which I am desirous that the Prosecution should be conducted.

"In reply to which I have only to refer you to my Letter of the 10th instant, and to inform You that I cannot enter into any such Circumstances until I return to England, and where I can only assign reasons for any Act of mine in this Colony.

"I am, &c.,

"WM. BLIGH."

EDMUND GRIFFIN, Secretary to the late Governor Bligh, Sworn, And the Letter, with the accompanying Depositions of Oakes and Beldon, from Governor Bligh to the Right Honorable William Windham, sent by the Duke of Portland, read.

[A copy of these two depositions were forwarded by Governor Bligh with his despatch, dated 31st October, 1807, and numbered 2.]

Q. from the Prosecutor. Are the Letter and Depositions produced true Copies of those sent to England by the Ship Duke of Portland?—A. They are.

Q. by the Prisoner to the Evidence. Did You overhear the late Governor mentioning any Settler's Name who had complained of my having detained their Men in the Hospital Improperly, Or has any person ever accused me to You officially?—A. I cannot recollect, But no Person has complained officially to me.

Q. Did I not officially apply thro' You to Governor Bligh, on or about the 18th of April last, to be allowed to take two Government Servants off the public Stores; And, if I did, what reasons did I assign for doing so?—A. I recollect an Application to take two Men off the Store to take Care of Your Horses.

Q. On being refused my request, did I not beg You again to state to the Governor "that having no Servant allowed me by Government, that it would be impossible for me to carry on the duties of my Office Unless he would allow me to have two Men off the Store to take Care of my horses, which I used for Government purposes"?—A. Yes.
Q. On being refused a second time, did I not beg you to tell the Governor that it would be impossible for me to attend the Sick at Castle Hill as I was ordered by the Principal Surgeon, and that I should be compelled to order the Sick of every description into the Hospital at Parramatta?—A. You did.

Francis Oakes, late Chief Constable, Sworn:

States to the Court the irregularities committed by Mr. Wentworth, as Assistant Surgeon, in employing Convalescents to his own private purposes. A few days prior to Mr. Wentworth's suspension I was directed by the late Governor by Letter to go to Mr. Wentworth's premises, and take four Men that were employed by him without permission. I went to Mr. Wentworth's house and found two Men, and sent a Constable to Mr. Wentworth's farm, who took two other Men; but one of the Men specified in the Governor's Letter was out with Mr. Wentworth's cattle, and came and gave himself up in the evening. I was directed by the Governor's Letter to get an Account of the Number of days that the Men I found on Mr. Wentworth's premises had been employed; also to send the Men found to Government Labour at Castle Hill. I found five Men, and sent them to Castle Hill, and reported the next day in Writing the Men's Names, and the time they had been employed, which is as stated in the Deposition.

Q. by the President. Did you acquaint Capt'n Abbott, the Officer in Command, and Magistrate at Parramatta, with the Orders that you had received from the late Governor?—A. I believe I did. I shewed him the Letter.

Q. from the Prisoner. In your Depositions before Mr. Atkins, you have related many other irregularities which happened in the Hospital at Parramatta;—Can you point out a Single person from whom money was taken to get admittance into the Hospital, or any person who was discharged thro' the influence of Wheeler, the Clerk of the Dispensatory?—A. I was informed by a Man of the Name of Nangle, who applied to me for a pass to go to Sydney to the Principal Surgeon, that he had been turned out of the Hospital because he would not give Wheeler, the Clerk, the Sum of two pounds.

Q. Do you know of any person taken into or discharged from the Hospital improperly since I had the Charge?—A. No.

Q. Can you mention the Name of any Settler's Servant who was received into the Hospital and detained there from improper Motives during the time that I had the Charge?—A. No.

Q. Can you inform the Court of any person let out of the Hospital to go about the Country doing mischief since I had the Charge, and who has been punished and sent to Castle Hill for the Offence?—A. No.

Q. What authority had you to say that Wheeler had a great influence over me, and that he made use of the Public Medicines for his own private purposes?—A. I do not believe I did say so. I do not think he has any Influence on Mr. Wentworth, or that he does make use of the public medicines for his own purposes.

Q. Do you know that I employed the Hospital Gardeners in my own private Garden, except in their own time?—A. Yes.

Q. Was the Hospital Garden, at the time I was put under arrest, not in good order?—A. No.
JOHNSTON TO CASTLEREAGH.

Q. Did You ever hear that I had neglected to attend the Sick during the time I had Charge of the Parramatta Hospital?—A. No.

Q. by the President. As You knew Mr. Wentworth was entirely acquainted with the Depositions You had made against him before the Governor and the Judge-Advocate, I ask You upon Your Oath, did any person enjoin You to Secrecy that you should not divulge the Deposition You had made?—A. No.

Q. Where were the Depositions taken against Mr. Wentworth, and who was present?—A. At Government House, in the presence of the Governor, the Judge-Advocate, and Mr. Griffin, the Governor's Secretary.

Q. Did You ever disclose to any person the questions you had been asked by the late Governor; if not, what were Your reasons for keeping them Secret?—A. I never did disclose them to any person, I had no reason for keeping them Secret.

Q. Did it not appear to You that the questions asked by the Governor were for the purpose of injuring Mr. Wentworth, if he had employed Men improperly?—A. Yes.

Q. You have said that many Men have been taken from the Hospital by Mr. Wentworth and employed about his Farm and Farm-house for different purposes ever since he came from Norfolk Island;—State Your reasons for the Assertion?—A. There have been Men; Francis Horton and Lawrence Killaney have been employed on his Farm very often.

Q. When Lawrence Killaney was brought by You before the Magistrates for being absent from the Hospital, and had been working at Mr. Wentworth's Farm, what was the decision of the Magistrates?—A. The Magistrates were of Opinion that it was improper that the Hospital Patients should be working about the Country and that they would put a Stop to it.

Q. Did You ever receive private Instructions to look after the Hospitals during Mr. Wentworth's having Charge?—A. Yes, repeatedly, from the Magistrates, but no particular ones during the time Mr. Wentworth had Charge.

Q. from the Court. How long have You been Chief Constable at Parramatta?—A. Above two Years.

Q. Is it not customary for Individuals to employ Servants of the Crown after they have done their Government Labour?—A. Yes.

Q. Were not the two Gardeners allowed to the Hospital at liberty, with the permission of the Surgeon, to go to work for themselves when the Garden was in good Order?—A. Yes.

Q. Is it not common to give the Servants of the Crown a task?—A. Yes.

GEORGE BELDON sworn:

Q. from the Prosecutor. Do You know of Mr. Wentworth, the Assistant Surgeon, employing the Hospital Patients to his own private Advantage during the time he had charge of the Parramatta Hospital?—A. I know that Mr. Wentworth had four Men employed—two at his House and two at his Farm—and had been employed some time at labor for his Advantage, Thomas Stakeham and Michael Dowling at his Farm and James McDonald and Lawrence Killaney about his House. I informed Rouse, the Superintendent, how these Men were employed, and Rouse informed the late Governor and the Men were taken from Mr. Wentworth and sent to Castle Hill to public Labour. Francis Horton had been employed by Mr. Wentworth, but was discharged after being three
1808.
30 April.

Proceedings of
Court Martial
For the trial of
D’Arcy
Wentworth.

April.

Proceedings of
Court Martial
For the trial of
D’Arcy
Wentworth.

HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA.

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Months at Mr. Wentworth’s Farm on the Wound of his hand being
well. James Griffin was employed two days about Mr. Wentworth’s
House, tho’ on the Hospital List.

Q. You have been long the Camp Overseer;—is it not customary
for the Person who has charge of the Hospital to employ the
Convalescent Patients in doing any light work about his Barrack
or Garden?—A. Yes.

Q. Has Mr. Wentworth made use of the Convalescent patients
otherwise than has been customary for other Assistant Surgeons
at Parramatta during the Six Years You have been an Overseer?—
A. No.

Q. Where were the Depositions You took against Mr. Wentworth
taken, and in whose presence?—A. I was sent for some time in July
last by the late Governor to the Government House at Sydney;
the Governor and Judge-Advocate were present; the Governor asked
me about the Men taken from Mr. Wentworth. Some Questions
were asked me by the Judge-Advocate—Some that I could Answer
and some that I could not—And I told the Judge-Advocate that I
could not Answer some; that the Judge-Advocate would have read
all the Questions, but the late Governor told the Judge-Advocate
that there was not any occasion. About two Months after a Paper
was given for me to sign by Mr. Griffin, the Governor’s Secretary,
at Parramatta; But the Contents I do not know, not being able to
read; but some part was read by Mr. Griffin, but not the whole, as
I saw more writing on other Sheets of Paper. Mr. Oakes was
present when I signed the Paper presented by Mr. Griffin.

Q. from the Prisoner. How long was it after the Men were taken
from my Charge that three of them were sent in by the Superin­
tendent at Castle Hill to the Hospital?—A. They were sent in a
few days after.

The Evidence on the part of the Prosecution being closed, the
Prisoner enters on his Defence:

Gentlemen,

When I reflect upon the great disgrace which I have suffered
in the Eyes of the Colony in being so improperly suspended from my
Situation after Seventeen Years faithful Services, It is with un­
speakable pleasure that I am this day allowed to vindicate my
Conduct before a Court of Honorable Men, who I am confident will
decide upon my Case with impartiality and Justice. But notwith­
standing the numerous Injuries and Acts of Injustice which I
have experienced from the late Governor, I am induced, by a
Consideration of the Melancholy Situation to which he has reduced
himself by his own Misconduct, to refrain from attempting to
explain the Motives by which he was actuated in his very extra­
ordinary Conduct towards me.

I shall therefore content myself with disproving the whole of the
Charges he has so unjustly preferred against me to His Majesty’s
Secretary of State, and which, Gentlemen, I have the supreme
happiness of assuring You I will do to your entire Satisfaction.

D. WENTWORTH,
Ass’t Surgeon.

THOMAS JAMISON, Esquire, Principal Surgeon, called by the Prisoner
and Sworn:

Q. by Prisoner. Did I, in or about the 18th April last, represent to
You that I had been refused by the late Governor Bligh to have two
Government Servants allowed me off the Stores to take care of two of my own Horses that I found necessary to keep to carry on my Duty?—A. I recollect the representation perfectly, but cannot say if on that day.

Q. Did You not wait on the late Governor in Consequence of my Representation, and what Answer did you receive?—A. I did, and the Governor informed me that You should not have a Servant off the Stores.

Q. Did I not receive Orders from You to visit the Sick at Castle Hill once a Week, or oftener if necessary?—A. I received such directions to that Effect officially from the Governor and communicated them by Letter to You.

Q. Did I not represent to You the hardship of being refused to get Servants off the Store, when the Governor even allowed my Predecessor, Mr. Mileham, to make use of the Convalescent Patients for his domestic purposes?—A. I remember the Observation being made by You, and said that if Mr. Mileham had been sanctioned by Governor Bligh there could be no impropriety in Your doing the same.

Q. Did You at any time after this Conversation give me either written or verbal Orders not to employ the convalescent Patients in any way I thought proper?—A. No.

JAMES MILEHAM, Esquire, Assistant Surgeon, Sworn:

Q. by the Prisoner. State to the Court what public Situation You held in Parramatta on the 14th April last?—A. Doing the Duty of Assistant Surgeon and in Charge of the hospital.

Q. Was You not under the Necessity of visiting the Sick at Castle Hill, distant Nine Miles, and several other distant places, and was You not obliged to use your own Horses for that duty?—A. I was.

Q. Did not the late Governor Bligh allow You to employ the Convalescent Patients under Your Care as You thought proper for Your domestic Purposes?—A. On the Governor's first visiting the Hospital under my Charge I made him acquainted that I employed certain Patients who were Convalescents for my private Convenience, which the Governor approved of by saying, "He wished to make my Situation respectable."

Q. Has it not been the Practice since You have been doing the duty as Assistant Surgeon for Yourself and the Principal Surgeon, under every Governor, to employ the Convalescent Patients in any Way You thought proper, with the knowledge of the Governors?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you not, during the time the Colony was much distressed for Provision, and You had the Charge of the Hospital, allow some Convalescent patients to come to my House; if so, what were Your Motives for so doing?—A. I did allow some Convalescent Patients to go to do light Work for You to obtain some provisions, they not having sufficient Allowance from my Hospital.

Q. Do you not know that I often Employ the Hospital Gardeners in their own time, and that I always pay them for their Labour?—A. I do, and have been present when You have paid them.

RICH'D ROUSE, Superintendent, Sworn:

Q. by the Prisoner. During the time I have had Charge of the Hospital at Parramatta, and You have had the direction of the public Yard, have I ever improperly kept any Government Servant
in the Hospital list, or refused to take anyone into the Hospital who was a fit Object belonging to Your Department?—A. No; not one.

GEORGE MEALMAKER, Superintendent of Weaving Flax and Wool, Sworn:—

Q. During the time you have acted as Superintendent, while I had charge of the Parramatta Hospital, do You know of any instance of my having kept any Man or Woman under Your direction longer in the Hospital list than was necessary, or ever refused to take a proper Object into the Hospital?—A. I do not.

Court adjourned till 9 o'Clock to-morrow, 18th February.

Court Met.

RICHARD ATKINS, Esquire, late Judge-Advocate, Sworn:—

Q. by Prisoner. Was You enjoined to Secrecy by the late Governor about the Depositions taken by You from Oakes and Beldon against me?—A. I was, sometime subsequent to Mr. Wentworth's Court-Martial. I was sent for by the Governor, I think, about ten o'Clock in the Morning; he took me into a small Office, and told me there were some depositions which he wished me to Swear Oakes and Beldon to, and sent for Oakes first. I read the questions to Oakes, which to the best of my recollection were in the hand Writing of the Governor's Secretary, and the written Answers, which Oakes said were correct, and I swore him to them. After which Beldon was sent for, when I read the whole of the questions and the Answers signed by Oakes to him, and Beldon said the whole of them were correct, and I believe Beldon signed them.

Q. Have I not been frequently in the habit of attending You as a Medical Man, and have I not at all times been attentive to You?—A. No Man could have been more attentive to me as a Medical Man.

Q. from the Court: Was either Oakes or Beldon, at the time the Depositions were made against Mr. Wentworth, enjoined to Secrecy by the late Governor?—A. I do not know; it appeared to me that it was done with Secrecy.

Q. Is it not consistent with Equity, when Depositions are taken against any person, to make the person accused acquainted with them?—A. No doubt; but, being enjoined to Secrecy by the Governor, I did not feel myself warrantable in giving the Information to Mr. Wentworth.

The Prisoner calls on the President and the Judge-Advocate to speak to his Conduct as a Medical Man for many Years back.

CAPTAIN KEMP, the President, States he has known Mr. Wentworth thirteen Years, and has always considered him particularly attentive to his duty, and correct in his Conduct as an Officer.

The JUDGE-ADVOCATE States he has known the prisoner upwards of Seventeen Years, and that he has in every instance within his knowledge conducted himself as a Medical Man and Officer with the strictest Propriety.

The Court, having maturely and deliberately considered the Evidence for and against the Prisoner, as well as what he had to offer in his defence, is of Opinion that the Prisoner is not guilty on the first Charge or Second Charge, and do, therefore, honorably acquit him. The Court, adverting to what has appeared in Evidence in the Course of this Trial, feel themselves called on by a Sense of
Duty to express their pointed disapprobation of the Novel and unprecedented Measure of taking private Depositions against an Officer, to be transmitted to His Majesty's Ministers, without allowing the party accused an Opportunity to defend himself.

Anthony Fenn Kemp, Capt'n and President.

Major Johnston to Viscount Castlereagh.

(Despatch per whaler the Brothers.)

Headquarters, New South Wales, 30th April, 1808.

My Lord,

This Despatch will be forwarded by the ship Brothers, with Duplicates (as compleat as the time and other circumstances have admitted) of the Despatch I had the honor to transmit for Your Lordship by the ship Dart.

I am now anxiously expecting the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux, of whose intended departure from England I have received information by the Rose, a private ship.

Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson may also be soon expected from Port Dalrymple, His Majesty's Ship Porpoise having sailed from hence on the 19th Instant for the purpose of bringing him from that Settlement.

On the arrival of either of those Officers I shall lay before him all the Evidences of Governor Bligh's guilty Conduct, and I hope some plan will then be adopted to facilitate his departure for England.

I feel great pleasure that it is in my power to repeat to Your Lordship assurances of the general tranquil state of the Colony, notwithstanding the active tho' secret endeavours of some discontented persons and incendiaries to disturb and alarm the ignorant and remote Settlers.

I had the honor to inform Your Lordship, in my Despatch of the 11th Instant, that the two Mr. Blaxlands had displayed a disposition to be extremely troublesome, and the voluminous enclosures that accompany this Letter will, I hope, convince Your Lordship that I have not preferred an unfounded accusation.

The Gentlemen were no sooner relieved from the terror they had felt, in consequence of the threats, violence, and oppression of Governor Bligh, than they became troublesomely importunate to divert my attention from the most urgent Public business to the immediate consideration of their private affairs.

Desirous to conciliate all Classes as far as might be consistent with the observance of my superior duties, and being also sensible
that Your Lordship’s agreement with the Mr. Blaxlands had not been fulfilled by Governor Bligh, I took an early opportunity to learn the nature of their real Claims, and having satisfied myself of their extent, I gave them a positive assurance of my intention to do them justice by a prompt obedience of Your Lordship’s and Mr. Windham’s Orders respecting their Lands, Cattle, and Servants.

Almost any other men under such encouraging circumstances would have been contented and grateful; but these Gentlemen have become more restless and dissatisfied from indulgence, and their disregard of propriety of conduct seems to have increased in proportion as they have felt their just rights and privileges were no longer in danger of being violated.

It would be an improper trespass upon Your Lordship’s time were I to trouble you with anything more than a general detail of their Conduct.

When they considered themselves certain that their agreement would be literally fulfilled, they made a personal application to Mr. McArthur, Secretary to the Colony, to obtain my sanction of their forcibly turning the Master of the Ship-Brothers on shore. On enquiry, it appeared that Mr. John Blaxland holds a share of one moiety of the Vessel, and that Messrs. Hulletts Brothers & Co., of London, were the Owners of the other part; that the latter are also the Ship’s Husbands, and possess, by virtue of their mutual agreement, the power of appointing a Captain and Officers to the ship. As the Captain had made a most successful voyage, having procured nearly Forty Thousand Seal-Skins, with which he only waited for a small supply of Provisions to return to England, Mr. McArthur earnestly advised Mr. Blaxland not to make an attempt that would detain the ship in Port at a heavy expense, and certainly terminate in the disappointment of his expectations; for, on an investigation of Mr. Blaxland’s authority over the Vessel, it appeared to be very Circumscribed.

Reasonable and disinterested as was this advice, Mr. Blaxland rejected it without regard to consequences; and Mr. McArthur, because he declined to become an auxiliary in an act that he considered indefensible, was attacked by every species of Calumny, and indirectly accused of endeavouring to frustrate Mr. Blaxland’s wishes from interested motives.

Under the influence of a most irritable temper, and Stimulated by an Inhabitant of the name of Lord, who was once a Convict and now appears to have formed a kind of Partnership with the Mr. Blaxlands, the elder brother sent me a Memorial, requesting an investigation of the conduct of the Master of the
Brothers on certain Charges that were annexed; But being desired to lay before me the authority upon which he founded his claim to such an investigation, he at first evaded the request, and at last intreated to be excused from unfolding his private concerns.

Mr. Blaxland then laid a copy of the Memorial and Charges* he had sent to me before a Bench of Magistrates, who appear to have examined his complaint, and all the evidence he thought proper to produce, with great patience and attention, and to have dismissed his Charges as insufficient to justify any further proceedings against the Master of the Brothers.

Not satisfied with this decision, Mr. Blaxland next transmitted me a copy of the Proceedings of the Magistrates, with a petition that I would give him authority to turn the Master out of the ship; and because I declined to comply, I and Mr. McArthur have been threatened with protests and prosecutions, and Mr. McArthur, whose advice it has been supposed I have followed, with assassination.*

These threats have been considered by myself and Mr. McArthur as undeserving notice, and the Mr. Blaxlands and Mr. Lord finding I was not to be provoked by their improper conduct, at last thought it advisable to go on board the ship Brothers, and to commit an assault on the Master.

When the Master made his complaint to me, I directed him to the Magistrates, and they very properly referred the accusation to be decided upon by a Court of Criminal Jurisdiction. The Court being assembled, the Trial commenced, and in the midst of the proceedings the majority, without indictment, trial, or the observance of any principle but a most ungovernable prejudice, sentenced the Prosecutor and his Chief Mate (who was an evidence) to seven years' transportation for perjury, and, at the same time that they found them guilty of so abominable an offence, recommended them to mercy. Mr. Blaxland, Junior, was found guilty of the assault, and fined five pounds—the elder Mr. Blaxland and his partner, Mr. Lord, were acquitted.

The Master, Mr. Russell, was considered, after the sentence of transportation, as dispossessed of the command of his ship, and Mr. Blaxland, having accomplished the object for which he had so long contended, directed another person to go on board as Captain.

When the results of this Trial were reported to me, and I examined the minutes, and heard of the extraordinary manner in which the Trial had been conducted, I directed Mr. Grimes, the Acting Judge-Advocate, to point out the particular evidence on

* Note 140.
Grimes' refusal to discuss the sentence of the court.

Russell and Daniels liberated by Johnston.

Russell to return to England.

Opposition of certain officers to Johnston.

which the Conviction of Perjury had been founded, and to state the reasons of the Court for recommending the Offenders to Mercy.

Mr. Grimes returned an evasive answer to the first part, and sheltered himself under an excuse that he did not consider himself obliged to divulge the private Opinions of the Majority of the Members. But, My Lord, I am running imperceptibly into a detail that would be almost endless, and into conclusions many of which are, from the nature of the subject, unavoidably conjectural. I will, therefore, beg to refer Your Lordship to the Official Papers it has occasioned, and I respectfully hope, when the whole are considered, my relieving the unfortunate Mr. Russell and his Mate from the consequences of a Sentence they certainly did not deserve, will be approved. Had Mr. Russell been tried a second time, I know not what might have resulted, for there are abundance of Evidences to be found here who will swear anything; and I am concerned to report to Your Lordship that there are a few persons in the Colony who are more influenced by Mr. Lord and his associates than by a regard to justice, or by a desire to support me in the detection and punishment of Frauds or other Crimes.

The Condition on which Mr. Russell returns to England is that he shall abide by Your Lordship's Orders or forfeit Two Thousand Pounds. Mr. Russell is a plain, uneducated Seaman; but if Your Lordship should be pleased to examine him, I think he will be capable of explaining Mr. Blaxland's motives for desiring to turn him out of his Ship.

The Trial and Proceedings against Mr. Russell, unimportant as they must appear to Your Lordship, have been made the vehicle of much mischief, and have been used as a mask under which a few Officers have displayed a vexatious opposition to my Government. As I saw no means of relief in the present Circumstances of the Colony but by sending the most active away, I ordered Mr. Grimes to take my Despatches in the Dart, and directed Mr. Harris, Surgeon of the New South Wales Corps, to hold himself in readiness to proceed in the Brothers. My Correspondence with the latter Officer* will in part explain to Your Lordship the spirit that has prevailed, and I lament that a severe illness which now confines Mr. Harris to his bed prevents his taking his Passage in the Brothers, and will for a time deprive Your Lordship of that information which he states is never likely to be known but from himself. As I was unsuccessful in my endeavours to prevail upon Mr. Harris to explain this secret, and could not but see that some discontent still prevailed, I wrote to all the Officers* of the

* Note 141.