with such Assistance of Convicts as you may be enabled to afford him consistently with a due Attention to the Claims of other Individuals.

I have, &c.,

W. Windham.

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THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

(Despatch No. 5, per transport Duke of Portland; acknowledged by Governor Bligh, 31st October, 1807.)

Sir, Downing Street, 18th Decr., 1806.

An Application for a Grant of Land in New South Wales having been made to me by Sir Arthur Paget in favor of John Derry, William Emmett and Richard Wrather, these Persons having stated that they are possessed of Property to the Amount of £500 between them; I am to desire that you will cause to be made out in the usual Forms and subject to the Customary Reservations, a Grant of One Hundred Acres to each of them, and that you will give them every Encouragement to which they may appear entitled together with such Assistance of Convicts as is usual and as you may be enabled to afford them consistently with a due Attention to the Claims of other Individuals.

I have, &c.,

W. Windham.

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GOVERNOR BLIGH TO SECRETARY MARSDEN.

(Despatch per H.M.S. Buffalo.)

Government House, Sydney, New South Wales, 21st December, 1806.

Inclosed are three Letters which I have as a part of my Duty to request you to present to My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The first Letter is from Captain Short to Captain King, late Governor of this Colony, under evident signs of alarming him on the score of keeping a false Muster.

The second is Captain Short’s Letter to me stating his surprise at Mr. Jamison being left behind when the Lady Nelson sailed, of his being only Twelve Years of Age although mustered as Ordinary Seaman on the Buffalo’s Books as belonging to the Lady Nelson Tender, and to clear himself of a Charge of a false Muster that might be made against him he waited for my orders on the occasion; in answer to which I referred him to Instructions and Rules of the Service.

The third is a Letter from Governor King to me, on my communicating to him the one which I had received from Captain Short.
The Youth alluded is Thirteen but tall and stout and I should have guessed his Age about Fifteen or Sixteen, and thought him a very desirable person to act as a Midshipman in this Country, and I think could not any where have been objected to. Captain Short made no objection to him when turned over with the Crew of the Lady Nelson from the Buffalo to the Porpoise: on the contrary seemed to approve of him by giving him permission to attend School, where he was when the Lady Nelson sailed, and on finding her gone returned to the Porpoise, and Captain Short again gave him leave to remain ashore as he had done before.

The internal Duty and Regulation of the Porpoise in every degree has rested with Captain Short, he has had it at his own discretion to rate or disrate as he found best for the good of the Service and I am under the necessity of declaring as my opinion that Governor King has acted for the best and not through any motive to which Captain Short alludes.

Governor King will attend their Lordships to answer farther for himself if necessary but does not hesitate to complain of this illiberal attack from Captain Short.

I have, &c,
WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

CAPTAIN SHORT TO CAPTAIN KING.

Sir, 
His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, 17 Decr., 1806.

I think it requisite to acquaint you that meeting young Mr. Jamison on Saturday last I asked him his Age, when he told me 12 Years, I was much surprized on coming on board and referring to the List sent from the Buffalo with the Lady Nelson's Ships Company to find he had been borne as an Ord'y Seaman since the 20th August, 1803, at which time he could not have been more than 9 Years of Age, As I cannot commit myself by being bro't under the Charge of false Muster, I shall be obliged to write to Capt. Bligh on the Subject but before I took that step I thought it friendly to acquaint you of the Circumstance and shall wait your Answer.

I am, &c.,
JOSEPH SHORT.

A true Copy: PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

CAPTAIN SHORT TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir, 
H.M.S. Porpoise, Sydney, Decr. 18, 1806.

Mr. Jamison came to me last Saturday and said he was left behind from the Lady Nelson (which had sail'd that Morn'g) which I was much surprized at as I repeatedly gave Mr. Symonds
directions not to leave any of his Crew behind without your orders, I also find Mr. Jamison is only Twelve years of age altho' he has been Mustered as an Ord'y Seaman on the Buffalo's Books as belonging to the Lady Nelson since the 20th of Augt. 1803, on seeing him last Saturday I asked him his age when he informed me as above; to clear myself of a charge of false Muster that may hereafter be made should I continue to bear a boy rated as such, I think it my Duty in the first place to represent it to you—and shall wait your orders on the Occasion.

Understanding from Mr. Basden it is your order that the Ship's Company goes on half allowance of Spirits, I am to request your written order to pass the ship's amount for the same.

I am, &c.,

JOSEPH SHORT.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

CAPTAIN KING TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

His Majesty's Ship Buffalo,
Port Jackson, December 20th, 1806.

If I was astonished when I shewed you Cap. Short's letter to me of the 17th Inst. alluding to what he insinuates as a False Muster respecting Mr. Jamison's Age and Rating on the Buffalo's Books; I certainly felt the intention of that letter more forcibly when you informed me of his Official Letter to you of the 18th Instant.

When the Lady Nelson and her Complement were discharged from the Buffalo to the Porpoise on the 4th last September; If Capt. Short had then enquired the Youth's Age and Rating (as he then saw him) and reported to you at that time what he has since found it convenient to do, It certainly would have been an act of Duty; But his reporting it now, Four Months after the Youth was received on board the Porpoise by Capt. Short, and was actually entered on the Porpoise's Books, and so recently after the late Enquiry (at which I presided) into the Unpleasant Events between him and his Officers, I cannot help thinking that his troubling you at this time arises more from a Malignant Motive than a bare discharge of Duty, which requires me to state the following facts.

In October 1802, I received an Admiralty order dated March 4th, 1802, To bear 15 Men in a Supernumerary List for Victuals and Wages on the Buffalo's Books to Man the Lady Nelson, considered as a Tender to the Buffalo; An Acting Lieut. was appointed by me to Command her, and some well behaved Convicts who had been Seamen were Emancipated to Serve in her.
In August 1803, I sent Mr. Jamison (who was then, and is now, a Stout active Youth) on board to act as Midshipman, No Boys of Classes, or Servants, being received by the Admiralty Order for her Establishment, he was rated Ordinary, has been constantly Mustered, and except Twice has constantly gone to Sea in that Vessell.

Since receiving Capt. Short’s Letter of the 17th Inst. I have examined the Lady Nelson’s List on the Buffalo’s Books, And find that Mr. Jamison’s Age was perhaps erroneously stated to be Thirteen in August 1802, which I am convinced was suggested by his Appearance, and with no Intention to insert a wrong Age to his entry.

As a Choice of Persons to serve on board His Majesty’s Ships and Vessells on this particular Service, cannot be had, and the Youth in question having Acted as a Midshipman and been constantly mustered, I cannot do myself the injustice to think for a moment that this Transaction can warrant Captain Short’s harsh allusion to a False Muster, Than which, nothing could be more against my Ideas of the Service and my inclination.

Having stated these Facts, I hope you will see no impropriety in my Requesting you to enclose this Letter, with Capt. Short’s Letter to me of the 17 Inst. and his to you on this Subject; to My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I have, &c,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO SECRETARY MARSDEN.

(Despatch per H.M.S. Buffalo.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 23rd December, 1806.

In addition to the transactions which caused me to order a Court of Enquiry on the 10th Instant on Captain Short and his Officers which is herewith sent, I regret to be under the necessity of transmitting for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty another Letter from Lieutenant Tetley stating the severity of Captain Short’s conduct to him, confining him a Prisoner to the Ship, and threatening him with high charges against his Life; requesting a Court Martial might be held on Captain Short.

I also beg leave to inclose the Order I gave in consequence to liberate Lieutenant Tetley as the Public Service and our remote situation would not allow of the confinement of Officers unless absolutely necessary.

I have, &c,

WM. BLIGH.
BLIGH TO MARSDEN.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

LIEUTENANT TETLEY TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

H. M. Ship Porpoise,

Sir,

Sydney Cove, December 20th, 1806.

Disagreeable as it is to me to be under the Necessity of troubling You with such repeated Complaints of Captain Short's Conduct to me—Yet a Sense of the Duty I owe the Public and myself impels me to it. I was in hopes after the Court of Enquiry, that Captain Short's Conduct would soften towards me; on the contrary it has been, if possible, more harsh and insulting, he having actually made me a Prisoner to the Ship and told me that he never would quit me until I had answered for the high Charges he had against my life. I have therefore to request that a Copy of this Letter as also of my Letter to You dated Novr. 15th, 1806, may be transmitted to the Admiralty for the purpose of a Court Martial being held on Captain Short, as I feel myself so degraded by Captain Short's Conduct in the Eyes of the Officers and Ships Company that my Situation is truly distressing.

I have, &c.

Attested: WM. BLIGH.  
J. S. TETLEY.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

ORDERS FOR THE RELEASE OF LIEUTENANT TETLEY FROM RESTRAINT.

By William Bligh, Esquire, etc., etc.

Whereas from the nature of the Service we are on and our remoteness from England Courts Martial cannot be held or Charges of Offences submitted to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty but in a long course of time, and the confinement of Officers and Men would be oppressive as likewise detrimental to the public Service unless for heinous Crimes, the nature of which I shall cause to be enquired into or form a judgement thereon; and Lieutenant Tetley having stated by Letter to me of the 20th Instant your having made him a prisoner to the Ship:—It is my Order that when any Officer belonging to His Majesty's Ship Porpoise under my Command be put in arrest or confined Prisoner to the Ship I am to be informed thereof immediately, and in case of my absence from Head Quarters through my Aid du Camp.

And you not having made any report to me of Lieutenant Tetley being confined to the Ship, you will allow that Officer the usual recreation of leave when he can be spared from his duty.

Given, etc., this 23rd of December, 1806.

Attested: WM. BLIGH.

WM. BLIGH.
Inquiry into the complaint of Short against Tetley and Lye.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

CAPTAIN SHORT TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 27th December, 1806.

I beg leave to acquaint you that, on my returning on board this Ship last Evening, about half-past 10 o’Clock, Mr. Basden acquainted me that Lieutenant Tetley and Mr. Lye had been making use of most provoking and unofficer-like Language in the Gun-Room, in a tone of voice to be heard by the Ship’s Company between Decks—one remark of Mr. Tetley’s that the Porpoise was a perfect Hell afloat, and he did not care who heard him say so; also, that there were some damned Rascals in her—one he could point out in a few Minutes, that was now taking down what was said (Mr. Basden was the only person writing in his Cabin with the door open), and that would not mind swearing a Man’s life away, with many other expressions equally improper. Mr. Lye, joining in the Conversation, said he only wished to have his revenge on two Scoundrels in this Ship, which he would have, and that there was a gang of Villains on board not fit to black Shoes, and that he knew them all, with other expressions highly
improper. Mr. Basden soon after went on Deck, Mr. Lye following him, and twice intentionally run against him, which Mr. Basden took no Notice of, but crossed the Deck for the purpose of avoiding a repetition of the insult. Mr. Lye followed him and twice repeated it, with an intent to provoke him to quarrel; at this time I came on board and heard the above, and hearing Lieutenant Tetley had drank too much, I ordered Mr. Lye, who was Officer of the Watch, to have the lights in the Gun-room put out, fearing, if I sent for Lieutenant Tetley in such a situation, he might make use of irritating expressions, and meaning to inquire into it this Morning; but after going to my Cabin I heard a noise in the Gun-room, and going on Deck I observed the Lights was not out there, on which I directed Mr. Lye to go down himself and see them out; this order I repeated four or five times before I could get him to obey it. I then returned to my Cabin, but shortly after I heard loud talking on Deck and Mr. Lye ordering Mr. Basden to walk on the other side of the Quarter-Deck; when I went up Mr. Basden informed me Mr. Lye had again shoved against him when passing; on my asking Mr. Lye his reasons for behaving in such a manner he gave me very provoking impertinent answers, when, observing he was half Drunk, I remarked it to him, and advised him to be very careful of his Conduct—that he had already been guilty of Mutiny, and if he did continue it I should be obliged to confine him in his Cabin, where he should remain until he was tryed by a Court-Martial; he directly turned his back in a most contemptuous and provoking manner, and said "that does not rest with you"; his repeating this Language, I could bear it no longer, but ordered him a Prisoner in his Cabin. I also beg to add that this Morning Mr. Pineo reported to me that himself and Mr. Tetley was walking on different sides of the Quarter-Deck; Mr. Tetley came over to him and said,"Do you know what my opinion of you is?" Mr. P. asked him whether was speaking to him on duty or privately; his Answer was "On duty," and that his opinion was, "You are a damned Scoundrel and Villian for joining in opinion with the Captain just now."

After stating the above, I beg to say that the Conduct of Lieutenant Tetley and Mr. Lye is such as to inflame the minds of the Officers and Ship's Company; that I am confident if they are permitted to do duty will create a Mutiny. I have not confined Mr. Tetley, but have stopt his leave from going on shore, and have given orders to Mr. Pineo to take no private notice of a thing mentioned on a public Quarter-Deck and on Duty.

I am, &c.,

Jos'H. Short.
1806. 27 Dec.

An inquiry to be held.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO CAPTAIN SHORT.

Sir,

Government House, Sydney, 25th December, 1806.

I have received your Letter of to-day and will direct an Enquiry to be made without delay into the Charges therein contained against Lieutenant Tetley and Mr. Lye, Master of the said Ship.

I am, &c.,

Attested: WM. BLIGH.

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO LIEUTENANT TETLEY AND MR. LYE.

Government House, Sydney,

Gentlemen,

25th December, 1806.

Notification of Captain Short by Letter of this Date having charged you (yesterday) with Drunkenness, Contempt, Unofficerlike conduct, and behaviour such as to inflame the Minds of the Officers and Ships Company and to create Mutiny; this is therefore to inform you that an Enquiry into the same will take place without delay.

I am, &c.,

Attested: WM. BLIGH.

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

WARRANT FOR HOLDING INQUIRY.

By William Bligh, Esquire, etc., etc.

JOSEPH SHORT ESQUIRE Commander of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise under my Command having by his Letter of yesterday's date reported to me that on his returning on board that Ship at half past Ten o'Clock in the Evening of the 24th Instant Mr. Basden the Purser acquainted him that Lieutenant Tetley and Mr. Lye had been making use of unofficerlike and provoking Language in the Gun Room; that Mr. Lye had been following Mr. Basden on Deck and intentionally run against him to provoke him to quarrel; of Mr. Lye's using provoking and insulting Language, and giving impertinent answers to Captain Short; of Lieutenant Tetley's insulting Mr. Pineo the Surgeon; That Lieutenant Tetley and Mr. Lye were at that time in a state of intoxication; and that Lieutenant Tetley and Mr. Lye's conduct is such as to inflame the Minds of the Officers and Ships Company and if they are permitted to do duty it will create a Mutiny.

I therefore with this put you in possession of the said Letter of Captain Short's and do hereby require and direct you to proceed on board the said Ship, taking to your assistance Captain John Houstoun and Lieutenant John Oxley of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo, and enquire into the same reporting to me whether
under these Charges and full meaning of Captain Short’s Letter
there is a necessity for the good of the Service that Mr. Lye
should be confined a Prisoner to his Cabin and Lieutenant
Tetley to the Ship; taking into consideration every circumstance
to guide your opinions, particularly our remote situation from
England and the state of the Colony.

Given, etc., this 25th of December, 1806.

WM. BLIGH.

To Philip Gidley King, Esqr.,
Captain of His Majesty’s Ship Buffalo.
Attested: WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

PROCEEDINGS OF INQUIRY.

PURSUANT to an Order from William Bligh Esquire Captain General
and Governor in Chief, etc., etc.

CAPTAIN SHORT’S Letter dated Decr. 25th to Captain Bligh being
read to Mr. Basden Purser, from the Words “I beg leave” to
“provoke him to quarrel,” and from the Words “Mr. Basden in-
formed me” to “when passing,” and being asked if those were his
complaints to Captn. Short: Mr. Basden answered, that he repre-
sented it to Captn. Short. Short for the purpose of screening himself from
such insults in future, not intending it to be brought before a Court
Martial, or Court of Inquiry, but that he intends on the repetition
of such insults to take proper measures for preventing it.

Question.—In the conversation you state to have taken place in
the gunroom, did they make use of your name?
Answer.—No they did not—but their conversation was so pointed
that I could not but take it to myself.

Question.—Did Mr. Tetley appear drunk that Evening.
Answer.—He had taken a cheerful Glass, but did not appear
incapable of doing his duty.

Question.—What further passed than is stated in Captn. Short’s
Letter respecting Mr. Tetley and Mr. Lye—in which yourself was
not concern’d.

Answer.—I heard Mr. Lye, say upon Captn. Short’s telling him
that there were more charges against him than he could answer for,
and if he continued to follow that conduct and treat him with such
disrespect and contempt, he w’d confine him to his cabin, where he
should remain till he was tried by a Court Martial, Mr. Lye, turned
round, and said that was more than he could answer to do. Mr.
Basden says he does not know what passed between Captn. Short
and Mr. Lye to produce that conversation.

Question.—Who was upon the deck at the time this conversation
passed?
Answer.—To the best of my knowledge, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Newson,
Mr. Oldrey, and Mr. Harding.

Question.—From your knowledge do you know what passed Mr.
Tetley and Mr. Pineo.
Answer.—No I do not.

W. B. BASDEN.
Mr. Pinoe, Surgeon, Called:—

and that part of Capt'n Short's Letter, beginning with the words:
"Mr. Pinoe reported to me" and ending "with the Capt'n. Just
now" being read to Mr. Pinoe, and asked whether he stated it as a
complaint to Capt'n Short, intending it to be brought before a
Court Martial or Court of Inquiry, or that Capt'n Short should
redress it himself—and whether the words stated to have been
made use of in the Letter occurred.

Answer.—I reported it to Capt'n Short, for the purpose of getting
advice, as the words were stated to have been spoken on duty,—
and that the Statement in the Letter was correct.

Question.—Do you know of any conversation between Mr. Tetley
and Mr. Lye, on the Evening of the 24th Decr. supposed to relate
to Mr. Basden.

Answer.—No I do not, I was on Shore.

Question.—Of your knowledge, do you know of any dispute that
took place, between Capt'n Short and Mr. Lye on the Evening of
the 24th Decr.

Answer.—I came on board with Capt'n Short in the Evening
of the 24th Mr. Basden complained to Capt'n Short of some con-
versation that he stated to have taken place in the Gunroom
between Mr. Tetley and Mr. Lye, that I followed Capt'n Short to
his Cabin, and that to the best of my knowledge Capt'n Short
desired Mr. Lye to see the Lights put out, which he cannot take
upon himself to say Mr. Lye disobeyed. Capt'n Short went upon
deck, and he remained in the Cabin, I heard Capt'n Short caution
Mr. Lye not to treat him with insolence and disrespect repeatedly
and to take care of himself Mr. Lye made answer that he would see
to that, that he would take care of himself—I afterwards heard
Capt'n Short caution him again, and tell him he would confine him
to his cabin, and try him by a Court Martial, Mr. Lye replied, in
a very insolent manner, that does not rest with you, Sir, during
which time I remained in the Capt'n's Cabin, and the conversation
passed upon deck, but was within my hearing.

O. Pinoe.

Mr. Calver, Gunner, called,

and asked what he knows of any circumstance that occurred between
the Capt'n, and Officers on the Evening of Decr. 24th and where
was he between 8 o'Clock and ½ past ten that Evening.

Answer.—I was in the Gunroom sitting with the 1st Lieut. and
Master—and when the Capt'n came on board I went upon the deck.
I returned to the Gunroom, and when the Lights were order'd out I
went to my Cabin, and when the Serj't. of Marines came to put
my Light out I went to the Capt'n, who gave me leave for my light.
I heard Capt'n Short Blame Mr. Lye for not putting the Lights out.
Mr. Lye assured him that he had done it, hearing that conversation
I went to Capt'n Short and told him I had seen Mr. Lye blow the
Light out himself. Capt'n Short replied he was asking me no
questions and desired me to go away, and that was all I heard
until 12 when I received Orders that no Light should be kept in
except Mr. Basden and Mr. Pinoe's.

Question.—As you was in the Gunroom in Company with Mr.
Tetley and Mr. Lye from 8 till ½ past ten, did you hear any improper
or insulting Language from either or both those Officers respecting
Mr. Basden or any other Officer of the Ship.
Answer.—In the course of conversation, they lamented the present unhappy state of the Ship, and hoped that there would be better times, that no particular allusions were made to any Officer—and that it appeared to him to be a private conversation.

Question.—Do you suppose, that conversation could be heard by any person before the Gunroom Bulkhead.

Answer.—No.

Question.—Did Mr. Tetley or Mr. Lye appear Intoxicated.

Answer.—They had been taking a Cheerful Glass, but were not the worse for liquor.

Frs. Calver.

Mr. Newson called and the 1st question put to Mr. Calver, being asked him.

Answer.—I was upon deck. I recollect Captn. Short ordering Mr. Lye to put the lights out which was done; there were high words passing between Captn. Short and Mr. Lye, but did not pay any attention, he being on the opposite side of the D’k—I heard nothing further between Captn. Short and Mr. Lye.

Question 2nd.—What conversation did you hear between Mr. Lye and Mr. Basden.

Answer.—I heard Mr. Lye desire Mr. Basden to walk upon the Opposite side of the deck—Mr. Lye being Officer of the Watch.

Question 3rd.—Did you see Mr. Lye use any personal violence to Mr. Basden, either by shoving or otherwise.

Answer.—No.

Question 4th.—Did you hear Mr. Lye make use of any disrespectful Language to Captn. Short.

Answer.—No.

Jno. Newson.

Mr. Oldrey the 1st Question put.

Answer.—I was upon deck it being my watch, I heard Captn. Short order Mr. Lye to put the Lights out, Mr. Lye said, the Serg’t of Marines had reported them out. Captn. Short ordered him to go and see them put out himself Mr. Lye went down with the Serg’t of Marines and put them out, and then went to the Captn.; some words ensued Captn. Short went below and afterwards came upon deck; Captn. Short told Mr. Lye he was drunk—he made answer he was not. Captn. Short said you are, Sir, Mr. Lye assured him he was not drunk. Captn. Short said that he would prove that he was. Mr. Lye said that he could prove to the contrary.—A few words past, the Captn. said he (Mr. Lye) was Guilty of Mutiny. These Mr. Lye requested I would notice. A short time afterwards the Captn. Ordered Mr. Lye to his Cabin.

Question 2nd put.

Answer.—I heard Mr. Basden say to Mr. Lye do you mean to insult me. Mr. Lye said he was Officer of the watch and that he should not walk the Midship part of the Qur. Deck, Mr. Basden passed close to Mr. Lye, Mr. Lye told him if he did not give him room he (Mr. Basden) should go on the other side of the Qur. deck. Mr. Basden made some answer, Mr. Lye told him if he was not quiet, he should order him to his cabin. Captn. Short came on deck, and asked him (Mr. Lye) who he was ordering to his cabin, and then that part of the conversation, between Captn. Short and Mr. Lye, respecting his being drunk took place, as already related.
Proceedings of inquiry into the charges of Short against Tetley and Lye.

Question.—Did you hear Mr. Lye when he was ordered under arrest say to Capt'n Short, it was more than he could answer for doing.

Answer.—No I did not.

Question.—Did it appear to you that in the course of the dispute between Capt'n Short and Mr. Lye, that Mr. Lye made use of any mutinous or disrespectful Language towards Capt'n Short.

Answer.—No it did not.

Question.—Did it appear to you that Mr. Lye was intoxicated?

Answer.—No Sir, he did not appear to me so.

W.M. ODLREY.

WILLIAM LINGER Private of Marines called,

and the different Questions put, declares he knows nothing about the Business except hearing Capt'n Short order Mr. Lye to his Cabin.

his

WILLIAM X LINGER.

mark

MR. HOBBS—Boatswain, being called,

and the different Questions put, he being named by Mr. Basden as an Evidence, says that he is entirely ignorant of any circumstance that occurred that Evening he being forward it being Christmas Eve, enjoying himself with his friends.

WM. HOBBS.

In considering the assertions contained in the preceding testimonies, We do not consider that any material point in Captain Short's Letter is proved in a satisfactory manner by a second Witness to any one Charge, And from the unhappy differences that have increased to such an alarming degree on board the Porpoise, between the 2nd Captain and Officers, and in which there appears the utmost personal rancour, we consider that the testimony of Mr. Basden, the Purser, and Mr. Pineo, the Surgeon, are by no means free from personal rancour, prejudice, and partiality, and in viewing the whole from the testimony adduced, we conceive that there is no existing cause for Mr. Lye being put under Arrest, or Mr. Terley's being confined to the Ship. But we are decidedly of opinion that His Majesty's Service, as far as relates to the Porpoise being useful to the Public Duties of this Colony, are entirely suspended by the unfortunate differences that exist on board that Ship between the 2nd Commander, Surgeon, and Purser, and the 1st Lieutenant and Master, which may lead you to cause some change or separation to take place amongst those Officers, which Measure alone can tend to render that Ship fit for any Public Service.

Given under our Hands on Board His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, this 26th day of December, 1806, Sydney Cove.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING, Commander of H.M. Armed Vessel Buffalo.

JNO. HOUSTOUN, Second Commander Do.

J. OXLEY, 1st Lieut. Do. Do.
[Enclosure No. 6.]

GOVERNOR BLIGH'S ORDERS TO CAPTAIN SHORT.

By William Bligh, Esquire, etc., etc.

IN consequence of your Letter to me of the 25th Instant against Lieutenant Tetley and Mr. Lye Master, of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise under my Command, and that you had put them in confinement, And a Court of Enquiry having been held thereon:—

This is therefore to require you to liberate the said Officers according to the Opinion of the said Court until the circumstances can be enquired into by Order of My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Given, etc., this 27th day of December, 1806.

WM. BLIGH.

Attested: WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

LIEUTENANT TETLEY TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise,

Sydney Cove, Decr. 28th, 1806.

Sir,

I have to acquaint you that on your Order for the release of Mr. Lye from confinement, the hands being turned up for the purpose of reading the Order to them—Captn. Short ordered me to go forward with the Prisoner Mr. Lye, I told him I did not consider myself a Prisoner (being in the actual execution of my duty, he having ordered me to turn the hands and call the Officers) he immediately ordered the Corporal of Marines to lay hold of me, and take me to where Mr. Lye was placed amongst the Ship's Company. Captn. Short then read the 19, 20 and 23 Articles of War, observing at the same time that we fell under those Articles and would suffer under them, turning at the same time to Mr. Pineo the Surgeon and Mr. Basden the Purser, and told them that he conceived they had done their duty as Officers and Gentlemen—"and I have only to do my duty by reading Captn. Bligh's order to me," which he read to liberate Mr. Lye. Captn. Short then desired the Gunner and Armourer to be sent for (the Ship's Company still being on Deck) and ordered Three brace of Pistols to be cleaned and flinted and six Cartouch boxes with ball ammunition ready, the hands were then ordered to their duty, when the Gunner reported to Captn. Short that the Pistols were ready and in the Colour Chest on Deck, and Captn. Short said he would soon use them and hoped that there was good flints in them and that when he wanted them that they would be of Service.

From the above circumstances you will perceive the unofficer and ungentlemanlike manner in which I have been treated;
Captain Short has by degrading me in the face of the Ship’s Company rendered it impossible for me to maintain that respect which is due to me as first Lieutenant of this Ship. I am also from various circumstances induced to believe that my Life is not safe under his Command, the above Charges I can substantiate by the evidence of the undermention’d Persons.

I have, &c,

J. S. TETLEY.


Attested: WM. BLIGH.

The Right Hon. William Windham to Governor Bligh.

(Despacth No. 6, per transport Duke of Portland: acknowledged by Governor Bligh, 31st October, 1807.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 30th December, 1806.

Lord Castlereagh’s letter of the 13th July, 1805, replied to all the Dispatches from New South Wales, which had been received prior to that date; and such further communications as appeared necessary at the time of your departure from here for your Government, I take for granted, were either made to you by my Predecessor in office, or introduced into your instructions.*

The subject most necessary at present to advert to is the withdrawing of the Establishment from Norfolk Island.

The ground on which this measure was determined on appears to have been the very great expence at which the Settlement was maintained, and the very great difficulty with which a communication between it and Port Jackson was preserved—a difficulty arising from the danger of approaching an Island without a Port secure from Tempests, or even a Road in which Ships could safely anchor.

On these and other grounds, it seems that an Order was conveyed by Lord Buckinghamshire,† when Secretary of State, dated June, 1803, for removing a part of the Settlement of Norfolk Island to Port Dalrymple, or to some other situation on Van Dieman’s Land.

The mode of removal proposed was that the Settlers, together with their Live and Dead Stock, should be conveyed to the place of their destination at the public Expence, and that, on their arrival there, Grants of Land should be made to them in the proportion of four Acres for every one the property of each Individual which he should leave in a state of cultivation; and two

* Note 11. † Note 4.
Acres for every one of waste or uncultivated Land which he should have in his possession; that each Settler should receive Rations from the public Stores for twelve months, together with the labor of two convicts for the same period, and every other usual aid which should be found necessary to enable him to provide for himself and his family; also, that such proportion of the live Stock of each Settler as he should not have the means of removing should be taken by Government and paid for at a fair Valuation in money, or in such Articles of Necessity as the public Stores of New South Wales might furnish.

The expediency was at the same time suggested of leaving a small Establishment and a few Inhabitants on Norfolk Island for the purpose of raising Maize to fatten Swine, to be salted and cured for the use of the other Settlements, and of sending persons from Port Jackson at the close of each summer to assist in effecting this object.

It appears by the correspondence that the substance of these instructions having been communicated to the Settlers by Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux, many of them at first expressed perfect readiness to remove, but that they wished in general to postpone their departure until their Crops, then in the Ground, should be saved.

It further appears that the Crops, when saved, proved inadequate even to the supplying of food for the Stock to be removed during the Voyage to the Van Dieman Land, and that the Settlers had hesitated afterwards in agreeing to the removal, a Reluctance produced chiefly, it would seem, by some Stipulations which were proposed to them by the Lieutenant-Governor in consequence of a Dispatch which he had received from Governor King.

The Settlers, it seems, at length represented to the Lieutenant-Governor (who was at that time about to return to England for the Recovery of his Health) that the terms proposed were inadequate to compensating the losses and privations which they should suffer by their removal to a New Settlement, and that many local considerations, such as the Nature of the tenures under which they held their lands and houses, the obligations between Debtors and Creditors, and other Circumstances, would prevent them from accepting the proposed terms.

In consequence of these representations, considered as they were by the Lieutenant-Governor as being entitled to attention, and in consequence of impediments arising from a deficiency of food for the Stock of the Settlers, and of the want of sufficient means of conveyance, no steps were at that time taken for carrying His
Majesty's Instructions into effect. It appears, however, from a
dispatch lately received from your predecessor, dated 20th July,
1805,* that a considerable Number of the Convicts had been
moved to Port Dalrymple, but that only four Settlers had with­
drawn from the Island; and by a subsequent dispatch from him,
dated 8th September, 1805, it appears that Governor King had
sent the Buffalo to carry from Norfolk Island to Port Dalrymple
such Settlers as should choose to remove.

These Measures, however, can have had but little effect in pro­
moting the object of freeing Government from the Expen­se of
maintaining an Establishment in Norfolk Island, the necessity
for Courts of Justice, for a Military Commandant, for a Detach­
ment of Troops, a Chaplain, Storekeeper, and for other subor­
dinate Officers, must still have continued, as well as the neces­
sity of maintaining a constant communication with Port Jackson,
and the consequent Expen­se would inevitably increase accord­
ing as the population of the Island should advance, Experience hav­
ing proved that the Crops become more subject to blight according as
the Clearing the Land proceeds—inasmuch as that the Crops have
latterly almost entirely failed; at least, it is evident that as the
Crops would become less equal to the wants of the Settlement
every year, a proportionate Increase of Supplies from Port Jack­
son would every year become more requisite.

Independently of these Considerations, too, there appears to be
very little doubt but that the Settlement of Port Jackson and
the adjoining territory will very shortly afford to its Inhabitants
abundant means of subsistence, and that the subordinate Settle­
ments of Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple possess every advan­
tage which fertility of soil can confer.

It being evident upon the whole that very little, if any, advan­
tages can be expected from a partial Evacuation of Norfolk
Island,* Commensurate with the Expen­se of maintaining that
Settlement,

I have it in Command to desire that you will take the Measures
forthwith for withdrawing the Settlers and all the Inhabitants,
together with their live and dead Stock, the Civil and Military
Establishment, and the Stock belonging to Government, observing
the following regulations, taken chiefly from a plan delivered in
by Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux as the General Rule for your
proceedings.† You are to understand, however, that you are at
liberty to exercise your discretion in respect to partial deviations
from these Regulations in instances in which you have reason to
think that such Deviations may be necessary, Communicating the
Grounds and Extent of such Deviation for His Majesty's infor­
mation.

* Note 12. † Note 18.
The Settlers and other Inhabitants are to be divided into two Classes—

The first to consist of discharged Seamen, Marines, and Old Servants of Government, who have proved themselves to be industrious and deserving of favour;

The Second to consist of persons who have formerly been Convicts, but who have conducted themselves with propriety, or who have large families, or from other Causes, may have claims to particular Attention;

And the Third to comprehend the remainder of the Inhabitants possessing Land or buildings, but who have no particular pretensions to the favour of Government.

To all persons in each of these Classes, Grants of Land are to be made (free of Expence), on their arrival either in the New Settlement of Port Dalrymple or of Hobart's Town (according to their option), in the proportion of two Acres for every one of cleared Ground, and of one Acre for every Acre of Waste Land of which they shall have been possessed in Norfolk Island. Convenient Buildings are to be erected on each Allotment for the residence of the Settlers at the Public Expence, in the Manner hereafter explained, of equal Value with the Houses which they shall have left Behind.

The Settlers of the first Class, with their respective Families, are to be victualled and Clothed for two years at the Public expence; they are to be allowed the labour of four Convicts for the first nine Months, and of two for fifteen Months longer, the Convicts also to be victualled and Clothed at the public Expence. Those of the second Class are to be victualled and Clothed, as also the respective families of those composing it, for two years at the Public Expense, and to be allowed the labour of two Convicts for the same period.

And the Settlers of the third Class are to be victualled and Clothed from the public Stores for twelve Months, to be allowed the labour of two Convicts for the same period, and to be in other respects assisted as New Settlers.

All these Classes are to be supplied from the Public Stores with implements of Husbandry, as well as with such other Implements and Tools equivalent to such as they shall have been possessed of, and may not have it in their power to remove.

In regard to all persons not comprised within any of these Classes, a discretionary power must be vested in the Officer entrusted with the Execution of the Service of removing the Settlement either to afford pecuniary Compensation to the Individuals for the Property they may leave behind, or to certify the
Claims of each to Dwellings at the public charge, as proposed for settlers of the first Class.

The Officer in question is at the same time to be restricted from exceeding on any account the Sum of £1,000 in affording pecuniary Compensation.

In the Event, however, of its being found absolutely necessary that any of the persons comprised within the above Classes should leave behind them any part of their live Stock, such Stock is to be taken by Government at a fair Valuation, and paid for in such Articles of clothing, or other necessaries, as the public Stores may furnish, and as may be best suited to the Situation and wants of the individuals.

With regard to the Officers on the Civil Establishment of Norfolk Island whose Services shall be no longer necessary, it is His Majesty's Pleasure that such of them as you may judge duly qualified shall be appointed to fill corresponding Situations in the subordinate Settlements of Port Dalrymple and Hobart's Town as Vacancies may arise, and in the meantime that they shall continue upon half Pay.

I am, however, under the necessity of excepting from this Indulgence the Deputy Judge-Advocate, Mr. Hibbins, whose conduct in the transaction in which Mr. Clarke was concerned was such that I am to desire you will signify to him that His Majesty has no further Occasion for his Services.

The means of removing the Settlers must be supplied by the Colonial Vessels.

In carrying this measure into effect it would be highly desirable that Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux should be employed; but as the health of that Gentleman does not admit of his proceeding to New South Wales by the Ships now under dispatch, it will be advisable that the removal of the Settlement should not, on this account, be delayed.

Should Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux, however, arrive at Port Jackson before the final Arrangement for carrying these Instructions into effect shall have been completed, you will not fail to intrust him with the execution of the Service.

I have, &c.,
W. Windham.

[Enclosure.]

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR FOVEAUX'S OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE REMOVAL OF THE SETTLEMENT AT NORFOLK ISLAND.

26th March, 1805.

On my communicating My Lord Hobart's instructions concerning the removal I found many of the Settlers disposed to accept the offered terms; in fact, the idea of doing so continued pretty
general for some time, and several gave in their Names for this purpose, which I transmitted to Governor King. The only objection stated to an immediate removal was the extreme want of the Settlers, owing to the great scarcity of Maize and Wheat, a quantity of which they were desirous of taking with them, as they did not like the Idea of depending wholly on the Ration that might be allowed from the Public Stores on their arrival at the new Settlement. From hence arose the desire of stopping until such time as their Crops were ready to take off the ground; but on the arrival of the Integrity, Colonial Cutter, on the 4th of August last from Port Jackson, and in consequence of a Letter from Gov't King dated 20th July, 1804, which I communicated to two of the principal Settlers who had given in their Names to remove, as also to two free Men who came from Port Jackson to settle here, that inclination which was before so manifest almost totally disappeared and out of Forty-one who had given in their Names to remove, only ten remained willing to go; the others requested their names to be withdrawn from the List altogether.

Concerning the removal of a part of the Establishment from the Island, from the immediate consideration of its great expense, I do not exactly perceive how any material reduction of Expense could be made; for so long as there shall remain an Establishment, however small, it will be necessary to Keep up the Courts of Justice. The great inconvenience for want of them was long experienced by Governor King during his administration, and on his representation, I believe, the Patents for holding them were granted. This service will require that a sufficient number of Officers should be retained. As to the plan proposed by Governor King of sending Officers in a Vessel annually for settling such Civil or other matters as may occur during the Year, I have to observe that, independent of the inconvenience which would attend the delay of Public Justice, there will be found other difficulties and obstacles. Disputes too frequently happen among the better orders of Society, and much more so among that description which composes the chief number of the Inhabitants of this Island. From the consequent variety of Causes, the necessary delay of a Vessel off this Island, particularly if a hired one, would be attended with an Expense more than equal to the saving to be obtained by the plan.

As to any advantage to be derived from the circumstance of sending a Vessel in the Summer Season to take from off the Settlers’ hands such Pork as they may be enabled to salt during the Winter, admitting the quantity to be such as to make it an object to Government, I am convinced under all circumstances, and particularly from that of there being no Harbour or safe
place of anchorage for a Vessel, that the difficulty and danger for
the Shipping would more than counterbalance any benefit to be
derived therefrom; besides, it is obvious that the supply to be
obtained from this Settlement must at all times be very pre-
carious.

The last Salting Season, in order to encourage the Settlers, I
offered sixpence per lb., being an addition of one penny beyond
what is given for fresh Pork, besides allowing them at the rate of
twenty lb. of Salt to the hundred lb. of Pork for Salting. When
the Pork was received a great part was found so badly cured that
it was returned on the Settlers’ hands, and consequently became a
total loss to them; in fact, it requires large convenient buildings
for this purpose, which the Settlers have neither the ability or
inclination to erect, it being so very uncertain whether the
quantity of Pork they may obtain may requite them for the
Expense, trouble, and risk they run in curing it.

As to any Saving which might be made by raising Pork here,
and salting it, I am clearly of opinion, from my Knowledge of
Port Jackson, that the Inhabitants of that place will be able, in a
short time, to supply Government with Animal Food at a much
cheaper rate than could be raised and taken from hence, after
including the necessary expense of Freight, &c.

That the rearing of Swine on this Island has become more
uncertain and doubtful, each year’s experience serves to prove;
and, notwithstanding the Fertility of the Soil, the success of the
Crops are, from various causes, equally precarious. In the year
1801, from these causes, the Island was reduced to the most
unpleasant extremity, and such was the scarcity of Grain and
Animal Food, there was an absolute necessity for sending out the
Boats to get Fish, from which uncertain dependence the Island
was for some time, and in a great measure, supported. In 1802
the Crops succeeded better, but from that period to the present
they have either failed generally, or being so very indifferent as
scarcely to reward the Labor of the Settlers. They have, there­
fore, not been in a situation to supply the Public Stores for some
time past with a sufficient quantity of Pork to victual those neces­
Sarily dependent upon the Crown; indeed, had it not been for the
favourable produce of the Crops of Wheat raised for Government
in 1802, there would have been a necessity long ago to have had
recourse to Port Jackson for Supplies; but even as it is, and
although a small supply of Flour has been lately sent from Port
Jackson, there is a necessity for issuing a reduced Ration, which
took place in July last, and must have commenced sooner had
it not been for the favourable circumstance just mentioned.
Should the present Crops (which are in a very doubtful state)
fail, the consequence would be that such as are victualled from the Public Stores, as well as many of the Settlers, who are already reduced to great distress from the present scarcity, must be supported from Port Jackson; for, notwithstanding Swine of a certain age will live upon the Herbage of the Island, yet they never attain a state of perfection without Corn, and from the extreme scarcity now existing there has been a great fatality among the younger Kind of Swine, by which the Settlers have suffered very much indeed.

It might be imagined that the Settlers, under all these circumstances, would be desirous of removing to some of the new Settlements; but as many of them came in the first expedition, they are acquainted with the difficulties and hardships they must encounter at an infant Settlement before they could fix their Families in any tolerable degree of comfort. They therefore feel but little inclination to remove from habitations and other little enjoyments which they actually possess, to an unknown Country, where they will have to provide themselves, and begin the World again.

However, should the idea once prevail that a gradual reduction will, at all Events, decidedly take place, and that the Government will positively give up the Settlement altogether, I have no doubt but the Disposition for removal will again become general; even now I am persuaded there are some who would, were it not for their pecuniary embarrassments, being much involved in debt, remove immediately. This obstacle could only be obviated by a general removal, when, of course, the Creditor would have the same means of obtaining justice at the new Settlement as now on this Island.

How far it may be proper to hold out further encouragement, or make a distinction in favor of those who have obtained a greater degree of comfort and convenience by Labour and industry, or of those who came out free, or have been discharged in the Country from the Marines, is a matter that requires some consideration.

Should Government have it in Contemplation to abandon the Settlement, I conceive the removal of the whole Establishment within as short a Period as the necessary precautions for the supply of Provisions, &c., will admit of, would be the least expensive, as from the great inconvenience attending the communication between this Island and Port Jackson, and the necessity there would be for Keeping up an Establishment, even though a reduction thereof should take place, it must occur that little difference can be made in the expense, which object can only be effected, in my Opinion, by a total removal; and although this
HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA.

1806.
30 Dec.

Foveaux’s observations on the proposed evacuation of Norfolk Island.

Foveaux’s suggestions for the compensation of the settlers.

measure might be attended with a temporary inconvenience to the Inhabitants, yet I am persuaded, from a due consideration of all circumstances, they would ultimately benefit by the change.

As to any saving by reducing the Salaries of a few Civil Officers, or discharging others from their situations, as pointed out by Governor King’s Letter, I should hope that when the great hardship that Individuals must experience from such a measure is considered, as well as the Minuteness of the Saving, that Government will not see a necessity for having recourse to such an expedient. Besides, should the Settlement be removed, it is to be hoped that those persons who have long been the Servants of Government may at least receive similar situations at some of the New Settlements; and as some of them have been at a great expense in erecting Houses for themselves, I should humbly recommend that such expense be made good to them, or that Habitations of equal value may be erected for them in some of the new Settlements at the expense of Government. There are, besides, some other inhabitants, having families, in possession of habitations, although not of any great value, who would suffer much by the necessity of a removal, and may be, I conceive, fairly entitled to some consideration of the same Nature.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR FOVEAUX’S OBSERVATIONS concerning the removal of the Settlers and other Inhabitants from Norfolk Island, with his Opinion respecting the Encouragement which might be held out to them as an Inducement for such removal; to which is annexed a List of the Names of the Settlers with the Number in their respective Families now residing on the Island, divided into three Classes. Also an Account of the Quantity of Land and Stock in their possession. A List of Officers and Superintendants holding Land &c. and an account of Buildings belonging to Inhabitants to which is added their supposed Value.

Those Settlers coming under the denomination of the first Class, being either discharged Seamen or Marines, or such as have been a long time in the employ of Government and conducted themselves faithfully, besides being Men of an industrious Turn, I conceive are entitled to a greater degree of Encouragement than the others, and would recommend that they should severally be victualled and clothed, with their respective Families, for two Years, and be allowed the Labour of four Men for nine Months on being put in possession of their Land at the new Settlement, which would enable them to plant and sow in the ensuing season; At the end of Nine Months to take away two of the four Men, and to victual and clothe the other two Men for Fifteen
Months longer, making up the period of Victualling and clothing as follows, viz.:—For the Settler and his Family and two Servants two Years, and the extra two Men nine Months.

To the second Class of Settlers, that they should be victualed and clothed with their respective Families and be allowed the Labour of two Men for two Years, to be victualed and clothed at Government's Expense from the time of their being put in Possession of their Land. And to the Third Class of Settlers I would recommend the exact Conditions pointed out in my Lord Hobart's Instructions, excepting only a reduction of the Quantity of Land. To the Superintendants and Soldiers who possess Land I conceive it may be proper to allow the Labour of two Men on the same Conditions as those of the Second Class of Settlers.

Respecting the Land, I would recommend the following proportion, i.e., for every Acre brought under Cultivation, in the proportion of two Acres for one; and for every Acre of Waste Land, an equal Quantity; and as an Equivalent for this reduction, I would recommend that convenient Buildings should be erected on each Settler's Farm at the Public Expense, at least of equal Value with those they may leave behind them; for it is not altogether the Object of the Settler to obtain large possessions of Land; his principal Aim will be to make himself and Family as comfortable as possible, and to clear as much Land as will support them at the Expiration of the Period for which they are to be victualed at the Public Expense. As the Inhabitants who are in the possession of Buildings will be material Sufferers in the Event of a removal, I am of Opinion it would be proper to pay them the Value of their Buildings, of which I have annexed a Statement, or to erect Buildings for them of equal Value at the Public Expense, at Port Jackson or some of the near Settlements, leaving the place at their own Option. And as some of these People in particular would be put to great Inconvenience and Distress by loss of their Avocation on a removal, a further Indulgence might be added by victualling them and Families for a few months at the Public Expense, until they could obtain some Employment, or to allow them to become Settlers at Port Jackson, if there are not too many at that place already.

Although I am aware that these proposals may appear very liberal, and will be attended with considerable Expense, Yet I am of Opinion, when all Circumstances are duly considered, that Offers of less Encouragement could not well be made; and should it be the Wish of Government to abandon the Settlement, it will be the readiest way to facilitate that Object, for notwithstanding many of the Settlers labour under great Inconvenience from the precarious Success of their Crops, still they manage to support
themselves and Families. Some of them, with respect to dwellings and other Conveniences, feel tolerably comfortable. Others, having large Families and being advanced in Years, will feel little Inclination to remove without some probable appearance that they may benefit by the Change, and even with this Encouragement, was there a Certainty the Settlement would not be entirely given up, there are some who would rather choose to remain where they are.

J. FOVEAUX.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

(Despatch No. 7, per transport Duke of Portland; acknowledged by Governor Bligh, 31st October, 1807.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 30th December, 1806.

Dispatches of the numbers and dates specified in the Margin* have been received from Governor King since the date of your Instructions, and your Letters of the 15th of March, 1st of April and 30th of May have also been received.

The unfortunate difference or misunderstanding between you and Captain Short, which forms the subject of your letter,† appears, I must observe, to have arisen from very trivial Causes, and to have proceeded to a length to which it could not possibly have advanced had you both been impressed with a just sense, situated as you were, of the propriety, if not necessity, of preserving a good understanding with each other.

The Questions on which your Differences arose seem to be proper for the Admiralty, and only for the Admiralty, to whom you observe you have transmitted Copies of your Letter to decide.

I shall postpone, at present, entering at any Length upon the subject of the Communications which Governor King’s Dispatches contain, since, as you are directed in your Instructions to report generally upon the state of the Colony, and as you will naturally convey to me all the Information which you may be able to obtain upon the different points adverted to in the Dispatches, I shall hope to receive full and detailed Information from you in your first Dispatches from New South Wales upon these Points.

The Supplies required by Captain King have been provided and have been shipp’d on board the Duke of Portland and Young William according to Invoices which you will receive from the Transport Board.

Salt Provisions for One Year’s Consumption for the Settlements under your Government are also shipped on board of the

* No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, July 20, 1805. Military, Septr. 8 (see note 14). † Note 9.
abovementioned Vessels; But owing to the deficiency in the King’s Stores of the Quantity necessary for the extraordinary demands this Year of salted Pork, the whole of the supply consists of Beef. As Pork, however, is more easily procured than Beef in New South Wales, I apprehend that no Inconvenience can possibly result from this Change.

The Objections made by Captain King to locating the land adjoining Mount Taurus to Mr. McArthur will be further considered when your Observations upon the point shall be received.

The Report of His Majesty’s Law Officers upon the Case of the Ship “Harrington” was transmitted to Captain King in Novr. last with Instructions for the Release of that Ship and her Crew.

Captain King’s Conduct in resisting the Attempt of the House of Messrs. Campbell and Co. to introduce into the Colony a quantity of Spirits contrary to the Orders of Government was highly proper, and I trust that the Principle on which the prohibition rests will always be rigidly attended to.

I herewith inclose the Report of His Majesty’s Judge-Advocate on the proceedings transmitted in Governor King’s letter of—† respecting Mr. Savage, and I cannot help expressing my regret at observing in the Correspondence with New South Wales so many Instances of Courts-Martial upon points which might be disposed of without reference to this Country.

No Notice has been taken of Mr. Crossley’s Appeal, because the necessary Security for the prosecution thereof has not been entered into by him or by any Person on his Part in England.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you that Measures have been taken for augmenting the New South Wales Corps to 800 Men, and that when an Opportunity shall offer the Officers and Men who have' been added to the Regiment are to proceed to their Destination.

W. WINDHAM.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

(Despatch per transport Duke of Portland; acknowledged by Governor Bligh, 31st October, 1807.)

Sir, Downing Street, January, 1807.

Since closing my despatches to you of the 30th Ul’to, I have received three letters from Lieut.-Governor Collins, dated the 17th and 25th of June, and the 2nd of Aug’t last, in which he states that the Settlement under his care has been so much neglected that he has been under the necessity of reducing the Ration of Provisions; also that the Provisions sent to him from Port Jackson and Norfolk Island had been of the worst possible

* Note 15.  † Note 16.  ‡ Blank in the original (see note 17).
1807. — Jan.

The settlement formed by Collins.

King's reports on the commissariat at Hobart.

Quality. He acknowledges that previously to the 17th of June he had rec'd a quantity of Salted Pork from Port Jackson, and a proportion of the Articles consigned to him from England by the Ship William Pitt; but he adds that intimation had been given him that he might expect a small Supply of Flour and Barley Meal, but that no vessel had reached Hobart Town on the 2nd of August following with that Supply. On referring to the correspondence in this office respecting the Settlement at Hobart Town, I find that Lieut.-Governor Collins left England in April, 1803, with Instructions to Settle the people who accompanied him at Port Phillip, in Bass's Straits, but with discretionary power to fix on any other part of the Coast of New South Wales in preference, provided he should do so with the concurrence and approbation of Gov'r King, to whom copies of the Instructions were forwarded, and He (Gov'r King) was at the same time apprized that the new Settlements were to be considered as Dependencies upon his Gov't, also that the Lieut.-Government was to be placed under his orders. It further appears that Lieut.-Governor Collins found Port Phillip to be deficient in many of the requisites for a Settlement, and therefore fixed his Establishment on the River Derwent, with the concurrence and approbation of Governor King, who had before formed a small Settlement there under the charge of Lieut. Bowen, of the Navy.

In January, 1805, Governor King it appears informed* the Secretary of State that Lieut.-Governor Collins had at that time 45 weeks flour and 35 weeks salt meat, and that as soon as a convenient opportunity offered, it was his (Gov'r King's) intention to compleat the salt Provisions to a due proportion with the flour, of which there was sufficient to last until Oct'r, 1805, before which period he expected Supplies from England. Gov'r King at the same time enclosed the copy of a letter which he had written to Lieut.-Governor Collins informing him that his Report on the subject of a Survey of Flour and other Provisions, and calculation of time they would last, had set his, the Governor's, mind at ease, but that he should not, notwithstanding, neglect any opportunity that might offer of adding to the Stores of Provisions at Hobart Town, observing that he could not but approve of his reasons for directing that the wheat carried on speculation should be purchased, notwithstanding the Sophia, which carried his letter, had three weeks provisions on Board for 26 female Convicts, the overplus of which was to be delivered to the Dep'y Comm'y. In a dispatch from Gov'r King, dated the 30th of April, 1805, after stating that the quantity of Wheat remaining in the Colony was equal to 57 weeks Consumption, and

* Note 18.
that no further supply of Grain or Flour could be required from
England, observes that at Hobart Town there was Flour and
Wheat to last till Jan'y, 1806, and at Port Dalrymple to last to
the middle of August, and he adds that as further Supplies of
Grain were on their way, shipped by Individuals at their own
risk, to be delivered into Government Stores, those Settlements
would undergo no reduction in their full rations.

In July, 1805, Governor King states that by a late opportunity
he had sent a small Supply of Salt meat to Lieut.-Governor
Collins, and that the Buffalo was then refitting in order to pro-
cceed to Norfolk Island to take a further proportion of Grain and
such Pork as might be ready salted, to proceed with it to Port
Dalrymple and to the Derwent; he adds that the remains of the
Salt Pork did not exceed 64 weeks for the people victualled from
the Stores, including the Supplies he should necessarily send to
the Derwent, Port Dalrymple, &c., and, therefore, suggests the
propriety of a Supply being sent out.

The last cited letter from Governor King was received on the
15th April, 1806. Two Ships had in the meantime sailed from
Europe with Provisions and Stores, as stated in the margin,* and
would probably have arrived in March or April; indeed, it appears
from Lieut.-Governor Collins's letter that one (the William Pitt)
had reached Port Jackson about this time.

I need not state to you that Stores and Provisions to a con-
siderable amount were also sent out by the Lady Magdalena
Sinclair and the Porpoise, and I entertain no doubt but that you
will have availed yourself of the ample means at your disposal
to relieve Lieut.-Governor Collins from the difficulties and em-
barrassment of which he complains, and which must, I take for
granted, have been occasioned by some accidental cause which he
does not state.

In L't-Gov'r Collins's Letter, dated 2nd August, he encloses a
Demand for Hospital Supplies, many of the Articles specified in
which appear very far indeed to exceed the probable occasion for
them. He requires, for Instance, 400 Gals. of Wine, a Quantity
exceeding 6 Hogsheads, and he at the same time states there is
not a Man sick in the hospital.

It is not necessary to animadvert on this Demand; but it is
necessary that a Caution should be given by you to L't-Gov'r
Collins and the other L't-Gov'rs, by which they may be aware
that they are answerable for every Demand which receives their
Sanction, and that when Demands apparently so disproportionate
as the one in question is to the Occasion, are made, extreme in-
attention of Officers on Duty in not preventing or observing upon

* The margin is blank (see note 19).
such Demands in the Dispatches must be attributed to them. The Demands for Medicines are not complied with, because a quantity sufficient for two Years' consumption was sent by the L'y M. Sinclair.

W. WINDHAM.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO SECRETARY MARSDEN.
(Despatch per H.M.S. Buffalo.)

Sydney, New South Wales, 2nd January, 1807.

I beg leave to inclose for the information of My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty Copies of the Orders alluded to in my general Letter* up to the time of putting Captain Short under an Arrest.

I have, &c.,
WM. BLIGH.

NAVAL ORDERS GIVEN BY GOVERNOR BLIGH.

By William Bligh Esquire Captain of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise and Senior Officer of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed on the Coast of New South Wales.

WHEREAS by the Reports of the Courts of Enquiry which have been held in consequence of your Letters of Complaints against Lieutenant Tetley and Mr. Daniel Lye, Master, of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, and their Complaints against you have arisen to such a pitch that His Majesty's Service as far as relates to the Porpoise being useful to the Public Duties of the Colony are entirely suspended; and that these circumstances of complaint should be enquired into and which only can be done but by your going to England where Courts Martial may be held, or as my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may direct the Cases to be determined—this is therefore to require and direct you to give up the Command of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise for the time being, Lieutenant John Putland having my Order to hold it during your absence, and proceed to England in His Majesty's Ship Buffalo Captain King, late Governor of this Colony, having my Orders to receive you; And on your arrival in England you are to inform the Secretary of the Admiralty for your farther proceedings, and for which this shall be your Authority.

Given, etc., this 1st day of January, 1807.

WM. BLIGH.

To Joseph Short, Esq.,
Commander of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise.

You will transmit in writing to me a List of such Witnesses as are necessary on the occasion.

Attested: WM. BLIGH.

* Note 20.
By William Bligh, Esquire, etc., etc. You are hereby required and directed to receive on Board His Majesty's Ship Buffalo under your Command Joseph Short, Esquire, Commander of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise for a passage to England, bearing him on your Supernumerary List according to the Rules of the Service.

Given, etc., this 1st January, 1807.

Wm. Bligh.

Philip Gidley King, Esq.,
Captain of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo.
Attested: Wm. Bligh.

By William Bligh, Esquire, etc., etc. You are hereby required and directed to hold yourselves in readiness to repair to England in His Majesty's Ship Buffalo, on account of charges and Complaints between Joseph Short Esquire Commander and yourselves. And you are to transmit to me such Witnesses as you deem necessary taking care to confine them to few.

Given, etc., this 1st of January, 1807.

Wm. Bligh.

To Lieutenant Tetley and Mr. Daniel Lye, Master,
of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise.
Attested: Wm. Bligh.

By William Bligh, Esquire, etc., etc. In consequence of Joseph Short Esquire having violently opposed his being superceded from His Majesty's Ship Porpoise under my Command in order to his proceeding to England in His Majesty's Ship Buffalo to decide by Court Martial Charges which he has made against his Officers and they against him, and swearing by God he would not allow Lieutenant John Putland's Acting Commission to be read to act in his absence until the Pleasure of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty be known: You are hereby required and directed to proceed on board His Majesty's Ship Porpoise and calling all the Officers and Ships Company together you are to put the said Joseph Short Esquire under an Arrest and proceed to read the said Acting Commission accordingly to the Officers and Ships Company.

Given, etc., this 1st January, 1807.

Wm. Bligh.

To John Houstoun, Esq.,
Second Commander of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo.
Attested: Wm. Bligh.
By William Bligh, Esquire, etc., etc.

Whereas by my Order of the 1st instant You was directed to receive Captain Short for a passage to England And he on that day having been put under an Arrest for disobedience of my Orders by refusing to give up the Command of the Porpoise,

You are hereby required and directed to receive him the said Captain Short on board His Majesty's Ship under Your Command as a prisoner at large And on Your Arrival in England to inform My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty thereof.

Given, etc., this Second day of January, 1807.

W.M. BLIGH.

To Philip Gidley King, Esquire,
Captain of H. M. Ship Buffalo.

Attested: W.M. BLIGH.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO SECRETARY MARSDEN.

(Despatch per H.M.S. Buffalo.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 2nd January, 1807.

His Majesty's Service demanding the most prompt measures to put a stop to the differences between Captain Short and his Officers and place His Majesty's Ship Porpoise in a proper and quiet state for the benefits which were due to the Ship's Company, it became necessary for me to appoint Lieutenant John Putland* to Command her until the pleasure of My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty be known, which I hope and trust will meet their Lordship's approbation and that I may be allowed to recommend him, he having been Eight Years a Lieutenant, and deserving of the honor and trust reposed in him, besides being the only Commissioned Officer remaining under my Command; and was the first Lieutenant made by Lord Nelson at the Battle of the Nile.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure.]

WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT TO LIEUTENANT PUTLAND.

By William Bligh Esquire Captain of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise and Senior Officer of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed on the Coast of New South Wales.

To Lieutenant John Putland, hereby appointed to Act as Commander of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise until the Pleasure of the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty be known.

Whereas His Majesty's Service requires that Joseph Short Esquire Commander of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise should proceed to England in His Majesty's Ship Buffalo.

* Note 21.
By Virtue of the Power and Authority to me given I do hereby constitute and appoint You Acting Commander of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise willing and requiring you forthwith to repair on board and take upon you the Charge and Command of Acting Commander in her accordingly; strictly charging and commanding all the Officers and Company of the said Ship to behave themselves jointly and severally in their respective Employments with all due Respect and Obedience unto you their said Acting Commander. And you likewise to observe and execute the general Printed Instructions and such Orders and Directions as You shall from Time to Time receive from me or any other your superior Officer for His Majesty's Service; hereof, nor you, nor any of you may fail, as you will answer the contrary at your Peril, And for so doing this shall be your Warrant.

Given, etc., the First day of January, 1807.

Attested: WM. BLIGH.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO SECRETARY MARSDEN.

(Despatch per H.M.S. Buffalo.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 3rd January, 1807.

I beg to lay before My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty (in addition to my former Charges against Captain Short to my arrival at the Cape of Good Hope) that on the 1st Instant having given an Order to Captain Short of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise under my Command to give up the Command of the said Ship to proceed to England in His Majesty's Ship Buffalo, and also an Order to Lieutenant John Putland to command her in his absence, Captain Short refused to obey such Order. That on my being acquainted therewith, I sent Captain Houstoun of the Buffalo with Lieutenant Putland on board to put the said Order into execution, but Captain Short persisting in the refusal and swearing violently by God he would not allow the Commission to be read, they returned on Shore again, when I gave Captain Houstoun the Order to put Captain Short under Arrest for such disobedience; I therefore have to request their Lordships will be pleased to take into their consideration, how far Captain Short may be tried for the same in my absence, such Persons being sent home (on his own account) named in the Margin* will prove the violence and disobedience I complain of; particularly Captain Houstoun of His Majesty's Buffalo.

* Marginal note.—Lieut. Tetley, Mr. Darl. Lye, Master; Mr. Pineo, Surg.; Mr. Barden, Purser; Mr. Calver, Gunner; Mr. Harding, Mr's Mate; Mr. Newsom, Mid. Of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise.
1807.
3 Jan.

I beg leave to inclose Captain Houstoun’s and Lieutenant Putland’s Letters stating Captain Short’s conduct, on the 1st Instant.

I have, &c.,
WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

CAPTAIN HOUSTON TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

His Majesty’s Ship Buffalo,
Port Jackson, Jany. 2nd, 1807.

Sir,

In case of any explanation being hereafter required from me in consequence of my proceeding on board His Majesty’s Ship Porpoise with your verbal Order to See that Lieut. Putland’s Order to take upon himself the command of that Ship was read to the Officers and Ships Company, I think it necessary to inform you that on my Repairing on board for that Purpose I made Captain Short acquainted therewith, and was answered by him that he considered Lieutenant Putland whenever he came on board that Ship as Subservient to him, that he commanded the Ship, and in a Most passionate and Violent Manner declared that his commission should not be read by God, because he would require his attendance as one of his Principal Evidences and likewise required time to Settle his accounts, and have Surveys held on the Ships Stores as should Lieutenant Putland’s commission be allowed to be read he would Step into his Shoes and be obliged to humble himself to Captain Putland to be allowed to get his things over the Side, when immediately I returned on Shore to make Your Excellency acquainted with Captain Short’s determination and Receive your written order of the 1st instant which I yesterday Saw put into full effect.

I have, &c.,
JNO. HOUSTON.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

LIEUTENANT PUTLAND TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

His Majesty’s Ship Porpoise, Sydney Cove,
Port Jackson, 1st January, 1807.

Sir,

In obedience to your Directions of this day’s date I repaired on board His Majesty’s Ship Porpoise to read your Commission appointing me Acting Commander during Captain Short’s absence, having previously delivered to him your Letter requiring him so to do. He decidedly refused to let it be read; and now on my going on board a second time accompanied by Captain Houstoun according to your directions, Captain Short behaved very violent and said by God it should not be read and that he would not give up the Command of the Ship, and when I came on board he considered me as second Lieutenant only.
On going on board the third time Captain Houstoun presented your Order and put Captain Short under an Arrest; Your Acting Order to Command was then read and I took the Command accordingly.

JNO. PUTLAND.

Sworn before me this 12th day of Jany., 1807: Rd. Atkins, J.-A.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO SECRETARY MARSDEN.

(Despatch per H.M.S. Buffalo.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 7th January, 1807.

I beg leave to transmit for the information of My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Letters of Captain Short, Lieutenant Tetley, and Mr. Daniel Lye Master, of His Majesty’s Ship Porpoise, containing Lists of the Witnesses they require on the Charges exhibited by them against each other.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

MR. DANIEL LYÉ TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

H. M. Ship Porpoise,

Sir, Sydney Cove, January 6th, 1807.

Having received Orders from you to prepare to return to England in H. M. Ship Buffalo, for the purpose of defending myself of Charges brought against me by Captn. Short, and likewise for the purpose of substantiating Charges I have brought against Captn. Short, I have the Honour of transmitting to you the Names of those Witnesses whose testimony I conceive Necessary for effecting the Above purposes.

And have, &c.,

DAN’L LYE.


[Enclosure No. 2.]

LIEUTENANT TETLEY TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.


Having received your orders to prepare to return to England in H. M. Ship Buffalo, for the purpose of defending the Charges brought against me by Capt. Short of this Ship: as also
for the purpose of substantiating the Charges I have brought against Capt. Short, I have the honor of transmitting to you the names of those Witnesses, whom I conceive essentially necessary for effecting the above.

I have, &c,

J. S. Tetley.


[Enclosure No. 3.]

CAPTAIN SHORT TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

H. M. Ship Porpoise, Sydney Cove,

Sir, 3rd January, 1807.

I beg leave to send you a List of Witnesses which I wish to take home, and am to request you will permit me to remain on board the Porpoise some days for the purpose of closing the Ships Accounts and getting my things removed.

I am, &c,

Josh. Short.


[Enclosure No. 4.]

CAPTAIN SHORT TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

H. M. Ship Porpoise, Sydney Cove,

Sir, 8th January, 1807.

I beg leave in Answer to yours of Yesterday to observe that I have not included any more Witnesses in my List than I deem absolutely requisite as the Offences were committed at different times, and before different Persons, but as it may be a great inconvenience for Mr. Putland to go home, under these circumstances I have no objection to have his Deposition taken before the Judge Advocate although I am fearfull the Court will not look at it; I also beg to observe the Mr. Harding having served so much of his time, and his having pointed out to me the great inconvenience it would be to him to return home, If it meets your Approbation I have no objection to dispence with his under the same Circumstances.

I am, &c,

Josh. Short.
GOVERNOR BLIGH TO SECRETARY MARSDEN.

(Despatch per H.M.S. Buffalo.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 7th January, 1807.

Inclosed are reports from the Boatswain and Carpenter of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise under my Command, Stating their deficiency of Stores, as found by survey to be owing to Captain Short ordering them to be used but not allowing them to be regularly expended, and praying that the same might be presented to free them from the Amount being charged against their Wages.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure.]

MESSRS. HOBBS AND BANNISTER TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

H. M. Ship Porpoise, Port Jackson,

Sir, 7th January, 1807.

We beg leave to represent to Your Excellency that as a very great deficiency of the Stores upon our Charge will appear from the Survey taken on the 29th and 30th of last month and what should actually remain on board by the working Abstract, and as we are both young Officers we hope you will pardon us for the intrusion we are now committing; being totally unacquainted with the Service, we both thought it was our duty to comply with any directions Captain Short thought proper to give us with respect to our Stores, although it was not given in writing, and accordingly entered in our rough Expences the particular purposes for which those Stores were made use of; Captain Short having objected to sign to them has been the cause of the deficiency above Complained of. We therefore beg leave to inclose to your Excellency a fair statement of the Stores so made use of and hope you will have the goodness to forward it to the Navy Board in order that we may not be made accountable for what has been ordered by our Commander and which our total ignorance of the service made us assent to.

We have, &c.,

WM. HOBBS, Boatswain.

BENJ. BANNISTER, Carpenter.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO SECRETARY MARSDEN.

(Despatch per H.M.S. Buffalo.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 9th January, 1807.

The Public Service has obliged me to request of You to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty transactions
which have taken place in His Majesty's Ship Porpoise under my Command between Captain Short, Lieutenant Tetley, and Mr. Daniel Lye, Master.

I have endeavoured to arrange the circumstances clearly as they have taken place, but nevertheless think this general Letter and Statement necessary in order to show the connection of the different Papers, as well as to express to their Lordships my disapprobation of Captain Short's conduct; particularly his irritating manner and the want of due care in the management and appropriation of the Ship's Stores, as well as those put on board for the use of the Buffalo and the Colony as stated in my Letter of the 26th August last; and likewise for his not taking in a sufficient quantity of Provisions and Purser's Necessaries, which by the Warrant Officers' Statement appear to be extremely unjustifiable besides distressing to those Men in passing their Accounts; and preventing the harmony which ought to have been in the Ship, and affecting the welfare of this Colony.

These circumstances having been enquired into, it became absolutely necessary to send home Captain Short under the Charges made against him by Lieut. Tetley and Mr. Lye the Master, as likewise they to answer the complaints he afterwards made against their proceedings.

Should what I have stated on my part, as Charges against Captain Short, be cognisable by a Court Martial in my absence, I imagine the same Witnesses which accompanied him will prove his unofficerlike conduct and violence to me, stated to their Lordships in my former Despatches,* as also my present Charge for his disobedience of my orders.

That the Porpoise may remain effective, I have exchanged the Witnesses from her with proper Persons from the Buffalo as far as could be done, which Ship has been detained until now by the distress of the Colony not affording a Supply of dry Provisions for her Voyage.

I have, &c,

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure.]

**GENERAL STATEMENT.**

On the 15th November 1806. I received a Letter from Mr. Tetley 1st Lieutenant of the Porpoise, charging Captain Short with improper use of Stores—The Articles of War never read except once—The Boats Crews kept up at unseasonable Hours, taking more than his Allowance of Provisions—Behaving in a cruel and oppressive Manner and making use of unofficerlike language on the Quarter Deck—And endeavouring to depreciate him in the

* Note 22.
Opinion of the Officers and Ship's Company, and that owing to ill usage from Captain Short his Peace of Mind was much broke and his health much injured, Requesting me to take such Steps as were most conducive to the good of the Service.

On the 19th November or thereabouts, Mr. Lye called on me to complain of Captain Short's usage which I directed him to report in writing.

On the 22nd I received a Letter from Mr. Lye charging Capt'n Short with Unofficerlike and improper behaviour to him and other Officers, which had caused him to be very unhappy and uncomfortable for some time past—Drunkeness—Wasteful Expenditure of Stores—Expending them unlawfully—Articles of War not read, which had been the Cause of many punishments—The Boats Crews kept up at improper hours and requesting I would take such Steps as to bring Capt'n Short to Justice, It being impossible for the Officers of the Ship to live where such flagrant Abuses existed.

On the 9th December, I received another Letter from Mr. Lye that he had been confined a close Prisoner since the 28th November, and not even allowed to come out of his Cabin to his Meals for Charges he was not acquainted with altho' he wrote for them the 1st December, Yet no Notice was taken of this request; He had written to the Surgeons the 2nd December requesting to be released on Account of his health or otherwise to enclose his Letter to me, Complaining of the Stench of the Family next Cabin to him, but no Notice was taken or enquiry if he was well or not, And therefore requesting my interfering to crush such oppressive treatment.

On the 10th December, on the day I returned from visiting the Harvest, I received a Letter from Captain Short dated the 1st of the same Month informing me for the first time he had confined Mr. Lye on the 28th November for disobedience of his Orders and together with Lieut. Tetley of their behaving with Contempt, talking improperly to the Ship's Company in language tending to make them discontented and to create Mutiny, and requesting an Enquiry to be made.

This Letter was dated the 1st, Altho' not given to me before the Evening of the 10th by Mr. Murphy, Midshipman, whilst I had received Letters from Capt'n Short Subsequent to the 1st and this Letter might have been brought to me as well as the others.

In Consequence of this Letter of Capt'n Shorts desiring an Enquiry, I gave an Order to Capt'ns King and Houstoun and Lieut. Oxley of the Buffalo to go on board the Porpoise inclosing the foregoing letters for their Guidance.
On the 11th the Court sat. And on the next day they reported, with their Minutes of the Enquiry, That Capt'n. Short had appropriated some Green Baize, Wainscot for Conveniences about the Cabin, And that a false Entry had been made in the Ship’s Log Book respecting a Davit having been carried away which was not; And an Anchor Stock expended said to replace the Davit. The Anchor stock had been Sawed into Boards for Captain Short to replace the Ships Stores of Wainscot which had been used by Capt'n. Short. That Captain Short had directed the Gunner to expend 2 Musquets when none were deficient.

That Captain Short had lent the Armourer for some days at the Cape of Good Hope by which the Service was injured by a Carronade being disabled and the Arms in a bad Condition. That also the Boatswains Yeoman was lent to Mr. Fitz in Port Jackson as a Gardener at a time the Ship was refitting.

That the Articles of War had not been read more than twice since the Ship has been in Commission.

That no Officers’ Commissions had been read except Captain Bligh’s and Short’s.

That the Boats Crews had been repeatedly kept up after the hour of twelve at Night during the time the Ship was refitting.

That much harsh language has been used by Captain Short to Lieutenant Tetley.

That the Statement of Capt'n. Short’s Drunkeness at the Cape of Good Hope is true by the Boatswain Gunner and Carpenter’s Evidence, Independent of Lieut’t Tetley’s Evidence.

On Captain Short’s Charge against Mr. Lye They do not in their Conscience believe that any Censure beyond a Reprimand would be made by a Court Martial, Nor do they conceive that the Charge against Lieut. Tetley and Mr. Lye for treating Captain Short with disrespect and exciting insubordination and Mutiny among the Ships Company is at all proved. Nor can they help pointing out to my Notice the Evidence of the Purser and Surgeon (respecting Lieutenant Tetley’s being drunk in his Watch) which they consider entirely shaken—besides which they found the Charge invalidated by the testimony of the Mate of the Watch, Man at the Helm and all the other Evidences questioned in that behalf.

They Submit to me under their present Report how far the Charges against Mr. Lye contains sufficient Grounds for the Confinement he is now in to be tried by a Court Martial which cannot be held in this Country nor can the Prisoner and his Evidences be sent from hence for that purpose without a total hindrance of the Ships Services for want of Officers and Men.
And they finally Submit to my determination whether there be Grounds for a Court Martial on Capt'n. Short.

In Consequence of this Enquiry and a Representation of the Cruelty of shutting Mr. Lye up in his Cabin I gave an Order dated the 13th December to the Surgeons of the Buffalo, of the Colony, And of the New South Wales Corps for them to proceed and state to me the Situation they found Mr. Lye in And they gave Report dated the next day to this Effect:

That they found him confined to a Small Cabin, ill ventilated, and so small as not to admit him to use sufficient Exercise for the preservation of his Health, which, Altho' not very materially impaired at present, Yet that a Continuation of the Confinement in this Climate must eventually prove injurious to his Health, And might produce disease of the most Serious and fatal tendency.

Under all these Circumstances I gave Capt'n. Short an Order dated the 18th December to liberate Mr. Lye from his Confinement, in which he has been for 3 weeks and to do his Duty until an opportunity occurred to try him by a Court Martial on the Charges he had preferred against him in his Letter dated 1st Decr.

In Consequence of the foregoing Order I rec'd a Letter from Capt'n. Short in the Evening of the same day endeavouring to obviate the putting my Order into Execution and declaring he could not do duty with Mr. Lye, and requesting him to be kept in Confinement until he could be brought to a Court Martial. To this I replied, that I expected he would consider the Orders he was under as an Answer to this Application.

On the 19th I received another Letter from Capt'n. Short putting off liberating Mr. Lye under improper Reasons to which I sent him word that he had Orders and I expected he would comply with them.

Accordingly Mr. Lye was liberated.

On the 20th following I received another Letter from Mr. Tetley the first Lieutenant complaining bitterly of Captain Short's Conduct having made him a prisoner to the Ship and telling him he never would quit him till he had answered for the high Charges he had against his life, requesting a Court Martial on Capt. Short according to his Letter of the 15th November last and representing his Situation as truly distressing.

On the 23rd I represented to Capt'n. Short by Order of this date that as the public Service required it, Officers in this remote Situation could not be kept confined, And therefore Mr. Tetley was to have his Liberty until the Lords Commissioners
of the Admiralty Signify their intentions on the Charges he might transmit against Lieut. Tetley.

These Circumstances being ended On Christmas day, two days after, I received a Letter from Capt'n. Short accusing Lieut. Tetley and Mr. Lye of Drunkeness, Unofficerlike behaviour, and other Charges therein contained. In Consequence of this I wrote to Captain Short Lieut. Tetley and Mr. Lye, and I again gave an Order for a Court of Enquiry, which took place the following day, And in consequence of the said Enquiry representing the State of the Ship truly alarming with Captain Short and his Officers quarrelling, that His Majesty's Service as far as related to the Porpoise being useful to the public Duties of the Colony was entirely Suspended by the unfortunate differences which exist on board that Ship between the 2nd Commander, Surgeon and Purser, And first Lieutenant and Master, which might lead me to cause some Change or Separation to take place amongst those Officers and which measure alone could tend to render that Ship fit for public Service.

On the 27th I gave an Order for Mr. Lye to be again liberated, And the next day ordered a Survey on the Stores and Provisions to take place on the 29th instant.

Two days after on the 29th I received another Letter from Lieut. Tetley complaining of a Continuance of Captain Short's Severity and believing his life was not in Safety, Captain Short having prepared Arms loaded and threaten'd he would soon use them.

On the 1st January I received a report of Surveys on the Stores and Provisions remaining on board the Porpoise and gave the following Orders.

1st. To Capt'n. Short to proceed to England in H. M. Ship Buffalo in Consequence of the determination of the Courts of Enquiry which had been held.

2nd. To Governor King to receive Captain Short in the Buffalo for a passage to England.

3rd. To Lieut. John Putland to act as Commander of the Porpoise until the pleasure of the Lords of the Admiralty be known.

4th. To Lieut. Tetley and Mr. Daniel Lye Master of the Porpoise to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to England in His Majesty's Ship Buffalo in Consequence of the Courts of Enquiry which had been held.

About ten o'Clock I sent Lieut. Putland to take Command of the Porpoise, But at Eleven he returned, Capt'n. Short having refused to give up the Command of the Ship, Nor would he permit the Commission I had given to be read.
In consequence of this I sent Lieutenant Putland back again with Captain Houstoun of the Buffalo to enforce my Orders. They returned and informed me that Captn. Short had refused to comply as before, Acting in a violent Manner, Swearing by God the Commission should not be read, upon which I sent Captn. Houstoun and Lieut. Putland back with an Order to put Captn. Short under an Arrest and carry my Orders into Execution which was done.

Concerning Captain Short’s Conduct on this occasion I refer to Captn. Houstoun’s and Lieut. Putland’s Statements.

January 2nd.

This Morning gave Lieut. Putland an Order to allow Captn. Short to be under an Arrest at large to be ready to proceed in the Buffalo and Governor King to receive Captain Short as a prisoner at Large.

On the next day I sent to Captn. Short, Lieut. Tetley, and Mr. Lye the respective Charges which they had made against each other and they requested their Witnesses accordingly.

On the 7th I received Letters from the Carpenter and Boat-swain of the Porpoise stating the deficiency of their Stores being owing to Captain Short ordering them to use but not allowing them to be regularly expended and praying for Relief.

Government House, Sydney, New South Wales, 9th January, 1807.

WM. BLIGH.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.

(Despatch No. 1, per H.M.S. Buffalo; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 31st December, 1807.)


On account of the probability of Extra Expences being incurred on the Public Buildings I feel it incumbent on me to inclose the state they were in on my arrival in this Colony.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure.]


NEW SOUTH WALES, 13TH AUGUST, 1806.

Hawkesbury.—One New Building, intended School, unfinished; One New Granary, with three Floors, one Floor unfinished; Roof and Foundation of Government House totally decayed and untenable; One Old thatched Store unfit for Service.

Toongabbee Stock Yard and Dairy.—The whole of Government Buildings in a decayed state, quite untenable, some fallen down.

SER. I. VOL. VI—C * Note 47.
1807.
25 Jan.


Castle Hill.—One Barn in good repair; One Stone Grainary Floor wants repairing; One New Grainary in an unfinished state; Dwelling and Store Houses wanting Repairs.

Parramatta.—Grainary and Store Houses, the Walls in a decayed State, and the whole in want of new Flooring; Lumber Yard, Blacksmiths', Carpenters', and Wheelers' Shops in bad repair; Saw-pits and Sheds totally decayed; Government House, Inside Wood-work wants repairs, Out-Houses and Stabling wants great repairs; Church covered in, but no Pews or anything but a Pulpit, Tower not half built, Walls broke, and will require re-building.

Sydney Stated at large in a separate account.—Store Houses and Grainary in want of New Flooring and Roofing. A New Building intended for Church in an unfinished state, Tower, East end, and twelve feet of the Front Wall in Ruins and Roof unfinished.

RICH'D ROUSE, Superintendant.
THOS. MOORE, Builder.

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN SYDNEY, AUGT. 13TH, 1806.

The Master Builder's House wants Plaistering, whitewashing, windows repairing, and part of the Foundation given away.

The Dock Yard—wants Sheds for Boats, and to Work under for Saw-Pits; the Blacksmith Shop and Store Houses and Watchman’s Hut wants Plaistering, whitewashing, new Doors and Shutters, rep’g Tiles outside of Staircase, Also New Posts and Railing next the Road.

Wharfinger’s Hut—Wants New windows and doors, Plaistering, whitewashing, a new Chimney, and Tiling repaired.

The Coxwain and Boat's Crew's Hut—Wants Plaistering, Whitewashing, Tiles rep'g, a New Fence, Doors, and Windows.

The Gaol.—In good repair, but wants Additional Cells.

The Watchman’s Hut.—Nearly Down.

The Lumber Yard.—Wants the Blacksmith’s Shop and Shed Whitewash'd, Plaistered, New Doors, Windows, and the Tiling repaired, New Saw-Pitts and Sheds.


Gov’t House and Offices.—Wants New Doors, Windows, window Shutters, lineing and frames, Shingleing, Flooring, whitewashing and Plaistering. All in so rotten a State, wants to be New.

The Judge-Advocate's House.—In good repair; His Office in a bad state—wants to be New.

The Parsonage House.—Wants New doors, Windows, and Fence, Plaistering, Whitewashing, and Tiling repaired.

The Surveyor-Gen’ts House and Offices.—Wants doors and windows, Nearly New whitewashing and Plaister’g; Also new fence.

The Old Guard House.—Nearly Down.

The New Do.—Only Wall’d and Roof’d.

The Dry Store.—Wants New Doors, Windows, and Staircase, Plaistering, whitewashing, and repairing the Tiles, also New Flooring.
The Storekeeper’s House.—In good repair.
The Superintendant’s of the Town Gang House.—Wants new doors and Windows, whitewashing, Plaistering, and Tiles repairing and other wood-work done.
The Executioner’s Hut.—Wants new doors and window Shutters, Fence and Tiles rep’g, Plaistering, and Whitewashing.
Two Gov’t Huts.—Wants Doors, Windows, Tiles, and Fence rep’g, and other wood-work, also Plaistering and whitewashing.
The Sup’t of Blacksmith’s, the Assistant Engineer, Overseer of Town Gang, and Commissary Clerk.—Wants Windows, doors, Tiles, and fence rep’g and other wood-work, also Plaistering and whitewashing.
The Deputy Commissary’s House.—Wants New Doors, Window Sashes, Fence, flooring, Whitewashing and Plaistering, a few panes of Glass, other wood-work done; out-offices the same.
Light Horsemen’s Barracks and Stable.—Wants new Shingleing, Plaistering, Doors, window-Shutters, and other wood-work.
The Two Salt Provision Stores.—Wants the doors and windows nearly new and other wood-work, Tiles rep’g, Plaistering, whitewashing; part of the walls Given way.
The New Church.—The wall at one End down, and the Tower; the roof only half up.
One Wind-mill.—Wants new Plaistering, whitewashing, and rep’g the wood-work.
One New Wind-mill.—Not Finished.
One Old Do. on the fort.—Useless.
The Town Bridge, New.—Part of it down, the other part in a bad State.
The Orphan House.—In good repair; the Offices in a bad state, one Nearly Down.
The Wooden Hospital.—Rotten and decayed; not worth rep’g.
The Other Hospitals.—Wants new Doors, Windows, and shutters, floors Relaying, many panes Glass Broke, whitewashing, and Plaistering, the out-offices some down and others Propt up, also new fence; all the Hospital and Premises in a ruinous State.
The Principal Surgeon’s House and Offices.—Wants Plaistering, whitewashing, and Tileing repaired, with some other wood-work done.
Two Assistant Surgeons’ Barracks.—Wants new doors and Window Shutters, and other Necessary rep’s, Plaistering, and Whitewashing.
Commiss’y Office.—Wants doors and Windows, nearly New, Plaistering, Whitewash’g, Tileing rep’g, and In General in a very Bad State.
Salt Provision Store.—Wants flooring, doors, windows, and Shingleing, and New Cooperage Yard.
Guard House, Daw’s Point.—Wants Plaistering, whitewashing, &c.

SITUATION OF THE MILITARY BARRACKS.
The Surgeon’s Barrack.—Wants Nearly new flooring, the Fence part Rotten, Plaistering, Whitewashing, and Tiles rep’g, with wood-work; out-offices in the same state.
Two Captain’s and Adj’t do.—The same as above.
Military Hospital.—The walls and roof only up.
Five Subalterns’ Barracks.—Wants Plaistering, whitewashing, Tileing rep’g, the out-offices the same, and wants nearly all new
doors and Window Shutters; the Pailing at the Back Intirely Gone.

Two Private Barracks.—Wants Plaistering and Whitewashing, the doors and Windows some of them new, and others rep'g.

Three Subaltern's Barracks.—Not finished; the walls and roof only up; Many of the Bricks gone from the Chimney, and part of the Walls also; The roof will require one-third New Tileing, great Numbers being broke and gone; every Part of the Three Buildings are in a ruinous State.

THOS. MOORE, Builder.
RICH'D ROUSE, Superintendent.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.

(Despatch No. 2, per H.M.S. Buffalo; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 31st December, 1807.)

Government House, Sydney, New South Wales,

Sir, 1st February, 1807.

The inclosed Documents are in Answer to that part of my Instructions* which directed me to enquire how far 15 per Cent. comes to be charged to the Commissary General for the Superintendance of Sale of Articles for Barter, And which I presume applies only to the Naval Officer as explained by Gover­nor King.

I have, &c,

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

MEMORANDUM FROM CAPTAIN KING TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Information to His Excellency Govr. Bligh respecting the 15 p. Cent.

It being noticed in an Instruction You have received "that the Articles sent out for Barter are to be disposed of as usual, but I think it proper to call Your Attention to a Charge of 15 p. Cent. to the Commissary General for the Superintendance of Sales of these Goods, it seems to be a very high Allowance and requires Explanation."

As no such Charge was ever made, the allusion appears to be respecting the 15 p. Cent. Mr. Harris is allowed as Collector of the different Duties, Assessments, etc. for the Support of the Orphan Institution And for what is called the Gaol Fund, to which Office is added that of Naval Officer and Treasurer of the Gaol Fund and Superintending the buildings of the Orphan Institution at Sydney, to explain which, it is necessary to state that, As the eventual Receipts, which depend on the Arrival of Ships, might not admit of a fixed Salary being continued to Mr. Harris, It was considered the allowance of 15 per Cent. on the Collection and Receipts would be the most eligible way of recompensing that Officer for his great trouble and Responsibility.

* Note 3.
The following Statement shews what the Per Centage has amounted to, One Year with another, since the Commencement of the Institution as extracted from the Proceedings and printed Reports Viz.

Mr. Harris began doing Duty as Naval Officer, Collector of all Fees Assessments and Treasurer of the Gaol Fund, August 21st 1801.

The first Assessment accounted for by Mr. Harris was on the 1st August 1801 from which time till the 31st of December 1804 the p. Centage amounted to £572 13 4½

From 1st January to 31st December 1805 £399 15 9

From 1st January to the 12th August 1806 it amounted to 38 13 6

£1,011 2 7½

From 21st August 1801 to the 12th August 1806 being 5 Years the Average is £202 4 6

Any Alteration in the Rate of Per Centage, which it may be deemed necessary to make, I am convinced Mr. Harris will readily accede to, as it was not given by his application, but from a persuasion that his Services deserved such a Recompence.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

COMMISSARY PALMER TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.


Your Excellency having honored me with an Extract from the Secretary of State's letter to you, calling your Excellency's attention to a charge of 15 pr. Cent. to the Commissary General for the superintendance of sales of the Articles sent out for Barter, and requiring an Explanation thereof, In Answer thereto I beg leave to acquaint your Excellency, that conceiving the Secretary of State means that the above charge is made by me, instead of to me, I must therefore say that by an Order of Governor King's, dated the 19th August 1802, I was permitted to make a Charge of 5 pr. Cent. on the Amount of the Annual Supplies to be deducted from the profits of such sales, as a compensation for the extra duty and responsibility attendant on the issuing of such Articles; but as Governor King signified by the same order that this benefit was only to arise to me from the sales of the Articles sent by the Perseus and Coromandel for the period of twelve months, I take leave to enclose a Copy of the said Order, and to represent to Your Excellency, that the great
increase of duties and responsibility of my Office in consequence of the Articles that are disposed of to the inhabitants and by the increase of the population and extent of these Territories, I was induced to memorial the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury stating the above Circumstances and praying that their Lordships would take the same into their consideration, a Copy of which memorial was delivered to Governor King, but never left with their Lordships by my Agent. In such Memorial I prayed their Lordships to be pleased to permit a Continuation of the said Allowance of 5 per Cent. upon the Sales of the Articles to be disposed of for Barter to the inhabitants, I beg leave to enclose to you a Copy of the same and earnestly hope that as neither me, or any person employed under me, derive the most trivial emolument from their situations, Your Excellency will be pleased to sanction my Application to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for the above benefit, that I may be enabled to reward such persons as may be entrusted in the disposal of the said Articles by transmitting such memorial to their Lordships with such remarks as Your Excellency may consider necessary.

I have, &c.
JNO. PALMER, Commiss'y.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

GOVERNOR KING’S ORDERS TO COMMISSARY PALMER.

Sydney, 10th August, 1802.

You are hereby required and directed to receive into your Charge the Investment of Articles for Barter, arrived by the Coromandel and Perseus, Transports, and to exchange them for Grain or Money with such of the Inhabitants as I may grant that indulgence to; and in consequence of directions from His Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 30th of January, 1802, you will observe the following Regulations, Viz.:

1st.—You are to publish a printed Notice stating the general Prices of each Article, with an advance of 50 per Cent. on the prime Cost.

2nd.—To issue no Article without my written Order.

3rd.—Such Articles as are wanted for the Public Use of the Colony you will expend as such, on receiving my separate Orders for that purpose, taking proper Receipts for the same.

4th.—You will credit His Majesty’s Treasury with the Amount of the Prime Cost and charges of Articles sold or bartered.
5th.—You will deduct 5 per Cent. from the profit of the Sales and Exchanges, for this additional trouble to yourself and the storekeepers charged with the Retail.

6th.—After paying Salaries to the two additional Superintendents of £50 a year each, from the profits arising from the Barter or Payment of the said Investments, you will deliver the value of such overplus Profit arising from the said 50 per Cent., into the hands of the Treasurer of the Orphan Fund twice a Year, i.e., on the 20th of July and 20th day of February, taking the Committee’s Receipt for the same as your Voucher.

7th.—You are required to keep a particular and distinct Statement of the Disposal of the several Articles and the Appropriation of the Profits thereof, authentic copies of which you will deliver me half-yearly, to transmit to the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, duplicates of which you will forward to the Secretaries of the Treasury and Commissioners for Auditing Public Accounts.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

THE MEMORIAL OF JOHN PALMER.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury.

THE Memorial of Mr. John Palmer Commissary of Stores and Provisions for the Colony of New South Wales.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH

That your Lordships’ Memorialist was appointed Commissary of this Colony in the Year 1790, and he flatters himself the Duties of that Office have been conducted to the satisfaction of your Lordships and for the public Interest.

That by an Order, dated 19th August, 1802, from Governor King, His Excellency was pleased to allow of a charge being made of 5 p. Cent. on the Amount of the Annual Supplies for the extra duty that attended the issuing out of the Investments (now termed Annual Supplies) and particularly those received by the Coromandel and Perseus in barter for Grain, Copper Coin, or other Colonial Currency, to the Officers, Settlers, etc. whom the Governor might grant Orders to receive certain proportions for their domestic uses, which 5 pr. Cent. was to be allowed to your Memorialist on the profit of 50 pr. Cent. that might arise on such sales of Annual Supplies; but His Excellency the Governor having signified that this Allowance was only to continue for twelve Months on what was then disposed of,
Your Memorialist humbly begs leave to represent to Your Lordships that the immense increase of the Duties of his Office, by being under the necessity of keeping Books for the sales of such Goods distinct from all others, and the barter being chiefly effected in Grain, and also the Extra supplies disposed of to Individuals kept separate, renders the Returns more intricate, and to keep such Accounts obliges your Memorialist to employ additional Clerks to assist in those separate duties, and to pay them out of his own private purse.

That the population and extent of the Colony has greatly increased the duties of Your Memorialist's Office, Your Memorialist most humbly hopes your Lordship will take his Case into consideration and by reason of the great increase of responsibility and duty attached to your Memorialist's situation, and as the most trivial emolument does not arise to him or any persons under him, Your Lordships will be pleased to allow the Commission of 5 pr. Cent. on all such Investments, or Annual and Extra Supplies, disposed of from the Public Stores for Barter which have or may arrive in this Colony for the above purposes, or to give Your Memorialist such other recompence as to Your Lordships may seem meet, which will enable him to defray the unavoidable expense that he is obliged to incur in employing such persons as Clerks etc. as is necessary for his carrying on the Sd. Duties.

And your Memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.,

Jno. Palmer, Commiss'y.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.

(Despatch No. 3, per H.M.S. Buffalo; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 31st December, 1807.)

Government House, Sydney,
Sir,
New South Wales, 1st February, 1807.

I beg leave to inclose herewith a General Statement of the Inhabitants on the Eastern Coast and out Settlements.
A Statement of Provisions remaining in His Majesty's Stores and also the quantity requisite for a future consumption.
Abstract of the remains of Articles sent out for Barter and a request for a further Supply.
Abstract of the remains of Supplies made up to 12 August 1806 and farther demands made for the Year 1807.
A Demand for Stationary.

I have, &c.,
WM. BLIGH.
### General Statement of Inhabitants of His Majesty's Settlement on the Eastern Coast and out-Settlements of New South Wales, the 31st December, 1806.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlements</th>
<th>Civil Department Victualled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Governor and Commander-in-Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parramatta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk Island</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobart Town</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Dalrymple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## General Statement of Inhabitants of His Majesty's Settlement, &c.—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlements</th>
<th>Military Department Victualled</th>
<th>Loyal Association, Sydney and Parramatta</th>
<th>Total of Loyal Association Victualled</th>
<th>Total of Loyal Association from the Stores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Captains</td>
<td>Lieutenants</td>
<td>Ensigns</td>
<td>Adjutant, 1st Quartermaster, 1st Paymaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parramatta</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk Island</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobart Town</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Dalrymple</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### General Statement of Inhabitants of His Majesty's Settlement, &c.—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlements</th>
<th>No. of Prisoners, &amp;c., Victualled from the Stores</th>
<th>No. of different Rations issued.</th>
<th>People not Victualled from the Stores</th>
<th>Free Settlers and Landholders not Victualled.</th>
<th>Weeks Provisions in the Stores at the established Rations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Half.</td>
<td>Half.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quarter.</td>
<td>Quarter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parramatta</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,196</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk Island</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>274</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Dalrymple</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>1,752</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JNO. PALMER, Commiss'y.

Statement of Inhabitants of 1807.

107
Statement of Provisions remaining in H. M. Stores at Port Jackson this 31st Decr., 1806; and of those which are required.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Quantity rem'd in Store</th>
<th>Weekly Issue for 1903 full rations</th>
<th>No. of Wks. each Species will last at the Full Ration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beef and Suet</td>
<td>1610354 lbs</td>
<td>18321 lbs</td>
<td>12 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork</td>
<td>524716</td>
<td>7012</td>
<td>68 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat remaining of that purchased during the year and received in Barter etc.</td>
<td>24½ Bush</td>
<td>19030 lbs</td>
<td>3 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize do do</td>
<td></td>
<td>5709</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat in Stacks belonging to the Crown, not delivered into Store, estimated at</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>19030 lbs</td>
<td>3 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize in the public granary do do</td>
<td>18893 lbs</td>
<td>713½ lbs</td>
<td>26 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td></td>
<td>1610</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wheat averaged at 56 lbs per Bushel

The Supply of Salt Pork necessary to be sent so as to arrive here about Jan'y. 1807, will be a Year's Salt Pork for these Settlements, (Sydney, Parramatta, Hawkesby & Newcastle) being 1903 full Rations equal to 395,824 lbs at Hobart Town for 405 being the present. For 84,656 lbs No. of full rations of Pork... Port Dalrymple one Year for 265 do. do. 55,120 lbs. N.B. Provided the demand for Salt Pork, sent by the Alexander, dated 1st Novr. 1806, is not complied with. 535,600 lbs.

About 12 Acres of Callanawes are growing, and will be ready to plough about February next, by which time 12 Acres more will be sown, and will be issued as a substitute for Maize etc.

The quantity of Wheat that will be required this Year to victual the numbers of Civil, Military and Prisoners which are unavoidably allowed Rations from the Public Stores, along with the out-Settlements (Port Dalrymple and the Derwent) and likewise to furnish seed for the Ground cultivated by Government at these Settlements will be at least 20,000 Bushels, unless the rice contracted for by Governor King should arrive. 266 acres now planted will be reaped about April next, the greater part of which will be required for the Stock to enable them to work, besides which it is recommended that the Rations of Grain there will be required about 7000 Bushels for the settlement. For the use of the Colonial Vessels, etc etc none wanted as a supply is expected by the Sydney that was contracted for by Governor King.
1807. 1 Feb.

**Abstract of the Remains of Annual Supplies sent from England for Barter with the Inhabitants of New South Wales for Grain, Swine's Flesh etc. up to the 31st Decr. 1806 including the Supply p. the Sinclair and the Demand made the 12th August 1806 with a Request for a further Supply for Barter for the Year 1807 supposing that for 1806 being on the Way.**

*This was a lengthy return relating to miscellaneous articles of stores. A copy of it will be found in a volume in series II.*

**Enclosure No. 4.**

*A copy of this return is not available.*

**Enclosure No. 5.**

Sydney, New South Wales, Jany., 1807.

**Demand for Stationary etc. for the use of the Governor's and Commissary's Office at Sydney in New South Wales being a Duplicate Demand of that made on the 12th August last to enable him to supply the different Settlements at Port Dalrymple, Derwent etc.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Governor's Office</th>
<th>Commissary's Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Superfine Royal</td>
<td>Two Reams</td>
<td>Two Reams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary Do</td>
<td>Three Do.</td>
<td>Two Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foolscap Gilt</td>
<td>One Eighth</td>
<td>One Dozen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. plain</td>
<td>Half</td>
<td>Twelve in No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blotting paper</td>
<td>Two</td>
<td>Eight Doz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demy fine</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thick post</td>
<td>Two</td>
<td>Six in No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thin Do.</td>
<td>Two</td>
<td>One hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartridge paper fine for Mess books</td>
<td>Two</td>
<td>One Gross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Two</td>
<td>One Skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quills</td>
<td>Three thousand</td>
<td>Six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wax</td>
<td>Four lbs.</td>
<td>One Roll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish Wafers</td>
<td>Two lb.</td>
<td>Fifty six lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penknives</td>
<td>Two Dozen</td>
<td>Six in No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorandum Books</td>
<td>Twelve in No.</td>
<td>Two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Ink Do.</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>One lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slates</td>
<td>Six in No.</td>
<td>Six Doz. pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slate Pencils</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>Two Bottles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best Black Lead Do.</td>
<td>Six in No.</td>
<td>Six Pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia Leather</td>
<td>One Set</td>
<td>Three Doz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rough Calf</td>
<td>Six</td>
<td>Two Doz. pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parchment</td>
<td>One Thousand</td>
<td>Two in No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasteboards</td>
<td>One lb.</td>
<td>Six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India Rubbers, large Bottles</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ledgers Demy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rules Ebony of Sizes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrow Green Ribbon for Dispatches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pounce</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tape Red</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin Ruling Pens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ink Stands for Offices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter Books for the Use of the Settlements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book binder's Tools compleat consist'g of Presses, Letters of sizes, Pallets etc. etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Font) Printing Types (the old being worn out, to consist of one Font, small Picca Roman 200 Wt. italic 20 Wt. 20 lb. Pearl Ash to be careful the Font is compleat...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

App'd.—Wm. BLIGH.

JNO. PALMER, Commiss'y.
1807. Requisition for Stationery for the Judge-Advocate's Office.

I have the Honor of representing to Your Excellency that since my appointment of Judge Advocate of this Territory, now almost six Years, I have neither Stationery for public service or any allowance whatever on that account. As the duties of my Office has been from Year to Year considerably increasing, and the consequent additional consumption of that Article, I beg leave to request Your Excellency will make the necessary application that Stationary may either be supplied me or that I may receive such a yearly sum as may be thought adequate to purchase it, which has heretofore cost me £20 per Annum.

I must further trouble Your Excellency by observing that if the Statutes at large from 1796 to this period were sent, they would be of great public utility as some penal Acts have passed during that interval which might be particularly useful in this Colony and the trials at the Old Baily and Hicks' Halls* would likewise be very serviceable.

I have, &c.,

Rd. Atkins, J.-A.

Approved with respect to the Books but as to the Stationary I beg leave only to state that I believe the Expense is considerable in his department.

Wm. Bligh.

Governor Bligh to the Right Hon. William Windham.

(Despatch No. 4, per H.M.S. Buffalo; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 31st December, 1807.)

Government House, Sydney,

Sir,

New South Wales, 1st February, 1807.

By my Letters of the 26th August and 5th November last I had the honor to inform you of applications being made to me by Captain Short Commander of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise under my orders, Mr. Townson and a Mr. Bunker for Land signified to be granted by Mr. Secretary Cooke's Letters to them, and accordingly under that authority I permitted them to look out for the respective tracts they would approve of, when I received directions to locate the same.

Until the 8th of last Month I had no farther application, when Captain Short after two Naval Courts of Enquiry on Charges made against him by his Officers, and he against them, and had been superceded in the Command of the Porpoise on the first of the same Month to return home in Order to be tried by a Court Martial, wrote to me a Letter requesting a tract which he pointed

*Note 23.
out, and offered Bills of a Mr. Simeon Lord a resident here, which on no account would I have taken, in payment for Cows.

The conduct of Captain Short has been so irritating, vexatious, and oppressive, indeed also so extremely obnoxious to the Colony, that I directed my Secretary to write to him that as circumstances were changed I had no farther answer to give to his Letter.

I designed only to have sent Captain Short and his Officers home for their Charges to be legally determined; but he violently refused to obey my orders to give up the Command of the Ship, in consequence of which I put him under an Arrest, in which state he leaves the Country and I have transmitted distinct and complete documents to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty respecting him, who I trust and hope will not return to disturb, as he has done, my public and private attention to the good of this Colony.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.

(Despatch No. 6, per H.M.S. Buffalo; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 31st December, 1807.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 1st February, 1807.

Having directed the Commissary to make a Statement of such Sums of Money as may be absolutely necessary to be drawn for the Support of the Colony I beg leave to enclose the same, but I assure you, Sir, it shall be lessened by every means in my power as well as every expenditure of Public Stores; and I have a hope the general Expence will in a short time be such as to meet Your Approbation.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure.]

COMMISSARY PALMER TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir, Sydney, 1 Feby., 1807.

In consequence of the Inundation last Year which destroyed nearly the whole of the Grain at the Hawkesbury and from the failure of the Crops of Wheat this Year throughout the Colony, which has caused the price of Grain to be considerably higher than heretofore, I have calculated the quantity of Grain that will be unavoidably required for the purpose of victualling the Civil and Military, Prisoners and others who receive their Rations from the Public Stores, and find that at least Ten Thousand Bushels of Wheat at 14s. 9d. and Twenty
1807.
1 Feb.
Commissary Palmer's statement of the probable expenditure.

Thousands Bushels of Maize at Six Shillings which is the least price the Grain can possibly be procured at this Year, and for which purpose there will be a necessity of drawing Bills on His Majesty's Treasury for about the Sum of Twelve Thousand pounds, which, with the Grain we may expect to receive in payment of the Government Debts, will be sufficient for the consumption of Grain for the Current Year; but in the event of the arrival of the Sydney not more than half the quantity of the above mentioned Grain will be required, consequently only half of the above Sum will be wanted, yet I must observe that the Sum of Eight Thousand Nine hundred Pounds will be required to be drawn for, for the purpose of paying for the Four hundred Tons of Rice at Twenty Pounds p. Ton and the Fifteen Tons of Sugar at £60 p. Ton contracted for by Order of Governor King.

I have, &c.,

John Palmer, Commiss'y.

Governor Bligh to the Right Hon. William Windham.

(Despatch No. 7, per H.M.S. Buffalo; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 31st December, 1807.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 1st February, 1807.

I have the honor to inclose a Copy of Lieutenant Colonel Collins's Letter to me of the 18th October last, with a Statement of the Settlement under his Command.

I have, &c.,

Wm. Bligh.

[Enclosures.]

[A copy of Lieutenant-Governor Collins' despatch, dated 18th October, 1806, with a general statement of the inhabitants, provisions in store and return of quarterly employment at Hobart, will be found in volume I, series III.]

Governor Bligh to the Right Hon. William Windham.

(Despatch No. 8, per H.M.S. Buffalo; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 31st December, 1807.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 1st February, 1807.

I beg leave to inclose Reports of the Entries and Clearances of Vessels in and from Port Jackson between the 12th of August 1806 and the 31st of December following.

I have, &c.,

Wm. Bligh.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time of Entry</th>
<th>Vessel's Name</th>
<th>Master's Name</th>
<th>Number of Tons</th>
<th>Number of Casks</th>
<th>Number of Barrels</th>
<th>Where and When Registered</th>
<th>Where and When Built</th>
<th>Owner's Name</th>
<th>General Cargo</th>
<th>From Whence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1806, Feb. 20</td>
<td>Albion</td>
<td>C. Richardson</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Deptford...</td>
<td>London...</td>
<td>Wilson, Campbell &amp; Co</td>
<td>See Appendix A</td>
<td>England...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Alexander</td>
<td>R. D. Brooks</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Quebec...</td>
<td>London...</td>
<td>John Locke</td>
<td>Do Do B</td>
<td>Do...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Sept.</td>
<td>Argo</td>
<td>J. N. Baden</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Foreign...</td>
<td>London...</td>
<td>Hulles &amp; Co.</td>
<td>58 Ton Sperm Oil</td>
<td>Coast...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Oct.</td>
<td>Aurora</td>
<td>A. Mervinck</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Melford...</td>
<td>Biddelford...</td>
<td>D. Sterberk</td>
<td>44 Do Do 600 S. Skins</td>
<td>Do...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Santa Anna</td>
<td>C. McLaren</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>All...</td>
<td>London...</td>
<td>Prize to the Port at Prince's...</td>
<td>See Appendix C</td>
<td>Taken, 20 of June, 1806...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Nov.</td>
<td>Atlantic</td>
<td>Wm. Swain</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Prize...</td>
<td>London, 1806...</td>
<td>Messrs. Enderby</td>
<td>750 Barrels Sperm Oil</td>
<td>Coast...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Dec.</td>
<td>King George</td>
<td>Wm. Moody</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Syd., N.S.W.</td>
<td>Syd., N.S.W.</td>
<td>Lord &amp; Co.</td>
<td>53 Ton black Oil, 3,000 S. Skins</td>
<td>South'd...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Argo</td>
<td>J. Baden</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Foreign...</td>
<td>London...</td>
<td>Hulles &amp; Co.</td>
<td>90 Ton Sperm Oil</td>
<td>Coast...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Star</td>
<td>J. Wilkinson</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Calculata...</td>
<td>London...</td>
<td>14,000 Seal Skins</td>
<td>South'd Islands...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**APPENDIX.**

A. General Cargo of the Ship Albion: 50 Ton of Salt, 66 Firkins Butter, 50 Boxes Cheese, 2 Punch'n Hams, 60 H'hs Porter, 54 Casks bottled do. 29 and h'l Chests P. Wine, 17 Do. Sherry, 70 Cases Hollands, 42 Do. Brandy, 9 Do. Cherry do. 8 Punch. J. Rum. 6 Do. F. Brandy. 1 Do. Holled. 17 Crates, 26 Casks Bottles. 4 Cases Stationary, 21 Trunks, 3 Cases. 2 Boxes Haberdashery, 16 Bales and 11 Casks Shoes. 15 Boxes and 2 Casks Hatts. 13 Trunks 2 Casks Shoes. 2 Cases Perumery. 3 Cases 2 Casks Sardery, 5 Casks and 4 Bundles Turnery Ware. 300 Boxes Soap. 9 Boxes Tobacco Pipes. 25 Casks Nails. 8 Casks, 1 Case and 3 Bundles Ironmongery. 250 Iron Pots. 8 Bundles roll'd Iron, 30 Bundles Iron Hoops. 1 Cask Rivets. 18 Bundles Spades. 3 Anchors. 3 Boxes Tin Plates. 6 Sheets Lead. 6 Casks Shot. 2 Cases leaden Pipes. 174 Bars Iron. 3 Anchors. 2 Gunwells. 3 Casks Paint. 1 Do. Lamp Black. 40 Jars Oil. 25 Kgs Varnish. 6 Cables. 3 Saws. 58 Coll Cordage. 3 Casks Line and Twine.

B. General Cargo of the Ship Alexander: 1 Trunk Boots and Shoes. 1 Case Gamblets. 1 Trunk Hosiery. 1 Bale Flannel. 2 Do. Blankets. 3 Bales Hardware. 4 Do. Tool Chests. 8 Cases Cordials. 20 Bolts Canvas. 5 Coll Cordage. 8 Barrels Pitch and Tar. 40 Cheese. 60 rolls Tobacco. 50 Bags Sugar. 10 bags Coffee. 193 Gall. Rum. 2 H'hs Brandy. 44 Pigs Lead. 12 Do. Sheet Lead. 2 Casks Shot. 40 Bundles Iron Hoops. 40 Gall. Wine.

C. General Cargo of the Ship St. Anna: 300 Boxes Pitch. 1,341 Hides Tar. 145 Cedar Planks. 112 Small Do. 48 larger Do. 292 pt. Brazil Wood. 373 Stones. 688 Small Do. for Ballast. 54 Hides. Tallow. 3 Packages con'g earthenware Funnels. 2 Boxes Soap. 15 ps. Strip'd Cotton. 24 Veils.

J. Harris, Naval Officer.
**SHIPPING RETURN.**

A List of Ships and Vessels which have cleared Outwards from the Harbour of Port Jackson, in His Majesty's territory of New South Wales, between the 12th day of August, 1806, and the 31st day of December following, with the lading of each vessel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time of entry</th>
<th>Vessel's name</th>
<th>Master's Name</th>
<th>No. of Tons</th>
<th>Guns</th>
<th>No. of Men.</th>
<th>Where and when built.</th>
<th>Where and when registered.</th>
<th>Owner's name</th>
<th>General Cargo</th>
<th>Whither bound.</th>
<th>Where bond given.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Fortune</td>
<td>Hy. Moore</td>
<td>922</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prize</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Mestier &amp; Co.</td>
<td>60 tons of coals, 86 pigs of copper, some spars</td>
<td>Bengal</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Vulture</td>
<td>Thos. Folger</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Mather &amp; Co.</td>
<td>500 barrels sperm oil</td>
<td>Coast</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>R'd and Mary</td>
<td>Jaa. Lucas</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dartmouth</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Spencer &amp; Co.</td>
<td>100 &quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>King George</td>
<td>Wm. Moody</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Lord &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Ballast</td>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Argo</td>
<td>J. Baden</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td>London</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Hulletts &amp; Co.</td>
<td>58 tons sperm oil</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Oct.</td>
<td>Sinclair</td>
<td>J. H. Jackson</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>North of England</td>
<td>Hull</td>
<td>Wm. Osbourne</td>
<td>60 tons coals, 3,000 ft. oak</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sophia</td>
<td>Jn. Walker</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bordeaux</td>
<td>Prize</td>
<td>Campbell &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Ballast</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Albion</td>
<td>C. Richardson</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>Deptford</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Ballast</td>
<td>Whaling</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>E. Bunker</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Prize</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Whaling</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Aurora</td>
<td>A. Meryck</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td>Melford</td>
<td>Biddeford</td>
<td>D. Sterbeck</td>
<td>44 tons sperm oil, 600 seal skins</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Dec.</td>
<td>Atlantic</td>
<td>Wm. Swain</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Enderby &amp; Co.</td>
<td>750 barrels sperm oil</td>
<td>Whaling</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

J. HARRIS, Naval Officer.
GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.

(Geplatch No. 9, per H.M.S. Buffalo; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 31st December, 1807.)

Sir,

Government House, Sydney, 1st Feby., 1807.

I beg leave to inclose from Mr. Jamison principal Surgeon of the Colony, a demand for Medicines and Surgical Instruments which are much wanted; with respect to his other papers I have not yet been able to satisfy myself in the propriety of them, very few Sick having been in the Hospital, but more able Assistants are certainly required.

I have, &c.

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

SURGEON JAMISON’S RETURN OF THE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

A List of the Medical Gentlemen in the Colony of New South Wales, with the respective Stations where they are doing Duty.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Jas. Thompson</td>
<td>First Assistant, on leave of Absence Mr. Chas. Throsby doing his duty at Kingston, Hunter’s River, a distant Settlement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. D. Wentworth</td>
<td>Second Assistant, at Parramatta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Jas. Mileham</td>
<td>Third Assistant, at do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. John Savage</td>
<td>Fourth Assistant, In Europe under sentence of a Court Martial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Jacob Mountgarrett</td>
<td>Acting Assistant Surgeon, Port Dalrymple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Jas. Luttrell</td>
<td>do. Sydney.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Conolan</td>
<td>do. Norfolk Island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Thos. Arndell</td>
<td>do. Hawkesbury, a Settlement which extends Seventy Miles on the Banks of the River.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Being a Stranger to the intentions of His Majesty’s Ministers, I most humbly beg leave to observe that my motives for making the present representations are that no blame may be attached to me hereafter, and here I have to remark that Five of the Medical Gentlemen now doing duty in this Colony and its Dependencies are only Acting; should they resign their Colonial Appointments and retire, as they have not been confirmed, what will be the situation of those Settlements where they are doing duty; exclusive of this evil there are Settlements at this moment destitute of a resident Assistant Surgeon; in my former Letter I have only wrote for Six additional Assistants, and they would then have more patients to attend to than any other description.
of Surgeons in His Majesty’s Service, either by Sea, or Land, after this official communication, I trust no reprehensibility will be attached to him who has the Honor to be with greatest respect, &c.,

THOS. JAMISON,
Principal Surgeon.

Sydney, Octr. 20th, 1806.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

SURGEON JAMISON TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir, Sydney, 21st Jan., 1807.

In reply to Your Excellency’s Letter of this date, I beg leave to inform you that I wrote for Six additional Assistant Surgeons, but as I am an entire stranger to the intentions of His Majesty’s Ministers respecting this Colony, I beg to state for their information that there are three Gentlemen now Acting at remote Settlements, if they are confirmed, and Two others appointed in the room of Messrs. Thompson and Savage (provided those Gentlemen are not returning to this Colony, the former’s leave of Absence having a considerable time elapsed). I conceive that Number will be sufficient to discharge the Medical duty of this Colony for the present, at the same time I have to request you will be pleased to transmit my former Letter to His Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies Abroad as it contains regulations which I have proposed for the General Hospital—should they meet your approbation I would thank you to give them the Necessary support.

I have, &c.,

THOS. JAMISON,
Principal Surgeon to the Colony.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

[This letter, dated 6th May, 1805, was a duplicate of that transmitted by Governor King in a despatch to under secretary Cooke, dated 22nd May, 1805.]

[Enclosure No. 4.]

SURGEON JAMISON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Sydney, May 2nd, 1805.

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

I have, &c.,

THOS. JAMISON,
Principal Surgeon.

Appd.—Wm. BLIGH.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

SURGEON JAMISON TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir,

Sydney, 1st Feby., 1807.

It is with much concern, I state to Your Excellency the distressed state of the General Hospital for want of many essential Medicines, and here it may be necessary to remark, that the Colony requires a much greater supply at the present period than what it formerly did, the Number of Inhabitants at the different Settlements are between Eight and Nine Thousand, and those Settlements are chiefly supplied from hence, which greatly increases the expenditure of Medicine at the General Hospital.

In February, 1804, I made an Official representation to Governor King, wherein I stated that the Medicines for the use of the Colony were nearly expended, of the esentials there was a material deficience, that a general supply could only obviate the evils that must insue from want of the above Necessary resources, requesting an Official communication of the purport of my Letter to His Majesty's Minister, which would doubtless lead to a removal of the embarrassments I then felt in the discharge of the duties of a Situation, which it was my first ambition to discharge with satisfaction to others and credit to myself.

Since that period no general Supply has been received, a few Medicines came in the William Pitt, they were deficient in quantity as well as of many esential Medicines; under those circumstances, I again feel myself compelled to represent that a great want of almost every kind of Medicines still exists, and I most respectfully beg leave to point out the Absolute necessity of a general Supply, but in order to prevent Government incurring any unnecessary expence by sending out Medicines that are not wanted, I herewith enclose a Schedule of those that are absolutely required, with the quantities I wish of each attached thereto.
Should this measure meet Your Excellency's Approbation, I trust your Official Communication of the tendency of this Letter to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies will effectually remove the embarrassments I have hitherto so justly complained of.

I have, &c.,

THOS. JAMISON,
Principal Surgeon.

Approved:—WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

SURGEON JAMISON TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir,

Sydney, 1st November, 1806.

On my personal application to Your Excellency for leave to return to Europe, you informed me that it would be necessary to obtain leave from His Majesty's Ministers, I have therefore to request you would be pleased to lay my application for that purpose before the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies Abroad.

I beg leave to state for the information of His Majesty's Ministers that I have served His Majesty upwards of Twenty Six Years, constantly in actual Service, Eight Years of the above period I served in the Royal Navy, and I have served in this Colony since its first establishment: during the whole of that time I only once applied for leave of Absence.

The dispersed state of my Family and my anxiety of having them under my own protection in this Country, where I am endeavouring to provide a comfortable maintenance for their future support, renders me truly solicitous to obtain leave of Absence to return to Europe for the sole purpose of collecting my scattered Family, and returning hither with them immediately.

In order to prevent any inconveniency arising to the Settlement for the want of Medical Assistance, I will if permitted find a substitute ere I leave the Colony to do my duty during my absence, as this has been permitted in more instances than one I trust there will be no objections made to this.

I have, &c.,

THOS. JAMISON,
Principal Surgeon.

Approved when fit Persons are sent out to hold his Place:

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

(Despatch No. 5, per H.M.S. Buffalo; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 31st December, 1807.)

Government House, Sydney,
Sir, New South Wales, 4th February, 1807.

I have the honor to inclose for your information, a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Paterson requesting that the Officers of the New South Wales Corps who are in England may be directed to join their Regiment, and likewise that it may be augmented in the number of Privates—to this letter I beg leave to draw your attention and to the Returns made to the Secretary of War, the application appearing to me extremely necessary. I also inclose the Lieutenant Colonel’s demand for Stationary.

I have, &c.,
WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir, Sydney, 1st February, 1807.

From the great deficiency at present of Officers for the various duties imposed on the New South Wales Corps under my Command and the very inadequate number of the Corps in general to perform the Common routine of Duty at Head Quarters and the detached Settlements and outposts, I feel myself bound in duty to request Your Excellency will be pleased to signify in your Official Letter to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State the necessity there exists of an Augmentation to the Military Force of this Colony, and that the Officers belonging to the Regiment in England may be ordered to join. I must acquaint Your Excellency that by Letter, dated the 9th of Augt., 1804, I represented to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief the inability of the Corps to discharge the various duties to which the situation of this Colony calls His Majesty’s Forces, and had His Royal Highness’s Answer that an Augmentation should be considered of as early as possible, but that not having taken place except by the Old Men sent out to the Corps from the Royal Veteran Battalion and who are totally unfit for duty in this Colony, I trust I may be excused now urging it again, as highly Conducive to His Majesty’s Service.

I have, &c.,
WM. PATERSOIN,
Lt. Col., N. S. Wales Corps.
1807.
4 Feb.

Paterson's requisition for stationery.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir,

Sydney, 1st Febry., 1807.

As I have not been allowed any Stationery since I took the Command at Port Dalrymple, and as I have been under the necessity of Supplying the Deputy Commissary etc. with that Article, I trust your Excellency will have the goodness to recommend that an adequate supply may be furnished me Annually, or an allowance made me to defray the expence, as well as that which I have already incurred, and which I can but ill afford out of my Salary as Lieut. Governor.

I have, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

1807.
7 Feb.

Report on the wheat harvest.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.

(Genral despatch, per H.M.S. Buffalo; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 31st December, 1807.)

Government House, Sydney, New South Wales,

Sir, 7th February, 1807.

I have now the honor to communicate to you the state of this Colony, in addition to my former Despatches in November last by the Alexander, since which the Wheat Harvest has been got in, and by a laborious personal examination I have ascertained its produce to be extremely short of what it was first expected. This, together with the Inundation, may be attributed to the Seed last Season being very much damaged by the Moth, to the probability that a part of the Seed which was sown did not vegetate, to the Seed being very scarce (whereby many of the Settlers did not sow much more than half the quantity they would have done on an Acre), and to the Season being wet, so that the Seed in many places rotted in the Ground; these calamitous circumstances are severely felt, and would be alarming but for the Harvest of Maize, which is now coming on, and will be productive if no Floods take place before it is gathered; nevertheless, both Wheat and Maize will be very scanty to provide Seed and Food until next Year, the smallness of the Maize Crop being owing to there not having been sufficient to Crop the ground.

There were 5,046 Acres of Wheat sown, and its produce I calculate to be 53,198 Bushels, which is ten Bushels per Acre, from whence, deducting 12,000 Bushels for Seed, there remains 41,198 for consumption.
There were 3,120 Acres of Maize planted, which may produce 59,475 Bushels at twenty Bushels per Acre, from whence, deducting 500 Bushels for Seed, there remains 58,975 Bushels for consumption.

The Wheat and Maize added together make 190,173 Bushels, which for 8,000 souls gives 13 lbs. per Week for each Person; this is very little when we consider that the great scarcity of animal food will cause a greater consumption of Grain, and the inconsiderate Settlers will use more than is really necessary; besides what may be wanted for the Shipping and the feeding of Swine, Poultry, and Cattle, which is the support of the greatest part of the people. There is no immediate relief to be expected, except the arrival of the Sydney with four hundred Tons of Rice, which Governor King sent for last April, and we are hourly expecting; but Mr. Campbell, a Merchant here, has my permission to send a Brig to China, by which I hope to have a small supply of Rice (about Eighty Tons) in the course of eight months. To enter into farther means to get relief would not be wise, as it cannot be here in time. We must therefore struggle through until next Harvest, which will teach the Settlers to be more provident and industrious than by any admonition whatever; considerable importation would lead to great indifference, as it would reduce the price of Grain, and not make it worth their while to grow it; but when they begin to find a regular market for their Grain, agriculture will be the chief pursuit both here and at the out-Settlements.

The Harvest thus unproductive has its other consequent evils; the settler is slow in bringing the Grain to Sale and extravagant in his Price, which some designing Men are underhand encouraging. I have fixed 14s. 9d. per Bushel as Government price to those who will supply us, and 15s. for such Wheat as may be returned into Store as payment for Government Debts; and have offered Cattle in exchange for Wheat, and am adopting such means as may be a farther security to our getting a sufficiency for the consumption of the Persons under Government; but such a distressed state have I found the Colony in that we are obliged to get Grain how we can for present use and at a high Price, having not above 1,200 Bushels unthreshed at Government Farm, which must be reserved to the last; at present I am sorry to observe that the little Wheat which is brought to market sells from 20s. to 24s. per Bushel, but which I hope, when the Settlers generally begin to thresh, and the Maize Harvest comes in, will be reduced to the Price which we have offered, and according to a promise they have made, we shall be better supplied.
By the Returns it will be seen that the Derwent and Port Dalrymple were without Grain, but their Crops of Wheat by the accounts I have received were promising and must be now reaped, their wants are for the present relieved, and we are preparing to send Port Dalrymple the further Supplies I have in my power to do, and which could not be done before, because we had not a grain of Wheat to send them, and they will still be in great want if the Supplies already demanded from England by Governor King do not arrive in time.

Our Stock of Horned Cattle are doing extremely well, and will in time secure the Country against all want of that kind of Food, and I shall endeavour to increase it by taking, if practicable, some of the Wild Cattle which I have seen in the Cow Pastures.

These fine Animals are increasing fast, and will Stock the country if they are kept free of any molestation by private individuals settling where they are, and at present computed to be about Four Thousand; but I think the number overrated. I am given to understand that it was Government's intention they should be undisturbed, and the principle was acted upon until Mr. McArthur, in 1805, came from England with an order to occupy Land in the range of those Animals, which Governor King allowed him to do, under some agreement that my Lord Camden was to decide whether he was to remain there, or receive another allotment of Land as an equivalent; on this subject I beg leave, Sir, to refer to Governor King, who can point out, as he has done to me, the bad consequences which will attend giving Grants of Land in that neighbourhood, on the West side of the Nepean, and which he thinks has been done through some miscomprehension of its consequence to the increase of the Wild Herds, connected with the breeding of Sheep, while there is abundance of Land on this side the River, which is very eligible, unless the occupancy was equally allowable to all.

The Sheep in time will increase in number and quality, both in Carcass and in the Fleece; but the latter is not an object which every one can yet entirely attend to. Herdsmen are scarce, and if a few Individuals were to have all the Servants they pretend should be allowed them to this pursuit, the Agriculturist would want his Labourer, and the Inhabitants Grain for their common consumption.

In general, Animal Food is a greater object to the proprietors of Sheep than the Fleece, as there is an immediate demand for it. When there were a few Thousand Sheep, a more particular
attention could be paid to them, and they doubled their numbers in two years and a half; but now, being increased to twenty thousand and upwards, and not having equal means to take care of them, the increase is not so great, as may be seen by the Returns.

Our utmost exertions must likewise be to Agriculture to supply the Shipping, and the collateral advantages of a Wool Trade will then be supported by competent means.

When my observations on this Country are more matured, I shall think it my duty to submit them to you, Sir; but in the meantime, I take the liberty to recommend the Reverend Mr. Marsden, who now goes Home in the Buffalo, as a Person who can give a proper and just Idea of its Nature and Soil, and any general information, should you require it, having made it his particular study.

It may be proper for me now to inform you, Sir, that besides all the attention which is required to the encouragement of agricultural pursuits and protection of the out-Settlements, there is much for me to do in the Police of the Country (Magistracy not being arrived to that dignity which it should be); in its state of Defence; in repairs and completion of the Public Works and Churches—as stated in the Returns; in regulating Private Buildings and Schools in the Towns; and the watching over the rising generation and impressing upon their minds, by instruction, what has been entirely neglected by their Parents in Moral and Christian Duties; but there are a vast number who have no Parents, the Mothers being dead and their Fathers having left the Country as either Sailors, Soldiers, or Prisoners who became free.

In no Country could there occur more obstacles in gaining these ends, for besides the natural habits of the Prisoner tending to obstruct every attempt, the Settlers are by no means of that character which teaches industry and good-will.

But under all these disadvantages I have the fullest confidence of being able to produce, in due time, some change for the better, and see the Colony assume a more cheering aspect than it does at present.

The Inhabitants are healthy and Marriages increase; in my late Surveys I ascertained the Married Women were 395; Legitimate Children, 807; Natural Children, 1,025.

By my Instructions I am commanded to account for the allowance which has been granted to the Commissary-General of 15 p. cent. that he has hitherto received on the Sale of Articles for
1807.
7 Feb.

Barter; and in answer to which I beg leave to refer to Governor King's and the Commissary's answers thereon, which accompany this despatch, whereby it appears the Per Centage was to the Naval Officer on Monies he received for certain Duties levied for the Orphan School and Gaol Funds.

It is also recommended to me to persevere in the system laid down by Governor King of a rigorous prohibition of any quantity of Spirits without a licence from me for that purpose. This I shall rigidly attend to; it has been a great evil in this Country; but its being used by way of barter has added to its pernicious effects more than by the quantity imported beyond all conception.

The regulation respecting Spirits has been by permits from the Governor to Individuals to receive certain quantities when a Ship arrived, at the market price (about 8 or 9 Shillings p'r Gallon), and allowed to be bartered away at 20s. p'r Gallon by General Orders; but such various ways are adopted that the holder enhances its value from three to five pounds, and even eight has been given by unfortunate People who will not do without it.

A Sawyer will cut one hundred feet of Timber for a Bottle of Spirits—value two shillings and sixpence—which he drinks in a few hours; when for the same labour he would charge two Bushels of Wheat, which would furnish Bread for him for two Months; hence those who have got no Liquor to pay their Labourers with are ruined by paying more than they can possibly afford for any kind of Labour which they are compelled to hire Men to execute, while those who have Liquor gain an immense advantage.

At Harvest, or shortly after, those who have got Spirits go or send their Agents to purchase Wheat, and frequently take from the thoughtless Settler two and three Bushels of Wheat for a Bottle of Spirits (which cost the Proprietor only half a Crown), and in the same proportion for any part of his Stock.

On this account principally it is that the Farmers are involved in Debt, and either ruined by the high price of Spirits, or the high price of Labour, which is regulated thereby; while the unprincipled holder of Spirits gets his work done at a cheap rate and amasses considerable property.

A Settler has been known often to give an Acre of Wheat for two Gallons of Spirits, to satisfy his labourer, or for his own use, which would maintain him a whole Year.

These are but few of the evils attending this pernicious Traffic, nevertheless the barter of Spirits has its Advocates; but only those plead in its favor who are ignorant of its effects, or those very few who have imported a large quantity and gain immensely by it.
I have considered this Spirit business in all its bearings, and am come to a determination to prohibit the barter being carried on in any way whatever; it is absolutely necessary to be done to bring labour to a due value and support the farming interest. The importation which has been allowed will be continued, but not in a greater quantity, however less I may reduce it; thus, while the value of the commodity is reduced to a proper standard, the consumption will not be increased, no evil having happened from that cause, but from the limited use of it, by barter. The Licenses for Public-Houses are the same number they have hitherto been, but under certain restrictions and penalties, which will go so far as is practicable to support my intended purpose.

In addition to the reasons already given to prohibit the barter of Spirits, is the strong temptation it holds out to the Settlers and other Inhabitants to erect private Stills, which tend to destroy not only the Grain but the industry and morals of the People. The practice of distillation has been so general that the late Governor found it necessary to prohibit it under certain fines and penalties, and to offer Emancipations, free Pardons, and pecuniary remunerations to those who would give information of Persons employed in this ruinous Work; but the effect has not yet been produced, as this practice still continues in violation of every order and vigilance of the Police. I am aware that prohibiting the barter of Spirits will meet with the marked opposition of those few who have so materially enriched themselves by it.

The part of my Instructions directing my attention to the moral and religious education of the Colony is peculiarly the object of my attention, and everything shall be done for the education of the Children.

We have now all our Artificers employed building the Church of Sydney, which I hope will be completed, or nearly so, in six Months.

The Church at Parramatta will then be our next object, which has been left unfinished to the present day, not a Pew being in it; it will take about five or six months to complete it.

At the Hawkesbury we have turned a large Building into a Temporary Church, which will be fitted up while we are proceeding with the others.

The Reverend Mr. Marsden has had no Person to assist him for the last six Years, until just before I arrived, when a Mr. Fulton returned from Norfolk Island to do the duty while he is absent; this Gentleman had the misfortune to be sent to this Country from Ireland in 1798, and since emancipated by Governor King, but holds no Commission; he has done the duty of a Clergyman
1807.
7 Feb.

Necessity for additional clergy.

at Norfolk Island by order of Governor King; his character has been like a moral, good Man, becoming his situation, and has a Wife and three Children.

Under this consideration, there will be wanted a Clergyman for Parramatta, the Settlement at the Hawkesbury, Port Dalrymple, and Norfolk Island, if Mr. Fulton should not be continued in his situation.

It will be of great importance that the Clergymen who may be appointed should be married Men.

With respect to the education of Youth, four respectable Men are wanted for the benefit of the rising generation—these also should be married Men—and a Man and his Wife are necessary for the Orphan School.

At present we are doing all in our power to educate the Children, having nearly four hundred of them under tuition in the different parts of the Colony; and I shall use such remuneration to School Masters and Mistresses as will fulfil His Most Gracious Majesty's directions.

I now forward* by conveyance of the Buffalo, in which Governor King takes his departure, a General Statement of the Inhabitants in the different Settlements under my Government, with an estimate of the time the Provisions remaining at each will last, taken on the 31st December; Abstracts of the Remains and Demands for Provisions, also of Annual and Extra Supplies, and that of Stationary for the use of the Public Offices, of which we are in very great want.

I beg leave farther to state that the Commissary is making up his Accounts to the 31st December last, which will be forwarded by the earliest opportunity.

Governor King has hitherto sent Home every six Months an Abstract of the Receipt and Expenditure of Provisions, Stores, and Annual Supplies; but, from the great increase of business in the Commissary's Department, and the considerable trouble it gives the Governor, and takes him from very momentous concerns of the Colony, I hope my sending them home Yearly will be deemed sufficient: the General State of the Settlements will be sent by every opportunity that offers, and every detail connected therewith.

Captain Short, Commander of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, being sent home on Charges preferred against him by his Officers and he against them, I beg leave to refer you, Sir, to my separate Letter† sent in this despatch concerning his application to me for a Grant of six hundred Acres of Land, and my reasons for refusing him.

* Note 24. † Note 25.
Lieutenant Colonel Paterson having represented to me the necessity of the Officers of the New South Wales Corps who are in England speedily joining, and of a farther increase to the number of Privates in the Regiment, I beg leave to draw your attention to his Letter* which is sent herewith, as I hope it will meet with your approbation, the Statements of the Corps being sent to the Secretary at War up to this date.

In consequence of orders which Colonel Paterson received from His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief to send Mr. Cox, the Paymaster of the Corps, home for malversation, he left his Government in tranquillity with Captain Kemp, but he now returns in the Estramina Colonial Schooner, and Mr. Cox in the Buffalo, to answer such Charges as will be brought against him.†

I have to apologise for having omitted to state in its proper place that the Commissary computes (in his Letter‡ of this date which accompanies this despatch) there may be a necessity to draw Bills to the amount of twelve thousand pounds for Grain during the present Year; but my attention will be so much to lessen every expense, that nothing but the utmost necessity will force me to draw Bills to such an Amount.

With the documents already referred to I have the honour to transmit a copy of Lieutenant-Colonel Collins’s Letter to me of the 18th October last, with a Statement of the Settlement under his command. An Account of the Entrances and Clearances of Vessels at this place, a Demand from the Colonial Surgeon for Medicines and Surgeon’s Instruments, A request from the Judge Advocate to be supplied with the late Statutes§ And a Packet of the Sydney Gazettes up to the 1st Instant.

I reflect with regret that my former dispatches must have occasioned daily expectation of the Buffalo’s arrival; but to procure those necessaries she required, as well as the propriety of not sailing till the state of the Country could be known after the Harvest, has delayed her.

To Governor King I beg leave to refer further information, And have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.

(Despatch per whaler Star.)

Government House, Sydney, New South Wales,

Sir, 19th March, 1807.

The opportunity, which now offers to enable me to have the honor of communicating with you, is so indirect, and likely

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* Note 26. † Note 27. ‡ Note 28. § Note 29.
to be so long before the Ship arrives in England, that it induces me to wait until a more favorable one occurs to transmit to you duplicates of the Despatches I sent home by the Buffalo, under the care of Governor King on the 10th of last Month.

Three days after Governor King sailed, a Ship called the Wellesley arrived from Prince of Wales’s Island with Wheat and Rice, and has been a serviceable supply. She came here in consequence of the Sydney being lost, the Ship which Governor King had sent after the Inundation for Rice to India, and hearing of the distresses the Colony was in.

A part of this Supply I have sent to the Derwent, some to Port Dalrymple, and likewise to Norfolk Island, where also there was a necessity to send some relief.

The Tellicherry, another Ship which sailed about the time the Sydney did, is also lost; so that the despatches sent by Governor King in these Ships will, in all probability, be not forthcoming, and will render it necessary he should present Copies of them.

I have great satisfaction by informing you that our Maize Harvest promises to turn out tolerably well; and that the spirits of the Settlers are great in preparing the Ground for next Year’s Crop. In general, we are improving, and have every hope we shall do well, notwithstanding a late attempt to insurrection, which has been preparing for eighteen Months past, and was to have been put into execution the day before I arrived, but was prevented by my appearance off the Coast, and of which Governor King had an alarm.

No Arms have been found, or any positive overt act been committed, our information leading only to declared plans which were to be put into execution by the Irish Convicts, headed by O’Dwyer and some of the Irish State Prisoners, as they are here called.

It appears that, in order to avoid detection, they determined to rest their success on seizing the Arms of the loyal Inhabitants; and in order to effect this, the Irish Servants of the Inhabitants were on a certain time fixed to massacre their respective Masters, and the principal Persons of the Colony, and then to possess themselves of their Arms.

Of this determination I continued to have proofs more or less, when I determined on seizing the Persons represented as the Ring-leaders, and effected my purpose. O’Dwyer I have put on board the Porpoise. Byrn, Burke, and some others are in Jail for Trial, and will be brought forward as soon as our Evidences are all arranged and prepared.

* Note 30.
BLIGH TO WINDHAM.

Under this revolting principle, which has been so long nourished and continues to show itself, I must beg leave, Sir, to draw your attention to the state of the New South Wales Corps, which I recommend in the strongest manner to be strengthened according to Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson's Letter here inclosed, as the distribution of these soldiers are absolutely necessary to keep peace and order; I transmit also an account of how they are disposed of, and request the Officers who are absent may be ordered to join immediately.

It will be of great advantage to have Iron Carriages sent out for the Guns, as specified in former Demands, for besides the wooden ones soon perishing, the Artificers under the Sentence of the Law are now so few that we cannot for some time repair the public works, as they have been left to go so much to decay. The State of the Ordnance I have the honor to inclose herewith.

The Demands sent Home by the Alexander and Buffalo are very necessary, and we are particularly in want of writing Paper, of which there is a great scarcity.

Inclosed are Gazettes from the 15th of February to the 15th Instant.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PATERSOIl TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir,

Sydney, 16th March, 1807.

Being now on the Eve of my departure for Port Dalrymple, I conceive it my Duty, as Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps, to mention to Your Excellency the Insufficiency of our Military Forces in this Colony as well as its Dependencies, as stated in my Letter dated the 14th of last February.*

From the very recent alarming Circumstances that have occurred here, I am confident You will see the propriety of this Representation and Your Excellency's recommending to His Majesty's Minister for the Colonies that an Augmentation may be taken into his Consideration and state the urgent Necessity to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

With respect to our Numbers, I need only refer You to the Monthly Returns and to observe that in the Event of being obliged to detach any part of the Military now doing duty at Head-Quarters, how unprotected not only the Government Stores but also the Lives and Property of the Inhabitants would be, and in a constant State of Danger and Alarm.

I must also request Your Excellency's Attention with respect to the shattered state of the Gun-Carriages (in consequence of the white Ants), which will always be the Case unless You recommend Iron ones to be sent out; in case an Insurrection ever be attempted there ought to be two Light Field Pieces (called Curricle Guns) at Sydney and the same at Parramatta.

Having, therefore, offered my Opinion for Your Excellency's Consideration, I beg leave further to observe that the Military Force, adequate for the Safety of this Colony and its Dependencies, ought to be as follows, viz.:—At Head-Quarters, 400; At Parramatta, 200; at the Hawkesbury, 100; At Port Dalrymple, 200; and if any Troops are continued at Norfolk Island, that Port, including Newcastle, The Guards at the Flagstaff and George's Head, 100. From this Statement the Number required in addition to our present Force will be five hundred effective Men.

I have, &c.,

W. PATERSON.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

DISTRIBUTION of His Majesty's New South Wales Corps, Sydney, 18th March, 1807.

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<th>Captains</th>
<th>Subalterns</th>
<th>Surgeon</th>
<th>Assistant Surgeon</th>
<th>Surgeons</th>
<th>Drummers</th>
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N.B.—The Officers on leave of Absence and those not joined since appointed not included.

W.M. PATERSON, Lt. Col.

2 Serjts., 1 Corpls., 40 Privates Supernumeraries at Head Quarters not included.
Absent Officers.

Colonel Grose .................. King's leave.
Major Foveaux .................. do.
Captain Savory .................. not joined.
" Grosser ..................
Lieut. Bailey .................. Resignation given in, Comm'g Officer's
" Anderson .................. Ditto Do.
Ensign Cressy .................. Comm'g Officer's leave to England.
Paymaster Cox .................. Sent to England in Arrest by Order of
His Royal Highness the Commander
in Chief.

Officers on Command.

" Moore ........................
" Laycock ..................
" Ensign Piper ..................
" Piper .........................
" Capt. Abbott ..................
" Brabyn ........................ at Parramatta.

Officers Present.

Lieut. Col. Paterson
Captn. Johnston
" Wilson .................. Resignation given in Commg. Officer's
leave.
Ensign Lawson
" Draffen ..................
" Laycock .................. in Arrest and under Sentence of a Gen'l
Court Martial.
Lt. and Adjutant Minchin
Quarter Master Laycock. in Arrest and under Sentence of Do.
Assistant Surgeon Smith appointed by the Comm'g Officer to act
until His Majesty's Pleasure is known.
Surgeon Harris

[Enclosure No. 3.]

ABSTRACT.

RETURN of Ordnance in the Colony of New South Wales, 13th August, 1806.

Guns. 12-Pounders. 6-Pounders.
Mounted at Dawes's Point Battery (but 8 Carriages unfit for Service) ............ 12 2 Iron.
At George's Head Battery (Carriages unfit for Service) ............................ 4 Iron.
At Fort Phillip (Dismounted) .............. 8 Iron.
RETURN of Ordnance in the Colony of New South Wales—contd.

In the Barrack Square (Carriages unfit for Service) ........................................... 2 Brass Field-Pieces.
In front of Government House (Carriages unfit for Service) ...................................... 2 ditto.
Barrack Square, Parramatta (Carriage unfit for Service) ........................................ 1 4-pounder, Iron.

W. MINCHIN, Coll' Art'y Officer.

New Carriages for the Field Pieces are making.
Iron Carriages are required for the sixteen 12-Pounders and others.

WM. BLIGH, Governor.

REMARKS ON BATTERIES, MAGAZINE, ETC., ETC.

Fort Phillip.—The Rampart, Merlons and Embrasures of 3 Sides nearly finished. The outer Wall of the Rampart of the 4th and 5th Sides raised 5 feet. A Bomb Proof of 14 feet square completed under one Side, and the Foundation of the 6th Side nearly Laid. No Work done since the 16th March 1806.
The Parapet of the Battery at George's Head in a state of Decay.
The Powder Magazine damp, and unfit to keep Powder in.
The Powder greatly damaged from the damp state of the Magazine.

W. MINCHIN,
Coll. Art'y. Officer and Engr.

SECRETARY MARSDEN TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

(Per ship Young William.)

Sir,

Governor King in a Letter to me of the 24 of March, 1806, transmitted Copies of a Correspondence that had passed between him and Lieut. Col. Collins of the Royal Marines respecting the Trial of a Private belonging to the Detachment under his Command at Hobart Town, who had appealed to a General Court Martial, together with the opinion of Mr. Atkins the Judge Advocate upon the Subject, stating that he thinks that no Officer or Private Marine can be Tryed at Sydney unless power should be Vested in the Governor by my Lords Comrs. of the Admty. authorizing him to convene such a Court for that purpose; and having laid the same before their Lordships, I have it in command from them to acquaint You that as Colonel Collins possessed full power under the Mutiny Act to Try the Man by a
Divisional Court Martial he should not have allowed him to appeal to a General Court Martial, having no right to make such Appeal, and that by the Usage of the Services it is only allowed in Cases concerning pay or Allowances, particularly as Divisional Courts Martial are now Sworn and have the power of administering Oaths.

I am, &c.,

W. Marsden.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.

(Despatch per ship Duchess of York, via India.)

Government House, Sydney, New South Wales, 6th May, 1807.

The Ship General Wellesley laden with Wheat and Rice arriving in this Colony on the 13th of February last (as stated in my Letter of the 19th of March following) and there then being an urgent necessity for purchasing as much of those Articles as possible for the immediate use of His Majesty's Settlements under my care and protection; I have the honor to inform you, on the Master of the Vessel's agreeing to dispose of the Wheat and Rice at Twenty Pounds pr. Ton, I gave the Commissary directions to purchase the same agreeable thereto, and to draw four Sets of Bills on the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the payment thereof, for which I inclose a Voucher, amounting to Four Thousand Five Hundred and Eighty two Pounds Seventeen Shillings and Ten Pence; and hope the transaction will be approved of.

I have, &c,

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure.]

VOUCHER FOR PURCHASE OF WHEAT AND RICE.

Sydney, New South Wales, 20th March, 1807.

John Palmer, Esqr. Commissary to His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales.

1807 To 1636 Bags of Wheat 114 tons 16 cwt. 3 qr. 17 lbs. @ £20 pr. Ton £2,296 18 0

— 1624 Bags of Rice 114 tons 5 cwt. 3 qr. 27 lbs. @ Do. £2,285 19 9

£4,582 17 10

Received this 20th day of March 1807 of Jno. Palmer Esqr. Commissary Four Sets of Bills of Exchange No. One to No. Four on the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His
1807.
6 May.
Voucher for
purchase of
wheat and rice.

Majesty’s Treasury, at Ninety days Sight, in favor of Thomas Parry Esqr. of Madras, or Order for the Sum of Four Thousand Five hundred and Eighty two Pounds Seventeen Shillings and ten Pence Sterling, being Payment for the above Wheat and Rice delivered into His Majesty’s Stores at Sydney between the 16th day of February and the 20th day of March 1807.

For which I have signed five Receipts of this tenor and date.

D. DALRYMPLE.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that the above Wheat and Rice was purchased on the most moderate Terms.

EDWD. LUTTRELL.
THOS. MOORE.

I do certify that the above Purchase was made by John Palmer Esqr. Commissary agreeable to my Order.

WM. BLIGH.

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.

(Despatch per ship Duchess of York, via India.)

Government House, Sydney, New South Wales,

Sir,

In order to continue securing a sufficiency of Grain for the Colony and its Dependencies in addition to what has been already purchased, I have been under the necessity to direct the Commissary to draw Bills on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury to the amount of Four Thousand Five Hundred and Seventy two Pounds Seventeen Shillings and Ten Pence halfpenny, between the 1st of January and 31st of March last, for which I inclose Vouchers; Also the General Hospital being in great want of Wine for the Sick, and the Surgeon requesting a Supply, I ordered the Commissary to purchase a small quantity for that purpose, and to draw for the Sum of Sixty three Pounds for the payment of the same, agreeable to the Voucher inclosed; and that it may be understood what is the total Amount of Bills drawn, as likewise for what purpose, since I have had the honor to take the Command of this Settlement, I herewith inclose a list of all the transactions, which I trust and hope Sir will meet with your approbation.

By more direct opportunities I shall have the honor to inform you particularly the state of the Colony, however I cannot now omit mentioning that it is considerably improved.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.
[Enclosure No. 1.]

**VOUCHERS FOR PURCHASE OF GRAIN.**

Sydney, New South Wales.

We whose Names or Marks are hereunto Subscribed do hereby acknowledge to have received from John Palmer Esqr. Commissary the Sums expressed against our Names, being payment for Grain purchas’d by him, and delivered into His Majesty’s Stores at Sydney, Parramatta and Hawkesbury between the 1st day of January and the 31st of March 1807.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Sydney, Parramatta, and Hawkesbury</th>
<th>Wheat 14/0. Maize 6/-, Barley 7/- per Bush.</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Signatures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>between 1st Jany, and 31st March, 1807.</td>
<td>Robert Campbell Esqr. &amp; Co.</td>
<td>3026 ½</td>
<td>159 ½</td>
<td>318 ½</td>
<td>3057 18 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. S. Lord</td>
<td>436 ½</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>324 16 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thos. Jamison Esqr.</td>
<td>142</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>104 11 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Matt’w Kearns</td>
<td>177</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>130 10 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Jas. Larra</td>
<td>168</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>120 4 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. D. Bevan</td>
<td>400 ½</td>
<td>15 ½</td>
<td></td>
<td>311 5 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Harris, Esqr.</td>
<td>235 ½</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>178 13 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5704 ½</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>376 ½</td>
<td>4228 2 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JNO. PALMER, Commiss’y.

Witness to the above payments:

Rd. ATKINS, J.A.

G. BLAXCELL.

We the Deputy Commissaries and Storekeepers do hereby certify that the quantities of grain expressed under the above Columns have been received by us into His Majesty’s Stores.

JAMES WILLIAMSON, Dep’y Comm’y.

JAMES WILSHIRE, Act’g Dep’y Comm’y.

WM. BAKER, Storekeeper.

I certify that the above Grain was purchased by my Order.  WM. BLIGH.
John Palmer Esqr. Commissary
on Account of Government.

To Messrs. Campbell and Company. Dr.

To 217 Bags of Rice wt. 14 Ton 9 Cwt. 2 qr. 13 lbs. @ £20 pr. Ton

£289 12 4

Received this thirty first day of March one thousand eight hundred and seven of John Palmer Esqr. Commissary one set of Bills of Exchange on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury at Ninety Days Sight for the sum of two hundred and eighty nine pounds twelve shillings and four pence being payment for the above Rice purchased for the use of the Colony.

For which We have signed five receipts of this tenor and date.

CAMPBELL & Co.

We the undersigned do hereby Certify that the above Rice was purchased on the most moderate terms.

THOS. MOORE.
RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

I do hereby Certify that the above was purchased by John Palmer Esqr. Commissary Agreeable to my order.

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Voucher for purchase of Port Wine.

John Palmer Esqr. Commissary
Nov. 19th 1806 Jan. 31st 1807 To Eighteen Dozen of Port Wine £63 0 0

Received this Thirty first day of March One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seven of John Palmer Esqre. Commissary One Set of Bills of Exchange On the Right Honorable The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury at Ninety days Sight, for the Sum of Sixty Three Pounds being Payment for the above Wine, purchased for the Use of the General Hospital; And for which we have signed five Receipts of this Tenor and Date.

CAMPBELL & Co.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that the above Wine was purchased on the most moderate Terms.

THOS. MOORE.
RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

I do hereby Certify that the above was purchased by John Palmer Esqre. Commissary agreeable to my Orders.

WM. BLIGH.
A List of Bills drawn on His Majesty's Treasury by Mr. Commissary Palmer, between the 13th Day of September, 1806, and the 31st March 1807.

N.B.—The Annual Number given in the second Column in Red Ink is in conformity to Lord Hobart's Intimation of beginning each Year with No. 1 for the reason stated in His Lordship's Letter to Governor King the 30th August 1802.

Sydney, New South Wales.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual</th>
<th>Running No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
<th>Payment for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>At Ninety Days sight in favor of Robt. Campbell Esqr.</td>
<td>250 0 0</td>
<td>freight of the Ship Sophia to Port Dalrymple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>At Do. Messrs. Campbell &amp; Co.</td>
<td>259 13 0</td>
<td>for Spirits for the use of the Colony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1807</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>At Do. Thos. Parry Esqr.</td>
<td>1148 9 0</td>
<td>0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>At Do. Do.</td>
<td>1142 19 11</td>
<td>Payment for wheat supp'd the Colony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>At Do. Do.</td>
<td>1142 19 104</td>
<td>Do. Rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>At Do. Do.</td>
<td>1000 0 0</td>
<td>Payment for Wheat, Maize and Barley supp'd the Colony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>At Do. Do.</td>
<td>1057 18 6</td>
<td>Payment for Rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>At Do. Mr. S. Lord</td>
<td>324 16 4½</td>
<td>Payment for Wine supplied the Genl Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>At Do. Thos. Jamison</td>
<td>104 14 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>At Do. Matt'w Kerns</td>
<td>120 19 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>At Do. James Larr</td>
<td>311 15 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>At Do. David Bevan</td>
<td>178 13 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>At Do. Jno. Harris</td>
<td>289 12 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>At Do. Messrs Campbell &amp; Co.</td>
<td>63 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>At Do. Do.</td>
<td>9673 5 8½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JNO. PALMER, Commiss'y.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.

(Despatch per whaler Aurora.)

Government House, Sydney, New South Wales,

Sir,

A Ship called the Aurora intending to sail for England while I am preparing my regular despatches to be sent by the Duke of Portland, a Ship of more security and safe and speedy conveyance, it is incumbent on me, nevertheless, and I feel great satisfaction in so doing, to state the general situation of the Colony, lest any unforeseen accident should prevent the Duke of Portland reaching England.
For any omission and shortness of this Despatch I have only to plead the arduous duties I have to perform.

It is an infinite satisfaction to me to say that from the distressed situation, in every respect, in which I found the Colony, it is now rising its head to my utmost expectations. The Public Buildings carry an aspect of their value, and Private Houses the pride of their Inhabitants; poor as they are, yet they are neat, and the Town altogether is become what has not been seen before in this Country.

In the interior I feel satisfied that the same emulation exists among the Inhabitants; and their Industry materially increasing, great exertions have been made to till the Land, and the ensuing Harvest promises well.

The discontented are checked in their Machinations, while the honest Settler feels himself secure, and the Idler no encouragement.

The Convicts are quiet and as orderly as can be expected. Every encouragement is held up to them. The Settlers have a due proportion allotted as Servants; but few of them readily leave off the evil ways they have been accustomed to; their absconding to the woods, however, appears to be barely thought of.

Provisions of Meat kind are scarce and very dear, such as Beef and Pork at one Shilling and ninepence per Pound. It is owing to a few wealthy Persons who have got great Property; but as we are encouraging deserving persons, the benefits Government wish to bestow will become more equally distributed.

What were formerly considered luxuries, and are now become in some degree the necessaries of Life, the Country is entirely bare of, and can only be done away by arrivals with such necessaries. The Whalers and Transports bring scarce anything, and the little they import are sold at several Hundred per Cent., while they rather distress us at present by their want of Supplies.

The general Statement, which is inclosed, shows that our Salt Provisions remaining in store will only last thirty-nine weeks for all the Settlements at full ration; from whence, Sir, every judgment may be formed of what is required, when compared with such supplies as may be on the way for the colony and its dependencies.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches* by the Brothers, Young William, and Duke of Portland, and am effectually putting them into execution.

I have, &c.,

Wm. Bligh.

* Note 31.
**Enclosure.**

**General Statement of the Inhabitants of His Majesty's Settlements on the Eastern Coast and Out-Settle-
ments of New South Wales, 30th September, 1807.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlements</th>
<th>Civil Establishment Victualled.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Governor and Commander-in-Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parramatta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobart Town, 31 March</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk Island, 17 June</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt Dalrymple, 23 April</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Acting Provost-Marshal.  † Acting Deputy Commissary.
**GENERAL STATEMENT of the Inhabitants of His Majesty's Settlements, &c.—continued.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlements</th>
<th>Military Establishment Victualled</th>
<th>Loyal Association Victualled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>Captains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parramatta</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobart Town, 31 March</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk Island, 17 June</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt Dalrymple, 23 April</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## General Statement of the Inhabitants of His Majesty's Settlements—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlements</th>
<th>No. of Prisoners, Free Men and Settlers Victualled from the Stores</th>
<th>No. of different Rations issued</th>
<th>No. of Persons not Victual'd.</th>
<th>Free Settlers and Landholders not Victualled</th>
<th>No. of Weeks each Species will last at the Established Ration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>31.11</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parramatta</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>36.22</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkesbury</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobart Town, 31 March</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>14.18</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk Island, 17 June</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt. Dalrymple, 23 April</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,687</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>14.25</td>
<td>2,386</td>
<td>2,448</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following Provisions have been sent to the Out Settlements:—To Hobart Town 31 March 323,160 lbs. 561 lbs. 6,339 lbs. 200 bushels. No General Statement has been received from those places, viz.:—Norfolk Island 17 June 323,160 lbs. 561 lbs. 6,339 lbs. 200 bushels. No General Statement has been received from those places, viz.:—Port Dalrymple 23 April 32,000 lbs. 9,540 lbs. 16,878 lbs. 500 bushels.

J. Palmer, Commissary.

General Statement of the Inhabitants, etc., 30 Septr.
GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.

(Despatch marked A, per whaler Aurora.)

Government House, Sydney, New South Wales,

30th September, 1807.

Sir,

Referring to my Letter No. 6 of the 7th of February* and to those of the 6th of May, 1807, I beg leave to acquaint you that Mr. Commissary Palmer drew two sets of Bills of Exchange on the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on the 30th of June last by my order, one set amounting to Six Hundred and Eighty Eight Pounds Nineteen Shillings and Six Pence in favor of Messrs. Campbell and Company, and the other for Two Hundred and Thirty Seven Pounds Three Shillings and Five Pence Halfpenny in favor of David Bevan, making together the Sum of Nine Hundred and Twenty Six Pounds Two Shillings and Eleven Pence Halfpenny, being for Grain delivered into His Majesty's Stores in this Colony between the 1st of April and the 30th of June 1807 Quarter, and have the honor to inclose a Voucher (No. 5) for the payment thereof.

Inclosed also is a List of Bills which have been drawn on the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury between the 1st of January 1807 and the present date.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

VOUCHER FOR PURCHASE OF GRAIN.

We whose Names are hereunto subscribed do hereby acknowledge to have received from John Palmer Esquire Commissary the Sums expressed against our Names being Payment for Grain purchased by him and delivered into his Majesty's Stores at Sydney Parramatta and Hawkesbury between the 1st day of April and the 30th day of June, 1807.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>140¼</td>
<td>70¼</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
<td>688 19 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>70½</td>
<td>379¼</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
<td>237 3 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>70¾</td>
<td>153¼</td>
<td>208</td>
<td></td>
<td>926 2 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>90½</td>
<td>532¼</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Messrs. Campbell & Co.

David Bevan

We the Deputy Commissaries and Storekeepers do hereby certify that the Quantities of Grain expressed under the above Columns have been received by us into His Majesty's Stores.

JAMES WILLIAMSON, Dep'y Comm'y.

WILLIAM BAKER, S. Keeper.

JAMES WILSHIRE, Com'y's Clerk.

Witness to the above payment: RICHARD ATKINS, J.A.

THOS. MOORE.

I do hereby certify that the above Grain was purchased by order.

WM. BLIGH.

* Note 32.
A List of Bills drawn on His Majesty's Treasury by John Palmer Esquire Commissary between the 1st day of January and the 30th June 1807.

N.B.—The Annual Number given in the second Column in Red Ink is in conformity to Lord Hobart's intimation of beginning each Year with No. 1 for the reason stated in His Lordship's Letter to Governor King the 30th August 1802.

Sydney, New South Wales.

[This return was a repetition of that forwarded by Governor Bligh as enclosure No. 3 to his despatch dated 6th May, 1807, with the addition of the two following entries.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>30th June</td>
<td>Messrs. Campbell and Co.</td>
<td>688 19 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>David Bevan</td>
<td>237 3 5½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10,089 15 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JNO. PALMER, Commiss'y.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.

(Despatch per whaler Aurora.)

Government House, Sydney, New South Wales,

Sir, 1st October, 1807.

In addition to my Letter of yesterday's date, I consider it necessary to inform You that the following Persons leave this Colony in the Sydney Cove:—

James Underwood formerly a Convict, but now a Trader concerned with a Simeon Lord, and a bad character; also, Francis Williams and Richard Rawlinson who were left here by the Lucy Privateer, and I ordered out of the Colony. These Men, I apprehend, will apply to become Settlers—if they do, I beg leave to request they may not be allowed the indulgence.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE HON. WILLIAM POLE.

(Despatch per transport Duke of Portland.)

30th October, 1807.

[A copy of this despatch is not available.]
GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.

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

Government House, Sydney, New South Wales,

Sir,

31st October, 1807.

In my Despatch of the 7th of February last I had the honor to assure You of my intentions to transmit for Your information a description of this Colony, as soon as I felt myself competent to do it without material error; and on this task I shall principally devote this Letter.

The inhabited and cultivated part of the Land,* together with that which is not granted or leased, considering the Sea and the whole extent of the Hawkesbury River (as far as it is known) to be its boundaries on the East, North, and West, and an imaginary East and West line on the South, may be considered to contain One Thousand Four hundred and Fifty-two square Miles—of which One Hundred and Forty-Two are granted to Individuals, One Hundred and Sixty-Two to Government, Thirty-Nine and an Half as Commons, and Twenty to the Orphan School; therefore, the remains of Land unoccupied is One Thousand and Eighty-Nine Square Miles, one-third of which is probably not fit for cultivation.

Within these limits are many Creeks, Springs, and Ponds of fresh Water. Although not so bountifully supplied as in other countries, yet the fine River of the Hawkesbury (notwithstanding the evils attending it by Floods) is a great benefit to that principal part of our Corn Settlement, which, taking in all the winding, is an extent of more than Sixty Miles.

The Face of the Country is generally very hilly. About Botany Bay and neighbourhood of George’s River it is flatter, with extensive Swamps and the Shores low. The view from any of the Roads or Hills is extremely confined, owing to every part being very much covered with Trees of a dark sombre hue, without any variety of tinge to relieve the Eye. To the westward of the Green Hills on the Hawkesbury are very high Mountains, and I have seen some in the North which I consider Forty Leagues distant. The other part of the Country on this side the River, westward and southward, is formed in Hills and Dales, waving like the Sea, their Bases nearly uniting and rising as they advance towards the high Mountains; to this may be attributed the overflowing of the River during heavy Rains, because they form receptacles at these times which pour in torrents to empty them-

* Note 33.
selves, independent of any regular Rivers (with which we are not yet acquainted) that may fall into the upper part of the Nepean. Northward of the Green Hills is the only extensive Flat we know of, through which the River's course serpentine considerably; the other low grounds may be considered as only borders to the Hills. At the southern extremity of the Nepean, on the West side, lie what are called the Cow Pastures, and come within the foregoing description, the Cattle ranging over and about the hills without any Plains to graze on.

From a high commanding situation, called Grose's Head, my representation of this part of the Country was taken, and from whence I saw no reason to suppose the Country was not accessible in any direction, or the Wild Cattle confined therein.

The best Soil of this Country lies on the West side of the Nepean and Hawkesbury, and about the Banks of those Rivers; in most parts it is extremely rich, but in some are rocky projections which are generally of a sandy texture, while the bed of the River consists of Pebbles which are brought by the torrents from the interior of the Country. On the East side of the Nepean to the Sea Shore it is variable, but worst of all near the Coast, where it is very sandy and will produce nothing but Native Shrubs. In this neighbourhood the rocky Land particularly abounds, as likewise along the first part of the Hawkesbury River from the Sea. The intermediate spaces consist of a hungry non-gravelly soil, which, when once broke up does not for many Years recover the natural Grass; of a stiff poor Clay, with an under-strata of Slate, or indurated Clay, between which, in some places, I observed (by digging) that at intervals of nearly three feet were thin stratas of reddish Iron Stone and of Clay mixed with Sand, but still too stiff to work in very dry Weather. The mellow and better parts consist of the same, intermixed with a fine vegetable Mould, which is easily broken up and harrowed.

No Marle, Chalk, or Limestone has been seen. Pure Clay is about Sydney, and for the purposes of making Bricks there is abundance in many parts of the Country, tinged more or less with a red colour.

In the material and absolutely essential pursuit of Cultivation the most extreme and arduous labour is bestowed. Trees of great size must first be cut down; the Trunks then being arranged are burnt off, and the Ashes dispersed, before the Ground is hoed and prepared to receive the Grain. This severe labour hoeing must continue in most places while the stumps of the Trees remain in great numbers and lie near to each other; but as I
Impoverished soil.

Impossibility of experimental farming.

Necessity for systematic farming.

Improved methods adopted.

Assistance granted by government.

am encouraging the use of the Plough, and granting Oxen to those who desire to purchase them—to work where they can be applied—we hope to see this labour reduced and more work executed.

The actual Cultivators of the Ground in all the old Farms perhaps may just now feel smaller returns than the New Settlers, owing to their having so much longer tilled the parts of the Estates they hold without any intermission. Where the Soil remains good, as on the Banks of the Hawkesbury, or places similarly situated on the sides of the Creeks, this may not be felt; but on the Hills, in the neighbourhood of Sydney and Parramatta, where the Soil is not deep, it must be expected to fail, and other parts of the land must be cleared.

Experimental farming cannot be pursued in an infant Colony, unless we consider it adopted here by the ignorance of those who possess Grounds and never knew the practical part of Agriculture; most of our Settlers have been of this description; the advancement, therefore, we are to expect is by such general good Rules to lead them to industry as are simple and efficacious.

In order to obtain these ends, the improvement of the impoverished or worn-out Estates must be attended to; certain portions should only be cultivated at proper intervals of time, in order that the strength may be recruited either by natural or artificial means; no more Grain should be sown than the Farmer can keep clear and secure; his Family wants in the Year should be provided; his excess should be capable of being turned into good payments to procure other necessaries, and the independence which every good Man looks forward to and blessed hope tells him to expect.

To these objects the honest Settler now seems to attend. He is sensible that Ten acres of Grain, cleanly and judiciously sown and reaped, will return him more than Fifteen in the usual slovenly manner that it has been done, besides relieving him from the extra labour which conduced to make him poor; and by this means also his Garden will be timely cropt, and the Potatoes, Pulse, and Vegetables reward him for the time he can allot to this purpose. On the part of Government every assistance is given that it sees will accomplish these desirable ends. Prisoner Servants of the Crown are allotted to Settlers according to their industry and capability of maintaining them. Cattle and Stock allowed to all who can purchase them at two-thirds and half the price they can be bought for from private Individuals. This will
enable them not only to plough, but to manure and fence in their
Grounds, which I have earnestly recommended, and will become a
general system in due time.

The Barter of Spirituous Liquors is prohibited, by which means hired labour is become secured more equally to every Man; and the floating Paper Money of an undefined value, besides an unsafe medium, is now obliged to be drawn payable in Sterling—two circumstances which have relieved the Merchant and the honest Man from the designs of the Knave, and prevented the most extraordinary litigations being kept up that ever happened in any Country.

Besides English Grain, we have a more staple Crop in Indian Corn, and it can be produced in abundance. It is not liable so much to the blight and other casualties as attend English Grain, and is sold at one-half, and sometimes one-third, of the price of Wheat.

Government farming is in a certain degree necessary, because it is a check on the price of Grain. We have at present One Hundred and Fifty-One Acres of Wheat and Sixteen of Barley and Oats, besides Two Hundred and Twelve Acres of Ground prepared for Maize, part of which is already planted; and the Crops throughout the Country promise well; the Wheat is now in Ear, and the Weather very seasonable.

The grazing Ground is in all parts of the Country, but the Grass fails, and the Cattle are very poor four Months in the Year. Some of the natural Grasses make very good Hay; in order to prove this, I have from the neighbourhood of Sydney supplied the Horses and Cows about Government House during the whole Winter, and have now a fine Stack standing, which is the first ever seen in this Country.

Many artificial Grasses might be brought to us; but I apprehend the Rye and Clover Grass will be of greater advantage than any other. About nine Months since an Acre was sown at the bottom of our Garden, which has flourished in a charming manner; it has been fed upon and cut twice, and is now in fine bloom left for Seed. In low Grounds it will vegetate throughout the Year, but upon the Hills it will not answer so well; however, I have every expectation it will come into general cultivation, and the cultivation at large annually improve. By the Result of the Muster taken in August last, which is herewith enclosed, it will be seen that upwards of Thirteen Thousand Acres were cultivated.

The Climate is extremely salubrious and temperate; during a short space of the Summer it is very hot, and a few days’ hot
Winds, coming across the Country from the North-West, are scorching and unpleasant, affecting our Fruit and Vegetables.

In the Winter and Spring we have slight Frosts, but after the Month of September they do no injury, and the planting of Maize becomes general.

The monthly medium of the Thermometer at Noon is as follows:—1806: November, 68° to 84°; December, 65° to 103°; January, 66° to 95°; February, 67° to 84°; March, 66° to 84°; April, 65° to 83°; May, 56° to 77°; June, 52° to 65°; July, 56° to 68°; August, 56° to 75°; September, 59° to 77°; October, 58° to 92°.

With respect to the Winds, they are nearly the same as in all variable Climates, except in duration, when they blow violently, which is by no means so long as in situations more remote from the Equator.

The Rains are more like those within the Tropics, falling with great violence; but, nevertheless, we have moderate showers advantageous to Agricultural pursuits. Seasons of drought and South-West Winds the Country is sometimes injured by, as likewise by Lightening, which causes blight, fly-moth, and other pernicious insects; but no general calamity do I believe the Colony subject to more than any other Country situated in the same parallels.

Under the head of People is to be considered the Convict Prisoner, The Convict who has obtained his freedom, the Free Settler, The Civil Officers of the Crown, and the Military.

It is to be deplored that by far the greater part of the Prisoners remain, after their servitude, the same characters as by their vicious habits they have maintained in their career of life, notwithstanding the rewards and blessings offered to them to do well; but the road to it being honesty and industry is an insurmountable barrier.

This melancholy truth has been proved by many of the Emancipations and Free Pardons which have been given; even those who have been raised to some degree of wealth by such means, if happily they leave off thieving, their habits of cheating and knavery seem to be increased by the giving up the other Vice; fair and honorable principle they cannot admit in competition to their habitual reasonings, which make them the most troublesome characters to society and regular government. Not until the next or after Generations can be expected any considerable advance to morality and virtue.
By the leading People of this Class, whose names are Lord, Kable and Underwood, several Masters of Ships have been ruined, the Merchants at home defrauded to a serious amount, and the mercantile interest almost destroyed. With constant litigation and infamous prosecutions in the Courts they have been accustomed to be gratified.

The Free Settlers, hitherto, have been in general a thoughtless set of Men, yet, nevertheless, not sparing in their labour to clear their lands; many of them are still addicted to Liquor and disposed to get in debt; while others are becoming cautious in their concerns, and, uniting with acknowledged honest Men, do their utmost to procure domestic tranquility.

Classes of plain sensible farming Men, of moderate expectations, are the most valuable to come here; such as the Blaxlands, who lately came out, become so speculative as to care for nothing but making money; they endeavor to monopolize under a principle of buying as cheap as they can and selling dear. The Blaxlands, in a partnership, seem to turn their minds principally to grazing and selling the Milk of their Cows and Butcher's Meat, which is attended to by Mr. J. Blaxland, in a House at Sydney where he resides, while his brother remains in the Country purchasing Live Stock from those who can be tempted to sell it. The former is very discontented with what Government has granted him, although it is in itself a Fortune. This, with other circumstances, has led me to draw up for my own guidance a plan I mean to pursue in case Persons come here as Settlers proposed without having the number of Cattle and Servants specified for their use and benefit—and herewith beg leave to submit it in order that I may be directed to increase or diminish what may be thought proper. On this subject, Sir, I hope to be excused in remarking that as the principle of giving Prisoner Servants is to promote the cultivation of the Land and the wealth of the Employers, and to that end they are to have them for a fixed duration of time of eighteen Months, if the number so allotted exceeds what they demand and can possibly employ, whether it is proper they should benefit by the excess: as, for example, Mr. J. Blaxland is allowed eighty Men (being one to every hundred Acres), for eighteen Months; now as he has at his request taken only Twenty Men, he will have them Six Years, whereby a Settler of this description has a prodigious advantage over the One who has Two Thousand Acres and Twenty Men allowed at the same ratio, eighteen Months, whom he can employ as much to the benefit of the Colony as the other. Again, suppose Mr. J.
Blaxland to let his Estate, except One Thousand Acres, and takes only ten Men, his whole allowance of Servants will then keep this property in cultivation Twelve Years without any expence for labour, which throws a great damp on the spirit of the other Settlers who come out and cannot have more than eighteen Months of Government labour; as also on those who have been established for some time and are necessitated to pay for such labour as they may require, excepting in cases where Government is able to allow them to take Convicts off the Store, when they have only the expence of victualling and clothing them—and this is an object of importance—as to the Settlers we look principally for a supply of Grain.

As to the Civil Officers, I must in point of duty, as in honor, object to Mr. Atkins, the Judge-Advocate, and Mr. Jamison, the 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. With respect to Mr. Atkins, more particularly, he has been accustomed to inebriety; he has been the ridicule of the community; sentences of Death have been pronounced in moments of intoxication; his determination is weak; his opinion floating and infirm; his knowledge of the Law insignificant and subservient to private inclination; and confidential cases of the Crown, where due secrecy is required, he is not to be trusted with.

As to the Military, About seventy of the Privates were originally Convicts, and the whole are so very much ingrafted with that order of Persons as in many instances have had a very evil tendency, and is to be feared may lead to serious consequences, more particularly from their improper connection with the Women, by whom they have a number of Children, and which lessens the respect due to the virtuous Mothers and their Families.

Considering this to be the case, there is no remedy but by the change of Military duty, a circumstance which can only prevent a fixed Corps becoming a dangerous Militia; while, by the removal of both Officers and Men, it would be a valuable Corps for immediate Service, and that which relieves it be inured and rendered fit for any Climate in its turn, and would be a regular routine of Military duty, and conducive to promotion.

In the description of the Colony to which I am advanced, it appears necessary to notice the administration of Law and Justice.
The Colony is so far improved that the superior people now look with concern on the Civil and Criminal Courts as established by the Patent, and are particularly desirous that the Military may have nothing to do in the Jurisprudence of the Country, either as Magistrates or Jurors; the present Judge-Advocate they consider a very unfit person to correct errors or narrowly to search after the truth; the semblance also to Courts Martial is become irksome.

The Civil Court they think confined to too few members; to both Courts they attach partiality in decision, which to a greater number of Jurors such censure could not be attributable. It appears to me that a mode approximating to the British Forms would be very beneficial and acceptable; how that is to be effected would be presumption in me to point out; but consider it a duty I owe to humanity and justice to pray that the present Judge-Advocate may be immediately superseded by some honorable and judicious Lawyer with a Salary which will make him independent, and other indulgences equal to the most favored Settler.

In order to show what means we have to support a change, I have to observe that there are now One Hundred and Sixty-Six Free Men holding Land who have not come here under the Sentence of the Law, including the Civil Officers, for I consider that the other description of Persons should not be competent to sit in any Court of Justice, nor their Children after them, until a certain period of trial ascertains that they are become fit members of society.

In a circumstance which lately took place, never was there more villainy attempted to ruin the character of a gentleman than in an attack made on Mr. Gore, the Provost-Marshal. One Underwood who I have had occasion to mention before in this Letter, a Convict a few years back and a bad character, but now raised to some wealth and gone Home in the Sydney Cove, charged him with improperly issuing part of a fifteen-Shilling Bill; and the Gaoler, formerly a Convict, another infamous fellow, charged him with stealing a piece of green-stone not worth Six Pence, but which, with curiosities, was purchased by Mr. Gore; the Justices in error committed him to be tried by the Criminal Court, which acquitted him. Mr. Gore was recommended by Earl Harrington to Lord Castlereagh when Secretary of State; his conduct has been such as to merit my approbation, and he has not lost the confidence placed in him.

I must now beg leave to state, in concluding this subject, in case any change may be thought proper to be made, that the
Governor should remain invested with the same power he now holds; he must be determined and firm in his measures, and not subject to any controul here; if he was to be cramped by a Council it would cause great trouble in this Colony.

Our Trade and Manufactures are naturally in a very infant State; the Whale Fishery contributes to the advantage of the English Merchant, and to those persons here who have Craft and can send out people on different parts of the Coast to kill Seals for their Skins, which they sell for a good price, or send Home to their Agents or Consignees.

The Colonial Vessels are likewise employed in going to the Islands within the limits of the Territory, trading with the Natives for Sandalwood for exportation in transient Ships, which have authority to proceed home by the way of China. Our Exports besides consist only of Grain and Meat, which the Shipping may require, and a few ornamental Woods, which are of little consequence.

The Whalers, being confined by their Charters to fishing only, import few of the Articles which would be acceptable; at present, therefore, we have to depend only on an annual Ship or two, as is or may be established, and an occasional Ship belonging to the free Merchants of India, which may be sent hither by permission, or a chance American who may venture to come to this market. By these limitations, and a prohibition on the part of the Colony from trading to the East Indies, it receives very trifling benefits from thence, and suffers great deprivation of necessary supplies.

Manufactures are extremely trifling. A small quantity of coarse Linen and Sail-Cloth, with coarse Blanketing, a poor Pottery, and the tanning of Leather are all we have at present, and in consequence our wants are the greater; but it is to be expected that the cultivation of Hemp will hereafter be more considerable, and that Cordage will become a valuable staple and make an ample return. The Flax likewise will be attended to, and the manufacturing it receive all the support that Government can give.

Brewing is carried on principally with Maize, and the Beer generally drank; but Hops do not at present grow well, and no good succedaneum is yet discovered to answer their use, from which cause the Beer will not keep.

Peach Cyder might be made in large quantities, but we have not yet been able to prevent it from fermenting and becoming sour, which I have attributed to its not being sufficiently racked.
and cleansed of the pulpy substance of the Fruit. The premium of a Cow, which Government offered last Year to the Person who would produce the two best Hogsheads, may have a good effect.

Salt is now produced in tolerable perfection, and by being cleansed better than formerly cures Meat very well and enables the industrious Fisherman to salt his Fish, and the Merchant to preserve his Seal Skins.

Hereafter we may expect great advantage from Hides and Tallow; from Coals also something may be expected; and these articles will become objects of my earnest consideration, as will every thing which may arise out of unforseen events, as they occur. This leads me to consider when Supplies of Salt Provisions may no longer be required from England. It would be satisfactory if any calculation could be depended on to ascertain this point, but it must so rest on circumstances that any conclusion deduced therefrom would partake of their uncertainty; but I propose reducing the Issues next Year by killing Oxen; in the subsequent Year, if no impolicy of such a measure prevents me, we shall increase the number to be slaughtered; and so proceed on with due precaution to the interest of the general Stock for supplying Settlers and to the advantage of Agriculture. In this particular, Government will, I expect, next Year feel a material saving by the sale of female Stock to the Farmers for Wheat, and thus the common progress will render it less necessary for Government to keep so many Cattle, or grow Grain, as what may be required may be purchased at a moderate price from Individuals; and then, no longer being in need of so many servants, they may be distributed to those who want them, and the Establishment become a certain expence to the Crown, which will admit of further regulations. As to the time when all these things will happen I cannot pledge myself; yet it may be expected within the following six Years, however short of this time we may flatter ourselves to have it accomplished; it will, therefore, be necessary to have Salt Meat sent out until we can see our way with certainty, lest any unforseen accident may happen to the source of our Colonial Supplies.

With regard to the Wild Cattle, we have during the past Winter begun to make use of them by killing some of the outcast Bulls from the Herds and taking a few Calves alive. The next Winter we shall do the same, but as during the Summer the meat cannot be cured the taking of Calves will be our pursuit, in which I hope
1807.
31 Oct.

Capture and slaughtering of the wild cattle.

Proposed methods for capturing the wild cattle.

The wool industry.

Progress in erection of St. Phillip's church.

Experience will teach the Party employed how to be more successful than they have hitherto been.

The expenses in killing Nineteen Bulls and One Calf, and taking Eleven Calves alive, including the loss of a Horse, valued at £100, has been £307 12 10

The Value of the Bulls and Calves £390 12 0

Profit to the Crown £82 19 2

but the debit of this Account being charged to the utmost, the profit is virtually more than stated.

By the Wild Cattle is to be understood Animals which no barrier practicable to be made by us at present can confine, and no body of Men turn if they want to escape. Gentle means must be tried, and to this end, in the hilly Country they inhabit, we mean to entice them by tame Cows, and on the same plan to catch their Calves. Snares, I fear, will not effect anything to pay for the expense of catching the few such a plan would produce.

From the nature of Wild Herds, a number of Bulls are driven away by the superior Animals, and are called Off-casts; these range the Hills and Valleys by themselves, from five to ten, fifteen, and twenty in a Herd, and it is such Animals only we have shot.

As to the Plans of some Individuals, they appear to me to be so self-interested that no ultimate good would attend them. At all events, I think it best that Government should for some time longer keep the concern in their own hands and make some farther experiments in catching them.

My Letter by the Buffalo will explain farther on this head, as likewise on Sheep and Wool; on the latter I cannot help observing that some wrong impressions were made in England by reports of the exportation expected from this country. Some of the Ships which arrived about the time I did had orders to purchase what was ready, but they found none for Sale.

The Town of Sydney is much improved; but the Church taking more time to complete than was expected, it will not be ready for the performance of Divine Service until after Christmas; eight Bells were first rung on the 29th of May last, which, although too small, give a cheerfulness to the Inhabitants and command attention on the Sabbath day; of this Building I send a Sketch.

To His Majesty's most gracious Gift of Plate for the Communion Service, may I be allowed to hope that Coverings for the Table, Pulpit, and Desk will be added to complete this comfortable place of Divine Worship and remove the heathenish aspect which this place has had heretofore.

* Marginal note.—Killed and the rider hurt by an attack of a bull.
† Note 35. ‡ Note 36.
§ Marginal note.—Together with Bible and Prayer Books (see note 37).
When Governor Philip quitted this Colony he left a memo-
randum, as may be seen in the Plan of the Town sent herewith,*
that no part of Sydney should be leased away, but the whole to
be considered the property of Government. In June, 1801,
Governor King issued a General Order† that Leases might be
granted for five Years; after his departure—and I had begun to
make my remarks as circumstances arose—I found several
Leases given and renewed in January, 1806, for fourteen Years,
which were eligible and wanted for Government purposes.

Lot 77 (not built on)—notwithstanding it belonged to the
Church, which was too much confined, Mr. McArthur got a
Lease of for fourteen Years, which if he holds will deprive the
Inhabitants of a great convenience, as well as the public Place
of Worship.

Lot 93—leased for fourteen Years to one Lucas, within the
limits of the Church, as that of Mr. McArthur's.

Lot 8—an extensive Lease of Garden ground contiguous to the
Gaol, which should have been for the use of the unfortunate
Prisoners contained therein, was renewed to Major Johnston, who
lets it out to a private Individual.

Lot 16 (not built on)—a part of Government Lumber-yard,
where the Carpenter's and Smith's Shops are leased for fourteen
Years to a Mr. Blaxcell, to our great inconvenience for want of
room to carry on the general works and security of the materials;
this and the present Lumber-yard were one, and for which the
Allotment No. 80 was given in March, 1802, for five Years, with a
promise of its renewal until twenty-one Years should expire,
whereon are two Windmills and a Bakehouse of considerable
value, belonging to Mr. Palmer, in consideration of which the
promise was made.

Lot 79 (not built on)—leased to a Mr. Harris for fourteen
Years, detrimental to the Parade, as Buildings may be required
to be erected thereon.

Lot 78 (on which is a Public-house)—leased for fourteen
Years; too nearly connected with Government Granaries.

Lot 66—leased to a David Dickinson Mann for fourteen Years
in June, 1804; it is close to Government House, and a great
annoyance.

Lot 72—leased to Mr. Surgeon Jamison for fourteen Years,
(not built on), while it is wanted for Government's Boats' Crews,
in addition to the one they now have adjoining thereto.

Lot 15 is a House and Garden, leased to Colonel Paterson for
fourteen Years in August, 1804; it has undergone some improve-
ment since Colonel Paterson got it originally from Colonel Grose,
and is the most fit place for a Lieutenant-Governor's House.

* Note 36. † Note 38.
I have given these descriptions to show how much Government is confined in any arrangement it may think proper to make for its use or ornament of the Town, and which should have been attended to agreeable to His Majesty's Instructions. Those Persons holding the Lots without any Buildings thereon I have warned that whatever they erect will be at their own risk; and on these heads I beg leave to request instructions.

Parramatta and the Green Hills at the Hawkesbury may be considered as Villages to Sydney, the whole of the Inhabitants getting their livelihood by various ways, carrying on a small traffic with grain and merchandize, and raising poultry and swine; also, at Sydney a number of Persons employ themselves catching Fish for the Market.

The Condition of the Public Buildings at each place on the 13th of August last will appear by the enclosed Statement.

Reports from the settlement at the Derwent.

Lieutenant-Governor Collins's accounts lead me to hope that the Derwent will turn out extremely well; we shall not fail to supply and keep it on a footing with ourselves unless any misfortune happens to our Shipping to prevent it; they will now begin to have resources within themselves as to food and cultivation. The People who go from Norfolk Island will be a valuable acquisition to this Settlement; and a Ship with about One Hundred and Fifty or Two Hundred Convicts, part Artificers, with all necessaries and agricultural implements, would render it a most essential service, and might be divided with Port Dalrymple. As they become acquainted with the Seasons, the inconveniences they have experienced in Agriculture will, it is to be hoped, wear away; and if every Man with good-will puts his shoulder to the Wheel, which it will be his interest to do, they will become of some importance, by supplying Salt Meat, Grain, and other articles which the Country can produce, besides Iron if it becomes an object to work the Ore.

This Dependency and Port Dalrymple have no doubt experienced some difficulties; but this part during the time suffered more than either. When I first visited the People, many poor families fed on nothing but a native plant not much unlike our spinach when boiled; while the Derwent and Port Dalrymple had Kangaroo, which here is seldom to be procured.

Although I shall speak of Port Dalrymple separately, I may unite it here with the Derwent to request that the Patents for the Civil and Criminal Courts for those places may be sent out.