and submitting to his consideration how far he could send me assistance.

I have, &c,

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure A.]

GOVERNOR BLIGH'S ORDERS TO LIEUTENANT SYMONS.

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, &c., &c.

You are hereby required and directed, as the changeable and peculiar circumstances of the Public Duty of this Colony require it, to proceed on board His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, and there take upon You the charge and command of first Lieutenant of that Ship, in the absence of Lieutenant Kent now in His Majesty's Armed Tender Lady Nelson on duty, strictly charging and commanding all the Officers and Company of the said Ship subordinate to You, to behave themselves jointly and severally, in their respective Employments, with all due Respect and Obedience unto You their said first Lieutenant; and you to be obedient to your Captain or any other your superior Officer, complying with such Orders as they may give for the good of His Majesty's Service: And for so doing this shall be your Order.

Given under my hand, etc., this 17th day of May, 1807.

WM. BLIGH.

By William Bligh, Esquire, etc., etc.

WHEREAS Captain Putland has been found totally incapable of proceeding to Sea, on account of extreme ill-health, by Survey of the fifth Instant:

You are therefore hereby required and directed to proceed with His Majesty's Ship Porpoise to the Derwent, where you are to deliver the Provisions and Stores which have been shipped on board her for that purpose, together with my Despatches for Lieutenant Governor Collins; and you are to return to Port Jackson with the utmost despatch.

Given under my Hand, etc., this 8th day of October, 1807.

WM. BLIGH.

By William Bligh, Esquire, etc., etc.

CAPTAIN PUTLAND continuing in a state of total incapacity to do his Duty, and proceed to Sea in His Majesty's Ship Porpoise,

You are hereby required and directed to proceed to get the Ship ready for Sea with the utmost despatch, and having so done report to me in order to receive further directions.

Given under my Hand, etc., 19th November, 1807.

WM. BLIGH.
By William Bligh, Esquire, etc., etc.

You now being equipped for Sea, You are hereby required and directed to proceed with His Majesty’s Ship Porpoise (her Captain being unfit to embark) to Norfolk Island, and there delivering my Despatches to Captain Piper, the Commandant, You will receive on board such Settlers, together with their Families, live and dead Stock, or Stores, as he may point out to you to embark for the Derwent. Such Stores as the Commissary has sent on board you are to deliver also to Captain Piper, except one hundred Bushels of Seed Barley, which are intended for the Derwent, to which place you are to proceed when Captain Piper, the Commandant, has finally agreed with You on the concerns you are to undertake, and approves of your departure.

On your arrival at the Derwent you will inform Lieutenant-Governor Collins of your proceedings, and request him to receive the Persons and things you have without delay; and having so done you will return hither with the utmost dispatch.

As the duty which you have to fulfil is the complete evacuation of Norfolk Island, I have to enjoin you to keep up the utmost cordiality with the Commandant and the Lieutenant Governors of the Derwent and Port Dalrymple, cheerfully consulting with them, and representing what you can accomplish in the number of Souls, with their necessaries, you can take on board the Ship. And that nothing may occur to delay the duty alluded to, you have my permission and orders to take down any and all Bulkheads which you may see will give you more room for Stowage, and carry a greater number of People, taking care to preserve such Bulkheads in order that they may be put up again when it becomes necessary. And for so doing this shall be your Order.

Given, etc., 25th November, 1807.

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure B.]

[1] CAPTAIN KENT TO COMMODORE BLIGH.

Sir,

His Majesty’s Ship Porpoise, Sydney Cove,

29th Augst., 1808.

In consequence of a Letter dated the 27th Inst. which I have received from Lieut. Ellison of His Majesty’s Ship Porpoise under my Command (a Copy of which I have herewith inclosed) whom I had ordered to take charge of His Majesty’s armed Tender Lady Nelson to proceed to the Hawkesbury at the request of Lieut. Governor Johnston, desiring me to inform him into whose charge he was now to resign the Stores and Provisions belonging to the said Tender in order that he may
receive such receipts and Documents as he had given when he took charge of her, and as I had received your Verbal Order that Lieut. Ellison on his arrival should join His Majesty's said Ship Porpoise I have to request you will please to inform me if he is to return on board the Porpoise or that it is your wish he should remain on board the Nelson in Case she should be immediately wanted for the good of His Majesty's Service.

I have, &c.,

WM. KENT.

[2] LIEUTENANT ELLISON TO CAPTAIN KENT.

His Majesty's Armed Tender Lady Nelson,
Sydney Cove, 27th Augt., 1808.

I beg leave to acquaint you that the Lady Nelson under Ellison's Command is unloaded and is ready to proceed on any Service you may wish to send her.

But as I understand that you have received orders from His Excellency Governor Bligh for my immediate return on board His Majesty's Ship Porpoise under your Command,

I particularly beg leave to be informed unto whose charge I am to resign the Stores and provisions belonging to the Lady Nelson in order that I may obtain such receipts and documents for my own Security and for the Good of His Majesty's Service.

I have further to request that you will furnish me with such orders as you may think proper for my return on board His Majesty's Ship Porpoise.

I have, &c.,

WM. ELLISON.

[3] SECRETARY GRIFFIN TO CAPTAIN KENT.

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 31st August, 1808.

In answer to your Letter of the 29th Instant, I am commanded by His Excellency Commodore Bligh to observe to you, That Lieut. Ellison and every Officer of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise must occupy their respective situations agreeable to the Establishment.

With respect to any Provisions or Stores that may be at any time on board the Lady Nelson, you will be acquainted by His Excellency's Order of the 4th Sept., 1806, to Capt. Short that the Warrant Officers will be held responsible for them, A Copy of the above mentioned order I am directed to inclose.

His Excellency, also, Commands me to observe that he is prevented from having any thing to do with the Government of the Colony.

I am, &c.,

EDMUND GRIFFIN.
[4] CAPTAIN KENT TO COMMODORE BLIGH.

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, Sydney Cove,
Port Jackson, 3d Septemr., 1808.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose you a Copy of my Letter to Mr. James Symons, together with a Copy of his answer wherein he refers me to the Ship's Books for his discharge.

From the Lady Nelson's Books he is discharged into those of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise but it was by his own Orders, and on the Porpoise's Books he is discharged superceded.

I therefore beg that you will be pleased to give me such instructions as you may judge proper on the occasion so that Lieut. Ellison may obtain proper receipts for the Stores, in Order that he may join His Majesty's Ship Porpoise.

I am, &c.,
WM. KENT.

[5] CAPTAIN KENT TO MR. JAMES SYMONS.

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, Sydney Cove,
Port Jackson, 1st Sept., 1808.

Symons ordered I have to inform you that this day I have received a Letter from Commodore William Bligh, ordering all Officers to repair on board to their respective Situations; he likewise enclosed in his Letter to me an order that was given to Capt. Short to bear you and fourteen Men in the Lady Nelson, Armed Tender, to His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, as supernumeraries for wages and Victuals.

I have therefore to request you will join His Majesty's armed Tender Lady Nelson and assume the Command which Lieut. Ellison will deliver up to you, he being ordered to join His Majesty's Ship Porpoise you giving him proper receipts for the Stores.

I am, &c.,
WM. KENT.

[6] MR. JAMES SYMONS TO CAPTAIN KENT.

Sir,

Sydney, 1st September, 1808.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date and beg leave to refer you to the Books of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise wherein you will see that I am discharged from His Majesty's Armed Tender Lady Nelson and likewise His Majesty's Ship Porpoise.

I have further to acquaint you that I have engaged to take His Honor Lieut. Governor Foveaux's Dispatches to England and shall be happy to carry any you may have to send to the Admiralty.

I have, &c.,
J. SYMONS.
[7] Secretary Griffin to Captain Kent.

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 3rd September, 1808.

In answer to your Letter of this day's date I am com-
manded by His Excellency Commodore Bligh to refer you to his
of the 31st Ulto. in addition to which I am ordered to inform
you that he has given no orders for the discharge of any Officer,
Seaman or Marine since the 27th of May, 1807; and His Excel­
lency directs me to observe, that the management of the Ship's
Books and interior Regulations of the Ship, you are accountable
for to The Right Hon'ble the Lords Commissioners of the
Admiralty.

I am, &c.,

EDMUND GRIFFIN.

[Enclosure C.]

[This included copies of the correspondence between Governor
Bligh and Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux, which were also for­
warded as enclosures numbered 30, 31, 32 and 33 to Governor
Bligh's despatch to Viscount Castlereagh, dated 10th September,
1808.]

Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux to ————.*

(Despatch per ship Rose.)

Dear Sir, Sydney, Port Jackson, 10th September, 1808.

I arrived here on the 28th of July, and was naturally
much astonished and concern'd at the Situation in which I found
the Colony plunged by the extraordinary conduct of Captain Bligh.

Before I landed, I made every possible inquiry into the circum­
stances attending the change that had been made in the govern­
ment, and the result produced a profound conviction in my mind
that nothing but that change could have saved the colony from a
general insurrection with all its inevitable horrors; And that any
attempt to replace the government in the hands from whence it
had been removed, would have been attended with circumstances
no less dreadful and certain.

Since I have had the command I have omitted no opportunity
of ascertaining the truth of the heaviest of the numerous charges
prefer'd against the Governor (for to investigate the whole would
be the work of years), And I do not hesitate to declare that he
has appear'd to me, thro'out his whole administration, to have
acted upon a settled system of enriching himself, and a few of his
necessary agents, at the expense of the interests of His Majesty's
government, and of the people entrusted to his command; And
that in the prosecution of his plans he has been guilty of the most
oppressive and often wanton attacks on private property and
personal liberty, as well as the most flagrant waste and shameful
misapplication of the public stores and revenues of the colony.

* Note 188.
The chief of his council was the noted George Crossley, a convict of the most abandon'd character, whom, as well as others of the same class, he publicly and avowedly consulted in the most important concerns of his government.

Whatever representations Captain Bligh may have sent home respecting his removal from power will, I am convinced, be found as little intitled to credit as almost all the information which he officially transmitted to Ministers on the situation and interests of the colony at large, or on the conduct and characters of many of the individuals on whom he had occasion to report.

Should an investigation be order'd to take place in this country, which I think desirable, as the only measure that can ascertain the truth beyond the possibility of doubt, I will forfeit my existence if the verdict of an impartial tribunal will not completely justify the Measures which Major Johnston was call'd upon to adopt.

Captain Bligh has notified to me that he meant to proceed to England in the Porpoise, but I have every reason to be certain he entertains no such intention. As no change whatever was made in his domestic concerns in consequence of his suspension, he remains in possession of Government House, with all the advantages attach'd to it; And while he is suffer'd to live luxuriously at a heavy expence to the public, he will be in no hurry to relinquish his enjoyments; besides, I am convinced he has not nerve enough to face the enquiries which on his arrival in England will doubtless take place into his conduct.

He has endeavoured to throw every possible obstacle in the way of the public business; but I have given him to understand that in the execution of my duty I am neither to be impeded nor intimidated.

I have been so short a time in this country, and have been so occupied in making a thousand arrangements which could not be postpon'd, that I have not as yet received the reports necessary to furnish me with information accurate enough to enter into a detail'd account to the Secretary of State of the Situation of the colony. My own observations however enable me to assure you, that the public buildings are in a state of deplorable decay and delapidation—so much so, that I am decidedly of opinion that most of them must be rebuilt. Nothing seems to have been attended to but the improvements at Government House, the surrounding grounds, and at Captain Bligh's private farms, where nearly all the best of the public Servants have been employ'd at an enormous charge to the Crown, and to the total neglect of the most essential works of the colony.
He has likewise occupied many of the public labourers for a considerable time in erecting and ornamenting a residence for one of the several prostitutes whom (notwithstanding his constant professions of religion and morality) he was in the habit of maintaining.

The church at Sydney is the only public work which received a small, and but a very small, share of his attention; And in this, considerable progress had been made previous to his arrival, And since his suspension it has been very nearly completed.

As Captain Bligh's public letter of the 31st of October last will apprize you of his intention of depriving the holders of several leases and grants of their property, I feel myself obliged most strongly to urge to you the impolicy of such interference. The Governor made no scruple on many occasions in direct violation of every right, to dispossess people of their ground, destroy their improvements, and pull down their houses without any justifiable pretence, and apparently thro' a mere wanton desire of annoyance, as much of the ground on which houses stood that have been pull'd down, still remains unappropriated to any purpose whatever; and it was a constant and familiar expression of his, when any of the injured persons complain'd, "It is all my own." The consequence was that no man looked upon his property as secure, altho' guaranteed to him by the strictest forms of the Law, or the most solemn assurances of the Government, and the improvement of the colony, either in building or in agriculture, must have been totally obstructed had so ruinous a system been persever'd in. And while upon this Subject, I think it due to the real interests of the colony to declare my opinion that grants should be made to those persons who have expended large sums of money in the erection of houses, a few of which in the town of Sydney would not, I assure you, disgrace the most fashionable Square in London, and have cost the proprietors several thousand pounds, altho' built upon leases of very limited extent, the renewal of which must totally depend upon the will of the future Governors.

Whilst this System continues, it cannot fail to operate against the improvement of the town; and altho' I cannot but disapprove of the character of many of the persons now holding the most eligible leases, yet I am of opinion that they ought to receive grants, as I am sure the uncertainty of their tenures will in future deter others from hazarding the expense of undertaking such substantial buildings.

The caution contained in Lord Castlereagh's last letter (31st Dee'r, 1807), relative to Colonel Collins' conduct, particularly with regard to the expenses of the settlement he commands, I
have taken care to forward to him, and I can assure you that never was a lecture on public economy more truly necessary on any occasion than on that of the establishment of Hobart-town.

Colonel Collins, without any reference or notification to this Government, lately enter’d into a contract with the house of Messrs. Campbell & Hook, of this place, to supply his settlement with five hundred Bengal Cows and other cattle, which would probably cost Government near Twenty thousand pounds, altho’ he could be abundantly supplied with cattle from Port Dalrymple, and we have here an infinitely larger Number than we can take care of, already season’d to the climate, and, therefore, able to withstand the inclemency of Van Dieman’s Land, which is known from experience would prove fatal to many of the delicate breed of Bengal cows, upwards of two hundred which were on a former occasion landed from India at Port Dalrymple having died.

If I am to judge of Colonel Collins’s want of men, by his own representations he has already sufficient engagements without encumbering himself with large herds of cattle, which require many experienced hands to attend to them, for unless they, or indeed any kind of cattle, are well taken care of, the increase of numbers beyond a certain point will rather diminish than augment the means of subsistence of the settlement.

As the vessel intended to transport them from India did not sail from hence untill the 20th of last month, I thought it my duty to do everything in my power to prevent so useless and extravagant a contract from being carried into effect, and a copy of my letter to Messieurs Campbell & Hook upon that subject accompanies my public dispatch.

I must confess, however, that I am hopeless of its producing the desired effect, as, in addition to the advantages to be derived from the contract, there will be other contingent benefits to an amount not easily to be calculated, which will induce the parties concerned to run considerable risk rather than sacrifice the prospect.

You may form a pretty accurate conception from whence these advantages are to arise, when you are informed of the circumstances attending the speculations of the Rose to this colony.

Notwithstanding Governor Bligh’s possessive prohibition of the importation of spirits at any of the dependent settlements (unless the ship first touched here, and obtained his permission), and the ruin which appear’d inevitable to any adventurer who should presume to infringe his orders, The Rose, a private ship, avowedly owned by the house of Messrs. Campbell and Hook, put into the
Derwent on her voyage from England, and landed several thousand gallons of spirits, which have since been disposed of amongst the unfortunate Settlers from Norfolk Island, who, having no other means of making the purchase, were indulged with permission to sell their little stock of salted pork to the Government, at the expense of one Shilling and ninepence per pound.

Thus were these unhappy people furnished with the means of indulging in dissipation and drunkenness for a few days, and deprived of the means of subsistence for years. I must now beg to repeat an opinion, which I have already often urged at your office, that the excessive restraints which have been imposed upon the importation of spirituous liquors have very powerfully contributed to heighten the desire of the colonists to possess them, and have absolutely increased the evils which they were intended to diminish.

But I despair of lessening the force of the impressions which have been made on the minds of Government upon this Subject, and I am sensible I shall find few inclined to admit the truth of facts, which in one week's observation of this colony would be clearly obvious to a mind of your discernment.

As only a limited quantity of spirits, infinitely short of the demand, is allow'd to be imported, its common circulating value fluctuates from two to three pounds Sterling per gallon. Three-fourths of the whole quantity fall into the hands of persons in the employment of Government, or are obtained by the inhabitants of the town at an average price of about twelve shillings, and are again distributed by them at the advanced price amongst the Settlers and labourers who live in the interior of the country. These people, sensible that a threefold proportion of the reward of their industry is extorted from them, eagerly engage in smuggling and distilling, and in nineteen cases out of twenty they do so with success. The numerous orders which have been given upon the Subject, and the rewards offer'd to informers may occasion a belief that neither smuggling nor distilling are very common; but I can assure you that the reverse is the truth, nor is it possible to prevent it in a country so thinly inhabited, and in which the whole of the population consider themselves oppress'd and injured by the existing regulations.

The persons who derived the greatest advantage from the trade in Spirits, under the Government of Captain Bligh, were Mr. Commissary Palmer and Mr. Campbell, both of whom have houses so situated that they can land any quantity without observation. It has also been found that an overseer of Captain Bligh's, by the name of Thompson, was permitted to land a considerable quantity of spirits, near 200 Gallons, and this at a time
when the officers were refused a gallon, and were known to be reduced to the necessity of drinking water only.

The notorious Crossley was also a favor'd object; but he appears to have directed his attention principally to distilling, as two stills were found hidden in his garden a few days after the arrest of his friend the Governor.

The Strange events which have occur'd in this country, and the consequent embarrassments which have ensued, will, I trust, point out to you the absolute necessity of sending some person as Governor (should one not already have been appointed) possess'd of talents and integrity enough to remedy the evils entail'd on the colony by the System which has hitherto been acted upon in its government; and next in importance to the Governor, I must mention the Situation of Judge-Advocate, which should be immediately fill'd by a person of character and knowledge of the law, with such a salary as would induce a person of that description to accept it, and would place him above the necessity of stooping to unbecoming means of Seeking a remuneration adequate to the trouble of the office, and enable him to live with a suitable degree of respectability in a country where even the most common necessaries of life are not to be procured unless at a most enormous expense.

I cannot help suggesting to you the prudence of giving particular instructions to the Governors of all these settlements respecting the management and disposal of the Stores and government Stock of cattle, and the distribution of the convict labourers of the Gov't, which, I fear, have hitherto been look'd upon as meant rather for the convenience and emolument of individuals than for the good of the public, or the Service of the Crown. It is indeed my opinion that the public herds should be distributed amongst the settlers, as the expense of attending to them is infinitely greater than any benefit which Government can expect to derive from them.

Notwithstanding the unreasonable length of this letter, I must trespass a moment longer to mention to you the deplorable state of the unfortunate Settlers from Norfolk Island, who have been forced to quit their establishments and proceed to the Derwent, without having been allow'd sufficient time to prepare for their removal, agreeable to what I know to have been your humane intention.

Cap'n Symons, of the Navy, whom I send to England in the Rose with my dispatches, will be able to give you every information upon this, or any other Subject connected with the affairs of this Colony.

I have, &c,

J. FOVEAUX.
Dear Sir,

11th September, 1808.

Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux, on his arrival here, delivered me your letter of the 31st of December, and I have now an opportunity by the Rose, Rich'd Brooks, Master, to send home my Dispatches. In this letter I only take up my pen to thank you for your good wishes towards me.

With respect to Captain Short, I do not see how I am implicated in any unkindness, or want of attention; if my statements had been considered, as well as his, they would have proved his turbulent disposition, and that he would not allow me to be on any footing with him but constant disputation; this, however, I should have submitted to, on my own part; but Governor King, and the Court of Inquiry, found that no person could live under Captain Short’s Command; and the Charges of his Officers were such that the public service obliged me to send him Home, or I should have been highly censurable. I cannot doubt of Governor King having represented all this; yet I am surprised that he has allowed of some representations which he and His Officers might have refuted, and to this I attribute the extraordinary letter* written by the members of the Court-Martial in Captain Short’s favour, but whose decision I by no means call in question.

As to Mr. Fitz and his family, I know of no disagreement in the passage out; on the contrary, they dined with me frequently every Week, and we were particularly kind to them and their little Boy, who we made a pet of; and when we arrived they were asked to our House with great attention, the services which were immediately necessary were granted, and Mrs. Fitz was made as comfortable as the other Ladies. The desire you was pleased to express in his favour should have been amply attended to. I only wanted a little time to look about me, and after the first grant of land which I gave him, I would have followed it up with others, without any Cause of jealousy from other Persons. But I was sorry to find that he soon became under obligations to McArthur, and was accordingly obliged to submit to his Wishes.

My coming out to this Country was from the purest Motives, and have done justice to every individual in it, which all well-disposed persons acknowledge. Under a full confidence of having justice done to me I shall wait with resignation for relief.

Believe me, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

* Note 189.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FOVEAUX TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.
(Despatch marked F, per ship Rose.)

My Lord, Sydney, Port Jackson, 13th September, 1808.
I have the honor to transmit your Lordship the Sydney Gazettes from the period of their republication* to the 11th instant.

J. FOVEAUX.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE HON. WILLIAM POLE.
(Despatch per ship Rose.)

The Bearer Captain Richard Brooks will deliver to you my dispatches; and will be ready to give you every information he can respecting the State of this Colony.

WM. BLIGH.

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.
(Despatch No. 11, per transport Experiment.)

Sir, Downing Street, 16th September, 1808.
Mr. Underwood who some time ago received Mr. Windham’s Permission to proceed to New South Wales to establish himself with his Family as a Free Settler having represented to me that you had not received such Sanction as you conceived to be necessary for allowing him to avail himself of the permission abovementioned, I am to desire you will permit the said Mr. Underwood and his Family to settle in such part of the Territories under your Command as he shall prefer and I trust he will by his general Good Conduct entitle himself to your protection and Encouragement which in such Case I request you will extend to him.

CASTLEREAGH.

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON.
(Despatch per transport Experiment.)

Sir, Downing Street, 8th October, 1808.
The Reverend Mr. Marsden has stated to me his Apprehensions lest his Property should have received Injury during the late Commotion in New South Wales; I am therefore to desire that his Overseer may receive the same Assistance by the Allowance of Labourers as he was receiving before the Commotion took Place.

CASTLEREAGH.

* Marginal note.—No. 228 to No. 245 incl. (see note 190).
Dear Sir,
Sydney, Port Jackson, 21st October, 1808.

As the Sinclair sails from hence this day, I avail myself of the opportunity she offers of writing to you, but as I look upon it as a very precarious one, I have not thought it prudent to trust a public letter by it, nor even to Communicate as much at length to you, as I would by a more certain conveyance.

After the departure of the Rose, Governor Bligh, taking advantage of the permission I gave him to see the officers of the Porpoise, assumed the command of her, and prevented her and the Colonial vessels from rendering any Service whatever to the Colony, and took every step in his power to impede and embarrass the business of the public, in consequence of which I was under the disagreeable tho' absolute necessity of forbidding (on the 17th of last Month) any further intercourse between him and the officers of the Porpoise, since which event that vessel, as well as the Lady Nelson, has been restored to the Service of the Colony, for which alone they are stationed here.

In answer to a letter which I wrote on the 14th of last month to Governor Bligh, requesting to know when he meant to proceed to England, as he stated to Me (on the 3'd of August last) he intended to do without delay, He informed me that he had no intention whatever of leaving the Colony. This I always suspected, as I stated to you in my last letter.

As I have received authentic information that he was exerting every Means in his power to inflame the Minds of the Settlers by sending emissaries amongst them, who promised in his name that in the event of his restoration to the Government he would make them rich and happy, I thought it my duty to inform him that if he persevered in his attempts to disturb the public peace, I would send him to England by the first opportunity, and until such opportunity should occur I would remove him from Government house and be obliged to impose some additional restraint on his person. These threats, and preventing his communicating with the Porpoise, have render'd him quiet, and he has given me no further trouble. He remains at Government house, enjoying the same advantages as when I wrote to you by the Rose.

The Estramina, which I sent to Port Dalrymple immediately after my arrival here to convey Colonel Paterson hither, return'd on the 12th instant without him. He assigns the bad State of his health and the want of proper accommodation in that vessel as the cause of his not having come to Headquarters, and requires that the Porpoise may again be sent for him. I have accordingly requested her Commanding officer to proceed with her to Port
Dalrymple, and she is expected to Sail in four or five days, the damages she received when before dispatch'd for Colonel Paterson being now nearly repair'd.

Having learn'd by the Estramina that Colonel Collins's settlement was much distress'd for provisions, from the circumstance of the City of Edinburgh not having arrived there (on the 16th of Sept'r) with the ample supplies sent from hence, and with the remainder of the Settlers, &c., from Norfolk Island, it was my intention to have dispatch'd a vessel to their relief; but this has been render'd unnecessary, as, by a Ship which arrived here a few days since from Norfolk Island, I find that the City of Edinburgh had sail'd thence on the 9th of Sept'r, and consequently her Arrival at the Derwent may be expected before that of any vessel which I could now dispatch for that Settlement.

On the 30th September there remain'd on Norfolk Island Two hundred and fifty persons of every description, Eight horses, Twenty-one ass's, Seventy-two horn'd cattle, and three thousand and five sheep. As it appears that Government are anxious about the cultivation of the Coffee plant, I have directed that a small party shall remain (until I receive your further instructions) to attend to it, and also to look after the Stock, which at present we have no Means of removing, For the Men-of-War stationed here are not adapted to that purpose, and are really of no benefit whatever to the public, altho' maintain'd at a most enormous expense. And the Colonial Vessels, which alone are requisite for the Service of this colony, are much too small for that and many other duties they are wanted for.

I therefore most strongly recommend that no ship of the former description shall at all be kept here, and that two of the latter, of a proper construction (about 200 tons burden), and to be consider'd as entirely Colonial, shall be sent from England.

In my letter A* to the Secretary of State, by the Rose, I, by Mistake, Mentioned one shilling per pound as the price I intended to offer for Meat to be received into the Stores. The price offer'd has been Nine pence for all kinds of Animal food (without the heads or feet), and a quantity equal to my expectation has been already received.

My Letter A by the Rose has informed the Secretary of State that we have a Sufficient quantity of grain in Store to serve until the produce of the ensuing harvest shall be saved, And I am happy to inform you that the growing crops wear a most luxurious appearance. We have nothing therefore to dread except the overflowing of the Hawkesbury, a calamity which would inevitably expose the Colony to the horrors of famine, as was the case in the spring of 1806.

* Note 191.
I expect to see the walls of the New Stone granary erecting at Paramatta completed in a fortnight.

I have commenc’d a substantial brick Barrack, 180 feet in length and two Stories high,* in addition to the old one here; a measure render’d indispensible from the increased numbers of the Corps by the reinforcements arrived in the Sinclair and Recovery and by those expected in the Ships now on their passage from England.

The dependent Settlements are much distressed for want of convicts, and we have none to send them, as we can with much difficulty find a sufficient number of hands to carry on the most essential of the public works.

A vessel call’d the Star arrived here from England on the 10th inst., by which I learn that the Speke, transport for this colony, parted in Latitude 9° N. to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

When the Rose sail’d from hence a General Court Martial was sitting for the tryal of Mr. Williamson, a Deputy Commissary, and who acted as Principle Commissary from the period of Mr. Palmer’s Suspension untill placed by Me under Arrest.

The proceedings† of the Court Martial (altho’ but a very slight specimen of the knavery of our Commissariat was laid before it) will convince you of the necessity of sending out some Men of Character and Common honesty to fill the Situations of that very important department.

I have, &c.,

J. Foveaux.

By the Albion whaler, which is expected to sail from hence direct for England in about three weeks, I shall send my public letters &c.

---

Governor Bligh to Viscount Castlereagh.

(Despatch marked No. 1, per whaler Albion.)

Government House, Sydney,

My Lord, New South Wales, 28th October, 1808.

1st. I have now the honor of writing to your Lordship, in continuation of my Despatches by the Rose, Richard Brooks Master, in September last;‡ since which I have been annoyed by letters or threats, although still in confinement, and have no other expectation until I receive relief from England, and am able to reassume my Power and Authority, than a repetition of such insults. The insolence, wickedness, and duplicity of the principal Rebels exceed all description. The People see, with

* Note 192. † Note 193. ‡ Note 194.
great concern, how much the Colony is injured, Government plundered, and beggary making hasty strides to their utter ruin, by being deprived of their common advantages, and a settled plan of prosecutions, which deprive those who are in debt of all they have. The Benches of Magistrates and Courts of Justice are mockeries of what they represent, and since my Despatch of the 30th of June five Persons have suffered Death; nevertheless the People are obliged to submit under the most afflicting considerations. They have no Money in circulation, all is doubt, the barter of Spirits is going on, and Money is realized in the hands of the principal Rebels. Such is their art, impudence, and improvidence, that they constrain some Persons by threats and promises to purchase the property from them which they have monopolized from Shipping; others they allure to get into their debt by promises of no hasty payment being required. If they show any reluctance, it is done away by assurances of profit which they will acquire, and if that does not effect the purpose, they are warned of such displeasure as induces them to submit to all their terms, and Debtor and Creditor is established. This being done, the laws of necessity are pleaded for Settling Accounts. Capiases are issued, and executions follow, and the unfortunate Debtor is obliged to sell all he has or go to Gaol; to avoid the latter all is brought to public auction, when it is so contrived that few bidders dare appear, and the whole falls into the hands of those merciless Creditors and Rebels at half its price, and frequently much less. In these transactions, during the present state of things, a remarkable character, beside the Creditor, is conspicuous; this is the Provost-Marshal, appointed after the Rebellion, to which he is devoted, and whose unprincipled mind divests him of all charity. Whenever the day of reckoning comes, such a scene of crimes of some of the leading Persons will be developed as will be truly astonishing. It will require great foresight and precaution to prevent the People from committing the most violent acts of resentment.

2nd. Concerning the poor Settlers of Norfolk Island, I am not well informed, but report states them to be discontented; the plan of Major Johnston and McArthur of employing the City of Edinburgh to carry them to the Derwent was not approved of; she sailed from hence as far back as the 26th of May, left Norfolk Island on the 9th of September, leaving only about two hundred Persons, including the Military, on the Island, since which we have heard nothing of her.† This was the infamous Ship which sold and distributed her Liquors to McArthur and his Emissaries at the time of the Insurrection.

* Note 195. † Note 196.
3rd. The Harvest here, I am informed has a tolerably good appearance, but probably will not be very sufficient for next Year's consumption, because a less quantity of Seed was put into the Ground than was last Year.

4th. It is said that the present Rulers pride themselves much in not drawing Bills on the Treasury, when the fact is no Person will receive them; but this, after all, will be found very calamitous to the State, and of considerable expense beyond that which would have been absolutely necessary under regular Government; also, such a waste of Cattle has taken place as will be very detrimental to Agriculture, besides weakening the power of the Governor, to whom Settlers look for advantages, and are cheered in their pursuits by his bounty and rewards.

5th. My last Despatches to Your Lordship were scarcely made up when Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux began a fresh Correspondence in order to place me in some farther difficulty, at the whole of which I have felt the utmost indignation, and I inclose it, in continuation of his former Letters.* It behoved me to use such methods as to discover what their real intentions were, and they appear to be chiefly aimed at inducing me to go Home as a Prisoner at my own request, that it should not appear they were turning me out of the Colony. The next object was to get me away before any relief could arrive from England, whereby they flattered themselves they would succeed the better in their Cause; and lastly, if I took the Porpoise, they would have an unprecedented example of a Flag Officer confined in his Ship where his Flag was flying. Having now failed to circumvent me, they again deprived me of any communication with the Ship, and Captain Kent, her Acting Commander, has consented to it, and is intimate with Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux, whose Letter of the 17th of September (No. 38) concludes with unwarrantable threats, which I treated with the contempt they deserved.

6th. Your Lordship will please to recollect I informed You of the Estramina being sent to Port Dalrymple to bring up Lieutenant-Governor Paterson. She returned on the 12th Instant without him, and I heard no more until the 18th, when Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux wrote to me (No. 39) stating that Lieutenant-Governor Paterson had written to me, that unless I proceeded to England I must go to Parramatta House that he might reside here to carry on the affairs of the Colony; and Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux adds that he had written to Captain Kent to proceed to Port Dalrymple to bring up the Lieutenant-Governor, and that I must make my arrangements as soon as possible. To this very seditious request I replied by No. 40 that
I would not quit my House or Premises—they were mine until His Majesty should be pleased to remove me from them, being His Representative, and likewise a British Flag Officer, whose Flag it was at the peril of any Man to remove out of my sight; that I had received no Letter from Lieutenant-Governor Paterson.

7th. On the next day I received No. 41, with Copies of two Letters* which had been sent to Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux by Lieutenant-Governor Paterson, who had intimated to him that the original of that dated the 29th of Sept’r had been sent to me by the Estramina, but which appears not to have been so, unless it has been intercepted; in that case this artifice has deprived me of it. I have made no reply to such a curious compound, but I think that Lieutenant-Governor Paterson has artfully been drawn from the line of his duty, and prevented from doing his utmost to bring his Corps to obedience. In this extraordinary Copy of his Letter, it appears that he has received intimation of a determination to oppose him if he did not side with them in their measures; some very threatening Letter has therefore been sent to convince him of this, and it is conformable to the information I have given in paragraph 52 of my Despatch dated the 30th of June. The directions for removing me from Government House; his advice to me to return home; his diffidence in describing if he erred that it would not be through design; and, after all, taking the side of the Corps without seeing me, is what he must account for. Since the 26th of January last, six opportunities had offered direct from Port Dalrymple, by either of which he might have come here—Viz’t, the Speedwell Schooner, which carried him intelligence of the Rebellion a few days after my confinement, from the Rebels themselves; the Brig Harrington, which touched there on her way from India; the Brig Perseverance, also which returned by that Port on her way hither from China; the Favourite, in her way from India; His Majesty’s Ship Porpoise, in May last, which went to him for that purpose; and the Estramina Schooner.

8th. On the 25th Instant, I received a Letter (No. 42) from Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux informing me that, at Lieutenant-Governor Paterson’s requisition, His Majesty’s Ship Porpoise was to sail for Port Dalrymple on Sunday next, and that, if I wished to make any communication to that Officer, he would transmit it. I replied to the Lieutenant-Colonel that I was surprised at Lieutenant-Governor Paterson’s requisition, as he knew me to be Commodore on this Station, and was equally astonished at the compliance of Captain Kent; and that, from my imprison-

* Note 198.
ment, and my communication being stopt with him, I had to request he would inform him that it was my orders he did not leave the Cove; to this Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux replied (No. 44) that the Porpoise would sail as he had already informed me.

9th. Thus, again, His Majesty’s Ship is taken from me to bring up a Lieutenant-Governor who openly has avowed his taking the side of his rebellious and mutinous Corps, in which, also, her Acting Commander has joined, and must of consequence take upon himself to strike my Broad Pendant, in defiance of my Orders and the Rules of our Service. In the last Voyage she was nearly lost, and I have my fears in this. This wanton insult is the greater as there is the Lady Nelson and the Estramina—Colonial Schooner—now lying in the Cove.

10th. About this time I allow myself to imagine that Your Relief Lordship will have been informed of all that has been done here. A Ship called the Speke I soon expect from England, which probably will be the last before relief arrives; whatever despatches are sent by her I shall be deprived of, as the Rebels are peculiarly solicitous about answers to my Despatches sent by the Duke of Portland. Your Lordship, I am confident, will judge of what my feelings will be to know those Despatches get into their hands.

11th. I send these Despatches by Mr. Charles Cockerill, in the Ship Albion. I have no idea when another opportunity may occur by which I can again have the honor of writing to Your Lordship; it will probably be a long time, as there is no Ship on the Fisheries which is expected to sail for eight or ten Months.

I have, &c.,
WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure No. 34.*]

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FOVEAUX TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir,  Headquarters, Sydney, 14th September, 1808.

The very large demands which have been made upon the Public Stores for the use of His Majesty’s Ship Porpoise, make me anxious to be informed when she may be expected to be ready for Sea, and when ready whether it be your intention to proceed to England in her without delay, as signified by You in your Letter to me of the 3rd of August last.

I have, &c.,
J. FOVEAUX.

* Note 186.
1808. 28 Oct.

Bligh's request for an explanation.

Governor Bligh to Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux.

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 14th September, 1808.

As I have received Letters from you dated the 4th and 6th of August, which differ in their purport with mine of the 3rd, your Letter of to-day does not allow me to comprehend what you mean about my return to England. It is, therefore, necessary for me to know whether You mean that I am to enter into any conditions.

I am, &c.,
WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure No. 36.]

Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux to Governor Bligh.

Sir, Headquarters, Sydney, 15th September, 1808.

When You represented to me on my arrival in the Colony that You were prevented holding any communication with the Officers of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, I was induced to remove the restriction You complained of, hoping that by your being allowed to see her Acting Commander it might facilitate her repairs, and thereby afford You the means of sooner returning to England.

But I never entertained the slightest idea that you would, under existing circumstances, attempt to assume any Command in this Colony. In this, however, I have had the mortification to be disappointed, and instead of finding the repairs and departure of the Porpoise hastened, the difficulties which before existed respecting her have been increased by the Steps You have taken to prevent her Acting Commander from complying with my requisitions.

In this state it is impossible I can suffer things to remain any longer without disregard to the Welfare of His Majesty's Service, And therefore I feel myself obliged to submit to your choice, either to prepare Yourself to embark in the Porpoise as soon as she can be got ready, and to return in her immediately to England, or to forbear from attempting to exercise any Command by giving orders or otherwise whilst you remain here.

If you shall determine to proceed to England in the Porpoise, it does not appear to me that I can propose any conditions which can be more binding on You than the pledge You have already given (and from which you have never been released) that You will consider yourself under Arrest until His Majesty's Pleasure shall be known.
BLIGH TO CASTLEREAGH.

Should that pledge be forgotten or violated after your departure from hence, you alone will be responsible.

I have, &c.,

J. FOVEAUX.

[Enclosure No. 37.]

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FOVEAUX.

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 16th September, 1808.

In reply to your Letter of Yesterday, I have to inform You that it is my intention to remain in the Colony until His Majesty’s Pleasure shall be known. His Majesty’s Ship Porpoise has Captain Kent to command her; and if you deprive me of commanding with him, I in my present situation cannot prevent it.

I am, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure No. 38.]

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FOVEAUX TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir, Headquarters, Sydney, 17th September, 1808.

The intention You expressed yesterday of remaining in the Colony until His Majesty’s pleasure be known, and the intimation contained in your Letter of the 3rd of August of your having given orders to get the Porpoise ready to proceed Home with Yourself and family without delay, are so completely contradictory and surprizing, that (when I consider them and reflect on the interruptions and confusion You have caused by your Orders since You have been permitted to communicate with Captain Kent) I can not admit a doubt but it is your design to do everything in your power to impede His Majesty’s Service and to disturb the peace of the Colony, by weakening the confidence of people in inferior situations as to the power of the present Government to protect them.

For these reasons, should circumstances prevent Lieutenant-Governor Paterson from relieving me in the Command, I feel it will be my duty to take the first opportunity which shall present of sending You to England.

As I am satisfied that no other consequences can possibly result from Your being permitted to have further intercourse with the Officers of His Majesty’s Ship Porpoise than an increase of difficulties and the retardation of the King’s Service on points materially affecting the order and Welfare of this Colony, I must desire that you will in future forbear from issuing any orders to, and from any kind of official communication with Captain Kent, or any other Officer or person belonging to His Majesty’s Ship Porpoise.
Your Compliance with this will relieve me from the unpleasant task of removing You from Government House, or of imposing additional restraint on your Person.

I have, &c.,

J. FOVEAUX.

[Enclosure No. 39.]

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FOVEAUX TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir,

Headquarters, Sydney, 18th October, 1808.

By Lieutenant-Governor Paterson’s Letter to me of the 29th of last Month, received by the Estramina, he acquainted me that he has written to You to inform You “that unless you proceed to England it will be necessary that You should remove to the Government House at Parramatta, that the Government House at Sydney may be ready for his reception to enable him to carry on the very anxious duties of the Offices become incumbent on him by the interregnum that has been occasioned,” and he desires that should you not have left the Colony that I should cause proper steps to be taken for your removal by the period I may have reason to expect his arrival.

As I have applied to Captain Kent for His Majesty’s Ship Porpoise to proceed immediately to Port Dalrymple for the purpose of conveying Lieutenant-Governor Paterson to Head Quarters, I have to request (in compliance to his desire) that You will make arrangements, with as little delay as possible, for the removal of Yourself and Family to the Government House at Parramatta, unless it be your intention to leave the Colony previous to the time that Lieutenant-Governor Paterson’s arrival may be looked for.

Should it be your determination to go to Parramatta, I shall give directions for every assistance being rendered you in the removal of your establishment, and for having the House and Garden prepared for your reception. I have, &c.,

J. FOVEAUX.

[Enclosure No. 40.]

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FOVEAUX.

Sir,

Government House, Sydney, 18th October, 1808.

I have just received your Letter of to-day, in answer to which I inform you that I will not quit my House or Premises. They are mine until His Majesty is pleased to remove me from them, being His Representative, and likewise a British Flag Officer, whose Flag it is at the Peril of any Man to remove out of my sight.

I have not received any Letter from Lieutenant-Governor Paterson.

I am, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.
[Enclosure No. 41.]

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FOVEAUX TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir, Headquarters, Sydney, 19th October, 1808.

Enclosed I beg leave to enclose You Copies of two Letters transmitted to me by Lieut.-Governor Paterson, who intimated to me that the original of that dated the 29th of September was conveyed to You by the Estramina.

I have, &c.,
J. FOVEAUX.

[Sub-enclosure No. 1.]

[This was a copy of Governor Bligh's letter to Lieutenant-Governor Paterson, dated 8th August, 1808, which was also forwarded as enclosure A to Governor Bligh's despatch to Viscount Castlereagh, dated 31st August, 1808.]

[Sub-enclosure No. 2.]

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Port Dalrymple, Van Dieman's Land, 29th September, 1808.

Your Communication of the 8th Inst.* I duly received by the Estramina Schooner, and I must express I have been surprised that You should have deferred it so considerable an interim as has elapsed between the 26th Jan'y and the 8th August (the date), two Opportunities having presented themselves—Viz't, by the Speedwell and by His Majesty's Ship Porpoise—your silence by which conveyance causes me much astonishment, as it must have consequently occurred to You that the adventitious Suspension of your Authority, from whatever Cause proceeding, devolved it in the same moment, without his having an Option, on your immediate Successor in the Command of His Majesty's Forces then within the Limits of the Territory, as your Lieutenant, to whom, I cannot help observing, it appears to me it would not have been imprudent to have instantly referred and possessed of every information in your power, to enable him the better to judge of the nature and of the Causes of the Critical displacement of Your Authority.

I must, at the same time, assure You that the call you make on me after this elapse was unnecessary, for could I have seen the possibility of restoring Your Authority without the Orders of His Majesty's Ministers—or indeed, previous to my receiving them—with safety to the Colony, I should not have waited for your demanding what I should have felt compelled to perform the instant I was acquainted with the occurrences that have hap-

* Note 199.
1808.
28 Oct.

Paterson's decision to await orders from England.

Paterson's reasons for Bligh's return to England.

Paterson to assume the temporary administration.

pened. Nor, I trust, should I have forgotten myself so far as to have presumed to have exacted Conditions from him, whose duty it must have been, the instant he revived Supreme Command, to have conformed to no Stipulations but those of my Superiors; but I can not, in justice to you, conceal that the Causes which have been represented to me as the inducement of the Arrest you urge me to release You from are of an import—

and, at the same time, such serious consequences are stated to me as may be apprehended should this Step be taken—that I cannot conscientiously wish an Act which can do no possible good until intelligence is received from England, and may be productive of evils my life cannot counterbalance.

It has further been represented to me that your departure from the Colony has alone been protracted by Yourself; but I beg to submit to your judgement that your own interests require an immediate presence before those who only can now decide on your conduct, and on the Steps that have been pursued, their Causes and Consequences; and I must add, I feel persuaded that the Peace and Interests of the Settlement over which You have presided equally demands you to hasten your departure, for remaining, as unforeseen circumstances have situated You, can be productive of no good effect to the Community, and prevents the agitation subsiding that has ensued, unavoidably, from an event of so uncommon a nature.

I have but to add that, in the conduct I myself pursue, in the very intricate situation I am placed, if I am thought to have err'd, it will have proceeded from a deficiency of Judgement and not an absence of intention to Act for the Honor and the Welfare of His Majesty's Service.

Causes that I have explained to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State have hitherto prevented my appearing at Port Jackson; but I am now preparing to leave my present Command by a Vessel for which I have written with this opportunity to convey me to Sydney, where I shall take upon me the temporary Administration of the Government until I am possessed of directions for my further Guidance; and, should you not have left the Country before the period I may be expected to arrive, I have been necessitated to apprise Lieut't-Governor Foveaux that it will become unavoidable that you should remove to the Government House at Parramatta, that I may be enabled to carry on the business of the Colony at the Government House of the Head Quarters.

I have, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.
BLIGH TO CASTLEREAGH.

[Enclosure No. 42.]

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FOVEAUX TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir,

Headquarters, 25th October, 1808.

I beg leave to acquaint You that, in compliance with Lieut.-Governor Paterson's requisition, His Majesty's Ship Porpoise will sail on Sunday next for Port Dalrymple. Should you wish to make any communication to that Officer, I shall transmit such Letters as you may think proper to send.

I have, &c.,

J. FOVEAUX.

[Enclosure No. 43.]

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FOVEAUX.


I am much surprised to find that Lieutenant-Governor Paterson has made the requisition mentioned in your Letter of this Morning, as he knew me to be Commodore on this Station, and equally astonished at the compliance of Captain Kent. From my imprisonment and my communication being stopt with him, I have to request You will inform him that it is my orders that he does not leave this Cove.

I am, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure No. 44.]

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FOVEAUX TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir, Headquarters, 26th October, 1808.

In answer to your Letter of yesterday, I have to acquaint You that the Porpoise will sail for Port Dalrymple on Sunday next (as I have already informed You) for the purpose of conveying Lieut.-Governor Paterson to Head Quarters.

I have, &c.,

J. FOVEAUX.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(My Lord, New South Wales, 28th October, 1808.

My Lord,

In consequence of a seditious Advertisement in the Rebel Gazette of the 25th Ultimo (which I enclose) by Lieut.-Colonel Foveaux, I received the enclosed Papers from Mr. Campbell, who in my time was Naval Officer. The Sandal-Wood has been procured with old Iron, made into a kind of Chisels, and Nails, Beads, and Trinkets of any kind, and on very fair principles, which the Estimate shows. I put a Duty of £2 10s. per Ton on
Abolition of
the duty on
sandal-wood.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDER.

Headquarters, Sydney, 24th September, 1808.

The duty laid by order of Governor Bligh on the shipping of Sandal-Wood is not in future to be levied; but the exporters of that article are to be required to enter into security for the payment of it, should the imposition of such duty be sanctioned by His Majesty’s Ministers, for whose instructions on that head Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux means to apply by the earliest opportunity.

Such sums as have hitherto been paid on account of said duty are to be returned by the Naval Officer to the persons who paid them, on their giving security for the repayment should they be hereafter called upon for that purpose, in consequence of the continuance of the duty being approved of by the Government in England.

By Command of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

JAMES FINUCANE, Secretary.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

MR. ROBERT CAMPBELL TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir, Sydney, 26th September, 1808.

On reading the General Order of Yesterday respecting the duty on sandal-wood, I cannot refrain expressing my indignation at the Art and Chicanery that has been attempted by the Persons who usurped your Excellency’s Government, to place the salutary and wise Regulations you had enacted for the general benefit and Welfare of the Colony in an unfavourable point of view, no doubt with an intention of deluding the Public to answer sinister purposes; permit me to inclose your Excellency an Estimate of the Cost and Charges of a Colonial Ship or Vessel on a Sandal-Wood Voyage, which is done on principles the rascality and deceit practiced here cannot refute.

As this duty was only to be paid when the Article came to be exported, it could not operate against the Inhabitants, not even those who had experienced so very lucrative a trade in procuring Sandal-Wood, as the Duty was paid by the Purchaser, and who have paid a much greater price than Fifty Pounds p’r Ton, the Value that had been rated when the Exportation Duty of Fifty Shillings p’r Ton was first enacted. I have, &c.,

ROB’T CAMPBELL.
[Enclosure No. 3.]

Estimate of the Cost, Expences, and Outfit of a Colonial Vessel proceeding on a Voyage to the Feejee Islands for Sandal-Wood, &c.

£ s. d.

Value of the Vessel fitted for Sea, with Boatswain, Carpenter, and Gunner's Stores 2,000 0 0

Monthly Wages, viz.:

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<td>Carpenter</td>
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<td>15 Seamen @ £4</td>
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£100 per Month for 6 Months is 600 0 0

Provisions and Trade.

£ s. d.

26 Weeks at 1 lb. Pork pr. Man pr. Day, is 3,640 lb. at Is. 6d. 273 0 0

26 Weeks Bread per Man, is 3,640 lbs. @ 36s. per Cwt. 58 10 0

Flour, 520 lb. @ 6d. 13 0 0

Sugar, 520 lb. @ 1s. 26 0 0

Spirits, ½ Gill daily per Man, 45 Galls. @ 15s. 33 15 0

Trade 200 0 0

Premium of Insurance on £3,000 (Sea Risk) @ 5 per Cent. 150 0 0

Total Amount £3,354 5 0

Cr.

Suppose 130 Tons of Sandal-Wood, being the Average of Four Cargoes already received, at £50 per Ton 6,500 0 0

Deduct the Cost of the Vessel and outfit with sailing Expences agreeable to the above estimate 3,354 5 0

Add the Value of the Vessel on her return 3,145 15 0

Net Profit on investing a Capital of £3,354 5s. in Six Months £4,345 15 0

Rob't Campbell.

Mem.—The Estimate of Duties to be paid on Sandal-Wood was made on Fifty Pounds per Ton, whereas it has been sold here by the Proprietors considerably higher.
GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE HON. WILLIAM POLE.

(Despatch per whaler Albion.)

Government House, Sydney,
New South Wales, 28th October, 1808.

Sir,

The last Dispatches which I had the honor to write to you for the information of My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty were dated the 1st July, 31st August, and 10th of September, and sent by Mr. Richard Brooks of the Rose, to whose care they were particularly confided, together with a duplicate of my letter of the 30th of April To the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Foveaux (who has declared himself as Lieutenant Governor of the Colony). I had been troubled with many designing, artful, and some insulting Letters which seemed intended, as those do which I have received since from Lieut. Colonel Foveaux, to place me in some farther difficulty. To the 6th of August their Lordships are now in possession of these letters; and I suppose I should not again have been troubled with any more of them but on the 14th September Lieutenant Colonel Foveaux renewed his correspondence under the auspices of McArthur, in order to entrap me to consent to return home in the Porpoise without any command, notwithstanding my having expressed great indignation at his presuming to interfere with my Naval authority. The correspondence I beg leave to inclose, by which their Lordships will observe the artfulness, ignorance and insolence of these Usurpers of Government, which they have acquired through Treason and Mutiny. To the Spirit of such principles their Lordships will likewise see they are threatening me with a Jail, as my existence is a terror to them; I think, however they will not dare to do that, altho' they have again deprived me of any communication with my Ship on board of which My Broad Pendant is still flying, and I am informed that Captain Kent has received a Letter to comply with the restrictions I am placed under, which I apprehend is the case, as he has not called on me since.

On the 22nd Ulto. I observed the Lady Nelson Tender to sail out of the Harbour, of Her destination and Captain Kent's motives for permitting her to depart I expect he will inform their Lordships. He has been fully apprised by me of his Duty, but I cannot find that he has once demanded my Person out of the hands of this rebellious Soldiary, or rather the officers of the New South Wales Corps.

In my Dispatch of the 31st August, I mentioned that the Estramina Schooner was sent for Lieutenant Governor Paterson;
she returned on the 12th Instant without him. He wrote up to Lieutenant Colonel Foveaux, and it appears by Copies of two letters inclosed to me from the Lieutenant Colonel that he has joined their party, and written for His Majesty’s Ship Porpoise to go down for him, which requisition had been made to Captain Kent. I immediately wrote to Lt. Col. Foveaux and told him, it was at the Peril of any Man to remove the Flag which was flying out of my sight. Affairs thus stood until the 25th Instant when I received another Letter from the Lieutenant Col. informing me that His Majesty’s Ship Porpoise would sail for Port Dalrymple on the following Sunday. I immediately replied that I was surprised at Lieutenant Governor Paterson’s requisition as he knew me to be Commodore on this Station, and I was equally astonished with the compliance of Captain Kent, and that from my confinement and my communication being stopt with him, I had to request he would inform him that it was my Orders he did not leave the Cove Yet it is persisted in This correspondence is contained in No. 2 which is enclosed.

Thus again it appears that His Majesty’s Ship is taken from my command to bring up a Lieutenant Governor who openly avowed his taking the side of his rebellious and mutinous Corps, in which also her Acting Commander has joined, as he has fired a Gun and made the Signal for Sailing, and must in consequence take upon himself to strike my Broad Pendant in defiance of my orders and the rules of our service. This wanton insult is the greater, as there is the Lady Nelson and a fine Schooner called the Estramina now lying in the Cove.

Under every confidence of their Lordships’ support,

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosures Nos. 1 and 2.]

[Copies of this correspondence were also forwarded as enclosures numbered 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 43 and 44 to Governor Bligh’s despatch to Viscount Castlereagh, dated 28th October, 1808.]

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per whaler Albion.)

Government House, Sydney.

My Lord, New South Wales, 4th Novr., 1808.

Mr. Commissary Palmer by his enquiries into the conduct of the Rebel Party has discovered great frauds in their transactions with Government Property. To point out a small part
of their iniquity he has sent the inclosed Letter, which I beg leave to submit for Your Lordship's inspection, as it shows the labour we shall have to correct all these abuses when I have it in my power to resume my Government.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure.]  

COMMISSARY PALMER TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir, Sydney, 4th November, 1808.

In addition to the letter I did myself the honor of laying before Your Excellency, of the 31st August last,* I have to offer a few further remarks.

The gross impositions carried on by the persons now in office, to engross not only Grain, but also every other article, is beyond conception; there are several instances of their purchasing Grain from the Settlers and others at so low a rate as 2s. 6d. and 3s. p'r Bushel (and has been frequently sold by execution on their effects at 1s. 6d.), and paying for it in Spirits at £2 10s. and £3 p'r Gallon; This they turn into store, and receive for it Articles from the Store, or Cattle from the Government Stock. The advantages arising to the purchaser of Cattle will appear as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government price for an Ox or Cow</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By 112 Bushels Maize at 5s., the price given by Government</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112 Bushels of Maize, purchased from Individuals at 3s. p'r Bush</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6¼ Gallons of Spirits, to pay for the same at £2 10s. p'r Gallon, is</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit arising on the 112 Bushels of Maize, 2s. p'r Bushel, the difference between the sum paid and the sum allowed by Government</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. from the 6¼ Gallons of Spirits</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gain on the above</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By the above statement it appears that the purchaser has the Cow for £4 1s., and a clear profit of £23 19s. So much for barter of Spirits for Grain, &c. The Settlers by this means are deprived of pay'g their Government Debt, or putting Grain into Store. Several of them have, upon application for that purpose, been refused, owing to the Artifice of their Agents up the Country. Fitz may be classed as one of the first, and one of the busiest of the party. The situations he now holds, and the close Intimacy subsisting between McArthur and Blaxcell, rather enforces the People to let him have Grain at any price; and, being their principal Agent, he is supplied by them with Spirits, Tea, Sugar,

* Note 200.
&c., in Order to pay for it. Thus Your Excellency will please to
observe all the Grain falls into the Hands of a few. Thus far
the Settlers are deprived of the Indulgencies they might have
otherwise have had, either of receiving Articles from the Store,
or Cattle, had they been permitted to put it in the Stores on
their own Accounts.

The Quantity of Cattle received by Mr. Fitz is great, and
scarce one of them paid for; indeed, the greatest part disposed
of since the 26th January are still unsettled, so that the loss to
Government will be immense; and Fitz, having taken upon him-
self the Superintendence of the Stock, can be of no Service to
Government as Deputy-Commissary, and I am well persuaded in
my own mind that his acceptance of the same arises from some
sinister View to serve the Party and himself in the selection of
Stock, and 'tis very evident that the sale of Cattle must have
been made nearly as a Cloak, for the greatest part of the Cattle
sold were old and very poor, and fell into the hands of McArthur,
Blaxcell, Lawson, and a few others at a very low price, and were
by them returned back to Government Stock; for what purpose
they were permitted so to do needs no Comment, Fitz being the
grand Selector.

One thing I cannot help remarking of McArthur and his Col-
leagues: they received Articles from the Store to fit up and fur-
nish their Houses, and issued as for Government use, and never
meant to be charged against them. However, conscious of their
having acted improperly, or fearful that Government might hear
of it and cause an enquiry to be made, they have now re-
quested Bills to be made out, and the Articles that stood charged
as for Government use to be altered, and to stand as a charge
against themselves. It is singular that this did not strike them
before, as many of the Articles have been Issued so long ago as
February last, and they well knew that they were issued from the
Stores to answer their own private purposes, and, at the same
time, knew they were Charged to Government.

It is a matter of astonishment to me, and I make no doubt
will also be to Your Excellency when you are informed of the
Quantity of Fresh Beef received by Major Johnston from the
26th Jan'y to the 30th July (viz.) Beef 1,268 lbs., and 4,562½ lbs.
of Offal as P'r Inclosed Account, fearful of an Investigation he
like Mr. McArthur has ordered a Bill to be made out and I
suppose means to pay a part of the same.

Such infamy practised by this Selected party is really won-
derful and the Inhabitants in general seem now awake to it and
murmur greatly at their proceedings, finding dayly that the
Discontent amongst the settlers.

Payment of claims in spirits.

Informal payments made to Isaac Nichols.

Favours given to military.

Macarthur's alleged suppression of evidence.

Colony gets worse and worse, and no encouragement or indulgences whatever is given to any person, except to the Party themselves, or their few favorites, as nothing can be had except what comes through their Hands. Spirits seems to be the only mode of payment hitherto resorted to.

As the Limeburners and every person who have any Claims upon Government gets paid in that way, even the Freight of Vessels are paid in that manner—Nichols who seems to be the favorite has received Spirits twice on that account, and even made a Charge for Freight of Provisions and Stores to the Coal River, an Instance never before known or suffered, as the Carriage of Provisions &c. thither was always thought by the Owners of Vessels and Boats an Indulgence, as it saved their procuring Ballast, and he has received payment for Freight when Government Col. Vessels has been in Ballast, and going to the same Port and such has been the alacrity us'd by him in getting his Vessel loaded or unloaded, that even Artificers or Mechanics have been taken from public duty to assist, and have had her ready for Sea again in the course of a day or two when the Government Vessels have been a Week or more, so that his Vessel is mostly at Sea and principally employed by Government on Freight—the only reason that can be assigned for this Man receiving such Indulgencies may be this—he was particularly active at the time of the deposing Your Excellency, and by Subtle Artifice procuring Signatures to the address handed about by the rebellious party.

I have further to observe the nefarious practices carried on by the party to keep as much as possible the Soldiers in favor—They have caused the whole of their Women and Children to be Victualled from the Public Stores, and Kable from a hint drop'd him by one of their Party suffered the Serjeants to receive from his proportion of Spirits allowed him by Genl. Order, One Gallon each at prime Cost.

Such Still and I may add ever will be the consciousness of McArthur's Villainy, and afraid of his dark and diabolical designs being brought to light, has interested himself so far as to get his late Orderly when Colonial Secretary, Serjt. Hughes, sent to Port Dalrymple fearful of his reporting to Col. Paterson his transactions while in office, and I am informed from a Person that saw Hughes on board His Majesty's Ship Porpoise that it was very much against his wish to go down, having a small Family he knew no reason why he should be sent, except by his speaking freely to McArthur respecting a Cow he promised him from Government for his services as orderly to him.
I believe Your Excellency knew of a Ship called the Pegasus being sent after Captain Campbell's Brig Harrington and fitted out by Government. The Outfit, Stores &c. were to be returned or charged—They were as well as Provisions given in Charge to Mr. Symons, what Account he has rendered I know not, but this I can say, nothing of any consequence has been returned into Store—the deficiency amounts to about £870—exclusive of 6 weeks Provisions put on board for 71 Persons and 50 Gallons of Spirits.

In the former part of my letter I mentioned the Number of Cattle disposed of but had omitted to state the Number of Oxen lent, which has since come to my knowledge, therefore now think proper to shew Your Excellency the Names of the Persons receiving Cattle for payment as well as Oxen lent (Viz.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Number of Cattle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fitz</td>
<td>42 Cows disposed of 6 lent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawson</td>
<td>18 do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitzgerald</td>
<td>10 do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blaxcell</td>
<td>24 do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Blaxland</td>
<td>32 do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Blaxland</td>
<td>38 do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nichols</td>
<td>17 do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McArthur</td>
<td>11 do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. Kemp</td>
<td>24 do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

besides a Number of others from 2 to 6 each by those means Your Excellency will see how much Government Stock is reduced and by what means. The mode of disposal of them is unprecedented, and if I mistake not or am rightly informed, part of those Oxen so lent to the above persons are let out to hire by them to Individuals—The exact Account of Stock at present I cannot get at, for instead of the Superintendant of Stock making a Weekly Return as heretofore usual to the Commissary's Office, not one Single Return has been made except One jumbled together (and that altered in many respects by Fitz) which no person can understand but themselves. I need not point out to Your Excellency the reason of this vile procedure, as I dare say You will agree with me in Opinion that their illicit transactions are so dark and glaring, they are afraid of the same being brought to light, nor do I suppose the Returns will ever appear in their true state but be modelled afresh to Answer their own Ends, whenever they are obliged to return them in—McArthur and Fitz has the chief management of Stock returns, as well as the Grain, and two such adepts in Villainy, they could not be in better hands—but I trust a future time will develope all and shew their transactions in their true Colours.

I have, &c.,

JNO. PALMER, Commissary.
An Account of Beef and Offal consisting of Tallow, Hearts, and Tongues, &c., drawn from His Majesty's Store, Sydney, by Major Johnston from 13th February to 23rd July, 1808, Inclusive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Bullocks Killed</th>
<th>No. lbs. Beef</th>
<th>No. lbs. Offal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>70 1/2</td>
<td>114 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27th</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>59 1/2</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>67 1/2</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26th</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>152 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23rd</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50 1/2</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30th</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14th</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21st</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>47 1/2</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28th</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>51 1/2</td>
<td>230 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>48 1/2</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16 1/2</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25th</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>34 1/2</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23rd</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25 1/2</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B.—The One hundred and Sixty One pounds of Beef is deducted from the Amount. One Thousand two hundred and Sixty-Eight Pounds, as allowed him for his Weekly Ration at Seven Pounds per Week. The Beef sold in the Market, at I believe 1/6 per pound, most of the time he drew this Beef the Offal would have brought a much greater price for making Candles and Soap these Articles being very scarce in the Country. English Candles and Soap sold from 2/6 to 3/6 per lb. about this time.

118 1268 4562 1/6 @ 1/6 £342 3 9 Total to be carried to Account.

1107 lbs. @ 1/3 £411 7 6

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per whaler Albion.)

My Lord,

Government House, Sydney,

New South Wales, 7th Novr., 1808.

In consequence of the Ship Albion not sailing on the 28th Ultimo, I have the opportunity to inform Your Lordship that His Majesty's Ship Porpoise sailed on the 1st Instant for

Departure of H.M.S. Porpoise for Port Dalrymple.
Port Dalrymple to bring up Lieutenant Governor Paterson, notwithstanding my opposition as stated in my Letter of the 28th Ultimo, No. 1.

I have nothing of consequence farther to communicate to Your Lordship, and have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE HON. WILLIAM POLE.

(Despatch per whaler Albion.)

Government House, Sydney,
New South Wales, 7th Novr., 1808.

The accompanying Despatches were closed on the 28th Ultimo, but the Ship being detained I have the honor to write again to acquaint You for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that on the 1st Instant Captain Kent took His Majesty's Ship to Sea without my permission, leaving the Lady Nelson, Tender, and Estramina, Colonial Schooner, in the Cove, but neither of them bearing my Broad Pendant, although Lieutenant Ellison of the Porpoise is left in Command of the former.

A Mr. Charles Cockerill in the Ship Albion will have the charge of these Despatches to deliver to You.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

(Despatch per whaler Albion.)

Government House, Sydney,
New South Wales, 8th Novr., 1808.

The Bearer Mr. Cockerill I have deputed to take my Dispatches to you as soon as the Albion anchors in any Port of Great Britain. He may be able to give you information on particular circumstances, but he was not here on the 26th January.

The Master Mr. Richardson who has charge of the Dispatches, till the Ship arrives, has my orders to suffer no delay to take place in their being delivered.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

Lt. Col. Foveaux has taken all my Stationary, and I am reduced at present to this miserable paper.
GOVERNOR BLIGH TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

(A private letter per whaler Albion.)

Government House, Sydney,

Dear Sir,

New South Wales, 8th November, 1808.

To my Dispatches which will come under your inspection I have only to express my sincere wish that you may enjoy good health, and to acquaint you of my having written by the Rose, Richard Brooks Master, in September last.

I am perfectly, and with great esteem I beg leave to subscribe myself, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FOVEAUX TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch marked A, per whaler Albion.)

My Lord,

Sydney, Port Jackson, 9th November, 1808.

The departure of the Albion whaler for England affords me an opportunity of communicating with your Lordship, which I avail myself of, with so great a degree of mistrust that I do not think it prudent even to commit to her conveyance the duplicates of my dispatches to your Lordship by the Rose.*

This distrust arises from the Albion being partly the property and entirely under the control of Messrs. Campbell and Co. of this place, who, as your Lordship has been informed by my letter of the 4th of September last, took every measure in their power to prevent my dispatches to your Lordship from being conveyed to England in the Rose. And who have on the present occasion refused to allow the Master of the Albion to accommodate two officers with a passage to England, agreeable to a requisition made by me for that purpose; And my want of confidence is naturally increased from the circumstance of its being well ascertained that very few of such letters as have heretofore been entrusted to ships from this colony under the influence or management of Messrs. Campbell & Co. have ever reached the hands of those persons to whom they were directed in England.

I am, therefore, under the necessity of confining myself at present to some very general remarks upon the affairs of the Colony, and it gives me much pleasure to commence with acquainting Your Lordship that the stores contain a sufficient quantity of grain to serve until the produce of the ensuing harvest shall be saved, which, from the appearance of the growing crops, promises to be uncommonly abundant.

I beg leave to correct a mistake in my letter (A) of the 4th of September to Your Lordship, by the Rose; I mentioned one Shilling per pound as the price I meant to offer for meat to be

* Note 201.
taken into His Majesty's Stores, the price offer'd has been nine pence, and a quantity (chiefly Swine's flesh) equal to my expectation, has already been received.

I expect that the walls of the New Stone granary at Paramatta will be completed in less than a fortnight.

I have commenced and made very considerable progress in the erection of a substantial brick barrack,* one hundred and eighty feet in length, and two stories high, in addition to the old one, a measure become indispensable from the increased strength of the New South Wales Corps by the reinforcements which arrived in the Sinclair and the Recovery, and by those expected in the Ships now on their passage from England.

The completion of the new Barrack will, however, by no means afford adequate accommodation for the number of the Corps stationed at Head Quarters, and the present distress'd state of the colony for Government Mechanics and labourers puts it out of my power to carry on a further extension of the new or even to accomplish the necessary repairs of the old one. The troops must, therefore, still continue in a great degree exposed to the inconveniences described to your Lordship in my letter (A) of the fourth of September.

The Estramina, Schooner, which I sent to Port Dalrymple immediately after my arrival here, to convey Lieutenant-Governor Paterson hither, returned on the 12th of last Month without him. He assigns the bad state of his health and the want of sufficient accommodation in the Estramina as the causes of his not having come to headquarters, and requires that His Majesty's Ship Porpoise may again be sent for him. As the damages sustained by that vessel when before dispatched on the same service were completed, I applied to her Acting Commander, Captain Kent, to proceed with her to Port Dalrymple, and she accordingly sail'd from hence on the 31st ultimo.

I beg leave to enclose for Your Lordship's perusal, a copy of Lieut. Governor Paterson's letter to me (with its enclosures) by the Estramina, and of mine to him by the Porpoise.

These papers will acquaint Your Lordship of Captain Bligh's determination of remaining in this colony until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

I have transmitted the proceedings of the general Court Martial by which the late Acting Commissary Mr. Williamson has been tried, to The Judge Advocate General, to whom (after he has received His Majesty's decision thereon) I beg leave to refer your Lordship for the Sentence pass'd by the Court.

I have to observe that the order given by Governor King (which is annex'd to the proceedings of the Court) and men-
tioned by Mr. Williamson in his defence, as authorizing the Store Keeper to issue a certain portion of fresh beef for the use of the Commissary, was given at a time when it was usual to Kill a bullock only occasionally and at very considerable intervals, and could never have been intended to convey a right to every Succeeding Commissary to appropriate to himself the same quantity from every bullock to be kill’d when the rations of meat served to the whole Civil and Military establishments consisted solely of fresh beef, and when consequently not less than eight or ten bullocks on an average were slaughter’d every week, as was the case during the period that Mr. Williamson was in charge of the Stores, And when he took for himself more than double the Weight mentioned in Governor King’s letter. And I think it further necessary to apprize Your Lordship that immediately after my taking the Command of the Colony, I gave a particular and positive order to Mr. Williamson that no person whatever was, on any pretence, to draw from the Stores a greater quantity of provisions than the ration allowed by His Majesty’s regulation, And I understand that a similar injunction was given him by Major Johnston My predecessor in the Command.

Altho’ I had it in my power to lay before the Court Martial but a very trifling specimen of the immense frauds committed in the Commissariat, I trust enough has transpired to convince your Lordship of the absolute necessity of sending some person of integrity, experience and respectability to preside over a department of such peculiar importance to the interests of His Majesty’s government in this colony, and of providing him with assistants from England possess’d of common honesty and diligence (a description of Men not to be found in this Country) to fill the Subordinate Situations of Store Keepers and Clarks.

The Brig Star arrived here from England on the 10th of last Month, and her Master has reported to me that the Speke Transport for this Colony parted in Latitude 9° North, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO LIEUT.-COLONEL FOVEAUX.

Sir, Launceston, Port Dalrymple, 29th September, 1808.

Your dispatch of the 16th Ulto* has afforded me a satisfaction to perceive You have Acted with a deliberation equal to

* Note 202.
the firmness I had anticipated you would exercise in the most Critical state you have found the Public Affairs.

You will doubtless have been Acquainted with the reasons that have prevented your finding myself at Port Jackson, and altho' retrospection is fruitless, I now regret that any representation shou'd for a moment have suspended the resolution I had formed from the Opinion I entertained that my duty to repair there was absolute; but from the intimation transmitted to me of your being Appointed my Successor in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Territory, I judged it prudent to wait your daily expected Arrival.

Since the departure of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise my Con- stitution has undergone a Trial I had given up all hopes of surviving, and that has left me debilitated beyond any attack I have before known; indeed, so much so, that altho' I am not unaware of the pressing necessity of my presence at Sydney, yet I feel I shou'd, by venturing on a Passage in the Estramina, be criminally rushing in my destruction.

I have therefore return'd her as early as Circumstances would allow, that no time may be lost in a Vessel of larger burthen being sent, in which I may venture to once more repair to the Head-Quarters of the regiment I have the Honor to Command in New South Wales, with some shadow of hope of reaching them.

The Contents of the 2d, 3d, and 8th Paragraphs of your Bligh's Dispatch relating to the late Governor Bligh impress me fully inad- visable.

with the Conviction that by any Power in it to attempt his restoration to Command would be dangerous to the safety of the Territory, and that no Authority but that of His Majesty's Ministers can now extricate the Colony from the state the unforeseen events occurring have placed it in.

In Answer to the first Communication I have receiv'd from Captain Bligh since his Arrest, I have stated to him my appre- hension that he will be meeting the wishes of his Superiors if he repairs to England as instantly as possible, where alone the Approval or disapprobation of his Conduct, or of the steps that have Annulled his Authority, can further affect him.

By my dispatch you will also learn I have inform'd that Officer, unless he does so proceed, it will be necessary he shou'd remove to the Government House at Parramatta, that the Government House at Sydney may be ready for my reception, to enable me to properly Carry on the very anxious duties of the Offices become incumbent on me by the Interreign that has been occasioned. And I have to beg that You will (shou'd he not have left the Colony) Cause the proper steps to be taken for his removal by the period you may have reason to expect my Arrival.
The delicacy you have exercised with respect to interfering with the Naval Service, from an apprehension of the Step you might take not being strictly Conformant to its regulations, I cannot but much approve, expressing at the same time my own inability to form a Conclusion that can safely decide the line to be adopted in so singular an instance, although I must add it appears to me that His Majesty's Ship Porpoise having been sent out for the Service of the Settlement, she must consequently be at the Control of the director of it for the time being.

It would be here, further, at such a Moment, improperly withholding from You an Opinion of which the nature of Your decisive Communication alone requires my explicit avowal—that, as the Country is now Situated, I see the absolute necessity of the late Governor quitting the Colony, if the removal from the Inhabitants of any Cause of further agitation is exclusively Considered; indeed, I fully believe the Ministers will be of Opinion so much time should not have elapsed as has been lost by the obstacles which, it appears, have protracted his Departure; and it seems to me, from every point of view in which I have seriously Contemplated the Subject, that it should have been desired by this Officer himself, as immediately as possible after his Authority had been rendered void, from whatever Cause his Cessation proceeded; but I am at the same time persuaded, You will be aware, how difficult it must be for me to form any decisive Conclusion of the further Arrangements necessary, in the Instance, while I am so distant from the Capitol, where, on my Arrival, should your own judgment not have removed the necessity, they will become the first Subject of my determinations; and if Captain Bligh, in the intermediate time, has not expressed his unequivocal intention of Sailing as early as His Majesty's Ship Porpoise is ready for Sea, I have to beg You will represent to Capt. Kent that it is my request this Vessel should again Sail for Port Dalrymple to Carry me to Head Quarters, provided she is (as I have reason to suppose must be the Case) prepared for the Voyage by the time my Dispatch reaches you; for, notwithstanding it becomes to us difficult to resolve how far the disposition of this Vessel is Subject to the entire discretion of the Officer who has the Supreme responsibility and Charge of the Territory, for the protection and benefit of which she must have been sent, yet it is a duty, at all events, to prevent the possibility of any blame of her not contributing to such Objects devolving on Ourselves by our not having pointed out the means; and, indeed, I must add that unless Captain Kent considers himself restricted by his Subjection to the Orders of Captain Bligh,
I have the most perfect reliance on his meeting Our wishes with the alacrity that gave me so much pleasure in April last.

Shou'd there, however, be any obstacles to the Porpoise sailing for this purpose directly, it will become absolutely necessary, and I must Authorise you, as speedily as possible to take up any Vessel adapted that may be in the Harbour; and shou'd you not, from any Cause, Conclude on the Terms of the Voyage yourself, I see no plan to be pursued more equitable, or that must be more satisfactory in so particular a Case to His Majesty’s Ministers, than to leave them to a decision conformant to the method I proposed with the Master of the Brig Harrington, in March last, my Memorandum of which I enclose; and as a necessity exists of Cloathing and Stores of every description being immediately sent to this Settlement, as well as the propriety of a Supply of Salt Meat, as by the period I may expect an Arrival there will be only four Months’ rations in the Colony, the Expense that may be occasioned will be materially Counterballanced by the Sum it will save in the Opportunity afforded of sending these Supplies.

An Overland Dispatch from Colonel Collins having Apprized me of the means of Communicating direct with the Secretary of State, I have been unavoidably necessitated to detain the Estramina longer than I had intended, to enable the forwarding many necessary Papers to His Lordship.

I have now only to Conclude by observing that whatever steps are taken in the Interim of being acquainted with the Sentiments of His Majesty’s Ministers, they must be so replete with important Consequences, and require such serious Consideration, that I feel I shall be in need of a Conjunction of all the Assistance that can be afforded me, and I have a gratification in looking forward to the Benefit I must receive by your having Arrived in so urgent a Moment.

I have, &c.,

Wm. Paterson.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Lieut.-Colonel Foveaux to Lieutenant-Governor Paterson.  
(Despatch marked No. 3.)

Sir,

Sydney, Port Jackson, 27th October, 1808.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 29th of H.M.S. Sept'r by the Estramina, and to acquaint you that, in Compliance with your desire, I immediately applied to Capt'n Kent, Commander of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, to proceed to Port Dalrymple, for the purpose of conveying you from thence to Head Quarters, who willingly acquiesced in the request and lost no time in getting his Ship ready for that Service.
The annexed Copy of my correspondence with Capt'n Bligh will apprise you of his intention of remaining in this colony until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known, and of his determination not to relinquish the Government house at Sydney, Altho' required by me, in obedience to your instructions, to remove to Paramatta.

You will also learn that he denies having received any letter from you, as intimated to me in your despatch; But, that he may be informed of your Sentiments respecting his delay in this country, and of your desire that he may leave the Government house, for your accommodation, I have sent him the paper which you enclosed me, purporting to be a copy of a letter from you to him, dated the 29th of Sept'r, the original of which, you gave me to understand, was conveyed to him by the Estramina.

I have sent in the Porpoise agreeable to your requisition a Supply of Stores and provisions for the Settlement, and of regimental Cloathing for the detachment of the New South Wales Corps, But as the investment Stores are intended solely for the officers, Settlers, &c., I have thought it expedient to defer making any distribution for Port Dalrymple until your arrival a delay which can be attended with no inconvenience, as frequent opportunities will occur of sending down Supplies in the colonial trading vessels at a very trifling expense to Government.

As the quarters occupied by me in the Barracks since I have had the Command of the Colony are in an excellent state of repair, and have received considerable additions and improvements since you resided in them, and next to Government house, afford the best accomodations that can be procured for you, I shall have them ready for your reception; And shall myself, previous to your arrival, make Arrangements for removing to Parramatta, or wherever else I can find a suitable habitation.

The letters you have transmitted me for England I shall forward by the Albion Whaler which I am informed will sail in the course of a week.

As you have express'd a wish to have another officer And there being no Captain who can possibly be dispensed with at Head Quarters I have order'd Lieutenant Brabyn to proceed to Port Dalrymple he being the Senior Lieutenant of the Corps and the official notification of his promotion to a company being expected by the first communication from England.

The late Acting Commissary, Mr. Williamson, being under arrest and suspended from his office until the Sentence of a general Court Martial, by which he has been tried for embezzlement, shall be approved of by His Majesty, Mr. Wilshire being appointed to fill his Situation, And Mr. Fitz being employ'd on
FOVEAUX TO CASTLEREAGH.

another very important duty, it is totally out of my power to send Any person belonging to the Commissary’s department from hence to act at Port Dalrymple during the intended absence of Mr. Riley.

With regard to sending down the number of convicts you require, I have to assure you that it is impossible to spare a Man from this Settlement, as we have been so distress’d for labourers as to be obliged to hire Soldiers to thrash the Government wheat, and I fear we shall be considerably embarrass’d for hands sufficient to save the produce of the ensuing harvest on the Government farms.

I have, &c.,

J. FOVEAUX.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FOVEAUX TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch marked B, per whaler Albion.)

My Lord, Sydney, Port Jackson, 9th November, 1808.

I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship that after my dispatches were sent on board the Albion this Morning, The City of Edinburgh, which was charter’d by Major Johnston to remove the Settlers from Norfolk Island to The Derwent arrived here from the latter Settlement.

I beg leave to transmit your Lordship copies of Lieut. Governor Collins’s letters to me with their enclosures, by which you will learn the very distress’d Situation of the Settlers from Norfolk Island, And I lament that it is altogether out of my power to contribute to their relief by affording them a Supply of convicts, as I find considerable difficulty in collecting a sufficient number of Mechanics or labourers to carry on the most essential of the public Works.

I also enclose for Your Lordship’s information a return of the persons remaining at Norfolk Island on the 30th of September last with the Stock belonging to Government and to Individuals.

Lieut. Governor Collins having represented to me that his settlement is in want of a Supply of every discription of Stores, except provisions, I shall lose no time in dispatching a colonial vessel with as large a proportion as can be spared of the Government and investment goods which arrived in the Sinclair, and of which I have not as yet commenced the distribution.

Although Lt. Governor Collins acknowledges my intimation to him of the step I had taken to prevent the fulfilment of his expensive and unnecessary contract with Messrs. Campbell and Hook for Supplying the Settlement with Cattle from Bengal (as stated in my letter B. of the 4th of September) he does not complain that any inconvenience is likely to result from my interference, And had he entertained any such apprehension, it must
have been removed by the offer which Lieut. Governor Paterson has informed me he made to drive to the Derwent half the Stock of cattle at present at Port Dalrymple, And by my notification that he could be provided with any number he may require from hence, whenever he thought proper to apply for them, without any cost whatever to Government and almost without the risque of danger or delay.

I have, &c.,

J. FOVEAUX.

[Enclosures Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.]
[These consisted of letters from Lieutenant-Governor Collins, with their enclosures, copies of which will be found in volume I, series III.]

[Enclosure No. 5.]
[This return from Norfolk Island will be found amongst the papers relating to the settlement at that dependency.]

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FOVEAUX TO UNDER SECRETARY CHAPMAN.

(A private letter per whaler Albion.)

Dear Sir, Sydney, Port Jackson, 9th November, 1808.

By the Albion, which will sail in a few hours, I send you a duplicate of my private letter of the 6th of September by the Rose.

To the information contained in it, and in My despatches to The Secretary of State, I have little more to add than that I feel myself placed in a most embarrassing and disagreeable Situation by the indecisive conduct of Colonel Paterson, who seems extremely reluctant to leave Port Dalrymple, And yet wishes to be thought altogether as anxious to repair to where he must be conscious his duty calls him.

However Strong my Suspicions had before been of the little attention paid at the dependent Settlements to anything but individual interests, they are now more than reallized, And the Arrival of the City of Edinburgh this afternoon from the Derwent has afforded me the most positive conviction that a System of the most unexampled profusion, waste, and fraud, with respect both to Money and Stores, has been carried on, almost without the affectation of concealment or sense of shame.

Colonel Collins, notwithstanding the immense and scarcely credible sums he has drawn for, has not, since the establishment of the Settlement, erected even a shed sufficient to secure the public Stores from the plunder of thieves or shelter them from the inclemency of the weather; and the large Supplies of Stores
and implements which he brought from England and which he has received from hence, seem to have been converted to no purpose whatever of utility either to the Crown or the Colony.

The System of Government at Port Dalrymple seems to be Model'd upon the same plan as that of the Derwent.

After this Statement, I look upon it as unnecessary to repeat the suggestion I took the liberty of offering in my private letter of the 6th Sept' r,* respecting the Selection of Men of talents and integrity for the Government of these Settlements, should it be the expectation of Ministers that England is to derive any benefit from them to compensate for their expense.

The Brig Star arrived here on the 10th of last Month. I have permitted about 600 Gallons of Rum and Brandy, imported in her from England, to be landed, One-half of which I have allowed the proprietors—Messrs. Lord and Kable—who are very extensively engaged in shipping concerns, to appropriate to their own uses, and the remainder has been distributed amongst the officers of the Civil and Military establishments in the proportion of Six Gallons to each.

The harvest promises a most plentiful Supply of grain. As soon as it shall have been saved, I intend to make a distribution of horned cattle amongst the Settlers in exchange for wheat for the use of Government, which will Materially reduce the expenses of the ensuing year; And that of the present year, I am happy to inform you, will amount to a sum extremely inconsiderable when compared with the expenditure of preceding Years.

I have, &c.,
J. FOVEAUX.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FOVEAUX TO JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL.

(Despatch per whaler Albion.)

(? ) November, 1808.

[A copy of this despatch, enclosing a copy of the proceedings of the court martial on acting commissary Williamson, is not available.]

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per whaler Albion.)

Government House, Sydney,

My Lord, New South Wales, 12th November, 1808. 12 Nov.

Since closing my Despatches for the Albion, the City of Edinburgh has arrived after an absence of twenty-four Weeks. It

* Note 188.
is reported that she carried twenty eight families, amounting to two hundred and fifty Souls, to the Derwent, where she left them in a state of wretchedness, almost naked, and has left two hundred and ninety on Norfolk Island. I hope a correct Account may be transmitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux, but I have to observe on whatever it may be, that it is an increase of evils which never would have attended my Administration.

To support the principles of the late Rulers, among other cunning arts which they have devised to lead the unwary into their snares, and shew their Authority, is their bold and determined way of giving Grants of Land to certain Persons who they believe can be secured in their interests. This extraordinary act is not only rebellious, but insulting; and I find it is used up to this moment in order to make as many proselytes as they can to defend them. It varies, however, in one instance, for Major Johnston has given two thousand Acres to his Son, who, of course, required no such stimulation to support his Father. I do not know that the Great Seal has been put to these Grants of delinquency; but I beg leave to inclose a List which has come to light this day by a report of the Deputy Surveyor, and there is little doubt of its being enlarged. Under Your Lordship's directions to me these things will be readily settled the instant I reassume my Authority, and the People are confident of support. All Supplies of Stationary being taken from me, I am under the necessity of writing on what I can get, and hope your Lordship will admit of this apology.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure.]

ACCOUNT of Land* given away by Major Johnston and Lieutenant Colonel Foveaux up to 8th November, 1808, as far as can be known at present.

Major Johnston.

Lieut. Lawson ................ Five Hundred Acres at the foot of the Blue Mountains.

George Johnston (Major Johnston's Son). Two Thousand Acres including Emu Island, bound by the Range of Mountains and the River Nepean.

Lieut. Minchin ................ One Hundred Acres at George's River.

Lieut. Moore ................ Eighty-three Acres near Long Cove.

Ensign Bell ................ Six Hundred Acres at Richmond.

Mr. Fitz ................ Six Hundred Acres, and Six Hundred Acres for Captain Short of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise.

Capt. Kemp, the present Five Hundred Acres.

Judge-Advocate.

* Note 203.
FOVEAUX TO CASTLEREAGH.

Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux.

1808.

— Faithful .............. One Thousand Acres at the back of Canterbury.

Mr. Jas. Wilshire ............ Five Hundred Acres adjoining the above.

One of Mrs. Pitt's Daughters Five Hundred Acres.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FOVEAUX TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per H.M.S. Porpoise.*)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 31st December, 1808.

I have the honor to acquaint Your Lordship that the undermentioned Quantities of Grain and Animal Food were purchased by my Order between the 31st July and 31st December, 1808, for the purpose of victualling those necessarily supported at the Expense of the Crown in this Colony:

Vizt.

Voucher A . . . 269 Bushels of Wheat at 10/ . . . £134 10 0

78 Bushels of Maize 5/ . . . 19 10 0

" B . . 2,507 Pounds of Mutton 1/ . . . 125 7 0

" No. 1 . . 1,745 Pounds of Mutton 1/ . . . 87 5 0

2 . . . 59 Bushels of Wheat 10/ . . . 29 10 0

378 Bushels of Maize 5/ . . . 94 10 0

" 3 . . 39,795 lbs Pounds of Animal Food 9d . . . 1,492 6 71/2

" 4 . . 645 1/2 Bushels of Wheat 10/ . . . 322 18 3

674 Bushels of Maize 5/ . . . 168 10 0

400 Bushels of Barley 7/ . . . 140 0 0

" 8 . . 11,547 Pounds of Salted Pork 1/ . . . 577 7 0

And having deemed it expedient to freight one of the Colonial Vessels with Stores and Provisions for the use of the Settlement at the Derwent; and also to purchase a Quantity of Rice and Sugar for the use of the General Hospital in this Settlement, I have to inform Your Lordship the following Expenses have been incurred consequent thereon in addition to the above amount for Provisions. Vizt.

Voucher No. 5 To Freight of the Venus Schooner . . . . £120 0 0

" Purchase of 24 Canvas Bags . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12 0 0

6 " Purchase of Rice for the Gen. Hospital . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 28 0 0

7 " Purchase of Sugar for Do. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 93 2 6

£3,444 14 4½

And the Acting Commissaries having applied to me by Letter for leave to draw Bills on His Majesty's Treasury to liquidate

* Note 204.
these Expenses, I therefore ordered them to draw the following in favor of the undermentioned persons:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Vizt.} & \\
2\text{nd September 1808 No. 1} & \text{Thomas Jamison} & £154 \ 0 \ 0 \\
\text{do.} & \text{John McArthur} & 125 \ 7 \ 0 \\
31\text{ December ,, No. 1} & \text{do. do.} & 87 \ 5 \ 0 \\
\text{do.} & \text{Thomas Jamison} & 124 \ 0 \ 0 \\
\text{do.} & \text{Rob. Campbell} & 374 \ 17 \ 9 \\
\text{do.} & \text{Neville Butler} & 173 \ 11 \ 3 \\
\text{do.} & \text{James Larra} & 167 \ 15 \ 3 \\
\text{do.} & \text{Garnham Blaxcell} & 132 \ 0 \ 0 \\
\text{do.} & \text{William Redfern} & 100 \ 0 \ 0 \\
\text{do.} & \text{do. do.} & 100 \ 0 \ 0 \\
\text{do.} & \text{do. do.} & 200 \ 0 \ 0 \\
\text{do.} & \text{do. do.} & 177 \ 7 \ 0 \\
\text{do.} & \text{Thomas Jamison} & 121 \ 2 \ 6 \\
\text{do.} & \text{do. do.} & 205 \ 14 \ 3 \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\text{Total Amount of Bills drawn} \quad 2,243 \ 0 \ 0 \\
\text{Balance on account of outstanding Receipts} \quad 1,201 \ 14 \ 4\frac{1}{2}
\]

\[£3,444 \ 14 \ 4\frac{1}{2}\]

I beg leave to state to your Lordship that the Vouchers for the whole of the Expenses incurred during the periods I had the honor of Administering the Government of the Colony are inclosed herewith, and will be drawn for at a future period.

I have, &c.,

J. FOVEAUX.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of these vouchers with full accounts will be found in a volume in series II.]
COMMENTARY
ON
DESPATCHES.
AUGUST, 1806—DECEMBER, 1808.

Note 1, page 1.
Governor Bligh’s Commission.
This commission is printed from a copy which is preserved in the office of the state governor at Sydney. This copy is not divided into paragraphs. On comparison of this commission with those of governors Phillip, Hunter, and King (see page 1 et seq., 513 et seq., volume I, and page 384 et seq., volume III), it will be observed that each is a copy of the other, with the exception of very minor alterations in text and spelling, and the insertion of the preliminary clauses, which were rendered necessary by the revocation of the preceding commission, in all commissions except that of Governor Phillip. In the commission granted to Governor Bligh by the admiralty, he was granted the privilege of flying a broad pendant, which was not possessed by his predecessor, Governor King.

Note 2, page 14.
Townships.
The word “township” had a specific meaning differing from that commonly used at the present day. It consisted of an aggregation of settlers in a defined area, and usually contained one or more collections of houses known as “towns.” The township, whose area was frequently as much as 20,000 or 30,000 acres, roughly corresponds to the modern “shire.”

Note 3, page 15.
Also page 100.
Additional Instructions to Governor Bligh.
A comparison of the royal instructions issued to Governor Bligh (see page 8 et seq.) with those issued to Governor King (see page 391 et seq., volume III) will show that they are identical except for the omission in the former of the clause in the latter numbered 6, which related to the cultivation of flax. Governor King’s instructions were also a repetition of those issued to Governor Hunter. Notwithstanding all the shortcomings that were alleged against the administrations of Bligh’s two predecessors, it was not considered advisable to alter or amplify the royal instructions to Bligh. Verbal conversations at the colonial department and this letter from Viscount Castlereagh contained all the specific directions which were deemed necessary by the secretary of state to achieve numerous reforms.
Lord Buckinghamshire.

Lord Hobart, the former secretary of state for war and the colonies, had succeeded his father as the fourth Earl of Buckinghamshire in November, 1804.

Note 4, pages 17 and 70.

I propose sailing . . . to arrive in England about the latter end of April.

Governor King did not sail from Port Jackson in H.M.S. Buffalo until the 10th of February, 1807, six months after the arrival of Governor Bligh. The causes of the delay were King's ill-health and anxieties regarding the impoverished condition of the commissariat in the colony, which might have necessitated the employment of the Buffalo in a voyage to procure provisions.

Note 5, page 24.

Ships.

In the return of shipping (see page 114), no ships were entered outwards on the 26th of August and 7th of September, but the date of the outward clearance did not always correspond with the actual date of sailing, as a ship was detained sometimes by adverse weather. The ships referred to by Governor Bligh were the Britannia and probably the Richard and Mary. The despatches, dated 26th August (see pages 19 and 21), were sent in the former vessel, and duplicates were forwarded probably by the latter.

Note 6, page 26.

The discovery of a Shoal.

This discovery was either a re-discovery of Middleton reef or the actual discovery of the Elizabeth or Seringapatam reef. Middleton reef had been discovered and named by lieutenant Shortland in July, 1788, but its existence was regarded as doubtful, when subsequent search, in the schooner Francis and in the armed tender Supply, failed to locate it. The west elbow is in lat. 29° 27' 40" S., and long. 159° 3' 38" E. Elizabeth reef is in lat. 29° 55' 30" S., and long. 159° 2' E.; its discovery has been usually assigned to the ships Claudine and Marquis of Hastings in the year 1820. It is possible that Elizabeth reef was identical with the reef discovered in 1788 (see note 82, volume I). The crew of the Britannia thought that they were wrecked on Middleton reef.

The original draft of the protest of the ship Britannia is preserved amongst the records of the supreme court at Sydney, and is dated September, 1806.

Note 7, page 34.

Also page 35.

Fiscull.

The fiscull or fiscal was a collector of customs and revenues in the establishment at the Cape of Good Hope.

Note 8, page 48.

A Court Martial on Captain Short.

Joseph Short was tried by a court martial after his arrival in England on charges preferred against him by lieutenant Tetley. He was honorably acquitted. The hardships of his position were brought under the notice of
COMMENTARY.

the admiralty (see note 189) by the members of the court, and shortly afterwards he was employed with the Sea Fencibles. It was alleged in England that the trial had arisen from the disputes between Governor Bligh and himself (see note 22). In reply to these allegations, Tetley made a sworn statement that he had not been instigated by Bligh in making his charges.

Note 10, page 55.
Also page 182.

G. L. M. Huon de Kerillan.

No land grant was recorded as issued by Governor Bligh in consequence of these orders from the secretary of state. On the 8th of August, 1809, lieutenant-governor Paterson granted 400 acres in the district of Minto to Gabriel Louis Marie Huon de Kerillian, and this grant was confirmed under the name of Kerillian by Governor Macquarie on the 1st of January, 1810. On the last date, Macquarie granted him also 100 acres in the district of Bankstown; this is probably the grant referred to by Governor Bligh, which had not been completed in propria forma. On the 25th of August, 1812, a grant of 30 acres at George's River was issued to G. L. M. H. de Kerrillian. Thus there are four different spellings of the same name in official documents.

Note 11, page 70.

Your instructions.

There was no alteration by the inclusion of additional matter in the King's instructions (see page 8 et seq.) given to Governor Bligh from those given to Governor King. In a letter, dated 20th November, 1805 (see page 15 et seq.), Viscount Castlereagh conveyed further directions to Governor Bligh which were important in character for the development of the colony.

Note 12, page 72.

A Despatch . . . dated 20th July, 1805.

The despatch referred to was addressed to under secretary Cooke (see page 539, volume V); as also the despatch, dated 8th September, 1805 (see page 552 et seq., volume V).

Note 13, page 72.

A plan delivered in by Lieutenant Governor Foveaux as the General Rule for your proceedings.

Lieutenant-governor Foveaux's "observations" will be found on page 74 et seq., and page 78 et seq.

Note 14, page 80.

Military, Sept. 8.

Governor King forwarded a despatch, marked "Military" and dated 20th July, 1805 (see page 524 et seq., volume V), with his despatches, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, bearing the same date. The reference is undoubtedly to a duplicate of this despatch, dated 8th September. Governor Bligh's letters of the 15th of March and 1st of April, 1806, were written on board the transport Sinclair when at sea, and the letter of the 30th of May on H.M.S. Porpoise when in Simon's Bay at the Cape of Good Hope. These despatches detailed the differences which had arisen between captain Short and himself on the voyage to New South Wales (see note 22).
The reports of Messrs. Nicholl, Perceval and Gibbs were enclosed with Viscount Castlereagh's despatch to Governor King, dated 21st November, 1805 (see volume V, page 625 et seq.).

The reference was to Governor King's action in refusing permission for the landing of the spirits imported on the brig *Eagle*, which had been reported by King in his despatches, dated 30th April and 20th July, 1805 (see pages 429 and 531 et seq., volume V).

The proceedings of the court martial on assistant surgeon Savage were transmitted by Governor King to Sir Charles Morgan, the judge-advoeate general, with his despatch, dated 20th July, 1805 (see page 549, volume V), and the decision thereon was communicated to Governor King by the Right Hon. Nathaniel Bond, Morgan's successor, in a despatch, dated 24th April, 1806 (see page 712, volume V). There were only brief references in the despatches to the colonial department, dated 20th July, 1805 (see pages 524 and 543, volume V), and copies of the proceedings were not transmitted with them. It is probable that the report referred to as enclosed with this despatch, dated 30th December, 1806, was a copy of the Right Hon. Nathaniel Bond's letter to the Duke of York, dated 24th April, 1806 (see page 712, volume V).

The reference was to the fourth paragraph of the despatch to Lord Hobart, dated 8th January, 1805, and numbered 11 (see page 258, volume V).

The two ships were the transports *Tellicherry* and *William Pitt*, which arrived at Port Jackson on the 18th of February and 14th of April, 1806. The provisions shipped were detailed in a despatch from the victualling board, dated 10th June, 1805 (see page 484, volume V).

The general letter was dated 9th January, 1807 (see page 91 et seq.). It is clear that either the despatch dated 2nd January or the general letter is misdated.

John Putland was the son-in-law of Governor Bligh, and had fought under Nelson at the battle of the Nile. He arrived in the colony as lieutenant on H.M.S. *Porpoise* under the command of Joseph Short. He commanded
the Porpoise for nine months in 1807, until he became ill and was relieved by James Symons. After lingering for some weeks, Putland died of consumption on the 4th of January, 1808, and was buried three days later with full military honours near the site of St. Phillip's church.

Note 22, page 92.

My former Despatches.

The despatches were dated 15th March, 1st April, and 30th May, 1806, and were addressed to secretary Marsden. The first two were written on board the transport Sinclair, when at sea, and the third on board H.M.S. Porpoise, when in Simon's Bay at the Cape of Good Hope. They detailed the differences which arose between Governor Bligh and Joseph Short during the voyage. These were chiefly of a minor nature. Short protested against the flying of Bligh's broad pendant from the Sinclair. Short contended that the Sinclair was under his command, and gave J. H. Jackson, the master, sailing orders. When Bligh altered the course of the Sinclair, Short signalled to keep the course laid down. This order was ignored, and Short fired a shot across the Sinclair's bows and another astern of her. Further disputes arose over the prize money on a Danish ship captured on the 14th May, 1806, and over Short's refusal to muster Bligh on the books of H.M.S. Porpoise. (See the Right Hon. W. Windham's criticism on these disputes, page 80.)

Note 23, page 110.

The trials at the Old Bailey and Hicks' Halls.

The papers, requisitioned by Richard Atkins in this letter, have been described in note 196, volume III.

Note 24, page 126.

I now forward.

These returns consisted of the enclosures to the despatch, dated 1st February, 1807, and numbered 3 (see page 104 et seq.).

Note 25, page 126.

My separate Letter.

The letter was dated 1st February, 1807, and numbered 4 (see page 110 et seq.). Following the usual practice of the period, Governor Bligh regarded the despatches, dated 25th January, 1st and 4th February, as enclosures to his "general" despatch, dated 7th February.

Note 26, pages 127 and 129.

His Letter.

My Letter dated the 14th of last February.

The copy of the letter from lieutenant-governor Paterson relating to the augmentation of the New South Wales Corps was dated 1st February, 1807, and was forwarded by Governor Bligh with his despatch, dated 4th February, 1807, and numbered 5 (see page 119).

Note 27, page 127.

Mr. Cox ... to answer such charges as will be brought against him.

Mr. William Cox had been suspended from the office of paymaster to the New South Wales Corps in April, 1803. The causes of his suspension were
detailed by Governor King in a despatch, dated 9th May, 1803 (see page 166 and also note 52, volume IV). His estate was sequestrated and placed in the hands of trustees (see page 541 et seq. and also note 136, volume IV).

Note 28, page 127.

*His Letter of this date which accompanies this despatch.*

Commissary Palmer’s letter was forwarded as an enclosure to the subordinate despatch, numbered 6, and dated 1st February (see page 111).

Note 29, page 127.

*A copy of Lieutenant Colonel Collins’s Letter . . . . the late Statutes.*

Lieutenant-colonel Collins’ letter was forwarded with the despatch numbered 7 (see page 112), the returns of shipping with the despatch numbered 8 (see page 112 et seq.), the requisition for medicines and surgical instruments with the despatch numbered 9 (see pages 116 and 117), and the judge-advocate’s requisition with the despatch numbered 3 (see page 110). All these despatches, dated 1st February, 1807, were subordinate to the “general” despatch, dated 7th February, 1807.

Note 30, page 128.

*The Sydney being lost.*

The Sydney, a ship of 900 tons, was chartered (see page 699 et seq., volume V) by Governor King to procure a cargo of provisions for the colony. She cleared for Calcutta on the 14th of April, 1806, and during the outward voyage was wrecked on a reef off the coast of New Guinea. All her crew were saved, and arrived at Calcutta via Penang on the 9th of October, 1806.

The Tellicherry, a ship of 468 tons, cleared for China on the 6th of April, 1806, with the object of procuring a cargo of rice for the settlement (see page 708, volume V). She was wrecked in the straits of Apo, on the coast of Laconia, and the crew succeeded in reaching Manilla, P.I., in the ship’s boats. From there, they embarked for Canton, where they arrived on the 1st of August, 1806.

Note 31, page 138.

*Your despatches by the Brothers, Young William and Duke of Portland.*

These despatches were dated 6th April, 4th May, 20th May, 2nd June, 27th June, 31st July, 18th September, 6th December, 18th December (5), 30th December (2), 1806, and January, 1807. They will be found on pages 694, 712, 714, 715, 718, and 760 in volume V, and pages 24, 39, 55, 56, 57, 70, 80, and 81 in this volume. The despatches carried in the Young William were duplicates of those carried in the Duke of Portland. The ship Brothers arrived in Port Jackson on the 4th of April, the Young William on the 7th of July, and the Duke of Portland on the 27th of July, 1807.

Note 32, page 142.

*My Letter No. 6 of the 7th of February.*

The letter, numbered 6, was dated the 1st of February in the copy transmitted to England (see page 111). It was a subordinate letter to Governor Bligh’s “general” despatch, dated 7th February, 1807.
Note 33, page 144.

The inhabited and cultivated part of the Land.

The lands described by Governor Bligh in this despatch are those included within the modern county of Cumberland, with the exclusion of the extreme southern part between North Menangle and Appin on the west and the sea coast on the east. The inhabited portion included also the grants to Messrs. Macarthur and Davidson in the neighbourhood of Menangle within the modern county of Camden, and the grants within the modern county of Cook on the northern and western banks of the Hawkesbury between the Grose and Colo rivers. The lands alienated to individuals may be classified into five groups according to locality: from Woolloomooloo bay westward on both sides of the Parramatta river and thence to Prospect and Toongabbie; the alluvial lands on both sides of the Hawkesbury river from the junction of the Grose to the junction of the Colo river; on both banks of George’s river from the site of the modern town of Liverpool to the junction of Harris creek; on the eastern bank of the Nepean river from a point about two miles south of the present railway bridge to its junction with the Grose river; and on the banks of South creek from the junction of Kemp’s creek to the settlement at the Hawkesbury. The lands reserved for public purposes have been described in note 174, volume III, and the location of the commons in note 113, volume IV, and in note 30, volume V. The grants for the benefit of the orphan institution have been described in note 14, volume V.

Note 34, page 149.

A Plan.

This plan or series of regulations will be found on page 168. It was approved subsequently by the secretary of state.

Note 35, page 154.

My Letter by the Buffalo.

The despatch referred to was dated 7th February, 1807 (see page 120 et seq.).

Note 36, pages 154 and 155.

A Sketch.

The Plan of the Town sent herewith.

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

Note 37, page 154.

Together with Bible and Prayer Books.

In a letter, dated 7th February, 1803, to the lords commissioners of the treasury, Lord Hobart requested that instructions should be given to the agent for the colony to purchase, “for the settlements established and to be established in New South Wales,” tablets for the altars at Port Phillip and Port Jackson, church plate of silver for each, and prayer books and bibles for each. In his despatch, numbered 11, and dated 1st March, 1804 (see page 551, volume IV), Governor King acknowledged the receipt, per H.M.S. Calcutta, of the tablets and communion plate. A bible, prayer book, and communion service were brought out also in the first fleet, and these were in use in the church at Sydney. The necessity for this further requisition by Governor Bligh is not clear.
Note 38, page 155.

In June, 1801, Governor King issued a General Order.

I found several leases given and renewed in January, 1806.

The story of land tenure in the city of Sydney is complex and interesting. Prior to his departure in 1792, Governor Phillip had caused a map of the town to be prepared by surveyor Alt. At the same time, a line was traced from the mouth of the stream flowing into Woooloomooloo bay to the head of Darling harbour. Phillip informed his successor, lieutenant-governor Grose, that this line was to be regarded as the boundary of the town in that direction, and on the 2nd of December, 1792, he signed a memorandum stating: “It is the orders of Government that no Ground within the Boundary line is ever granted or let on Lease and all houses within the Boundary line are and are to remain the property of the Crown.” Some doubt is thrown on the accuracy of this date by the fact that the same date is attached on the map to a note relating to the boundary line. In this note, Phillip used the words “of this the Lieutenant Governor was informed before I left the Country”; as Phillip sailed on the transport Atlantic on the 11th December, 1792, the use of the words in italics, if written on the 2nd of December, 1792, is incomprehensible. The problem is further complicated by the fact that on the 8th of December, 1792, Phillip granted four leases within this boundary line. One of these leases, 100 feet by 200 feet on the north side of High-street (now George-street), issued to Phillip Schaffer for a term of fourteen years, was resumed by Governor Hunter by purchase for the crown on the 21st of March, 1798. If the dating of his order is accurate, it is difficult to understand why Phillip himself should ignore it six days later.

The practice of granting leases in the town of Sydney, commenced but disconwentenced by Phillip, was continued by his successors, and in the plan of Sydney by surveyor Charles Grimes, dated May, 1800, thirty seven allotments are shown in private possession, which were held under various tenures.

Governor King, by a general order, dated 11th June, 1801 (see page 255, volume III), regulated the tenure by enacting that crown lands and buildings might be leased for a term not exceeding five years, provided they were not required for public purposes. King, like his predecessor Phillip, abrogated his own order, and sanctioned several leases for a period of fourteen years within the town of Sydney.

In the plan of the town, prepared by surveyor James Meehan by order of Governor Bligh and dated 31st October, 1807, ninety-nine allotments are delineated which were leased to private individuals. In this map, the northerly extremity of the boundary line is moved about nine hundred feet east of its location by surveyor Alt in 1792, thereby including a new sector within the town of Sydney.

Governor Bligh probably intended to reinforce the regulation of Governor Phillip prohibiting leases within the boundary line, but his deposition by major Johnston prevented any action being taken.

At the same time as he defined the southern boundary of the town, Governor Phillip caused a ditch to be dug, commencing at the northern end of the town boundary at Woooloomooloo, and following an irregular line with an aggregate north-westerly direction to the modern site of the hotel Metropole. All the land lying to the north of this ditch as far as the waters of Port Jackson was reserved for the use of government house, then situated at the present corner of Bridge and Phillip streets. Within this area, several leases had been granted, and houses had been erected by permission of
Phillip's successors. On the 23rd of July, 1807, Governor Bligh ordered all occupants of houses in the neighbourhood of government house to vacate and remove their dwellings on or before the 1st of November following.

Of the leases mentioned by Governor Bligh, lots 77 and 93 lay close to St. Phillip's church on the south-east and west sides; lot 8 on the eastern side of George-street opposite Essex-street; lot 16 at the southern corner of George and Bridge streets extending east to the Tank stream; lot 79 on the northern side of Margaret-street between George and York streets and adjoining lot 77; lot 78 was leased to Robert Sidaway and lay between Margaret and Jameson streets adjoining lot 79; lot 66 was situated near the site of the hotel Metropole; lot 72 at the site of the offices of the taxation commissioners; lot 15 on the western side of George-street, opposite Bridge-street, and adjoining lots 77, 78, and 79.

Note 39, page 157.

Samuel Bate.

Samuel Bate had been appointed deputy judge-advocate for the settlement at Port Phillip by warrant, dated 15th January, 1804, vice Benjamin Barbauld, the first appointee, who had refused to sail for the settlement. When Bate arrived, lieutenant-governor Collins had removed the settlement from Port Phillip to the Derwent river, and Bate took up the duties of his office at Hobart. He was not superseded as Governor Bligh suggested, and was confirmed in his office by Governor Macquarie.

Note 40, page 157.

The direct distance across is about sixty miles.

Governor Bligh underestimated the distance between Launceston and Hobart by about forty miles. Lieutenant Laycock experienced no difficulties in his exploration. Leaving Launceston, he crossed the South Esk river above its junction with the Lake river, and followed the eastern banks of that and the Macquarie rivers for about seven miles. Taking a southerly course, he ascended the mountains in the neighbourhood of Mount Kingston and Miller's Bluff. Passing these, he travelled south, touching the eastern side of Lake Sorell, which he discovered. From the lake, his journey was uneventful, until he reached the banks of the Derwent river, a little above New Norfolk. Leaving the river to avoid the hills, he travelled eastward for about seven miles, when he returned to the banks and followed the river to Herdsman's cove. From this bay he travelled by boat to Hobart.

Note 41, page 157.

Mr. House, who was lost in attempting to reach Port Jackson in an open Boat.

William House had acted as harbour master at Port Dalrymple. In February, 1807, when all the provisions at the settlement had been expended and the inhabitants were living on a precarious supply obtained by hunting, he had been sent in a long-boat with four hands to carry a despatch to Governor Bligh, reporting the reduced state of the colony. He never reached Port Jackson. He left a wife and three young children.

Note 42, page 159.

Captain Charles James Johnston.

Charles James Johnston was a cousin of major George Johnston. He commanded the frigate Cornwallis on her cruise for making reprizals against enemy shipping.
Note 43, page 159.

A Prize.

This was the ship Pegasus, which arrived in Port Jackson with a prize crew on board under the command of Thomas Graham. She was consigned by captain Johnston to John Harris and Edmund Griffin, and was condemned as a lawful prize at a vice-admiralty court on the 24th of January, 1808. She carried a cargo of rice, sugar, and spirits from Peru.

Note 44, page 159.

Lieutenant Hagemeister.

The Neva, laden with stores, called at Port Jackson on her voyage to the Russian settlement on the island of Kadjack on the north-west coast of America. She was a vessel of nearly 400 tons burthen, and carried 14 guns. She had sailed from Cronstadt on the 2nd of November, 1806. This was her second voyage in southern seas. On her first voyage, in company with the Nadegada, she had been expected to call at Port Jackson during the year 1804 (see page 306, volume IV).

Note 45, page 159.

The whole being Prisoners for Life.

The two Men who informed . . . Free Pardons.

The circumstances surrounding the transportation of Michael Dwyer, John Mernagh, Hugh Byrne, Martin Burke, and Arthur Devlin and their subsequent trial for treasonable practices have been detailed in note 203, volume V. The two men pardoned were Dominie McCurry and Daniel Gready. Their two pardons were dated 4th of June, 1807, and these were the only emancipations granted by Governor Bligh during his administration.

Note 46, page 160.

The inimicability of his mind to Government.

In the copy of this paragraph (see page 321), which was produced at the second trial of John Macarthur, it is curious that an additional sentence was added, and the pen was then drawn through it.

Note 47, pages 97 and 169.

Government Buildings.

The master builder’s house occupied the site of the Mariners’ church. The dockyard was the adjoining allotment on the east side of George-street, and extended as far south as the offices of the taxation commissioners. The gaol was situated on the west side of George-street at the corner of Essex-street. The lumber-yard lay on the east side of George-street, commencing about fifty feet south of the Bridge-street corner. The granary was built on the west side of George-street, near the corner of Jamieson-street. Government house was situated at the corner of Bridge and Phillip streets. The commissary’s office and the judge-advocate’s, chaplain’s, and surveyor’s houses were built in a row from east to west on the south side of Bridge-street on the sites occupied by the education and lands offices. The dry store stood near the south-eastern corner of the customs house building.
The salt provision stores adjoined the granary on the west side of George-street.

The new church was St. Phillip's church.

The town bridge was in Bridge-street over the Tank stream, a few feet west of Pitt-street.

The orphan house was built on the allotment at the northern corner of George and Bridge streets.

The general hospital lay on the west side of George-street, opposite the southern end of the dockyard.

The surgeons' houses were built adjoining the hospital on the north side.

The officers' barracks were erected on the northern side of Margaret-street and the western side of York-street, near the corner of these two streets.

The soldiers' barracks were a continuation of the officers' barracks on the west side of York-street.

The military hospital was built behind the southern end of the soldiers' barracks.

Note 48, page 175.

Mr. Gaven.

This is an error probably made by the transcriber of the original proceedings. The storekeeper's name was John Gowen.

Note 49, page 182.

Your Letter respecting the evacuation of Norfolk Island.

This was the despatch numbered 6, and dated 30th December, 1806 (see page 70).

Note 50, page 183.

I beg leave to observe that as only extracts of particular parts of them are in my possession.

This statement by Governor Bligh casts an interesting sidelight on the mystery surrounding the absence from government house, Sydney, of contemporary copies of despatches to England and the original despatches from England in the period antecedent to the administration of Governor Macquarie. With the exception of certain papers recently received from England, the records preserved in the office of his Excellency the State Governor begin with a volume, labelled 1800-1806, containing longhand copies of miscellaneous despatches and letters received from England belonging to that period, but no section is complete. This volume is not contemporary with the period, as it is written on paper watermarked 1821. At the reverse of this book, there are copies of a letter from Lord Sydney to the governor of New South Wales (dated 6th April, 1787), additional instructions to Governor Phillip, a warrant for using the great seal, two letters dated 1799, one letter dated 31st October, 1804, one letter dated 31st July, 1805, and the estimates for the year 1805. This volume was written up at a date subsequent to the year 1821, but it is not known from what material. The next volume, in order of date, begins with copies of despatches from England, dated 1809, which were received by Governor Macquarie in 1810, and from this last year the series of despatches to and from England are practically complete except for the enclosures.

Governor King preserved copies of most despatches to and from England in several large letter-books, which contained also copies of many enclosures. These volumes are extant, and most likely they were the only copies kept by the governor. That they were taken by him as his private property, when
he vacated office, is proved by Bligh’s statement. It is probable that the
same practice was followed by King’s predecessors, Phillip, Grose, Paterson,
and Hunter, and also by his successor, Bligh, when he regained possession of
his papers from the insurrectionaries after the arrival of Governor Mac­
quarie. Some additional proof of the probability of this practice may be
derived from the fact of the acquisition by the government of New South
Wales in recent years of a volume containing copies of despatches during
the administration of lieutenant-governor Grose.

Note 51, page 186.

Mr. Connellan.

John Connellan had arrived in the colony as assistant surgeon on the
transport Tellicherry from Ireland, with letters of recommendation from
secretary A. Marsden (see page 550, volume V). He had been appointed
acting surgeon at Norfolk Island in February, 1806, in consequence of the
vacancy created by the absence on leave of assistant surgeon James Thomson,
and by the suspension of assistant surgeon Savage.

Note 52, page 186.

Mr. Secretary Windham’s letter on this head.

This was the despatch, numbered 6, and dated 30th December, 1806 (see
page 70 et seq.).

Note 53, page 191.

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

The scarcity of paper was one of the difficulties with which George
Howe, the printer of the Sydney Gazette, had to contend from the commence­
ment of publication. All kinds of paper were used, including light brown
paper. The scarcity became acute in September, 1806. On the 7th of
September, the issue was printed on a single sheet of paper, and all issues
from the 21st of the same month to the 30th of August, 1807, were printed
in like manner. During this period, the size of the sheet varied considerably,
and on the last-mentioned date the publication was discontinued. Prior to
the issue dated 7th September, the size of the paper had been four
pages of post folio.

Note 54, page 197.

My former letter.

This was the despatch, numbered 6, and dated 1st February, 1807 (see
page 111 et seq.).

Note 55, pages 199 and 200.

Lord Hawkesbury.

Robert Banks Jenkinson, by courtesy Lord Hawkesbury, had been
appointed secretary of state for the home department on the 25th of March,
1807. In December, 1808, he succeeded his father as the second Earl of
Liverpool.

Note 56, page 200.

Your General Letter of the 9th February.

The copy of this despatch, which is preserved in the public record office,
London, is dated 7th February, 1807 (see page 120 et seq.).
Assistant surgeon John Savage arrived in the colony per H.M.S. Glatton on the 11th of March, 1803. He was a protégé of Edward Jenner, and, associated with surgeons Jamison and Harris, had introduced vaccination in the colony (see note 227, volume IV). He was tried by court martial in June, 1805 (see page 712, volume V), and returned to England on the whaler Ferrett.

Note 58, page 206.

The following letter was sent to under secretary King by the commissioners of the navy in June, 1802:

Navy Office, 11th June, 1802.

Sir, Navy Office, 11th June, 1802.

In Answer to your Letter of the 5th April last, we transmit to you herewith Drawings of the Frame Timbers of a 98, 74 and 38 Gunship, with proper Dimensions and necessary Information for the purpose of providing the Timber at New South Wales; And desire you will be pleased to lay the same before the Right Honble. Lord Pelham for his Lordship's giving such Directions thereon to Governor King as he may think proper.

We are, &c,

A. S. HAMMOND.

J. HENSLOW.

B. TUCKER.

Note 59, page 208.

A Grant of 600 acres near the Nepean.

This despatch was not received by Governor Bligh. Lieutenant-governor Paterson issued a grant, dated 21st February, 1809, of one thousand acres to John Oxley in the parish of Narellan. The land was described as “bounded on the south-west side by the Nepean River, commencing at the Crossing Place near the Old Government Hut.” This hut was situated at the site of the modern bridge at Camden. “On the south-east side” the land was bounded by the Cowpasture-road. The grant was named Kirkham, and by this name a part of the property is still known.

Note 61, page 211.

The Provost Marshal.

William Gore had received his commission from Viscount Castlereagh on the recommendation of the Earl of Harrington. He arrived in the colony
on the 6th of August, 1806, with Governor Bligh. He soon became involved in disputes with Bligh's opponents, and had been tried and honourably acquitted by the criminal court in 1807 on a charge of improperly issuing part of a fifteen shilling bill and stealing a piece of greenstone.

Note 62, page 213.

The Corps quickly followed, attended by the Civil Officers and a considerable number of respectable inhabitants.

This statement is clearly inaccurate, and was probably intended to mislead the secretary of state. Of the principal civil officers, the judge-advocate, the commissary, the provost-marshal, the acting chaplain, the principal superintendent of stock, and the naval officer and collector of taxes were loyal to Governor Bligh. Charles Grimes, the surveyor-general, Thomas Jamison, the principal surgeon, and James Mileham, assistant surgeon, took the side of the insurrectionaries. As recorded in note 69, Charles Grimes admitted signing the requisition to major Johnston after the arrest, and it is probable that John Macarthur, John and Gregory Blaxland, James Mileham, and Simeon Lord were the only non-combatants who marched with the military to government house, with the exception of those attracted by curiosity, as stated by George Suttor (see page 549).

Note 63, page 214.

Crossley was brought before the Court, charged with acting as an Agent or Attorney after having been convicted of Perjury.

The details of the original conviction, sentence, and transportation of George Crossley will be found in note 130, volume IV. He acted as adviser to William Gore, when the latter was tried by the criminal court in 1807, but was not allowed to plead before the court. He had practised as an attorney prior to his transportation, and after his arrival in the colony his professional knowledge was frequently made use of by the colonists in their legal business. Thereby he rendered himself liable to a sentence of transportation under the statute, which disbarred for ever from practice an attorney who had been convicted of perjury.

Note 64, page 214.

Mr. Gore . . . has also been brought before another Court.

William Gore appeared before the criminal court on the 28th of March, 1808. He objected to James Symons and Ellison on the grounds that they held no rank, or, if any, that of midshipman in the navy; and to Edward Abbott on the ground that he had prejudged the case. William Gore's account of his second appearance before the insurrectionary court will be found on page 560.

Note 65, page 215.

The Despatch from Lieut. Colonel Paterson.

This despatch is not recorded in the list of enclosures transmitted to Viscount Castlereagh. The despatch was as follows:—

Lieutenant-Governor Paterson to Major Johnston.

Sir,

Port Dalrymple, Van Dieman's Land, 12th March, 1808.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch of the 2nd Uuito., acquainting me with the change you state you have conceived it necessary to make in the Government at Port Jackson.

Removed from the possibility of being able to offer an opinion, or judge of the momentous events you relate, I can only express my hope that the Steps
you have subsequently taken, and are now pursuing, may prove for the benefit of His Majesty's Service; and I have only to add that, however I would wish to avoid the necessity such unforeseen causes peremptorily impose, there remains to me no conduct to pursue but the one I have explained to His Majesty's Minister, in my Dispatch to him of this day, it is my intention to adopt, for my perseverance in which I consider my future Character, and the enjoyment of His Majesty's countenance, at Stake.

I therefore have to beg you will, as immediately as possible, cause to be despatched to me a Vessel of sufficient Capacity to convey myself and Family to the Head Quarters of the Regiment I have the Honor to command in New South Wales, and of the Government of these His Majesty's Territories, which I should particularly wish to be His Majesty's Ship the Porpoise; but, if circumstances absolutely prevent her coming, I would wish to have chartered any Vessel adapted that may be or should arrive in the Harbour, for the payment of which I will draw Bills on the Treasury.

By the opportunity of the Vessel you may send for the purpose I point out, such Supplies as are immediately wanted for the use of this Settlement can be conveyed, which I would recommend you to give directions should be the case, more particularly clothing, about three months dry provisions for 250 Rations, an augmentation to the detachment, and a small addition to the number of prisoners. I mention these, as another means may not present itself before the expiration of the Winter.

I have enclosed a letter to Captain Symons, should you judge such necessary to send him.

I think it necessary to further state that I do not at present purpose making any particular change in the arrangement you have formed at Sydney until I may hear from His Majesty's Ministers.

I have, &c,

W. PATERSON.

P.S.—I have omitted to state that I have acquainted the Duke of York of my intentions, enclosing His Royal Highness a copy of my Dispatch to yourself and to the Minister.

I have further omitted to state that, although from the experience I have myself hitherto had of your public conduct, I have not any reason to suppose you will neglect to fulfil my requisition of immediately despatching a Vessel; yet, as I conceive I shall be unable to justify myself to the Crown if I neglect to provide against all possibilities of a prevention of my taking the command at Sydney, I have directed my Agent at Port Jackson, in the event of your not forwarding me a conveyance within one month from your receipt of my present dispatch, to take up, at the expense of the Crown, any Vessel he can procure; and should no arrival capable of transporting me hence take place in three months from this date, I shall, concluding I am not to expect one from Port Jackson, despatch an Officer to the Settlement at the Derwent, to charter round the first Ship, in the name of His Majesty, that may come in.—W.P.

Note 66, page 215.

As Lieut.-Governor of a Dependency.

Major Johnston was in error with regard to the relative positions of the lieutenant-governors. Francis Grose and William Paterson had been appointed lieutenant-governors of the territory, whereas Philip Gidley King and Joseph Foveaux were appointed lieutenant-governors of Norfolk Island, and David Collins lieutenant-governor, first, of Port Phillip, and, later, of Hobart. The last three appointees were subject to the jurisdiction of the government at Sydney. When, in 1803, Paterson was detached to take
command of the settlement at Port Dalrymple, he retained his status as lieutenant-governor of the territory. In the same year, 1803, the reduction of the establishment at Norfolk Island was ordered, and Joseph Foveaux was instructed to return to Sydney and “in Colonel Paterson’s absence, to execute the duties of Lieutenant Governor” (see page 631). It is clear that there was no doubt as to Paterson's status as lieutenant-governor on the establishment at Port Jackson.

Note 67, page 219.

On the condition of the Grant being approved by His Majesty’s Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In his administration of land grants, Major Johnston was circumspect, and he by no means assumed the full powers conferred by letters patent on the administrator of the colony. The grants issued by him indicate that he regarded his government as temporary and limited in powers. All his grants were qualified by the clause that each was issued “on the express condition of being subject to the approbation of His Majesty’s Ministers and in case of their disapproval is to be considered null and void.”

Johnston made twelve grants of a total area of 6,814 acres. They were:—

(1) 2nd April, Wm. Minchin ....... 100 acres. (7) 19th July, Archibald Bell ....... 500 acres.
(2) 16th May, Wm. Moore ....... 54 "
(3) 23rd July, D’Arcy Wentworth ....... 370 "
(4) 8th July, George Johnston, Jr. ....... 2,000 "
(5) 9th July, John Townson ....... 1,950 "
(6) 9th July, John Townson ....... 50 "
(8) 19th July, Robert Fitz ....... 600 "
(9) 19th July, Robert Fitz ....... 600 "
(10) 19th July, Dorothy Merchant ....... 60 "
(11) 19th July, Aaron Byrne ....... 100 "
(12) 19th July, Wm. Lawson ....... 500 "

Of these grantees, the secretary of state intended to give orders for grants of 1,000 acres to John Townson (see page 21), and of an undetermined area to Robert Fitz (see page 204), and had given orders for grants of 500 acres to Archibald Bell (see page 39), and of 50 acres to Dorothy Merchant (see pages 25 and 39). Governor Bligh had not made any of these grants, and Johnston fulfilled simply the official instructions or intentions in six of his grants with the qualification that he gave an additional 1,000 acres to Townson and 10 acres to Mrs. Merchant.

The subsequent history of these grants is interesting. The grant numbered 9 was exchanged by lieutenant-governor Paterson in June, 1809, for a corresponding area in the same district (Upper Nelson) in which the grant numbered 8 was situated. The grants numbered 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, and the exchanged grant for 9, were confirmed by Governor Macquarie by new grants, dated 1st January, 1810, and those numbered 5 and 6 by new grants, dated 11th April, 1810.

The grants to Minchin, Moore, and Johnston, junior, were disallowed by Governor Macquarie.

Adverse criticism of Johnston’s issue of land grants is confined practically to the 2,000 acres granted at Emu Plains to his son, George Johnston, and the 500 acres to William Lawson, which, being on the western side of the Nepean river, were contrary to previous practice adopted in that neighbourhood.

Note 68, page 235.

You had surrendered me to my Bail.

It is clear from this question that this examination was conducted by John Macarthur, and probably formed part of the magisterial inquiry prior to the trial of William Gore by the court of criminal jurisdiction on the 21st of March.
Note 69, page 240.

Mr. John Macarthur and Others.

The original of this letter was presented by the family of major Johnston to the government of New South Wales, and is now preserved in the national art gallery, Sydney. The signatures were:

John Macarthur
John Blaxland
James Mileham
Simeon Lord
Gregory Blaxland
James Badgery
Nicholas Bayly
Garnham Blaxcell
Thomas Jamison
Charles Grimes
Thomas Hobbs
D'Arcy Wentworth
Thomas Laycock
Thomas Moore
Robert Townson
Isaac Nichols
William Evans
Jesse Mulcock
John Reddington
William Baker
William Jenkins
Nathaniel Lucas
Henry Kable
Henry Sykes
Robert Sidaway
Augustus Alt
Henry Williams
David Bevan
James Larra
Edward Hills
J. W. Lewin
W. Blake
George Hughes
Thomas Hughes
R. Fitzgerald
Thomas Abbott
John Connell
William Baker
Nicholas Divine
William Stewart
John Apsey
Richard Cheers
Thomas Jones
Martin Short
Thomas Broadhurst
Donald Moore
Ralph Stowe
George Bowers (?)
Abraham Moore
John Pawley
George Guest

William Grosvenor
Nathaniel Lloyd
William English
J. Sutton
William Ross
David Batty
William Wale
T. Boulton
Richard Tuckwell
John O'Hearne
Thomas Lawrence
James Parrott
William George
Valentine Wood
Matthew Kearns
John Lyster
Thomas Casey
William Hatney
Thomas Jennings
James Hardwick
John Graham
John White
Joseph Underwood
Henry James Purcell
Daniel Cubitt
Reuben Uther
James John Grant
Samuel Terry
John Waldron
I. Nelson
Samuel Foster
Thomas Allwright
George Phillips
Thomas Broughton
Joseph Hodges
Joseph Ward
James Wilshire
John Gowen
William Thorn
James Evans
Robert Traves
James Vanderroom
William Fielder
John Driver
William Bennett
Richard Robinson
John Thorley
John Griffiths
Owen Connor
Hugh McEvoy

William Davis
John Hughes
William Beggs
J. Collingwood
Thomas Brown
Cornelius Hennings
Richard Oldham
Joseph Morton
Patrick Marman
William Watkins
William Hennis
Jeremiah Cavanaugh
John Griffiths
Francis Cox
Robert Lack
William Holness
Robert Brown
Thomas Hartman
William Blue
Thomas Legg
Thomas Parsonage (?)
Matthew Elkin
Thomas Moxon
John Davis
Richard Wade
John Ever (?)
John Anson
L. Jones
Richard Palmer
Abraham Levy
Daniel Deacon
George Connoway
John Richardson
Joseph Flood
John Hanslip (?)
Edward Smith
Absalom West
Charles Williams
Thomas Becker
Charles Walker
John Wilks
James Mackay
Charles Evans
Patrick Drovy
Richard Harding
Henry Yeates
Jonathan Green
James Wild
George Cooke
Andrew Frazer.
The body of this letter is in the handwriting of John Macarthur, but the
date and subscription are in an unknown hand. Most of the one hundred
and fifty-one signatures were added to the document after major Johnston had
taken action and deposed Governor Bligh. Charles Grimes, the surveyor,
admitted in evidence at the court martial on Johnston that he signed after
the event, and it is probable that John Macarthur, John and Gregory
Blaxland, James Mileham, and Simeon Lord were the only signatories prior
to Johnston’s march on government house, provided that John Harris’
statement (quoted in note 132) is not correct, and that the entire document
was not prepared after the arrest was accomplished.

Note 70, page 241.

Enclosure No. 7.

In the copies of this despatch and its enclosures, which are preserved in
the chief secretary’s office, Sydney, this correspondence is referred to as
enclosure No. 25. Also the letter marked A is made into a separate enclosure,
numbered 6, and the enclosure, numbered 6 on page 240, is numbered 7.
Enclosure No. 8 (see page 271) is omitted, and the enclosures numbered
9 to 25 (see page 277 et seq.) are re-numbered 8 to 24. In the copy of this
correspondence forming enclosure No. 7, the letters are numbered and not
lettered, the paper marked B being numbered 1, the letter marked Y is
omitted, leaving sixty-two numbered letters and papers, and the following
letter is added as No. 63:—

LIEUTENANT LAWSON TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir,

I am ordered by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to acquaint you,
in Answer to the Application made by Mr. Griffin, that as Lieut.-Colonel
Paterson and Lieut.-Colonel Foveaux are daily expected to arrive, the Lieu­
tenant-Governor considers it proper to defer coming to a determination
respecting the return of any papers belonging to you that are now in his
Possession.

WM. LAWSON.

In this enclosure, most of the letters to Governor Bligh were addressed
to “Wm. Bligh, Esq.,” subsequent to his deposition, and the letters to
major Johnston, subsequent to the 29th of January, to “Lieutenant Governor
Johnston.”

Note 71, page 245.

Also pages 252 and 423.

The Tomb of your late Son-in-Law.

John Putland was buried in a vault which was built in the grounds of
St. Phillip’s church.

Note 72, page 252.

Mr. Nicholas Bayly to Principal Surgeon Jamison.

This letter is not preserved amongst the copies of this series of corre­
spendence which are filed in the office of the chief secretary at Sydney.
From its subject-matter, it belongs to the correspondence which was for­
warded as enclosure numbered 1 by major Johnston in his despatch, dated
30th April, 1808 (see page 442), and it is practically a literal copy of the
letter numbered 3 in that enclosure. The inclusion of this letter in this
series as sent to England is probably an example of "the imperfect and incorrect manner in which the Documents accompanying my Despatches are Copied" (see note 120).

Note 73, page 260.

Conditional Emancipations . . . Subject to the approval or disapproval of the Secretary of State.

During his administration, major Johnston granted only one pardon which was recorded in the register of pardons. This warrant was dated 18th June, 1808, and was issued to a female convict on the recommendation of lieutenant Lord. In all his land grants (see note 67), major Johnston made them subject to the approval of the secretary of state, but in the abstract of this pardon no such limitation is recorded.

Note 74, page 271.

B.

Of those appointed by major Johnston within twenty-four hours of the arrest of Governor Bligh, Edward Abbott, A. F. Kemp, John Harris, William Minehin, Archibald Bell, and William Lawson were on the active list and Nicholas Bayly on the retired list of the New South Wales Corps; Garnham Blaxcell was a partner of John Macarthur, who had retired from the corps; John Blaxland was a firebrand, who in a few weeks was as antagonistic to Johnston as he was to Bligh; Thomas Jamison, who had been removed from the magistracy by Bligh, was principal surgeon; Charles Grimes, who in a few weeks allied himself with Blaxland's party against Johnston, was surveyor-general; and James Williamson, who was suspended subsequently for embezzlement by lieutenant-colonel Foveaux, was deputy commissary. The new administration was placed in this way in the hands of the military and a few obvious malcontents.

Note 75, page 275.

Found guilty of piracy . . . . the Lieut. Governor has pardoned them.

In those cases in which the governor or administrator exercised the royal prerogative and commuted a death sentence passed by the law courts, it was the practice for a warrant of pardon to be executed and registered in the secretary's office. Major Johnston did not continue this practice. No reprieves are registered for these nine men, nor for the man and woman sentenced to death at the criminal court on the 13th of June, who were also pardoned by Johnston. The act of piracy was committed by the seizure of the Marcia, a colonial vessel of 26 tons belonging to Henry Kable and Co.

Note 76, page 277.

Convicted of the crime of Perjury by the Court of Criminal Jurisdiction.

The particulars of the conviction of Oliver Russell and Robert Daniels for perjury, without indictment, will be found in the proceedings at the trial of John and Gregory Blaxland and Simeon Lord (see page 484).

Note 77, page 278.

A letter written by Governor Bligh to Major Johnston.

This letter was dated 26th January, 1808 (see page 236).
A letter from himself to Mr. McArthur in 1796.

Another letter . . . stating Mr. McArthur being the cause of many unpleasant things in this colony.

The first letter was as follows:

Sir,

The repugnance I feel at descending to an Epistolary or any other Altercation with a Man of your principles can only be surmounted by the gratification that naturally results to a Man of Honour in delineating even by paper the deformity of an opposite Character; and where can I find a subject like yourself?—A Man, the baseness of whose heart even imagination, however warm, can hardly portray. To enter into contact with such a Being might become contagious; but, however, on this occasion I will not decline giving my unequivocal Sentiments of so worthless a member of Society.

That your Charges, or, as you now term them, Assertions, against me were founded upon the most ignoble motives, such as Malice, Revenge, &c., is incontestably proved by your meanly abandoning them, after positively pledging yourself to support them by "Proof oral and written." What must your Sense of Shame be when you, a Goliath of Honour and Veracity, should resort to a subterfuge at which the meanest Convict might blush, by skulking from substantial meaning and screening yourself by a jingle of words from that manly perseverance which should mark the Character of a Man professing as you do. The Quibble between charges and assertions is of too flimsy a Texture to require a comment. It is only worthy of a dastardly Coward like yourself. Your original meanness and despicable littleness pervades your every Action. It shows the cloven foot. Return to your original nothing; we know what you have been, and what you now are; and believe me an honest and industrious Staymaker is a more honourable and more useful Member of Society than such a man as I hold you to be.

Let me ask who has been the Incendiary—who has been the promoter of all the Feuds and Animosities between Individuals in this Colony? You, Sir. You are likewise the man who has had the audacity to accuse me with having acted officially and individually with Injustice, Oppression, and Peculation—nay, even highway Robbery. You who, four years ago, was only a Lieutenant, pennyless but by his pay, and is now reputed worth £8,000. Let this Colony bear witness where lies the strongest presumption, you or me, being the Oppressor, Peculator, or Robber. On this subject, Viper, you bite a file; the day of retribution will come, and believe me it is not far off, when you will be dragged forward by the strong Arm of Justice to public view as a Monster of Society, the Betrayer of private conversation, to answer your own malicious ends, the Assassin of all that constitutes true honour. But why adopt that Epithet when addressing a man to whom it is a perfect Stranger other than by sound, for he never felt it?

I at this period feel myself degraded by devoting a moment in becoming Monitor of such a man. Could you suppose that under any possible point of view your pomposity in promising to support your Charges against me must not recoil more forcibly on yourself, and render you an object of real contempt with every man of real Honour and Veracity? Can you believe that the man who has been guilty of such "Enormities as you are daily practising" can but be detested by all mankind who have a spark of Benevolence and Phylanthropy in their composition? No, you are known too well not to suppose it! You have passed the Rubicon of true Dishonour; you, however, are seared against its sense, and the less pitiable, feeling it not that you are a Leper in reputation, and that you ought to be driven from the Society of all good men least you should be infectious. Shall I go on,
or have I said enough to a man who bears "his Sovereign’s Commission" and has been called Lyer and Scoundrel, and, if I am not misinformed, received a blow, and still talks of Honour? I assert you have been called these; I apply them again to you, and if your fertile imagination can form any epithets more forcible, take them, for they are your own. The Manners of a Gentleman only causes my subscribing myself,

Your humble Serv’t,

RICHARD ATKINS.

I think it proper to acqt. that your late Infamous Transaction respecting me, as well as some other well-authenticated facts, are going home for ye perusal of those whom it may concern; it is not your Signature of a few Letters that will wipe them away.

The second letter was dated 23rd September, 1801 (see page 312, volume III).

Note 79, page 286.

Were you ever present . . . respecting the stills.

In a second copy of this examination forwarded to England, this question was not repeated, and the answer was prefaced, “Answer to the first Question put to Mr. Griffin.”

Note 80, page 287.

Also page 337.

Any memorial . . . from the Judge Advocate.

The memorial will be found on page 236 et seq. In the marginal note attached to the memorial, it was stated, “the purport of it known throughout the Town directly after it was written.”

Note 81, page 290.

I did.

According to the statement of Edmund Griffin (see page 284), the letter to the members of the criminal court (see page 255) was written by Governor Bligh on the advice of George Crossley. In one copy of this examination, this question and answer were omitted.

Note 82, page 302.

A list of the questions.

These questions have been omitted in those cases where they were used in the examination of the respective witnesses, subject to the modifications noted in individual cases.

Note 83, pages 308 and 310.

The Letter.

This letter, dated 14th December, 1807, will be found on page 296.

Note 84, pages 311, 313, and 314.

The Warrant.

The Paper.

The warrant will be found on page 310, and in one copy of these proceedings it was inserted after the words “read accordingly” on page 311 and omitted on page 310. The paper was the memorandum from John Macarthur to Francis Oakes (see page 312).
Note 85, page 318.

And if yea.

In the list of questions (see note 82), these words were omitted, and "Did or not the Governor direct etc.,” formed question numbered 3; the questions, numbered 3 to 15 in this examination, then were numbered 4 to 16 in the list of questions.

Note 86, page 319.

Also pages 322, 336, and 337.

A copy of Macarthur's address.

This was a copy of the paragraph beginning “Mr. McArthur states,” which will be found on page 178.

Note 87, page 321.

And particularly in renewing a remembrance of a Person who has been the disturber of the tranquillity of the Colony.

Governor Bligh's despatch to the Duke of Portland was dated 31st October, 1807, and this paragraph formed the third from the end. These words in italics were not included in the copy, which was transmitted by the governor to England.

Note 88, page 323.

And. Thompson.

Andrew Thompson was a native of Scotland, and had been transported to the colony in 1790, when 17 years of age, for setting fire to a stack. On the expiration of his sentence he had settled as a retail storekeeper at the Green Hills. He was a man of wonderful energy, and was one of the pioneers of the Hawkesbury district. In 1799, he was appointed with four others to examine and report on the state of agriculture in the Hawkesbury and adjacent districts. In 1800, he was appointed constable and registrar of agreements at the Hawkesbury. In 1802, he built a floating bridge over the South creek, and was granted the exclusive privilege of levying tolls on persons, stock, and goods crossing the bridge. In 1804, he was the owner of three sloops employed in Bass Strait. In 1806, he built another vessel at the Hawkesbury. In 1807, he was employed by Governor Bligh to manage his farm. Although he had remained loyal to Bligh, he was appointed auctioneer at the Hawkesbury by lieutenant-governor Paterson in 1809. In 1810, he was made chief magistrate at the Hawkesbury by Governor Macquarie. He died at Windsor in his 37th year on the 22nd of October, 1810, and bequeathed one-fourth of his fortune to Macquarie.

Note 89, page 324.

General Order of 1st November, 1806.

Proclamation published on the 3rd of January last.

This order and the proclamation were as follows:—

Government and General Order.

1st November, 1806.

Whereas the term Currency made use of in this Colony seems not to have carried its proper Signification in the small notes generally circulated, it is hereby declared that its meaning is only applicable to Money and not Barter in goods; so that if any Note is made payable in Copper Coin or the Currency of this Colony, it is to be inferred that Money only is the means by which it is to be liquidated.
And whereas the good faith of Individuals is not to be perverted, it is hereby declared that on or about the first day of January, 1807, all Checks and Promissory Notes issued shall by Public Proclamation be drawn payable in sterling money; and that after the said Proclamation is publicly declared, all outstanding Notes payable in Copper Coin or Colonial Currency shall or may be sued for as if the said term "Copper Coin" or "Colonial Currency" had not been expressed. The Value of Coins already established to be in full force.

PROCLAMATION.

3rd January, 1807.

Whereas by the General Orders dated the 1st of November, 1806, that the term "Currency" was only applicable to Money, and not to Barter in goods, and if a Note was made payable in Copper Coin, as the Currency of this Country, it was to be inferred that Money only was the means by which it is to be liquidated: It is hereby declared, according to the Notice therein given, that from the date hereof all outstanding Notes payable in Copper Coin or Colonial Currency are hereafter to be considered as Sterling Money, and the amount may be sued for as if the said term "Copper Coin" or "Colonial Currency" had not been expressed. And likewise, from the date of this Proclamation, all Checks and Promissory Notes shall be drawn payable in Sterling Money, in consequence of the undefined manner in which Notes have hitherto been given, and the many evils and litigations which have resulted therefrom in the Colony.

By Command of His Excellency, 
E. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

Note 90, page 325.
The very flattering Encomium with which so well-informed a Correspondent has been pleased to honor him.

In one copy of these proceedings, these six paragraphs of editorial comments were omitted. It is clear that the editor of the Gazette was aware of the identity of "An Oculist." The articles were inspired in consequence of the suit of John Macarthur against Andrew Thompson in the court of appeal before Governor Bligh. Macarthur sued Thompson for recovery on a promissory note expressed in bushels of wheat. During the currency of the bill, an abnormal rise in the value of wheat occurred, and the question arose whether the liability under the note should be assessed according to the price of wheat when the bill was drawn, or when it became due.

Note 91, page 329.
An old man of 60 years of age.

Richard Atkins died on the 21st of November, 1820, aged 75 years. His age was probably 62 years at the date of this trial.

Note 92, page 332.
The paper.

This was a copy of John Macarthur's address to the bench of magistrates (see page 178), and in one copy of the proceedings of this trial was filed as exhibit No. 12.

Note 93, page 333.
The Patent.

This was an extract from the letters patent, dated 2nd April, 1787 (see volume I, series IV), by which the courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction were established.
Note 94, page 335.
Letter produced and read.
This letter from John Macarthur to Robert Campbell was dated 19th October, 1807 (see page 176).

Note 95, page 336.
A Bill of Mr. Bond's between himself and Mr. McA.
In a memorial to Governor Bligh, dated 29th December, 1807 (see page 231), John Macarthur detailed the particulars of his dispute with Richard Atkins over a bill drawn in favour of a captain Boyd. This bill was drawn by Atkins on his brother in 1793. In the year 1796, Macarthur and Atkins had a dispute over a bill drawn by the latter in favour of a captain Bond of the East India Service on a Mr. Thornton, an agent in London. It is possible that these two disputes were over the same bill, that Bond and Boyd were identical, and that Thornton was agent for Richard Atkins' brother.

Note 96, page 337.
An order in pencil and it was altered by Mr. Griffin to the shape it was sent in.
This was the circular letter, dated 26th January, 1808, which was sent to each member of the criminal court (see page 225).

Note 97, page 338.
Q. 9.
In the list of questions (see note 82), questions numbered 9 and 10 in the examination of John Palmer formed one, and questions 11 to 14 were numbered 10 to 13.

Note 98, page 338.
The Paper Writing now produced.
The Paper Writing now produced and shewn.
The first paper mentioned was the letter from John Macarthur to Richard Atkins, dated 14th December, 1807 (see page 296), and the second paper was the memorandum from John Macarthur to Francis Oakes, dated 15th December, 1807 (see page 312).

Note 99, page 338.
The Paper Writing now produced.
This was a copy of the first warrant for the arrest of John Macarthur (see page 310).

Note 100, page 341.
Did not the difference . . . . a deceased brother Officer.
This question referred to the quarrels which arose when lieutenant James Marshall exchanged certain effects belonging to a deceased officer, lieutenant Crawford, for some of his own, at a time when they were in Marshall's charge. Acting-Governor King wrote a despatch, with full enclosures, on this subject to the Duke of Portland, dated 21st August, 1801 (see page 187 et seq., volume III).

Note 101, page 345.
The Paper now produced.
This was the letter from John Macarthur to Richard Atkins, dated 14th December, 1807 (see page 296).
Note 102, page 347.

_The Letter._

This was the letter from John Macarthur to John Glen, dated 7th December, 1807 (see page 295).

Note 103, page 348.

_The Note . . . produced before the Court._

_In consequence of w'h I came away with the paper._

John Macarthur's note was dated 15th December, 1807 (see page 312). In his evidence at the trial of George Johnston in 1811, Francis Oakes stated that Macarthur "behaved in a very outrageous manner, and made use of a great deal of very improper language."

Note 104, page 350.

_The paper produced to the Court._

This was John Macarthur's note, dated 15th December, 1807 (see page 312).

Note 105, page 350.

_My Nephew._

John Macarthur's nephew was Hannibal Hawkins Macarthur. He was born on the 16th of January, 1788, and had arrived in the colony in the ship _Argo_ on the 8th of June, 1805.

Note 106, page 359.

_Also pages 361 and 524._

_Governor Bligh's Private Concerns at the Hawkesbury._

On the 1st of January, 1807, Governor Bligh purchased, for the sum of £150, two grants belonging to Thomas Tyler, who was then about to return to England. The first of these grants comprised 60 acres, and had been authorised by William Paterson, when administering the government, and had been confirmed by Governor Hunter by a grant, dated 1st May, 1797. The second grant of 110 acres had been issued by Governor King on 12th April, 1803. Shortly after acquiring this land, Bligh purchased, for £100, an adjoining grant of 110 acres, which had been given to James Simpson by Governor King on 31st March, 1802. These grants are numbered 15, 46, and 14 on the parish map of Pitt Town, and are situated due north of Pitt Town on the south bank of the Hawkesbury river. On these grants, Bligh established a dairy, and carried on general farming under the superintendence of Andrew Thompson. The latter managed Captain Putland's farm also, which consisted of a grant of 600 acres made by Governor King to Mrs. Mary Putland, Governor Bligh's daughter. This grant was dated 1st January, 1806 (see page x, volume V), and was situated at the modern town of St. Marys.

Note 107, page 371.

_Governor King's Boundary._

Adjoining the grant to Mrs. Mary Putland at St. Marys is the grant of 790 acres made by Governor King to his daughter, Mary King. The particulars of this grant and the neighbouring grants to Phillip, Maria, and
Elizabeth King have been detailed in the introduction (see page x) to volume V. Andrew Thompson referred to the boundary of this grant as Governor King's boundary.


Jas. Main.

The reference is to James Meehan, who acted as assistant surveyor during the administration of Governor King.

Note 109, page 374.

We remain, sir, &c.

This address was signed by 833 persons. Among them were: Rd. Atkins, R. Campbell, Thos. Arndell, John Palmer, T. Hobby, John Harris, N. Divine, H. Fulton, A. Thompson, W. Gore, T. Moore, W. Fulton, R. Hassall, R. Fitz, T. M. Pitt, J. Bowman, and George Crossley.

To the papers, which formed this enclosure in the copy preserved in the office of the chief secretary at Sydney, a paper numbered 13 was added. This paper contained a detailed account of labour on the farms of Governor Bligh.

Note 110, page 375.

Officers and Settlers.

The original of this address was presented to the government of New South Wales by some members of the family of major Johnston, and is now preserved in the national art gallery at Sydney. The signatories were:—

Edward Abbott        William Stewart        Peter Hodges
Anthony Fenn Kemp    James Blackman         Absolom West
John Harris           Patrick Moore          William Wall
William Minchin      J. Sutton              Richard Guise
Thomas Jamison       John Redдинgton       William Thorn
Archibald Bell       Martin Short           Robert Sidaway
Garnham Blaxcell    Joseph Ward            Thomas Stowe
Charles Grimes       Thomas Boulton         Hugh McDonald
John Blaxland        Daniel Cubitt           Edward Riley
John Brabyn          Joseph Underwood       J. Collingwood
William Lawson       Edward Jones           David Bevan
Nicholas Bayly       Lewis Jones            James Larra
William Moore        James Thomson          Edward Wills
Thomas Laycock, Jr.  George Guest           John Griffiths
Thomas Laycock, Sr.  James Parrot           Isaac Nelson
Thomas Moore         William Blake          John Gowen
Ebor Bunker          John Macarthur        James Wilshire
Gregory Blaxland     Edward Macarthur       William Reynolds
Robert Fitz          W. Bennett             James Moran
D'Arcy Wentworth    David Langley          R. Fitzgerald
Hannibal Macarthur  Phillip Tully           Thomas Abbott
John Apsey           George Borch           John Connell
Henry Williams       William Floyd          John Redman
J. W. Lewin          James Bull             James Vanderoom
Simeon Lord          Christopher Friendwriess(?)
Isaac Nichols        William Skinner
Henry Kable          John Driver
James Badgery        Thomas O'Neil

The large majority of these signatures were added subsequent to the day on which the address was dated.
Note 111, page 386.

A.
The question preceding this answer is omitted from the transcript of these proceedings.

Note 112, page 394.
Also page 395.

A letter from the Secretary of State's Office.
This letter was signed by Sir George Shee, and is dated 6th October, 1806 (see page 25).

Note 113, page 394.
Also pages 395 and 398.

Oliver Russell, now a Convict.
Oliver Russell was convicted of perjury, without trial or indictment, by the criminal court sitting on the 30th of March (see page 484). He was sentenced to transportation for seven years. The sentence was annulled by major Johnston's proclamation, dated 3rd April, 1808 (see page 277).

Note 114, page 396.

John Holden.
John Holden was a clerk employed by John Macarthur. In a despatch, numbered 4 and dated 14th May, 1809, from Viscount Castlereagh to Governor Macquarie, he was recommended for a pardon.

Note 115, page 396.

General Orders.
Additional papers and correspondence, which arose out of the dispute between John Blaxland and Oliver Russell, were forwarded by major Johnston with his despatch dated 30th April, 1808 (see page 457 et seq.).

Note 116, page 401.

Proclamation of yesterday.
The proclamation will be found on page 277. Charles Grimes objected evidently to the words "whereas it appears the said Oliver Russell and Robert Daniels were never indicted in due form of Law before the said Court for the said Crime of Perjury, nor allowed the means of Justification to which they were by Law entitled." This statement impugned rightly the informal procedure of the court over which Grimes presided as judge-advocate.

Note 117, page 403.

A Petition from Oliver Russell and Robert Daniels.
This petition or memorial will be found on page 495 et seq.

Note 118, page 406.

Document No. 7 in my letter A.
The papers referred to were marked CCC, DDD, and EEE in the enclosure numbered 7 (see pages 266 and 267) to major Johnston's despatch, dated 11th April, 1808.
Note 119, page 410.

His Correspondence with me.

This correspondence will be found on pages 419 and 420.

Note 120, page 410.

The imperfect and incorrect manner in which the Documents accompanying my Despatches are Copied.

This statement of major Johnston is fully explanatory of the variations which occur in different copies which are extant of the same papers. It is the probable reason for the difference in the numbering of the enclosures to the despatch, dated 11th April, 1808 (see note 70). Two striking examples of "the imperfect and incorrect manner" are discussed in notes 72 and 148.

Note 121, page 416.

Alexander Berry.

The supercargo of the ship City of Edinburgh afterwards became the Hon. Alexander Berry, M.L.C. of N.S.W., and owner of the Coolangatta estate in the Illawarra district.

Note 122, page 419.

The enclosed Papers.

Copies of the papers enclosed are not available. It is probable that they were Viscount Castlereagh's despatch to Governor King, dated 13th July, 1805, with two enclosures, the Right Hon. W. Windham's despatch to Governor Bligh, dated 31st July, 1806 (see pages 490, 491, and 760, volume V), and the second paragraph of Governor Bligh's despatch, dated 31st October, 1807 (see page 182).

Note 123, page 420.

Also pages 424, 430, 432, and 433.

[1.] The first portion of this despatch to the middle of page 434 was repeated by Governor Bligh as the commencement of his despatch, dated 30th June, 1808 (see page 520). The latter despatch was paragraphed differently, and the numbers 1 to 54 in brackets indicate the altered paragraphs. The words and sentences enclosed in brackets in the text of the despatch, dated 30th April, were addenda incorporated in the despatch dated 30th June. The enclosures will be found attached to the last-mentioned despatch.

Note 124, page 420.

My last Dispatches by the Duke of Portland on the 30th of October.

These despatches to the secretary of state were ten in number, and in the copies available were dated 31st October, 1808 (see pages 144, 182, 188, 190, 191, 194, 196, and 197).

Note 125, page 420.

A dutiful Address.

This address was signed by 833 persons (see note 109).
COMMENTARY.

Note 126, page 421.

He stands dismissed from the New South Wales Corps for improper Conduct.

Governor Bligh was probably in error in this statement re Nicholas Bayly. In 1803, the latter had been concerned in the circulation of certain libellous papers about Governor King. In the same year, on the 10th of February and 8th of March, he was twice tried by court martial for disobedience of orders in beating his convict servants. The court decided at the second trial that the charge was not within its cognizance, and "therefore most honourably acquit him." In the return of the New South Wales Corps, dated 1st March, 1804 (see page 579, volume IV), he was entered on the non-active list as "resignation given in, Commg. Officer's leave of absence." In all subsequent returns he occupied a similar status, until the following order appeared in the Sydney Gazette, dated 25th December, 1808:

War Office, 27th February, 1808.

Ensign B. M. Senior to be lieutenant by purchase vice Bayly, who retires.

Note 127, page 422.

Bound to India.

In a copy of this despatch sent to England in August, 1808, Governor Bligh added the following marginal note to this statement:

"Since completing this despatch, one of the missionaries who came from Otaheite has made oath to this circumstance of the convict escaping by the connivance of the master. A copy of his affidavit is enclosed." (See the affidavit of James Elder on page 543.)

Note 128, page 424.

A lease.

The lease to John Macarthur was situated to the south-east of St. Phillip's church. The deed of lease was dated 1st January, 1806. This date must be accepted with caution in contradiction of this statement by Governor Bligh. A grant of six hundred acres to Mrs. Mary Putland bears the same date, and this is most probably an antedate for that deed (see page x, volume V). If one grant was antedated, it is quite possible that Macarthur's lease was antedated in similar manner.

Note 129, page 426.

Vide full Statement.

Governor Bligh referred to his account of the trial of John Macarthur (see page 543 et seq.).

Note 130, page 428.

A Memorial.

A copy of the draft of this memorial was transmitted by major Johnston with his despatch, dated 11th April, 1808 (see page 236 et seq.).

Note 131, page 430.

The enclosed paper from a respectable settler.

The reference is to the affidavit of George Suttor (see page 549).
COMMENTARY.

Note 132, page 432.
Six or seven names.

In a second copy of this despatch, Governor Bligh made the following marginal note:

"Surgeon John Harris, of the N.S.W. Corps, has since declared to my secretary that not one name was affixed at that time, and also to Mr. Fulton and Mr. Palmer."

Note 133, page 433.
Agreements.

Governor Bligh referred probably to the stipulations proposed in the second paragraph of the address to Major Johnston, dated 27th January, 1808 (see page 375).

Note 134, pages 434 and 579.
The Box . . . filled with old paper.

The despatches from Governor King, which were stolen, detailed the reasons for sending John Macarthur under an arrest to England in 1802. The circumstances of the theft have been recorded on page xix and in note 90, volume III.

Note 135, page 437.
A Delegate might be appointed to be sent to England.

In his despatch, dated 30th June, 1808, Governor Bligh enclosed the copy of an agreement (see page 550) relating to the expenses of John Macarthur's proposed visit to England. This agreement was not fulfilled owing to dissensions amongst the insurrectionaries. John Macarthur, with Major Johnston, sailed in the ship Admiral Gambier on the 28th of March, 1809, and travelled in a private capacity.

Note 136, pages 438 and 527.
Annually noted in the Almanacks.

The New South Wales Almanac was published first for the year 1806 (see note 233, volume V). No issue for the year 1807 appeared owing to the scarcity of paper. In the issues for the years 1806 and 1808, the name of Lieutenant-colonel Paterson appears in the list of officers immediately after that of the governor as holding the office of lieutenant-governor.

Note 137, page 440.
His Servant Marlborough.

Lance-corporal Michael Marlborough made a deposition on the 11th of April, 1808, that he had discovered Governor Bligh under a bed at government house on the evening of the 26th of January (see introduction, page xxvi). The facts stated in this affidavit were not confirmed in the evidence given at the court martial on lieutenant-colonel Johnston, 1811. A painting, which is still extant, illustrated this alleged incident, and was exhibited publicly by sergeant-major Whittle in Sydney shortly after the arrest of Bligh. The original deposition is preserved in the national art gallery at Sydney, and is as follows:

LANCE-CORPORAL MARLBOROUGH came before me this day, and deposeth that he was the Man on duty on the 26th January, after Major Johnston had taken the Command, and was ordered to search for the late Gov. Bligh;
that on himself and a Soldier of the Name of Sutherland examining a Scalene upstairs in the Government House, where a Servant sleeps, he put a Musket under the Bed, and touched Gov. Bligh, which made him make a noise, and, on feeling, caught Gov. Bligh by the Collar, and dragged him out; on his getting up, Gov. Bligh put his hand in his bosom, and Dep't, supposing he might have arms, told him if he attempted to resist he would put him to death; and on Gov. Bligh declaring he had no Arms, Dep't told him he would treat him like a Gentleman; and on Gov. Bligh asking Dep't what he was going to do with him, was informed that he would keep him until the Adjutant came, who at the instant came in, when Gov. Bligh said to the Adjutant that if he had done anything wrong he was lead to it. Mr. Minchin, on coming in, assured the Governor his person was perfectly safe, and offered his Arm to take him to the Major, who was downstairs. Dep't further says that he had twice examined the Scalene before; the bedstead had no Curtains, and was extremely low. Gov. Bligh was in his full Uniforms, with his side-Arms and Medal on.

Sworn before me, 11th of April, 1808,—

E. ABBOTT, J.P.

Note 138, page 440.

A Secret letter from Lieutenant Governor Collins.

This letter was dated 4th April, 1808, and will be found on page 565.

Note 139, page 442.

His letter to Mr. Windham.

This despatch was dated 31st October, 1807 (see page 144 et seq.), and the passage referred to occurs on page 150.

Note 140, page 455.

The Memorial and Charges.

Mr. McArthur . . . with Assassination.

I directed Mr. Grimes.

The memorial will be found on page 376, the details of the alleged plot to assassinate John Maearthur on page 397, and major Johnston's directions to Charles Grimes on page 398.

Note 141, page 456.

My Correspondence with the latter Officer.

I wrote to all the Officers.

The correspondence with surgeon Harris will be found on page 516 et seq., and the letter to the officers, with their reply, on page 518 et seq.

Note 142, page 485.

Also page 492.

The Trial of Oliver Russel.

At a bench of magistrates sitting on the 6th of April, 1808, Oliver Russell was committed for trial at the criminal court on a charge of perjury preferred by John Blaxland and Simeon Lord (see page 510). The trial was never held, and Oliver Russell was permitted to sail for England on giving his own bond to surrender himself to the secretary of state in answer to the charge (see page 516).
Note 143, page 486.

The Protest of John Blaxland.

The copies of the papers attached to this protest are not available. Nine of the papers may be identified. That marked A, No. 1, was probably an extract from the proceedings at the trial of John and Gregory Blaxland and Simeon Lord, relating to the conviction of Oliver Russell (see page 484); numbers 3, 4, and 5 were the letters numbered 16, 17, and 18 on page 394, and 6 the letter numbered 19 on page 395; number 8 is numbered 21 on page 395; number 9, "attached to No. 21" on page 396; number 10, number 22 on page 396; and number 11 is number 3 on page 517.

Note 144, page 490.

A Petition of Oliver Russell.

The petition will be found on page 511 et seq., and John Macarthur's reply on page 493.

Note 145, page 494.

Also pages 491 and 511.

Your Honor's Proclamations of the 27th Jany. last, and of the 3rd instant.

These proclamations will be found on pages 240 and 277.

Note 146, page 500.

Question from S. Lord . . . . I believe I did.

Question from Lord . . . . a Villain.

On a comparison of the first two questions and answers with the last question and answer on page 472, and the last question and answer with the second question and answer on page 471, the variations in the evidence as taken by the judge-advocate are apparent.

Note 147, page 502.

The Investigation of his alleged Offence might be postponed.

An application for this purpose from Oliver Russell is not recorded in the proceedings of the criminal court. There is only a brief reference to Russell's desire to abandon the prosecution of John and Gregory Blaxland and Simeon Lord (see page 484).

Note 148, page 507.

Bench of Magistrates.

On a comparison of the first and last paragraphs of these proceedings for the 5th of April, 1808, there is a direct contradiction about Oliver Russell’s presence in the court. The proceedings, as recorded for this day, are incomplete and illiterate. This is probably one of the enclosures for whose imperfections Major Johnston made apologies in his despatch, dated 12th April, 1808 (see page 410).

Note 149, page 508.

Bench of Magistrates convened on the 5th day of March last.

The proceedings of this bench will be found on page 385 et seq.
A Letter addressed to me by one of the Parties.

This letter was written by John Blaxland on the 2nd of March, 1808 (see page 464).

As I know some of you are desirous that I should.

George Caley, the botanical collector, in an open letter to major Johnston, dated 7th July, 1808, which he transmitted to Sir Joseph Banks, stated that it was rumoured that John Macarthur was the author of this letter. Caley asserted also that it was recognised generally that Macarthur, not Johnston, held the actual command.

Governor Bligh to Viscount Castlereagh.

Paragraphs numbered 1 to 54 were a repetition of the first portion of the despatch, dated 30th April, 1808 (see page 420 et seq.), subject to the modifications mentioned in note 123.

This is an error in the numbering of the paragraphs which occurs in the original.

The two Letters from them on the 26th and the Judge Advocate's Memorial to me were missing.

Governor Bligh's account of the proceedings at Macarthur's trial terminates at the conclusion of the sitting on the 25th of January (see page 543 et seq.). The two letters mentioned will be found on page 224. In the copy from which the proceedings are printed, the two letters appear as one; in another copy, the last paragraph of the letter on page 224 is made into a separate letter, forming the second dated 26th January. The copy of Atkins' memorial (see page 236 et seq.), transmitted by major Johnston, was a transcript of the rough draft, and as Atkins stated also that he had only a " rough copy," it is not clear what became of the copy presented to the governor.

They have executed seven Persons.

On the 30th May, 1808, one man was hanged for the murder of a comrade with whom he escaped from Port Dalrymple. On the 18th June, two men and one woman were hanged at Sydney for burglary, and two days later two men at Parramatta for robbery. The record of a seventh execution has not been discovered.

At the time of the arrest of Governor Bligh, the Reverend Samuel Marsden, chaplain to the colony, was absent in England, and the Reverend Henry Fulton was acting in his place. Fulton remained loyal to Bligh, and
was suspended by general orders, dated 30th January, 1808 (see page 272). After his suspension, there remained no ordained clergyman to conduct the religious services. The insurrectionary government thereupon established the "New Church," and appointed William Pascoe Crook (see note 23, volume IV) as its minister. For reasons unknown, civil marriage was substituted for religious marriage. These actions are indicative of the extremes to which the insurrectionaries were prepared to go.

Note 157, page 531.
The enclosed is a Copy.
The enclosure is numbered 7 (see page 550).

Note 158, page 533.
His (Mr. Jamieson's) Letter.
This letter will be found on page 551.

Note 159, page 534.
A Precept from Major Johnston, as here enclosed.
The inclosed Information.
The precept will be found on page 552, and the "information" on page 552 et seq.

Note 160, page 535.
Who carried her to sea . . . . and have not since been heard of.
The brig Harrington was seized during the evening of Sunday, the 15th of May, 1808. The convicts numbered about fifty, and were under the leadership of a transportee named Robert Stewart, who had been formerly a lieutenant in his Majesty's service. The vessel was boarded whilst the master was on shore, and the mate and twenty-three of the crew were made prisoners. The ship's cables were cut, and passing the fort in the darkness, the convicts cleared the harbour successfully. The mate and crew were then put into the boats and sent back to port, but before their return the loss had been discovered, and a small vessel, the Halcyon, with a sergeant and ten privates, sent in pursuit. She returned unsuccessful. When the report of the mate was received, the ship Pegasus was despatched, but returned after an unsuccessful cruise of nine weeks, which cost over £1,000 (see page 689).

In March, 1809, H.M.S. Dedaigneuse fell in with the Harrington near Manilla, in the Philippine islands. After a short engagement, the brig was driven on shore and totally destroyed. Stewart and most of the convicts escaped, and are said to have reached India.
The seizure of the vessel caused a loss of about £4,000 to William Campbell, who was owner, as well as master, of the brig.

Note 161, page 535.
Also page 555.
Tried by a Criminal Court for wilful and corrupt Perjury.
The details of the persecution of William Gore will be found detailed in enclosures numbered 11, 12, and 13 (see page 555 et seq.; see also note 61).

Note 162, page 537.
An Affidavit.
This was probably a copy of the examination of Robert Fitz, taken on the 27th of January, 1808 (see page 352).
Note 163, page 538.

My Dispatch by the Duke of Portland.

The despatch referred to was dated 31st October, 1807 (see page 144 et seq.).

Note 164, page 543.

The Trial of John Macarthur.

On a comparison of this account of the trial with that (see page 221 et seq.) transmitted by major Johnston with his despatch, dated 11th April, 1808, it will be noticed that several variations occur. These may be due to “the imperfect and incorrect manner” in which the enclosures to Johnston’s despatches were transcribed (see note 120) or to other causes. It was customary for the official record of the proceedings at any trial to be kept by the judge-advocate. In this trial no judge-advocate was sworn in, and during most of the proceedings none was present, so technically there was no official record. In Johnston’s account, the dispute between Richard Atkins and the members of the court was not recorded. There are marked variations in the first, third, and fifth letters, and minor differences in the second, sixth, and eighth. The omission from Johnston’s account of the third paragraph of the fifth letter, as reported by Bligh, must be regarded as prejudicial to the veracity of the insurrectionary record. This paragraph contained most important statements against Richard Atkins, and might have been considered by a critic as showing marked evidence of animus on the part of the members of the court.

Note 165, page 550.

An Agreement.

A memorandum of the proceedings of the meeting, when this agreement was drawn up, has been preserved by the descendants of Governor Bligh. The meeting was held at St. Phillip’s church, commencing at 8 p.m., and there were present Garnham Blaxcell, Nicholas Bayly, John Blaxland, D’Arcy Wentworth, William Minchin, “and numerous other gents. of the present establishment.”

The proceedings were opened by Garnham Blaxcell, who, supported by Nicholas Bayly, proposed that an address of thanks and a sword “not under the value of one hundred guineas” be presented to major Johnston. This was carried. It was then proposed and carried that addresses of thanks be presented to the New South Wales Corps and to John Macarthur.

It was agreed further that a delegate be sent to England to represent the “grievances the inhabitants of this colony laboured under.” John Macarthur was nominated to the position, and a request for his attendance at the meeting was sent to him. After his arrival, he made a speech generally condemning the administration of Governor Bligh, and accepting the appointment of delegate.

At the conclusion of this speech, it was proposed by Blaxcell and carried that a subscription be raised to defray the expenses of Macarthur to England.

Finally John Blaxland proposed that a service of plate be presented to the officers of the New South Wales Corps. After this motion was agreed to, the meeting terminated.

Note 166, page 551.

A very worthless man.

The man appointed by major Johnston was Andrew Hume, who was a notoriously bad character. Under Governor Hunter, he had been storekeeper
at Parramatta, and in 1798 on two occasions had been tried by the criminal court on separate charges of malversation of public property and a rape. He was acquitted on both charges, but Hunter dismissed him shortly afterwards for irregularities in his administration. Subsequently he became superintendent of stock, but was dismissed from this office by Governor King in September, 1800, for total neglect of his duties. After his reappointment by major Johnston he was dismissed by lieutenant-colonel Foveaux for dishonesty.

Note 167, page 559.

Captain Kemp's testimony.

This was the evidence given at the examination of captain Kemp on the 1st of March, 1808 (see page 235).

Note 168, pages 564 and 565.

To get their Signatures.

I don't know what they are.

These two statements indicate that little importance was attached by the settlers to the act of signing the various addresses to George Johnston, and also that some signatures were obtained through fear.

Note 169, pages 570 and 571.

The Second Paper.

The Sydney Gazette.

The addresses to Governors King and Bligh, with their replies, were published in the issue of the Sydney Gazette, dated 17th August, 1806.

Note 170, page 574.

A Proclamation of the 3rd Instant.

This proclamation was forwarded as enclosure numbered 14 (see page 563).

Note 171, page 584.

Commission.

All officers on the civil establishment of the colony, of a rank higher than a superintendent, were appointed by commission, when such appointments were made from England. An example of such a commission will be found on page 427, volume V. The Reverend Henry Fulton had arrived in the transport Minerva on the 11th of January, 1800, and by orders of Governor King had sailed for Norfolk Island on the 17th of February, 1801, to take up the duties of chaplain, for which he received a salary of £96 per annum. As his appointment was made locally, he was liable to be superseded by the arrival from England of a chaplain carrying a full commission.

Note 172, page 584.

He agreed to transport himself for life to Botany Bay.

It is difficult to understand this statement when the facts of Fulton's status in the colony are considered. On the 8th of November, 1800, Governor King granted him a warrant of conditional emancipation. If Fulton had consented to voluntary transportation, there would have been no assignment of his services, and therefore the conditional emancipation was valueless, as it conferred only freedom from servitude within the colony.
In December, 1805, he was granted an absolute pardon. If he was submitting to voluntary transportation, this amounted to a release from the conditions of his agreement. No such power was delegated to the governor by his commission. It is clear that either Governor King's actions were irregular or the Bishop of Derry's statement was incorrect.

Note 173, page 589.

On the 31st.

This was the 31st of July, 1808.

Note 174, page 590.

An order.

This order was as follows:—

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR FOVEAUX has learned, with equal indignation and surprise, that men who have been Prisoners in the Colony have so far forgotten their former condition as to obtrude themselves into the Courts of Justice in the character of Counsellors and Advocates.

Determined to prevent the continuance of a Practice as injurious to decency as it is in fact destructive of Justice, Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux feels it incumbent on him to forbid any person from presuming to interfere with Causes pending before the Courts without an especial License from him for that purpose; and to apprise those who have been Convicts that a disobedience of this injunction will be punished in the most exemplary manner.

All Prisoners, with or without Tickets-of-Leave, who did not appear at the Muster held at Sydney on the 25th Instant, and who are not in the Employment of Government, or indented to Individuals, are directed to report themselves on Saturday next, the 3rd of September, those residing in the Neighbourhood of Sydney, at the Secretary's Office; those of Parramatta, to Captain Kemp; and those of the Hawkesbury to Lieutenant Bell;—when these Gentlemen will require information by whom each man is employed, the Ship in which he came, and the time he has to serve.

Any Prisoner who shall neglect to attend will be ordered into the Gaol-Gang at Sydney.

By Command of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

Note 175, page 593.

Your Proclamation of the 30th.

A copy of this proclamation was transmitted by lieutenant-colonel Foveaux with his despatch, dated 4th September, 1808 (see page 631).

Note 176, page 607.

A Copy thereof.

A copy of John Palmer's letter to the secretaries of the treasury will be found on page 613.

Note 177, page 616.

Their Criminal Court.

The members of this court were Anthony Fenn Kemp (judge-advocate), William Kent (acting commander, H.M.S. Porpoise), and Edward Abbott, William Moore, Thomas Laycock, William Lawson, and Cadwallader Draffin, officers of the New South Wales Corps.
Note 178, page 623.

The despatches . . . by Major Johnston . . . by the Ships Dart and Brothers.

These despatches were dated 11th April, 12th April, 12th April, 30th April, and 30th April, 1808 (see pages 208 et seq., 405 et seq., 407 et seq., 442 et seq., and 453 et seq.).

Note 179, pages 625 and 632.

Lord Hobart’s Instructions.

An extract of whose letter.

The reference was to the extract of Lord Hobart’s letter to lieutenant-colonel Foveaux, which was forwarded as enclosure No. 4 (see page 631).

Note 180, page 630.

A piece of Land of equal extent in the vicinity of this town.

The land at Parramatta consisted of 1 acre 3 roods and 12½ perches, and formed part of the Elizabeth Farm estate belonging to John Macarthur. It was situated on the southern bank of the Parramatta river. On the fifth of August, 1808, it was exchanged for a similar area on the west side of the town of Sydney. By this exchange John Macarthur became the first possessor of a land grant within the city of Sydney. The original deed of exchange has been reproduced by photo-lithography in The Beginnings of Government in Australia.

Note 181, page 633.

The accompanying correspondence.

Copies of this correspondence were forwarded by Governor Bligh to Viscount Castlereagh with his despatch, dated 31st August, 1808 (see page 591 et seq.).

Note 182, page 634.

Lord Castlereagh’s letter of the 31st of December.

This despatch will be found on page 200 et seq.

Note 183, page 642.

The church at the Hawkesbury.

In the report on public buildings at the Hawkesbury, dated 13th August, 1806 (see page 97), no church is mentioned, but there is the entry “One New Building, intended School, unfinished.” In a similar report, dated 13th August, 1807, it is stated “The Church, School and Granary, Finished” (see page 170). It is probable that lieutenant-colonel Foveaux referred to the building which was used as a residence, church, and school by Mr. Harris, the missionary resident in the district (see notes 8 and 9, volume V). The church at Ebenezer, Portland, was erected by private subscription, and would not come under the designation of a government building.

Note 184, page 643.

A contract.

The text of this contract will be found on pages 645 and 646.
Note 185, pages 643 and 647.

Wm. Redfern.

William Redfern was born in 1771. He studied for medicine and passed the examination of the Company of Surgeons of London, the predecessor of the Royal College, but did not receive a diploma. He was acting as surgeon's mate at the time of the mutiny at the Nore, and was sentenced to transportation for life for a minor participation in that mutiny. He, with other mutineers, arrived in the colony on the transports Canada, Minorca, and Nile, in December, 1801. He was granted an emancipation in the colony. His appointment by Foveaux was confirmed subsequently by Governor Macquarie and the secretary of state. The examination of William Redfern and that of Edward Luttrell, which was held at the same time, were probably the first medical tests held in the colony. This system was subsequently extended to an examination of all who commenced practice in the colony. Anyone failing to pass the examination was gazetted and ordered to desist from practice.

Prior to the employment of Redfern, John Irving, a transportee in the first fleet, had been appointed by Governor Phillip as assistant to the surgeons, at a salary of £50 per annum. He had received the first pardon granted in the colony, dated 16th December, 1791. On the 21st of July, 1801, Daniel McCallum also received a pardon in order that he might practice as a surgeon.

Note 186, page 643.

Also pages 648, 653, 654, and 675.

Enclosure No. 13.

The enclosures to the despatches from lieutenant-colonel Foveaux to Viscount Castlereagh, dated 4th September, 6th September, 6th September, and 8th September, beginning on pages 631, 643, 648, and 653, and those to the despatches from Governor Bligh, dated 31st August, 10th September, and 28th October, beginning on pages 591, 654, and 675, were numbered consecutively in two series.

Note 187, page 653.

Their letter . . . of the 8th of January last.

The letter from John Barrow to under secretary Cooke will be found on page 205.

Note 188, page 661.

Also page 701.

Lieutenant Colonel Foveaux to ———.

The copy of this letter, preserved in the public records office, London, is not addressed. It was probably the private letter written to under secretary Chapman, which was referred to by Foveaux as dated 6th September in his letter dated 9th November.

Note 189, page 667.

The extraordinary letter.

This letter was as follows:—

REAR-ADMIRAL ISAAC COFFIN TO THE HON. W. W. POLE.

His Majesty's Ship Gladiator, Portsmouth Harbour,

Sir,

13th December, 1807.

The Members of the Court-Martial, assembled this day for the trial of Capt'n Short on charges exhibited against him by Lieut. Tetley, have
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desired me to state, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that he was instigated to bring forward part of the charges by Capt'n Bligh, the Gov'r of N. S. Wales (of which he has been acquitted), whereby Capt'n Short has been deprived of the Command of his Ship; precluded from benefiting by the benign Intentions of Government in locating a tract of Land ordered to be granted to him; obliged, with a Wife, and six Children under twelve years of age, at an inclement season of the year, to return to this Country in a leaky Ship, whose distresses occasioned the loss of his Wife and one Child; from necessity constrained to part with those Implements of Husbandry he carried out with him at a great loss, receiving a Bill to the amount of £740, which has been protested; and finally left in Indigence and Distress.

Under these Circumstances of aggravated suffering, the Members request me to solicit their Lordships' attention to the extreme hardship of his case, which I do in the most earnest manner.

I am, &c,

ISAAC COFFIN,
Rear-Admiral.

Note 190, page 668.

No. 228 to No. 245 incl.

Owing to scarcity of paper, the Sydney Gazette had been discontinued with the issue numbered 227, and published on the 30th of August, 1807. The publication was re-commenced on the 15th of May, 1808, with the issue numbered 228. This and the succeeding issues consisted of two pages printed on a half sheet of demy. It was published under the supervision of the insurrectionary government, and the customary notice authorising the announcement of general orders was signed by John Macarthur. It was sold on monthly terms at ninepence a copy.

Note 191, page 670.

My letter A.

This was the despatch, dated 4th September, 1808 (see page 623 et seq.).

Note 192, page 671.

Also page 693.

A substantial brick Barrack, 180 feet in length and two Stories high.

These barracks were erected on the western side of the site now occupied by Wynyard-square. They included a central entrance hall, 12 feet by 22 feet, which contained the staircases. Each floor was similar in arrangement and division into rooms. On each side of the hall there was a large room, 76 feet by 22 feet, and at each end of the building two smaller rooms, each 12 feet by 10½ feet. In front of the barracks, an extensive stone pavement was laid down.

Note 193, page 671.

The proceedings of the Court Martial.

These proceedings were forwarded by lieutenant-colonel Foveaux with a despatch to the judge-advocate general. No copy of them is available (see page 701). The charge preferred against James Williamson was one of embezzlement.
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Note 194, page 671.
My Despatches by the Rose . . . . in September last.
Governor Bligh's despatches to Viscount Castlereagh by the ship Rose were
dated 30th June, 31st August, 31st August, 1st September, and 10th
September. (see pages 520 et seq., 588 et seq., 603 et seq., 617 et seq., and
654 et seq.).

Note 195, page 672.
Provost-Marshal.
Nicholas Bayly was appointed provost-marshal by an insurrectionary
general order, dated 27th January, 1808 (see page 271).

Note 196, page 672.
We have heard nothing of her.
The ship City of Edinburgh returned to Port Jackson on the 9th of
November. She had been given up for lost, as her voyage had occupied
twenty-four weeks instead of an anticipated ten. The charter party for
this voyage will be found on page 416 et seq.

Note 197, page 673.
In continuation of his former Letters.
This was a continuation of the correspondence which will be found on
pages 591 to 601 and on pages 654 and 655.

Note 198, page 674.
Copies of two Letters.
The first letter was from Governor Bligh to lieutenant-governor Paterson
(see page 601), and the second was Paterson's reply (see page 679).

Note 199, page 679.
Your Communication of the 8th Inst.
Governor Bligh's letter will be found on page 601 et seq.

Note 200, page 686.
The letter . . . . of the 31st August last.
Commissary Palmer's letter will be found on page 603 et seq.

Note 201, page 692.
My dispatches to your Lordship by the Rose.
These despatches will be found on pages 623 et seq., 641 et seq., 647
et seq., 653 et seq., and 668.

Note 202, page 694.
Your dispatch of the 16th Ult'o.
This despatch will be found on page 632 et seq.

Note 203, page 702.
Account of Land given away.
This account of the lands granted is an incomplete and incorrect record
of the actual grants issued by the insurrectionary administrators, and
registered prior to the 8th November, 1808. In the land grants preserved
in the registrar-general’s office at Sydney, no grant to Anthony Fenn Kemp is registered, and the following grants, not mentioned in Governor Bligh’s list, are recorded:—23rd July, 270 acres at Parramatta to D’Arcy Wentworth; 9th July, 1,950 acres in St. George and 50 acres at Botany Bay to John Townson; 19th July, 60 acres at Minto to Dorothy Merchant; 19th July, 100 acres at Minto to Aaron Byrne; 1st November, 2,000 acres at Botany Bay to Robert Townson; 1st November, 130 acres at Bankstown to James Meehan. The grant to lieutenant Moore was for 84 acres instead of 83, to ensign Bell 500 acres instead of 600, and to James Wilshire 570 acres instead of 500.

Major Johnston qualified each grant made by him with “the express condition of being subject to the approbation of His Majesty’s Ministers and in case of their disapproval is to be considered null and void.”

All these grants were confirmed by Governor Macquarie, with the exception of those to George Johnston, junior, and to lieutenants Moore and Minchin.

The grant to William Lawson is of interest, as it contained the reservation of a road one hundred feet wide to the mountains.

The grants to William Faithful, James Wilshire, and Jemima Pitt were given “in consequence of a strong recommendation from the late illustrious and lamented Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson to His Ex’ly Gov. King.” Mrs. Faithful, Mrs. Wilshire, and Miss Pitt were sisters and nieces of Nelson.

Note 204, page 703.

Despatch per H.M.S. Porpoise.

This despatch was sent on board the Porpoise when she sailed for Tasmania under the command of Governor Bligh. It is probable that a duplicate copy was first received in England.
SYNOPSIS.
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<td>King, Captain</td>
<td>Windham, Right Hon. W.</td>
<td>1806.</td>
<td></td>
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